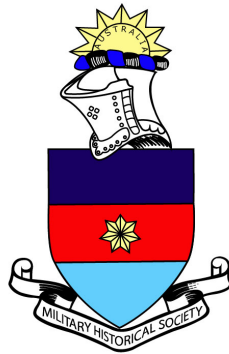


Military Historical Society of Australia
Sabretache



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XI

SABRETACHE



THE JOURNAL OF
THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF AUSTRALIA

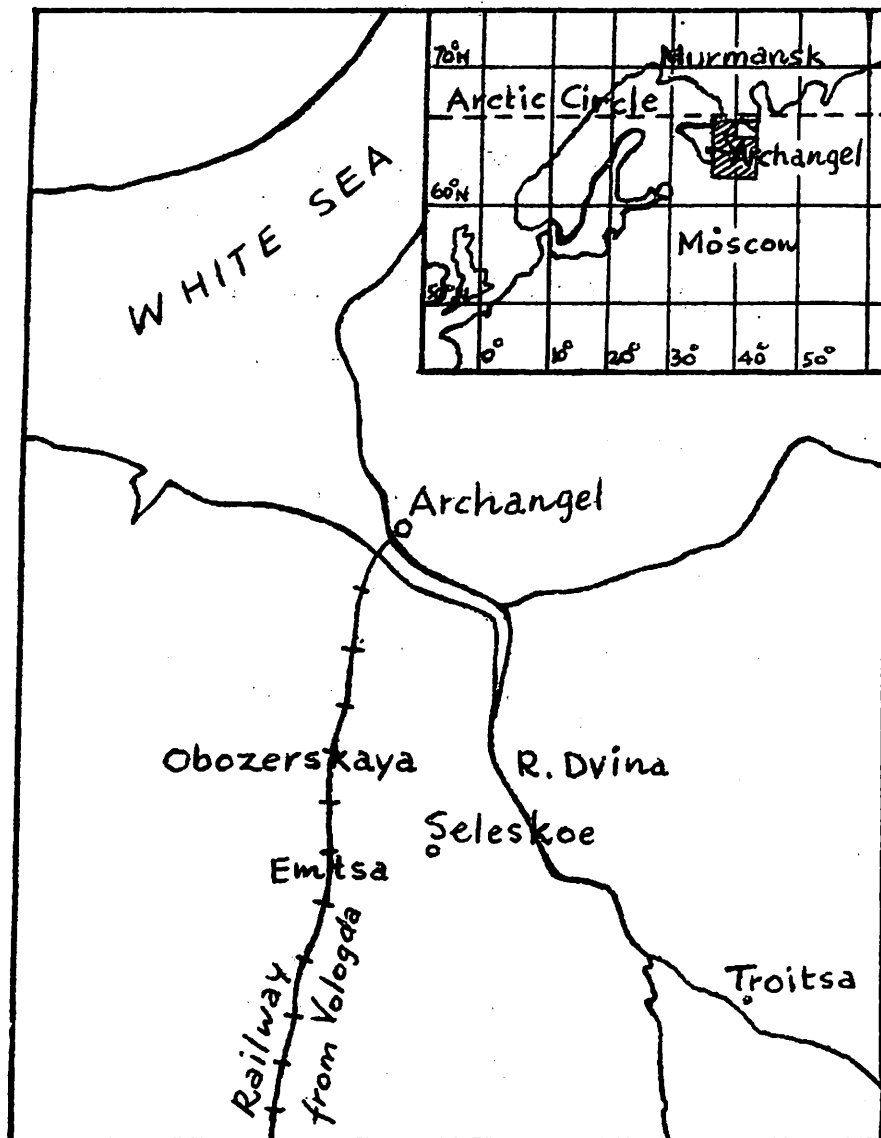
JULY, 1968

"SABRETACHE"

*The views expressed in the articles in this
Journal are those of the authors and not
necessarily those of the Society.*

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NORTH RUSSIA

1918-1919

Journal and Proceedings of
THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

Vol. XI.

JULY, 1968

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THE AUSTRALIANS IN RUSSIA, 1919

W. M. Chamberlain.

This is the outline story of the Australian soldiers who joined the North Russian Relief Force in 1919 as part of the Royal Fusiliers, and fought the Bolsheviks in the most northerly latitude in which Australian ground troops have fought. The meagre facts have been assembled from the few authorities listed at the end.

