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Sabretache



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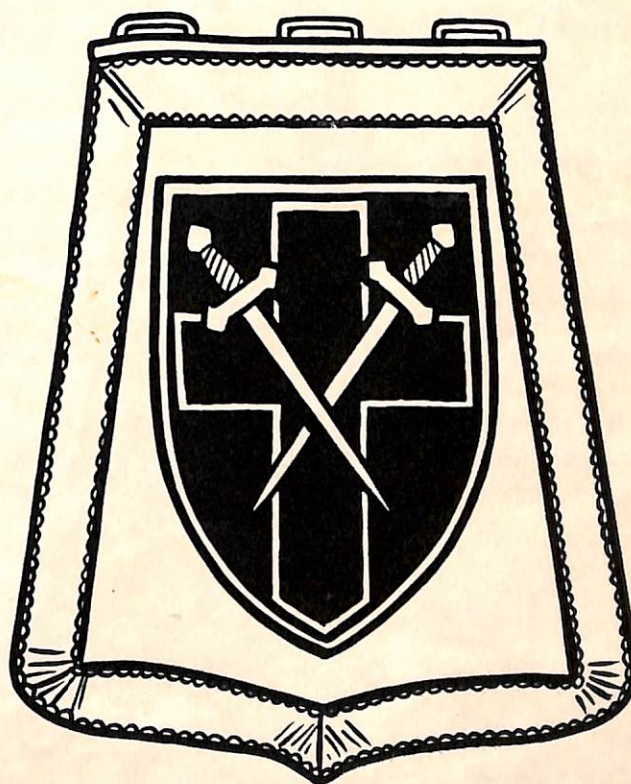
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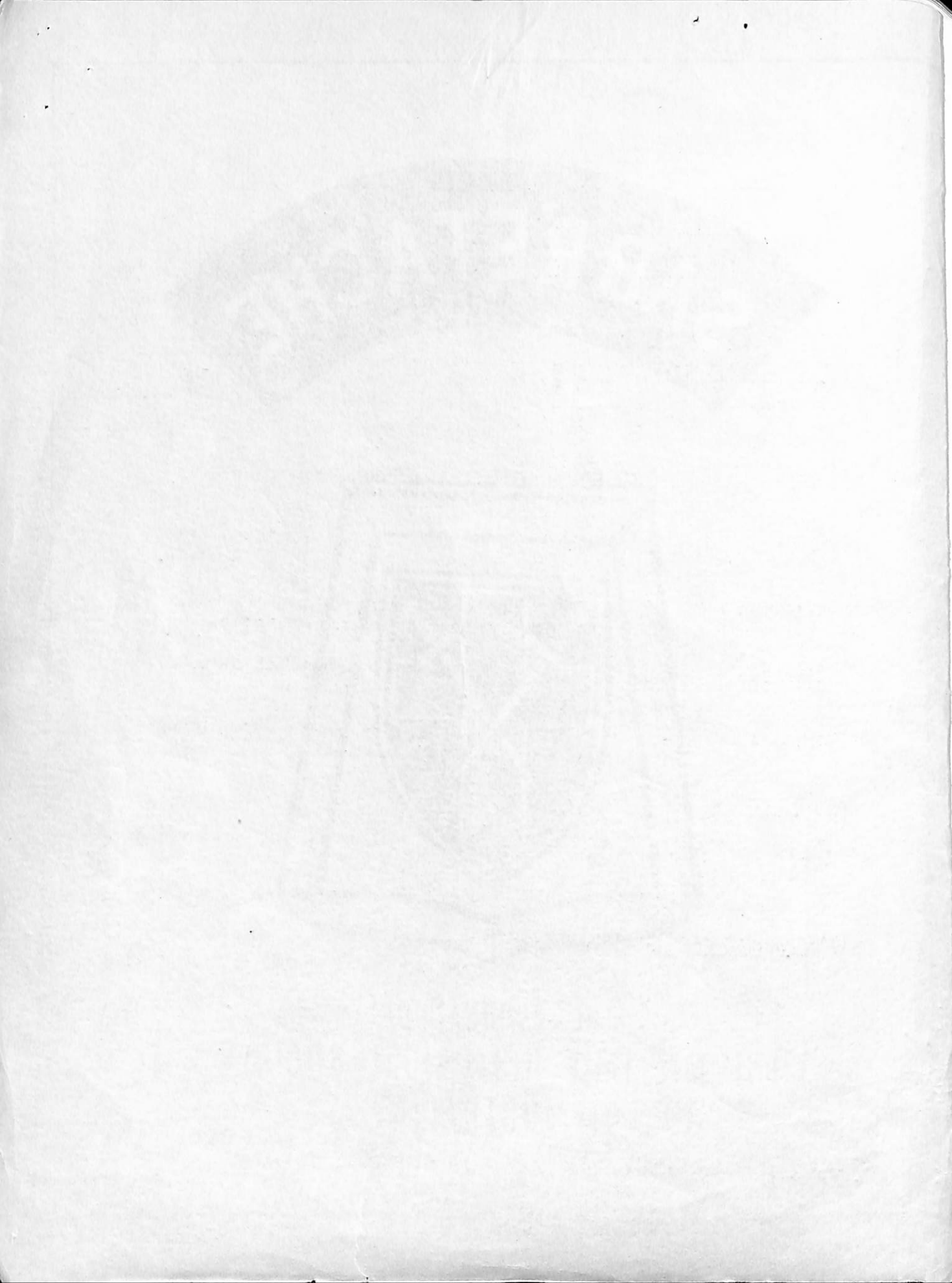


THE JOURNAL OF
THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF AUSTRALIA

VOL. VI

APRIL, 1964

No. 4



"SABRETACHE."

The Journal of

THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA.

Vcl. VI

April, 1964.

No. 4

HONORARY OFFICE BEARERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1964.

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RED HILL.

MEETING TIMES. Refer to Secretary of Branch concerned.

Meetings held monthly in Melbourne, Sydney
and Canberra.

AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENTS AT THE

- Robt.

Contingent	Left Australia	Arrived back in Australia
<u>New South Wales</u>		
N.S.W. Lancers (1st Draft))	
This draft arrived at Cape Town on 2nd. Nov. 1899 from England where it had proceeded to undertake training)	6.12.00
N.S.W. Lancers (2nd Draft)	28.10.99)	8. 1.01
" " (3rd Draft)	17. 1.00)	
" " (4th Draft)	16. 2.00)	
N.S.W. Infantry later "E" Squadron		
1st N.S.W. Mtd. Rifles	3.11.99	8. 1.01
"A" Squadron N.S.W. Mtd Rifles	3.11.99	8. 1.01
1st Australian Horse 1st Contingent	14.11.99	2. 5.01
1st Australian Horse 2nd Contingent	17. 1.00	2. 5.01
"A" Battery Royal Australian Artillery	30.12.99	15. 9.01
Army Medical Corps 1st Contingent	28.10.99	8.12.00
Army Medical Corps 2nd Contingent	22. 2.00	8.12.00
Army Medical Corps (Imperial Draft Contingent)	17. 3.01	3. 6.02
1st N.S.W. Mounted Rifles	17. 1.00	29. 4.01
N.S.W. Citizen Bushmen	28. 2.00	11. 6.01
N.S.W. Imperial Bushmen	23. 4.00	17. 7.01
2nd N.S.W. Mounted Rifles	15. 3.01	4. 6.02
2nd N.S.W. Mounted Rifles Draft	21. 3.01	4. 6.02

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR 1899 - 1902.

Gray -

Officers	Men	Bars likely to be found on the Queen's South African Medal
2	69	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley Paardeberg, Driefontein, Diamond Hill.
5	36	
-	17	
	40	
4	121	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen.
5	131	
2	32	Orange Free State, Transvaal, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast.
5	102	
9	170	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal.
6	80	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Belfast.
11	108	
5	48	Transvaal.
20	433	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen.
30	495	Cape Colony, Transvaal, Relief of Mafeking, Rhodesia.
36	714	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Rhodesia.
33	673	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa, 1901, Sth. Africa 1902.
9	281	

Contingent	Left Australia	Arrived back in Australia
<u>New South Wales (Cont'd.)</u>		
3rd N.S.W. Mounted Rifles "B" & "D" Squadrons	15. 3.01	4. 6.02
3rd N.S.W. Mounted Rifles "A", "C" & "E" "	21. 3.01)	
3rd N.S.W. Mounted Rifles Machine Gun Section	21. 3.01)	3. 6.02
3rd N.S.W. Mounted Rifles (Draft)	5. 4.01)	
3rd N.S.W. Imperial Bushmen Raised in South Africa from drafts intended for other N.S.W. units namely - N.S.W. Imperial Bushmen & Citizen Bushmen, but as these two units were under orders for home the men were formed into a separate regiment. A draft of 200 Riverina Bushmen was later added to the regiment.		11. 8.02
1st Australian Commonwealth Horse	18. 2.02	11. 7.02
3rd Australian Commonwealth Horse	1. 4.02	11. 7.02
5th Australian Commonwealth Horse	22. 5.02	1. 7.02
Commonwealth Army Medical Corps	11. 2.02	25. 7.02
<u>Western Australia</u>		
1st Infantry (Mounted in South Africa)	7.11.99	29.12.00
2nd Mounted Infantry	3. 2.00	8.12.00
3rd Bushmen's Contingent	13. 3.00	28. 5.01
4th Mounted Infantry	8. 5.00	20. 7.01
5th Mounted Infantry	6. 3.01)	29. 4.02
6th Mounted Infantry	10. 4.01)	
The above two units amalgamated after arriving in South Africa.		
2nd Australian Commonwealth Horse	26. 2.02	25. 7.02
4th Australian Commonwealth Horse	7. 4.02	30. 7.02
8th Australian Commonwealth Horse	2. 6.02	20. 7.02
Commonwealth Army Medical Corps	26. 2.02	25. 7.02

2.

Officers	Men	Bars likely to be found on the Queen's South African Medal
8	251	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa, 1901, South Africa 1902.
17	401	
2	34	
10	294	
52	1030	
21	354	Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1902.
19	352	South Africa 1902.
22	465	No active service
3	35	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill.
5	125	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, Belfast.
10	93	
7	109	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Rhodesia.
7	120	Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901.
14	207	Orange Free State, Transvaal, Natal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.
14	214	
2	58	Transvaal, South Africa 1902.
5	115	Transvaal, South Africa 1902.
4	116	No active service.
1	7	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill.

Contingent	Left Australia	Arrived back in Australia
<u>South Australia</u>		
1st Infantry Contingent (Mounted in South Africa)	2.11.99	30.11.00
2nd Mounted Rifles	26. 1.00	12. 5.01
3rd Bushmen	27. 2.00	25. 6.01
4th Imperial Bushmen	1. 5.00	27. 7.01
5th Imperial Bushmen	9. 2.01	27. 4.02
6th Imperial Bushmen	6. 4.01	
The above two units amalgamated after arriving in South Africa.		
Commonwealth Army Medical Corps	11. 2.02	25. 7.02
2nd Australian Commonwealth Horse	20. 2.02	31. 7.02
4th Australian Commonwealth Horse	1. 4.02	24. 7.02
8th Australian Commonwealth Horse		
<u>Victoria</u>		
1st Victorian Contingent		
One Company Mtd Rifles	28.10.99	4.12.00
One Company Infantry (Mounted in South Africa 1.2.00)		
3rd Victorian Mounted Rifles Contingent	13. 1.00	4.12.00
3rd Bushmen Contingent	10. 3.00	6. 6.01
Cameron Scouts (attached to the above unit)		
4th Imperial Bushmen Contingent	1. 5.00	12. 7.01
5th Victorian Mounted Rifles Contingent	15. 2.01	25. 4.02
2nd Battalion Scottish Horse	15. 2.01	
Volunteers were recruited in Victoria for this unit which was raised in South Africa.		
Commonwealth Army Medical Corps	12. 2.02	25. 7.02
2nd Australian Commonwealth Horse	12. 2.02	2. 8.02
4th Australian Commonwealth Horse	26. 3.02	7. 8.02
6th Australian Commonwealth Horse	19. 5.02	7. 8.02

3.

Officers	Men	Bars likely to be found on the Queen's South African Medal.
5	121	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast
7	112	
6	93	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Rhodesia
12	222	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Wittebergen
21	295	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal.
9	126	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.
1	17	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill.
5	116	Transvaal, South Africa 1902.
4	116	Transvaal, South Africa 1902.
13	232	No active service.
7	120	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast.
5	120	
15	250	
15	261	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Rhodesia.
1	24	
33	598	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Rhodesia.
46	971	
	250	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal.
3	28	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill.
20	351	Transvaal, South Africa 1902
16	235	Transvaal, South Africa 1902
22	467	No active service.

Contingent	Left Australia	Arrived back in Australia
<u>Queensland</u>		
1st Queensland Mtd Infantry	1.11.99	17. 1.01
2nd Queensland Mtd Infantry	13. 1.00	3. 5.01
3rd Queensland Mtd Infantry	1. 3.00	8. 6.01
4th Imperial Bushmen	18. 5.00	5. 8.01
5th Imperial Bushmen	6. 3.01)	30. 4.02
5th Imperial Bushmen Draft	10. 3.01)	
The above unit had a Cyclist Company attached to it.		
6th Imperial Bushmen	4. 4.01)	17. 6.02
6th Imperial Bushmen (1st Draft)	20. 8.01)	
6th Imperial Bushmen (2nd Draft)	26.10.01)	
Commonwealth Army Medical Corps	11. 2.02	25. 7.02
1st Australian Commonwealth Horse	26. 1.02	13. 8.02
3rd Australian Commonwealth Horse	25. 3.02	13. 8.02
7th Australian Commonwealth Horse	19. 5.02	2. 8.02
<u>Tasmania</u>		
1st Tasmanian Infantry (Mounted in South	28.10.99)	7.12.00
1st Tasmanian Infantry (Draft) Africa)	23. 1.00)	
2nd Tasmanian Bushmen	5. 3.00	14. 6.01
3rd Tasmanian (1st Imperial Bushmen)Contingent	26. 4.00	5. 8.01
4th Tasmanian (2nd Imperial Bushmen) "	27. 3.01	25. 6.02
1st Australian Commonwealth Horse	16. 2.02	9. 8.02
3rd Australian Commonwealth Horse	8. 4.02	9. 8.02
8th Australian Commonwealth Horse	21. 5.02	28. 7.02

4.

Officers	Men	Bars likely to be found on the Queen's South African Medal.
14	248)	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Belfast, R�elief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg.
10	144)	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Driefontein, Johannesburg.
14	302)	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Relief of Mafeking, Rhodesia.
26	368)	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Rhodesia.
22	481)	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal,
1	25)	South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.
17	384)	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal.
1	77)	
3	18)	
0	16)	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill.
7	116	Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1902.
5	117	South Africa 1902.
23	467	No active service
4	76)	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal,
2	45)	Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast.
3	52)	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Rhodesia
5	117)	Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Wittebergen.
12	241	Cape Colony, Orange Free State.
3	59	Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1902.
5	116	South Africa 1902.
4	116	No active service.

14 Nurses from New South Wales and 3 from South Australia accompanied the Army Medical Corps to serve in South Africa.

10 Nurses from Victoria left with the 3rd Victorian Bushmen's contingent for service in hospitals in South Africa.

The Australian Regiment was formed at Cape Town on the 26th November, 1899, by the amalgamation of the companies sent by the following States:-

Victoria (1st Contingent) one company mounted rifles, one company infantry.

South Australia (1st Contingent) one company infantry.

Western Australia (1st Contingent) one company infantry.

Tasmania (1st Contingent) one company infantry.

New South Wales (3rd Contingent) one company infantry.

This unit joined the Australian Regiment at Belmont on the 9th December, 1899. The Regiment was broken up on 7th April, 1900 and the units were absorbed in the 1st Mounted Infantry Brigade.

Naval Reserve in South Australia.

by R. Gray

A Naval Reserve was first formed in 1884 with a Naval Depot at Largs Bay. The Reservists were trained on board H.M.C.S. "Protector". In 1893 nearly all the permanent ratings were discharged from the "Protector" and when necessary she was manned by the Naval Reserve.

When the "Protector" sailed for China in 1900 most of her crew were Reservists. In 1901 the South Australian Naval Reserve became part of the Commonwealth Naval Reserve and in 1911 the name was changed to the Royal Australian Naval Reserve.

During World War I the Naval Depot was moved to Birkenhead on the Port Adelaide River. In August 1940 the depot was named H.M.A.S. "Torrens" after a River class destroyer of that name which had been commissioned in 1916.

Naval Auxiliary Patrol

by R. Gray.

The Naval Auxiliary Patrol formed a part of the Royal Australian Naval Volunteer Reserve and was raised in 1941. It was divided into two sections. A small one mobilized for full time duty and a larger section which performed volunteer part time duty without pay. The patrol was disbanded in 1945. Members qualified for the War medal and/or the Australian Service medal.

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CORRIGENDA.

Due to a misunderstanding, the article produced in the Oct./Jan. issue of Sabretache was taken from an uncorrected draft. The following corrections should therefore be made:-

- Page 44 - Line 1 - After August insert "1963"
 Line 18 - "clay point" should read 'dry point'
- " 45 'The Military Adventures of Jenny Newcombe' should read
 'The Military Adventures of Johnny Newcome'
- " 46 Line 17 - delete 'according to the regulations of 1814'.
 Line 18 - amend 1816 to 1813.
- " 47 Line 27 - amend RAEBERN to read RAEBURN
 3rd line from bottom amend LAWERENCE to read LAWRENCE & in
 following lines also.
- " 48 Line 27 - delete 'which was stolen from the British Museum
 in 1962'
 Insert after last line - 'A view of Salamanca from this Atlas
 is used as an illustration in J.H.L. CUMPSTON's book
 'Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor-General & Explorer.'
- " 49 Authorities - Add 'Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor-General &
 Explorer' - J.H.L. CUMPSTON, Oxford University Press 1954.

CHANGE OF SOCIETY TITLE.

In the interests of brevity and accuracy the Society's title will be changed to The Military Historical Society of Australia, as from 1st April, 1964.

J.K. LYONS,

Hon. Secretary.

VARIOUS PERIODS OF AUSTRALIAN BADGE COLLECTING

By R. Gray.

The first period covers the time of the old Colonial Forces of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. This is known as the Pre Federation period, and covers a very interesting stage of Australia's early military history.

During the war in South Africa from 1899-1902 there were only a few regimental badges worn by the Australian troops, the shoulder title only being used as a badge in most cases.

The next period is from 1903-1912 when the old Pre-Federation Forces were reorganized under the control of the Commonwealth Government. This was a Volunteer system. In 1912 Compulsory training was introduced for service in the Citizen Forces, and in 1911 for the Senior Cadets. Under this system the universal badge was a brass numeral issued to all ranks. This was worn on the front of the hat or cap over a cloth band of corps color. Certain regiments did apply for permission to have a regimental badge and shoulder title struck. This was granted providing they met the cost of these items.

Upon the outbreak of war in 1914 the official issue to all units of the 1st. A.I.F. was the Commonwealth badge. This was and is known as the "Rising Sun" badge. The only exception to this badge was the official issue of a regimental badge to the following:- Royal Australian Artillery and the Naval Bridging Train. During the period 1914-18 a number of regiments had unofficial badges manufactured. These were paid for in most cases from regimental funds.

It was not until 1921 that training was resumed for the Citizen Forces and this was still under the universal training scheme. The badges worn was the "Commonwealth badge" ("Rising Sun"). In 1929 compulsory training was done away with and a volunteer force raised in its place. The "Rising Sun" badge was still used until about 1931 when regimental badges were issued to all units of the Citizen Military Forces and the Permanent Forces. They were worn until 1942 when the "Rising Sun" once again became the universal badge for all units of the Australian Military Forces. It was issued to the members of the 2nd. A.I.F. in 1939.

After the 1939-45 war it was not until 1948 that the Citizen Military Forces were raised again. At first the "Rising Sun" badge was worn until the issue of regimental badges could be carried out. There was a delay with these owing to new designs being manufactured for many of the regiments.

SOME EXCERPTS FROM THE "HANDBOOK OF THE JAPANESE ARMY"
COMPILED BY THE GENERAL STAFF 1908.

Horses

The average Japanese pony is ill-shaped, but hardy and enduring. The cavalry horses are uneven in quality, some are weedy, but good stout cobs are to be found amongst them; about 10 per cent are stallions. A number of walers were imported during the war in Manchuria, and some of them are still in the ranks, but their importation has ceased.

Saddlery

The saddle, with its accessories, is considered unsatisfactory; it is heavy for its size, but of durable material. The panels, which are detachable, are stuffed with wool; there are no burrs and the fantails are short. No numnah is used, but two blankets one for the man and one for the horse, are carried under the saddle. The saddle is supposed to fit all sizes and shapes of animals.

During recent manocuvres in Japan there were many cases of sore backs.

A cotton string girth is used. The stirrups are lighter than our cavalry pattern and rather too small. The bridle is the ordinary double bridle, bit and bridoon, pattern; the head collar and head-rope are in one piece, one end of the head-rope, plaited into shape, forming the head-collar. The head-rope is double and fastened to the near wallet strap. New pattern saddlery is being experimented with.

No breast plates or cruppers are used by the men unless specially required.

Two shoe cases, one on each side, are attached to the cantle. The cloak, rolled is carried behind the saddle, and the waterproof sheet, fastened on the top of the cloak. The kit is carried in two large leather wallets in front of the saddle and in two large canvas saddle bags behind the saddle; in one of the saddle bags is the mess tin.

A light and serviceable canvas bucket, concertina shaped, is carried on the off-side, hanging from the cloak strap and resting on the saddle bag.

EQUIPMENT.

The cavalry soldier's kit consists of -

Ammunition	30 rounds in pouch, remainder (15 rounds) in wallots and haversack
Emergency rations	2 days' supply carried in saddle bag
Great coat	1 on back of saddle
Water bottle	1 on the soldier

Waterproof sheet or part of shelter tent	1 on top of great coat
Change of underclothing	1 in saddle bag
Pair of socks	1 " " "
Mess tins	1 " " "
Blankets	2 (1 for self and 1 for horse) carried under the saddle.
Curry comb	1 in wallets
Brush	1 " "
Spare horse shoes	1 set on saddle
Grain	1 day's supply

The only picketing gear is the rope headstall with double head rope and two pegs.

The average weight carried by the horse, i.e., man, arms, saddlery and equipment, is about $17\frac{1}{2}$ stone.

Armament

The cavalry is armed with sword and carbine. The sword is a slightly curved, single-grip weapon, about 36 inches in total length; it is suspended by one sling from a waistbelt worn outside the jacket, and supported by a cloth loop on the left side of the jacket.

The carbine is the 30th year pattern; it is similar to the infantry rifle but shorter. The backsight is graduated up to 1,500 metres (1,640 yards) and the foresight is protected by two wings or flanges. An improved pattern (38th year) is being introduced, similar to the improved 38th year infantry rifle, but shorter. The sighting is increased to 2,000 metres (2,190 yards).

The sling swivels are on the left side, instead of underneath the fore-end and the butt as in the rifle. It is carried slung over the left shoulder on the back, and no bucket or rest of any kind is used; this method is found to tire the men unduly. The carbine is not considered a satisfactory weapon and the breech must be wrapped in rags when not in use to prevent dust from clogging the mechanism. The new Carbine has a metal breech cover. The Guard Cavalry carries lances for reviews, escort, and ceremonial, but not for drill or manoeuvres. The ammunition pouch is carried on the right front of the belt and is supported by a sling passing over the left shoulder.

Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and trumpeters, are armed with revolvers; these are of Smith and Wesson, but made in Japan.

Ammunition

According to regulations the cavalry soldier carries only 45 rounds into action; during the late war, however, he usually carried 150, part of which was in the wallets.

UNIFORMS - ALL ARMS

Khaki has now been adopted as the ordinary dress for Japanese troops (military bands excepted), and the non-commissioned officers and men of all branches of the service have no other uniform. In this dress the arm of the service is shown by the colour of the collar patch, and rank by the shoulder strap and the number of stars on it.

The new pattern is of soft thick khaki-coloured cloth, with patch pockets and flat metal buttons. In summer thin serge or drill is worn. The shoulder straps are of scarlet cloth, worn American fashion (cross-wise), with small metal or cloth stars and gold or silver lace to denote rank.

On each side of the collar, which is of stand-up pattern, is a collar patch of different colour for each arm and branch of the service.

The cap is of German pattern, and is made of khaki cloth, with a scarlet band and scarlet piping; it has a peak and chin strap.

The distinctive colours for the different branches of the service, shown on the collars, are as follows:-

Infantry	Scarlet
Cavalry	Light green
+ Artillery	Yellow
Engineers	Dark Crimson
Transport	Indigo blue
Medical and veterinary	Dark green
Administrative department	Grey
Military Police	Black

+ Special badges are worn by mountain and heavy (garrison) artillery.

The Guard Division wear the same colours as described above, but may be distinguished by a star and maple leaf, which take the place of the small star worn on the cap by the rest of the Army.

All ranks, except those extra-regimentally employed, wear numerals on the collar patches. Those belonging to active units wear gilt (silver-plated if non-combatants) metal numerals in arabic figures on each side of the collar in front, indicating the number of their regiment (or battalion in the case of engineers and transport corps), those belonging to the 2nd Reserve ("Kobi") wear roman numerals instead of arabic. In the case of the National Army the number of the regiment is shown by numerals in roman figures on the right side and arabic figures on the left side.

BADGES OF RANK

Rank is indicated by the shoulder straps of the wearer, which are of scarlet cloth embroidered as under :-

General Officers - Gold twisted cord edges, one broad band of gold lace down the middle, gilt metal stars denote rank, thus -

Full General	3
Lieutenant-General	2
Major-General	1

Field Officers - Gold twisted cord edges, two narrow bands of gold lace down the middle; stars as above denote rank, thus -

Colonel	3
Lieutenant-Colonel	2
Major	1

Company Officers - Gold twisted cord edges, one narrow band of gold lace down the middle; stars as above denote rank, thus -

Captain	3
1st Lieutenant	2
2nd Lieutenant	1

All departmental officers wear silver instead of gold for lace, stars, etc.

Non Commissioned officers of all arms - One flat band of gold lace down the middle; gilt metal stars denote rank, thus -

Sergeant-majors	3
Sergeants	2
Corporals	1

For departments, silver lace and silver plated metal stars.
Privates of all arms - Plain scarlet cloth, yellow cloth stars denote rank -

Superior soldiers	3
1st Class soldiers	2
2nd Class soldiers	1

For departments, white cloth stars.

For Warrant officers the shoulder straps are the same as for company officers, but without stars.

Probationary officers and officer-candidates wear the same caps, collar patches, and shoulder straps as non-commissioned officers and men of the same arm and rank.

Probationary accountants and accountant-candidates wear same caps, collar patches and shoulder straps as non-commissioned officers and men of infantry of same rank.

Probationary surgeons, apothecaries, and veterinary surgeons - wear same uniform as sergeant-majors of the Army Medical Service.

1 - Year Volunteers - wear the same badges and uniform as non-commissioned officers and men of same rank and unit, except that the shoulder straps are edged with twisted red and white cord.

Cadets of the Central Preparatory School and District Preparatory Schools - same as for 2nd class soldiers, but without collar patched and with no stars on the shoulder straps.

The following wear a special star of metal on the right collar-patch -
Officer-candidates, accountant candidates, such 1 - year volunteers as are student or probationary accountants, surgeons, apothecaries, and veterinary surgeons.

Officer candidates of the 1st Reserve ("YOBI") wear the star surmounted on a button.

Individuals of the classes specified in the two preceding paragraphs, when not serving with units, wear the star on both collar patches.

Blue Uniform of Officers and Warrant Officers.

In addition to khaki, officers, officials ranking as officers and warrant officers also have blue uniforms.

General officers and bandmasters have two blue uniforms -

- (1) Full dress : Blue, gold laced tunic with gold-laced kepi and plume.
- (2) Undress : Tunic or blue patrol with kepi, as in (1) but without plume.

All other officers and warrant officers have only the full dress blue uniform.

- (1) The tunic is double-breasted, of dark blue cloth; it has gold lace on the collar, gold lace shoulder-cords, and gold lace on the sleeves to denote rank. Either trousers or pantaloons are worn with it.

General officers have a broad band of gold lace on the cuff of the tunic. The stripes on their trousers are red and of a German pattern (two broad stripes with a line of piping between them); their pantaloons are of white cloth.

All other officers wear a plain broad stripe on their trousers and pantaloons, and the branch of the service to which they belong is shown by the colour of their collar, cuffs and trouser stripes, which is the same as that of the collar patches on their khaki uniforms.

Officers of the cavalry, military police, and bands, wear red trousers and pantaloons, all other branches wear dark blue.

The kepi is of French pattern with a peak, and ornamented with narrow lines of gold lace. It is red for the Guards, Military Police and Bands, and dark blue for all others. The Military Police wear a broad black stripe and Bands a broad light blue stripe round the bottom of the kepi. A red and white plume is worn in front.

- (2) The patrol jacket is of dark blue cloth braided. Trousers pants and kepi as in (1)

The distinguishing colour for Military Bands is light blue. They wear dark blue tunics or jackets with light blue facings, and red trousers with light blue stripes. A bandmaster ranks as 2nd lieutenant, and has both the full dress and the undress blue uniforms. Bands do not wear khaki.

There are four "orders of dress", viz., full dress, undress, drill order and fatigue dress. Full dress and undress applies only to officers, warrant officers and those ranking as such, and in these two orders blue uniform is worn. In drill order and in fatigue dress khaki is worn.

Full dress consists of : Kepi with plume, tunic, overalls, sash over the sword belt, except in the case of cavalry and warrant officers. The aiguillette of gold or yellow worsted is worn on the right shoulder by Generals and General Staff officers. The sash is worn over the right shoulder by adjutants and officers on Orderly duty in barracks. Adjutants and gallopers wear a yellow and white sash, orderly officers wear a red and white one.

Undress consists of :- Kepi, tunic (the 1900 pattern patrol jacket may be worn on certain occasions) and overalls. The aiguillette is worn as in full dress and the sash over the right shoulder by adjutants and officers on orderly duty in barracks.

Drill order consists of :- Khaki cap, khaki coat, and khaki trousers or pantaloons. Aiguillettes are worn by generals and General Staff Officers.

Fatigue dress is the same as drill order, except that officers, even on dismounted duty, may wear pantaloons, shoes or boots, and cavalry officers engaged on duties outside their own units are permitted to wear the same pattern trousers as those of the troops to which they are attached.

Additional Remarks on Uniform.

The sword belt is worn underneath the coat, (except with the tunic in the case of all officers other than cavalry) and is of black leather. Swords are always worn by officers. For field service and manoeuvres a leather bag to hold maps and papers is worn at the right side, suspended from the sword belt.

Non-commissioned officers and men wear badges, as in the British Army, on the sleeve above the elbow, to denote smiths, collar makers, wheelers, etc.

Marksmen wear a bronze badge on the left breast. All ranks on service wear identification tallies. These are made of brass, oval shaped, measuring $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and as thick as a penny. They have two holes through which a web cord is passed. The tally is hung round the neck. On one side is marked the arm of the service and the registered number of the wearer.

In future civilians in military employ will probably wear khaki.

A Marshal (Army) wears general's uniform with the marshall's badge on the right breast. The badge is of silver, oval in shape and bears a device in coloured enamel. Badges of a similar nature, but of different device are worn by ADC's to the Emperor, and by all psc officers.

Decorations and medals are worn in all orders of dress, but the grand cordons of the Chrysanthemum, and Rising Sun with Paulovnia, and the 1st class of the Rising Sun, Sacred Treasure and Golden Kite are only worn in full dress, miniatures of these orders being worn in other orders of dress.

The one essentially military order is the Golden Kite. It is divided into seven classes, of which the two lowest are reserved for non-commissioned officers and men. It is only conferred for distinguished service and carries with it an annuity ranging from 1,500 yen (£150) for the 1st class to 100 yen (£10) for the 7th class.

Leg and Foot Gear.

The white zouave spat formerly worn by the infantry is being replaced by khaki putties, the latter being worn with ankle boot, which are replacing the shoes formerly worn by the infantry.

Dismounted officers wear putties when with their units.

The infantry boot resembles our ammunition boot, and has small hobnails. Two pairs are issued to each infantry soldier.

Cavalry wear knee boots.

The universal pattern sock is grey, cotton ones being worn in summer and woollen ones in winter.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES CORPS - NOTES ON ITS LATER SERVICE.

by L.L. Barton.

When this Unit was recalled to England from Australia as a result of its part in the "Rum Rebellion", it was stationed in Guernsey. On August 11th. 1811, Lt. Col. Charles James Napier was appointed Commanding Officer to replace Lt. Col. Johnson who had been cashiered for mutiny. Although the Regiment had been reorganised and renamed the 102nd Foot, Napier did not take too kindly to this appointment. "I have been appointed to the command of the 102nd.", he wrote, "a colonial corps recently returned from Botany Bay, with the stigma of mutiny upon it." But in the next two years he forgave and forgot the misdeeds of "his gents" as he affectionately called them.

On the outbreak of the War of 1812, the Regiment was ordered to Bermuda, where it arrived on September 12th. 1812, after a narrowly averted shipwreck. Until May 1813 the Unit was engaged in tedious garrison duties, lamenting the lost luxuries of Botany Bay. Although the men earned a record number of floggings for drunkenness, nevertheless they also had the fewest sick in hospital of any corps on that Station. In May 1813, the 102nd. was part of the expedition which attacked the American positions at Norfolk, Hampton, and Cranley Island in Chesapeake Bay, Virginia. These posts were mainly defended by poorly trained Militia and, the expedition of 3, 00 men under General Sir Sidney Beckwith soon captured and occupied these areas. The British casualties for this operation were 150 of all ranks.

At the conclusion of these operations the 102nd. was posted to Nova Scotia to reinforce the British garrison in Canada. The Regiment arrived at Halifax in September of 1813, and it was during this month that Colonel Napier was forced to return to England to seek medical advice on his wounds, received at the Battle of Corunna. Lt. Col. Herries succeeded to the command of the 102nd., and in 1814 it was employed in some minor affairs on the coast of Maine. It is interesting to note that during 1813 the British forces in Canada amounted to only 4,500 men to defend some 2,000 miles of the border, which was being invaded at Little York (Toronto), Montreal, and Quebec by large American forces.

The 102nd Regiment remained at Halifax until the General Peace of 1817 when it was ordered to return to England. On the reduction of the Army it was disbanded at Chatham on March 12th. 1818. Its officers fit for service were placed on the half pay list of the 100th Foot, (The Royal Canadians).

And so ended the History of the turbulent N.S.W. Corps.

ENCYCLOPAEDIAS.

Chambers Encyclopaedia--Army British.

The Australian Encyclopaedia--for various articles dealing with the volunteer movement and the Imperial garrisons.

STANDARD MILITARY REFERENCE BOOKS.

"Regiments and Uniforms of the British Army", by Major R.M. Barnes, London 1954.

"British Military Uniforms from Contemporary pictures", by W.Y. Carman, London 1957.

NOTES TO THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

These are reconstruction drawings, based largely on the written descriptions. All possible care has been taken to ensure accuracy, and the drawings have been checked wherever possible against contemporary prints.

"HISTORY OF THE SCOTTISH REGIMENTS"

Members interested in the subject of Scottish military history and dress are strongly recommended to send for a very fine publication recently put on sale in England for the benefit of the Erskine (Paraplegic) Coach and Comforts Fund.

This book is worth much more than the sum of 6/- (post-free) which is being asked of us, and we feel that it will be a most interesting addition to any military library. The paper is of good quality, the text is excellent, and the coloured plates 17 in number enhance the value of the work as far as the collector is concerned.

Those interested should contact Mr. Jacques Steeple, at 115 Broomwood Rd., LONDON, SW11, and we urge them to do it as soon as possible.

We have asked Mr. Steeple to send approximately ten copies to the Society for distribution to local members, so we suggest that orders for these should be lodged with our own Hon. Sec.

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UNIT HISTORY OF THE ROYAL NEW SOUTH WALES LANCERS.

We direct the attention of our members to the enclosed circular regarding the history of the Royal New South Wales Lancers, one of our most spectacular regiments.

Orders should be lodged as soon as possible in order to avoid disappointment.

UNIONE NAZIONALE COLLEZIONISTI D'ITALIA.

A letter has been received from the above organisation, advertising the availability of two sets of six-coloured postcards showing the dress of the "ITALIAN GUARDS OF POLICE" from 1861 to 1960.

These issues are said to comprise 20 postcards, reproducing excellent engravings of the well-known painter Valerio Gibellini, with a historical-uniformological text by the National President Cpt. A. Gasparinetti.

To the present time we have not had the pleasure of seeing these cards, but, from the description, they appear to be of great interest to collectors in this field.

The price of the two sets is advertised as 650 Italian Lire and orders may be lodged with:

"ORGANIZZAZIONE GALLO", Via dei Mille 27a, ROMA (303).

Remittances are understood to be required to be made payable to the Organizzazione Gallo, at the Banca di Credito e Risparmio, Piazza Colonna 361, ROMA, but we imagine that cash with order to the Organizzazione Gallo would produce results.

As it is understood that there are not very many sets left for sale, it may be as well for interested members to hasten to enquire concerning them.

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LOS SOLDADOS DE LA INDEPENDENCIA Y DE LA REVOLUCION MEXICO
1810-1820 1910-1920

"Soldiers of Independence and Revolution".

A really excellent set of 10 plates showing some 30 figures in various spectacular and serviceable forms of dress, some patterned on the French Napoleonic, some on the German, and others similar to the clothing worn by brigands normally portrayed on the film screen.

Accompanied by a short historical introduction, and bilingual description of the dress, this small bound volume of quarto-sized pages, well printed in black-and-white is well worth the 3 dollars asked for it by the publisher, our esteemed friend, Mr. J. Hefter, Apartado 517, Mexico 1, D.F., MEXICO.

We advise members interested in this type of publication to keep in touch with Mr. Hefter. He is publishing a very good series of military works.

.....

WILLIAM ATKINS.

A letter has been received from Mr. W.H. Atkins, of 59 Cremorne Road, CREMORNE, N.S.W., reading :

"I am seeking some information regarding William Atkins, believed to have been a Sergeant Major of the 4th King's Own Regiment of Foot (now disbanded).

From information, it appears he served in the Peninsular War under Captain Lonsdale and Lieutenant Colonel Wynch, and was shipwrecked on the Isle of Guernsey when returning to England. He was in Guernsey about 12 months, and worked with the French stonemasons.

Colonel Barney, who knew of this, asked for some men of this Regiment to be sent to Sydney to instal guns and to build fortifications on Fort Denison, Bradley's and Chowder Heads, and at Wollongong. This was about 1835, when Barney was here to have this work done, while Governor Denison was in office.

It seems that they departed from Colchester Barracks, in Sussex, England.

Later, Atkins appears to have been in charge of soldiers on Charlie Cox's Road over the mountains to Bathurst.

When the 4th was ordered to Pennsylvania, America, or to India, some time before 1870, he appears to have left the Army, and was working as a stonemason(?) on John Street's home, known as "Woodlands", near White Rock in the Parish of Kelso, near Bathurst.

He had several sons, and one of them, Thomas, was born at Woodlands in 1837. He seems to have moved about a good deal, and probably visited Norfolk Island.

Finally he was for some years a builder in partnership with his son Thomas, as stonemasons, at Trunky Creek near Abercrombie Caves.

He died about 1905-1915, and was buried in a cemetery on the road to Blainey.

Can anyone supply me with any further details concerning this man.?"

The above letter is a fair challenge. It would be appreciated if one of our readers could help to add to the story of William Atkins. It seems more than probable that there would be some record of a skilled worker such as he in those days.

AUSTRALIA'S FIGHTING REGIMENTS

by Leonard L. Barton.

Since the turn of the century, until the outbreak of World War II, the following Units served in Australia in peace time and fought on active service abroad as complete units.

The Light Horse Regiments.

<u>Regt.</u>	<u>State Raised</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Brigade</u>	<u>Division</u>	
1st L.H.	N.S.W.	Royal N.S.W. Lancers	1st.	A & N Z Mtd.Div.)	} W.W. I
2nd L.H.	Q'ld.	Moreton L.H. (Q.M.I.)	1st.	A & N Z Mtd.Div.)	
3rd L.H.	S.A.	S.A. Mtd. Rifles	1st.	A & N Z Mtd.Div.)	
4th L.H.	Vict.	Corangamite L.H.	4th.	Aust. Mtd. Div.)	
5th L.H.	Q'ld.	Wide Bay & Burnett L.H. (Q.M.l.)	2nd.	A & N Z Mtd.Div.)	
6th L.H.	N.S.W.	N.S.W. Mtd. Rifles	2nd.	A & N Z Mtd.Div.)	
7th L.H.	N.S.W.	Australian Horse	2nd.	A & N Z Mtd.Div.)	
8th L.H.	Vict.	Indi Light Horse	3rd.	Aust. Mtd.Div.)	
9th L.H.	S.A.	Flinders L.H.	3rd.	Aust. Mtd.Div.)	
10th L.H.	W.A.	W.A. Mtd. Infantry	3rd.	Aust. Mtd.Div.)	
11th L.H.	Q'ld.	Darling Downs L.H. (Q.M.l.)	4th.	Aust. Mtd.Div.)	
12th L.H.	N.S.W.	New England L.H.	4th.	Aust. Mtd.Div.)	
13th L.H.	Vict.	Gippsland L.H.	1st.	Anzac Mtd. Regt. (France)	
14th L.H.	Q'ld.	West Moreton L.H. (Q.M.l.)	5th.	Aust. Mtd.Div.)	
15th L.H.	N.S.W.	Northern Rivers Lancers	5th.	Aust. Mtd.Div.)	
15th L.H.	N.S.W.	Hunter River Lancers	A.M.F.	Sth. Africa	} Boer War
17th L.H.	Vict.	Prince of Wales L.H.	A.M.F.	Sth. Africa	
18th L.H.	S.A.	Adelaide Lancers	"	" "	
19th L.H.	Vict.	Yarrowee L.H. & Armoured Car Regt.	"	" "	
20th L.H.	Vict.	Victorian Mtd. Rifles	"	" "	
21st L.H.	N.S.W.	Illawarra L.H.	"	" "	
22nd L.H.	Tas.	Tasmanian Mtd. Infantry	"	" "	
23rd L.H.	S.A.	Barossa L.H.	"	" "	

To be continued.

NAVAL CONTINGENTS

(Australia)

by Robt. Gray

Prior to Federation

H.M.C.S. "Victoria" left Melbourne for service in New Zealand on April 19th. 1860 and returned on April 11, 1861. The crew of this ship received the New Zealand medal with the date 1860-61 on the reverse.

MODEL SOLDIERS.

Mr. Eric Wiseman has announced the production recently of the fourth Peter Wooton figure. This is a WW2 German officer in the usual breeches and boots and neatly fitting jacket. Headdress is the steel helmet. This is a good job, and the writer has the intention of assembling one and painting it as a Luftwaffe officer, for which it is ideally suited. It is understood that a fifth figure, in the shape of an SS Guardsman at the sword salute, is also on the way.

The earlier models by this new manufacturer are : PW1 Ned Kelly; PW2 Brit. Guardsman 1792; PW3 N.S.W. Lancer 1905; and there are, in addition, several accessories, in the shape of different headdresses and weapons that can be added to some of the figures for variations.

Prices of numbers PW1 to PW3 are 8/- each, but due to rising costs, and, it is reported, improved figures, later models will be dearer (probably 10/- each).

These figures are very good. I do not profess to be an expert on model soldiers, but they seem to me to compare very well with many of the overseas lines.

It is more than pleasing to note that there is a programme of early Australian figures included in the forthcoming range-- Victorian Scottish, Ballarat Rangers and Australian Light Horse among them. This will present an excellent chance for the collector interested in Australian uniforms to make a collection in miniature. It is unlikely that many of the real uniforms will be available at this late stage!

Whilst the overseas market doubtless demands its share of Nazis, British, American Civil War, etc., etc., it is to be hoped that the manufacture of Australian figures will be continued by this Australian manufacturer, and that the demand will encourage him in this interesting work.

Keep up the good work, Mr. Wooton!

B.J. Videon.

NAVAL CONTINGENTS

by R. Gray

China 1900.

New South Wales and Victoria both sent a Naval Brigade for service in China. These contingents left in the ship "Salamis" from Sydney on August 8th. 1900 and arrived back in Sydney on the 25th April 1901 in the ship "Chingtu".

South Australia sent her ship "H.M.C.S. "Protector" for service in China. She left on 6th August 1900 and returned on the 6th January 1901. When in Chinese waters she was called "H.M.S. "Protector". All members of the above services in China received the China medal (1900) without bars.

A SHORT HISTORY
OF
1st BATTALION THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN REGIMENT

(provided by the Battalion)

INTRODUCTION

On 12 October 1964, 1 RAR (formerly 65 Infantry Battalion) will have had nineteen years of unbroken service as a regular unit of the Australian Army.

Despite this comparatively short time, the battalion has a proud record and the elements of a fine tradition of which past and present members of the unit are justifiably proud.

ORIGIN OF THE UNIT

At the conclusion of World War II it was decided that an Australian Infantry Brigade would be sent to JAPAN as the Australian contribution to the British Commonwealth Occupation Force. This group was designated the 34 Infantry Brigade Group in keeping with the continuity of the existing AIF system of numbering Brigades and Battalions. The Battalions of this Brigade were supplied one from each of the three original AIF Divisions fighting in the islands at the end of World War II (i.e. 6th., 7th. and 9th. Divisions). The Battalions were numbered 65, 66 and 67 Infantry Battalions respectively. Thus was born the Brigade which was later to become the Royal Australian Regiment, and the Battalions which later became 1 RAR, 2 RAR and 3 RAR.

The personnel for 65 Infantry Battalion, later to become 1 RAR, were concentrated from 7 division at BALIK PAPAN, Dutch Borneo on 10th October 1945 and the unit became an identity on 12 October 1945. All members were volunteers to serve in JAPAN.

The first Commanding Officer of the unit Lt. Colonel R. H. MARSON, DSO, arrived to command the unit on 22 October 1945, and then prepared it for movement to MOROTAI, a small Dutch Island in the HALMAHERA Islands where 34 Infantry Brigade was to concentrate.

The Brigade concentrated at MOROTAI in November and after a short training period sailed for KURE, where it disembarked on 23 February 1946, and moved into the old Japanese Ordnance Barracks at KAITAICHI. The Battalion moved to a camp at FUKUYAMA which was to be their home from 1946-48.

SERVICE IN JAPAN

From 1946-48 the Battalion served in JAPAN. Besides training, the Battalion did guard duty on the Imperial Palace in TOKYO, other guard duties and played a great deal of sport.

RETURN TO AUSTRALIA

On 22 November 1948 the Battalion, still known as 65 Battalion, held its final parade in JAPAN before sailing on HMAS KANIMBLA to SYDNEY where it moved to INGLEBURN where it remained until its departure for KOREA in March 1952.

"FIRST BATTALION THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN REGIMENT"

On 23 November 1948 the formation of "The Australian Regiment" was announced, and early in the New Year, on 12 January 1949, 65 Battalion was designated "First Battalion, the Australian Regiment". On 25 March of the same year His Majesty King George VI gave his consent to the Regiment having the prefix "Royal".

The Battalion thus finally gained its present designation "First Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment."

Just prior to this, on 22 March, a guard of honour was mounted by the Battalion at Victoria Barracks, SYDNEY, for His Excellency Lt. General Sir John NORTHCOTT, Governor of NEW SOUTH WALES. This was the first guard mounted by a regular Australian Infantry Battalion in AUSTRALIA.

SERVICE IN AUSTRALIA 1949-52.

During this period the battalion trained as a unit, trained reinforcements for KOREA and helped in times of civil emergency such as at MUSWELLBROOK, MIMI and GRETA coal strikes.

By September 1950 seven officers and two hundred and fifty other ranks had trained in the battalion and moved to reinforce 3 RAR in KOREA. In November the first list of casualties of 3 RAR revealed that following former members of 1 RAR had been killed in action :

Lt. J.F. WATHEN	Former IO
WO2 P. McGAVIN	Former CSM A Coy
L. cpl. D. KOOSNEY	Former member of A Coy
Pte. L.A. LOWE	Former member of A Coy

In September 1951 the Battalion was warned to move to KOREA.

KOREA 1952-53

After a farewell march through SYDNEY 1 RAR commanded by Lt. Col. HUTCHISON DSO MC sailed on HMT "DEVONSHIRE" for JAPAN on 18 Mar 52. After training and preparation in JAPAN the battalion moved to KOREA where it underwent further training at NAM-MYON and SANDOK. On 19 June 51 the Battalion moved into the line taking over from the 1 Royal Leicesters.

On 2 Jul after vigorous patrolling the Battalion put in an attack on Hill 227. This operation was called "Operation Blaze" and the steadiness of all ranks was commended by the Brigade Commander, Brigadier DALY. Casualties were three KIA and thirty four WIA with Sgt. E. SMITH dying later of wounds.

On 8 Jul 52 1 RAR was relieved by First Battalion The Black Watch. The Battalion then moved to NAECHON and on 10 Jul 52 was in position alongside 3 RAR. Patrolling activity was maintained and throughout its stay in the line the Battalion was constantly shelled and mortared. At this time Major D.S. THOMSON was awarded the Military Cross and Sgt. L.E. TAYLOR the Military Medal, both awards being for bravery in Operation Blaze.

At the end of September the Durham Light Infantry relieved 1 RAR. The Battalion then moved into reserve in Area 1 and a company was detached to 1st Battalion The Welch Regiment to occupy the YONG DONG HILL feature. Whilst the battalion was in reserve Lt. Col. M. AUSTIN arrived to take command. In November Operation "NESCALA" was effected successfully - this was the relief of 1st Battalion The Royal Canadian Regiment by 1 RAR on Hill 355.

On 355 Lt. J. SEATON was killed by an enemy grenade whilst on patrol and Lt. W.B. JAMES was awarded the M.C. for his bravery in action when severely wounded on 7 Nov. 52. A successful patrol action "Operation Beatup" was carried out by elements of the Battalion as a preliminary to "Operation Pimlico" - an attack on the Apostles Feature by 1 Royal Fusiliers. On 29 November 3 RAR relieved 1 RAR and the unit assumed a counter attack role in the MISAN MYON area.

On 3 Jan 53 news was received that Major A.S. MANN had been awarded the DSO for "Operation Found" a raid on an enemy position on 10/11 Dec 52.

On 18 Mar 53 a Battalion farewell parade was held and Major MANN was presented with the DSO ribbon by Major General M A R WEST CB DSO GOC 1 Comwel Div.

On 21 Mar 53 the Commanding Officers of all these battalions of the regiment attended a ceremonial handover of duties on 1 RAR parade ground at CAMP CASEY. This was an historic occasion as it was the first time that the three Battalions had served in the same area with their new designation, The Royal Australian Regiment.

On 24 Mar 53 the battalion sailed on the "NEW AUSTRALIA" for BRISBANE arriving on 9 Apr 53.

During the nine months it was in KOREA the Battalion added a distinguished chapter to its brief history as a regular unit. 34 of its members were killed and 170 were wounded. Gallantry and devotion to duty were recognised by the award of a total of 46 decorations made up of two DSOs, two OBEs, three MBEs, seven MMs, one BEM, twenty-one MIDs and three C in Cs commendations.

SERVICE IN AUSTRALIA 1953-54

In 1953-4 service in AUSTRALIA at ENOGGERA consisted of training, stevedoring, locomotive driving in the BOWEN area, and participation in the Royal Tour. During the Royal Tour a Guard of Honour was provided at Parliament House and street lining was also carried out for Her Majesty's progress through the city.

On 20 Mar 54 the Battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. N.A.M. NICHOLLS, marched through BRISBANE and embarked on the MV "NEW AUSTRALIA" for KOREA arriving at PUSAN on 31 Mar 54.

KOREA 1954-55

The Korean war having ended the Battalion occupied a Peace Camp and spent its time in KOREA digging and improving the KANSAS defensive

line, training, building a new quonset hut camp, parades and sport.

AUSTRALIA 1956 - 59

The battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. O.D. JACKSON returned to BRISBANE from KOREA in April 1956.

On 30 Mar 57 1 RAR was presented with new colours by the Governor-General Field Marshall Sir William SLIM GCB, GCMG, GCVO, GBE, DSO, MC. The parade was held on the Brisbane Exhibition Ground and was generally acclaimed as outstanding. A further record of the event is held in the unit and is shown to all reinforcements.

In 1959 the battalion commanded by Lt. Col. W.J. MORROW OBE moved to the MACKAY area for a series of exercises culminating in the 1 Inf Bde Group exercise "GRAND SLAM".

MALAYA 1959 - 61

On 20 Sep 59 the Battalion embarked on MV "FLAMINIA" for MALAYA. After arriving at SINGAPORE the battalion trained at KOTA TINGGI and moved to base camps at KUALA KANGSAR, SUNGAI SIPUT, LASAH LINTANG and GRIK.

The battalion entered operations on 16 Nov 59 in the THAI/MALAY border area in PERAK known as "Operation BAMBOO", relieving the 1 LOYALS. Access to this area of deep jungle was obtained by helicopter, boat and on foot. Platoons would spend three weeks patrolling then come out to their base camps for ten days to rest, re-kit and re-train. This pattern remained unchanged throughout eighteen months of intensive patrolling. Unfortunately no kills were made; but when the total battalion area at its largest was 210 square miles and the number of CTs between 20 and 30 this lack of success was not surprising. 117 "finds" were made some of which promised better things but all to no avail - DCM AH SOO CHYE and BCM TET MEUW and their men managed to evade all our efforts to catch them.

In June 1961 the battalion was withdrawn from operations and began intensive training. A series of unit exercises led up to 28 Comwel Inf Bde Gps exercise "TRINITY ANGEL". Between the unit and brigade exercises the Australian High Commissioner in MALAYA Mr. T.K. CRITCHLEY visited KUALA KANGSAR and presented Capt. J. FLETCHER with the George Medal (for bravery during the PORT PHILLIP rip tragedy) and to S sgt. DEAN the BEM for long and meritorious service. S sgt. DEAN has served with 1 RAR since 1945.

The battalion left PENANG MALAYA for SYDNEY on the 29 Oct 61 on the MV "FLAMINIA". Before leaving, the battalion was presented with a fighting kris by the Prime Minister, and Government of MALAYA for its services in the emergency. The battalion also received silver from its affiliated field battery 16 (Sandham's) RA, silver from the Royal Malayan Police, a gurkha kukri from 17 Gurkha Division, a ceremonial kris from the town of SUNGAI SIPUT and several plaques from fellow units of 28 Comwel Inf Bde Gp.

The battalion arrived in SYDNEY on 12 Nov 61 where it was met by the Minister for the Army, The GOC E Comd and its new CO, COL K R G COLEMAN MC.

GENERAL

The preceding pages have recorded the official history in somewhat dry chronological order. However this history would not be complete without some record of the traditions and characteristics of 1 RAR.

THE COLOURS

1 RAR, as all infantry battalions in the AMF, carry two colours which embody the history, spirit and traditions of the unit. These two colours are The Queen's (or King's) Colour and the Regimental Colour, the only two colours allowed to be carried since 1751. The Queen's Colour is a Union Jack with the Royal Cypher superimposed on the Cross of St. George. The Regimental Colour consists of a royal blue background, in the centre an enlarged regimental badge and the motto "DUTY FIRST", and the roman numeral 1 in the top left hand corner.

The present colours were presented to the unit by the Governor-General SIR WILLIAM SLIM, GCB, GCMG, GCVO, GBE, DSO, MC, at the Exhibition Grounds BRISBANE on the 30 March 1957.

THE REGIMENTAL BADGE

In 1949, after designs for a Regimental Badge had been called for, 1 RAR submitted the design for the badge which we wear today. Those most responsible for the final form of the badge were Major ARCHER, Major THOMAS and Sgt. O'SULLIVAN of the Intelligence Section. The Kangaroo, boomerang, wattle wreath, crossed rifles and the crown need no explanation. Indeed, the badge loses its significance to the individual if an explanation is attempted. The motto "DUTY FIRST" was proposed and adopted at the same time.

The Regimental Badge was first reproduced on Christmas Cards in 1949.

In June 1950, 3 RAR then serving in JAPAN, had four large badges cast by members of the Assault Pioneer Platoon out of spent brass shell cases. One of these badges was sent to each battalion and one to 1 Inf Bde HQ. This badge is the one now placed in front of Battalion HQ and which provides so much joy for soldiers on CB. The original sketch of this badge is maintained in the unit records today.

REGIMENTAL DAY

This day commemorates the occasion for the first time, the three battalions of the Regiment were serving together on active service on foreign soil.

On 21 March 1953, a parade was held on the 1 RAR parade ground at CAMP CASEY KOREA, and a ceremonial handover of duties from 1 RAR to 2 RAR was carried out.

This day is now celebrated each year and messages are usually exchanged between the units. In the past Regimental Day has been celebrated on 23 November, to coincide with the founding of the Australian Regiment in 1948.

REGIMENTAL AFFILIATION

On 1 April 1952, while in KOREA, the unit was informed that Her Majesty, Queen ELIZABETH II, in her capacity as Colonel in Chief of the First Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards had approved of the affiliation of 1 Grenadier Guards and 1 RAR.

The units exchange greetings on Waterloo Day, 18 June and on Australia Day. Commanding Officers exchange periodical news letters.

THE BATTALION BIRTHDAY

The battalion birthday is celebrated each year on 12 October. On this, in 1945 the unit, then 65 Australian Infantry Battalion was formed at BALIK PAPAN, most members of the original unit coming from 7 Division. 34 Infantry Brigade, of which 65 Battalion was part, later concentrated at MOROTAI, and proceeded to JAPAN as Australia's contribution to the British Commonwealth Occupation Force.

THE BATTALION MASCOT (x)

The mascot of this unit is a thirteen year old Shetland stallion named SEPTIMUS. SEPTIMUS was presented to the battalion in 1951 by Mr. A. ABRAHAMS of Camden Park Stud, NSW.

Like any member of the army, SEPTIMUS has his records maintained at the Central Army Records Office. His conduct sheet is marred by three charges. Further unrecorded offences include the attempted biting of Sir John LAVERACK, the Governor of Queensland, in 1953 and the canny evasion of the pound man at ENOGGERA. SEPTIMUS is a Corporal Group 111 and his regimental number is H2/1. The award of Group 111 is in recognition of his fatherhood on at least two known occasions. On parade, the mascot's position is behind the Commanding Officer or on the right of the line.

While the unit is serving overseas, SEPTIMUS is usually quartered at the GATTON Agricultural College in QUEENSLAND.

THE BATTALION FLAG.

The Battalion Flag was first brought into being by Major McCAFFERY, the original 21C of the Battalion, acting on behalf of Lt Colonel MARSON, DSO. Many suggestions were offered as to the design of the flag. It was eventually decided that the flag would be an enlarged replica of the Battalion Colour Patch, which was a rectangle with a black stripe running vertically through a green background, edged with grey.

The original Battalion Colour Patch was first flown in front of 65 Infantry Battalion HQ at MOROTAI in the latter part of November 1945. The flag was somewhat smaller in size than the present Battalion flag. It was not until June 1946 that it was enlarged to the present size.

The original flag was carried aboard HMT "STANFORD VICTORY" when the battalion rear party sailed from MOROTAI on 17 February 1946. It was first flown in occupied JAPAN at KAITAICHI on 26 February 1946.

On Sunday 28 May 1950, the unit flag as described was flown for the last time. With the redesignation of the unit, and the adoption of a new regimental crest, a new flag was designed.

This flag showed the crest embroidered in gold on a royal blue background edged with a border of red and white, the Corps colours. This flag was raised for the first time on Monday 29 May 1950 at the Battalion Barracks, INGLEBURN, NSW.

THE BATTALION BIBLE

This is the original bible of 65 Infantry Battalion. It is kept by the Adjutant and serves as a permanent record of Commanding Officers.

BLUE LANYARDS

Originally blue lanyards were worn by all members of 65 Battalion in JAPAN to distinguish them from the members of 66 and 67 Battalions. Blue lanyards were worn in KOREA again to distinguish members of the unit from members of 2 RAR and 3 RAR who wore red and green respectively. AHQ approval was finally granted for this item of dress and today all members of 1 RAR wear a blue lanyard on the left shoulder.

NOTICE OF ELECTIONS

The Annual Elections of Office Bearers will take place at the July Meeting of the Society.

Nominations are now called for the following positions:-

President
 Vice-Presidents (up to 4 positions)
 Secretary
 Treasurer
 Librarian
 Editor

Nominations will close on 31st May 1964 and should be sent to the Returning Officer, 18 Taylor Ave., EAST BURWOOD, Victoria.

Members will be advised by mail of those nominees who have accepted nomination.

J.K. LYONS,

Hon. Secretary.

NEW BADGES FOR STATE REGIMENTS

We understand that, at last, the production of badges for the State Regiments is definitely under way, although manufacture has not yet been commenced.

The Royal Victoria Regiment and the Royal West Australia Regiment will wear headdress badges of regimental design, with Infantry Corps collar badges.

The Royal Tasmania Regiment will wear headdress badges with a different design of collar badge.

The Royal Queensland, Royal New South Wales and Royal South Australia Regiments will have headdress badges, and collar badges will be smaller versions of these.

This writer has not yet been fortunate enough to see designs, but it is hoped that, where practicable, the new badges will bear some relationship to those of the old pre-Federation Forces of the States concerned. In some cases, these old badges were of attractive and symbolic design.

Time will tell, however, and it is certain that many badge collectors will be waiting eagerly to see what will be issued. A word of caution however --- it may be some time before these badges will be supplied to troops, and it is by no means certain that there will be opportunities for collectors to obtain samples immediately they appear.

Please do not plague the Army for these badges. When they appear they should be here to stay for some time. It is possible that supplies will then become available in military outfitting shops in the various States. When this happens, it should be possible for Society members in each State to help those elsewhere.

B.J. Videon.

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"TIN HATS"

It is also rumoured that Australia will soon commence to produce an improved version of the American steel helmet presently being worn by our troops.

This writer would like to know of any unit of the army which is using the rising sun badge on tin hats, as shown in the recruiting advertisements. It is understood that prototype helmets with badges have appeared, but that these have not been taken into general use.

B.J. Videon.

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VIETNAMESE ARMY PATCHES WORN BY AUSTRALIANS.

A few Australians are serving in South Vietnam with the American Military Aid and Assistance Group. These Australians are serving with a number of units, and they are wearing on their uniforms the patches of the forces to which they are attached, in addition to the following general types of insignia which are worn by all.

Officers wear gilt "AUSTRALIA" titles on the rank slides, and other ranks wear them in a similar position. All ranks wear the rising sun badge on green as worn in Malaya. All wear on the left sleeve a blue patch with 13 white stars beneath a curved blue shoulder title with the letters "MAAGVIET-NAM" in white on blue. On the right sleeve is worn the American patch of the MAACV, a red shield with an upright sword breaking a wall. This patch is an award to the Americans, and can be worn for the remainder of a member's service. This privilege has been offered to the Australian members of the team, and it is understood that permission is being sought for this to be accepted.

In addition to the above, each officer wears the Vietnamese rank badge equivalent to his own rank. This badge is worn on the front centre of the jacket or shirt.

The unit patches of the units to which the Australians are attached are worn on the left pocket. In some instances these are made especially with a tag to permit buttoning to the pocket flap button.

The following unit patches are worn at the present time by Australians:-

1. DONG DA -- The National Training Centre. A blue shield with a sword in black and white through a red fire, with a white star in the top left corner. This patch is made of leather, covered with plastic, and hangs from a leather tag.
2. HIEP KHANH -- Civil Guard Training Centre. A red square with a white figure "1" in a white circle. Silk.
3. ZUK MHEE -- Ranger Training Centre. A black tiger's head on a white star edged in red, on a yellow shield edged in black. Silk.
4. DAH NANG -- Special Forces. A pictorial shield in red, green and black showing an armed figure before a landscape; the words "DIET CONG PHI" above on a yellow ground with three red vertical bars; the words "BAO VETO QUOC" below in the point of the shield on a ground similar to the top words. Silk.

Additionally, those who undergo parachute training in Vietnam may wear the Vietnamese parachutist badge while in the country.

The Vietnamese badges are well made, colourful, cheap and, we understand, readily available in exchange for American money.

BOOKSAUSTRALIAN MILITARY BIBLIOGRAPHY

A letter from the compiler, Mr. C.E. Dornbusch.

"The June 1963 SABRETACHE statement on the Australian pricing of the A.M.B. was most disturbing to its compiler. The truth of the matter is that the retail prices of imported books are determined by a schedule of the Australian Booksellers Association.

The reader is referred to the Association's circular "BOOKS AND BOOKSELLERS IN AUSTRALIA". Judgment on Australian price-fixing is not my intention. I am concerned that the Australian Military Bibliography is available at a reasonable price.

Copies are to be ordered from the Hope Farm Press, Cornwallville, New York, U.S.A. at £2 Australian.

I am hoping to arrange an Australian depot so that orders can be filled promptly. "

This has been a big worry to Mr. Dornbusch. He has done a grand job with his Bibliography, and it is a cause for concern that high prices may have deterred some from purchasing.

We trust that Mr. Dornbusch's efforts to alleviate this situation will meet with the success that he so richly deserves.

B.J. VIDEON.

KANGAROO VALLEY LIGHT HORSE

by Eric Wiseman.

The 1/21st Kangaroo Valley Light Horse Troop was formed in 1930 and, after much training during that year and the early part of 1931, won the Prince of Wales Trophy. The following year it lost it by two points to Tenterfield, but won it again the following year. In 1934 a section was chosen to represent the State at the Centenary Celebrations. The section comprised Lt. T.A. Nelson, Corporals T.L. Cochrane, G.E. Brooke and J.C. McRae.

Lieutenant F.O. Coleman had charge of the troop until October, 1932, when he rose to the rank of Captain and Lt. Nelson took charge until the end of 1934 when he resigned. Lt. T.L. Cochrane then took charge until Light Horse units were mechanised. The troop disbanded in 1939.

However, in 1942, a Light Horse troop was raised as part of the Volunteer Defence Corps. Lt. Cochrane was in charge. This troop disbanded at the end of the war.

BOOKS.BOOK REVIEW -- "PATROL INTO YESTERDAY"

By J.K. McCarthy. Publishers F.W. Cheshire,
338 Little Collins St., MELBOURNE.
Price 47/6.

This was a delightful book, that will interest all who concern themselves with life in primitive lands, and also those who study the history of the war in New Guinea.

The author joined the New Guinea Administration as a Patrol Officer in 1927. In the years before the war he lived a life packed with adventure and narrow escapes. He led numerous patrols into the hinterland, and was often the first white man seen by tribes with whom he came into contact. It is probably fair to state that his survival indicates not only a high degree of proficiency in his calling, but also quite a substantial leavening of luck.

The theme of the book does not set out to be a military one, and it is not until the last few chapters that the author relates how he came to be embroiled in the war with the Japanese. From this stage on, however, the reader is treated to a few paragraphs of highly interesting reading on the dangers and difficulties of those early months of the war, when we were so unprepared, and when men and materials were at a premium.

McCarthy and a few others like him, however, were not entirely unprepared, and there was in existence a "Blue Book", drawn up by Superintendent of Police, Colonel John Walstab, which, if it had been heeded as it should have, could have materially affected the progress of the war. It was not to be, however, and the few patriots who remained behind the Japanese lines fought as guerillas where possible, and acted as Observers communicating bulletins by wireless as long as possible to the few forces then in the area.

The author was fortunately spared to return after the war to the land he loved so well, and he is serving there still as Director of the Department of Native Affairs. It is more than likely that he will see self government in the country that he has seen develop in such a short time from extremely primitive conditions.

This book is a worthwhile addition to the library of those who like tales of adventure.

B.J. Videon.

ROYAL NEW SOUTH WALES LANCERS MEMORIAL MUSEUM BUILDING APPEAL

The object of this appeal is to raise £15,000 for the removal and re-erection of historic Linden House, which has been generously given by the Australian Mutual Provident Society for preservation, and its fitting up when re-erected as a memorial museum in the grounds of Lancer Barracks, Parramatta.

The Appeal Committee reports that :

1. Stage One, the dismantling and storing of Linden House, has been completed.
2. After paying for Stage One, a sum of £4,400 remains in hand, derived from donations and proceeds of various functions held during 1963.
3. The Honorary Architects, Messrs. Magoffin and Poiner, are taking steps to let a contract for Stage Two, re-erection of the shell of the building.

Present funds are insufficient to meet the cost of Stage Two, so the Committee is arranging temporary financial accommodation to enable this important stage of the project to be completed as soon as possible.

The Committee is most grateful for support received to date and hopes for a continuation of interest and support as the target of £15,000 is still a long way off.

Donations of £1 or more are deductible for income tax purposes and cheques, which may be made payable to 'Linden House Appeal', should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Royal N.S.W. Lancers Memorial Museum Building Appeal, Parramatta.

RESERVE FORCE RIFLE CLUBS

by R. Gray

The Rifle Clubs in Australia were a reserve force for the military forces and were raised as follows:-

- "A" Active members who were designated "Reservists" and Cable Guard members.
 "B" Honorary members.

Uniform Khaki.

Hat. Jacket, Trousers, Boots. (Brown).

Shoulder title "R.C.". Hat band khaki ribbon with a green stripe at the top edge.

In August 1914 the 2nd. Infantry (Kennedy) Regiment which had proceeded to Rabaul was brought up to war strength by the enlistment of rifle club members. In November 1920 the Rifle Clubs ceased to be part of the Army organization.

CANBERRA BRANCH NOTES

by K.R. White

The New Year has started out really well for Canberra members and we are looking forward to a very active year.

In January our meeting was held on 31st and short talks were delivered on the following subjects:

- 1. A Sergeant of the 32nd Foot by Maj. T.C. Sargent
- 2. Hale's Army Lists 1863 by Mr. K. Lyon
- 3. Military Xmas Cards by Mr. K. White

These talks were followed by the showing of a series of colour slides presented by Mr. J. Gale and kindly loaned by Mr. B.J. Videon.

On 15th February we journeyed to Goulburn and, together with a number of NSW Branch members, spent a very interesting day inspecting :

- 1. The Towrang Stockade
- 2. The Goulburn War Museum
- 3. The combined collections of Peter Richards and Peter Burness.

A combined meeting of the two Branches was held which concluded with a well prepared, and at times humorous, talk by Peter Richards on the History of the Military Forces in Goulburn. The famous Captain (or was it Private?) Rossi would surely be worthy of further research and a possible article for "Sabretache". The support of the N.S.W. Branch in making this visit such a success was well appreciated by this Branch.

The Branch has a number of projects in hand at the moment the more important being:

- 1. Cataloguing the Jess Collection of Military Prints.
- 2. Preparation for an exhibition in May.

The Jess Collection, which was inspected by a number of members last year, is mainly located in the Library of the Royal Military College. However, portion is also held by the Australian War Memorial and a further small collection is located in the Bar of a Canberra hotel. The Branch is endeavouring to catalogue the entire collection and to ensure that the various custodians are made aware of its unique value.

We would like to advise all members that we are endeavouring to arrange a meeting in Canberra over the holiday (NSW) weekend 3rd., 4th. and 5th October, 1964. Full details have not been finalised and the date is only mentioned to give members plenty of warning.

The Branch has been invited, by the Canberra and District Historical Society, to provide a permanent exhibit in Blundell's Cottage on the fore-shores of Lake Burley Griffin. This cottage, built by an early settler, is being preserved by the Commonwealth Govt. as a memorial to the early pioneers and is being set up by the Historical Society as a museum and should become a major tourist attraction.

Any interstate visitors to Canberra should ensure that they contact either the Branch President or Branch Secretary as we always look forward to having a chat with any member coming our way.