In early 1918 a mixed force of British, French, American, Serbian, Italian and Polish troops landed and occupied a large area around Murmansk and Archangel in North Russia. The purpose of this operation was to prevent the port of Murmansk from becoming a German submarine base following the Russian Revolution of 1917. Also, assistance was given to the White Russian Units to keep the Eastern Front open.

It was not possible to relieve this force when the war ended and it had to endure the Arctic winter, but in 1919, all except British, Poles and some French were relieved by this specially-raised Relief Force. The British were committed to assist the loyal Russians establish a stable government and train an army to restore order in Russia, and agreed to keep a force in the area until late 1919, evacuating it before the following winter.

Volunteers were enrolled in April 1919. "About 200 Australians were amongst men from British and Dominion Units who joined, being discharged from their A.I.F. Units and being re-enlisted in Units of the Royal Fusiliers. Two Brigades were sent to Russia under Brig. Gen. Grogan V.C. and Brig. Gen. Sadlier-Jackson. About 100 Australians were in the 46th Royal Fusiliers under Gen. Grogan, 50 in the 45th under Sadlier-Jackson and the remaining 40 or so allotted to the two Brigades."¹ There is some conflict as to exact numbers and allocation to Units. Two companies within the 45th Btn. were composed of Australians. Thus between 200 and 300 Australians were prepared to accept a further period of rigorous active service. Some were also with the 201st Battalion, Machine Gun Corps,"⁵ There were representatives from Australia in other Units, (fliers, etc.)².

The Units, made up of British, Australians, N.Zs., Canadians and South Africans, retained their original uniforms and badges. "By some vigorous lobbying on the part of the recruiting sergeant, Charlie Oliver of Wahroonga, the Australians were allowed to retain their A.I.F. uniforms."⁴

General Ironside was commander of these operations, and records "Grogan's Brigade arrived 27th May, ---. On 5th June Sadlier-Jackson's Brigade started to disembark. No better men could have been chosen for the job. The two battalions he had brought out were all seasoned soldiers under specially picked commanders. They had been embodied as battalions of the Royal Fusiliers".²

A British flier noted in his diary "June 9, S.S. Steigerwald, embarked Edinburgh ---. There was a noticeably large contingent of Australians, one of whom -- enrolled after he boarded with a running jump ---".³ This vessel arrived at Murmansk June 13 and at Archangel on June 21.

Grogan's Brigade was sent 200 miles up the river Drina, Sadlier-Jackson's 150 miles up the railway. An Australian who served with the latter force described the area as "hundreds of miles of silent, thick pine forest - frozen in winter, almost tropical heat in summer, roadless swamp with no wild life. Because of the lack of roads there was no communication between the two fronts, supplies depending respectively on the river and the railway ---. In three months there was no leave for the troops and only one pay of 10/- per man, no canteen, few mails and only a typewritten newsheet issued by H.Q. ---. We seldom saw bread or fresh meat. There were no fresh vegetables. It was biscuits and bully, or Maconachie --- an occasional issue of tinned carrots or beans".¹

The service was to bolster the Loyal Russian Army, riddled with spies, and likely to rebel and join the Bolsheviks. The Australians became involved in the general mutiny in July, as Sadlier-Jackson's Brigade was en route to the front to take over from Grogan's Brigade.

This account is abstracted from Wing-Commander Jones' diary.³ "July 8 --- Dyer's Battalion has mutinied and murdered its officers, (British and Russian) --- Grogan and his whole staff locked themselves in their building. --- A wounded officer swam the Drina river to where the Australians were waiting in reserve ---. They dashed up without orders, surprised and mopped up the mutineers in proper "digger" fashion. They captured many prisoners and released Gen. Grogan --- and manned the line. The mutiny was to coincide with a prearranged "Bolo" attack but zero hour had gone wrong. Next day the Australians persuaded some loyal Russians to stand on the parapet and wave to the advancing "Bolos". --- The Australians allowed the mob --- to get within 200 yards of our lines. They opened fire, and mowed down the foe ---".³

And later --- "July 20. The mutineers of Dyer's Battalion were shot in one lot at a selected place across the river by their own comrades --- each of the condemned men having a machine gun all to

himself at 10 yards range. It was an eerie sight because the executioners were themselves covered from behind by machine gunners from the Royal Fusiliers in case they suddenly changed their minds and turned the weapons on the British present".³ Afterwards all the bodies were buried in one big grave which the victims had themselves dug in the morning.

Different accounts give other details of the treachery experienced in this campaign. General Ironside proceeded on July 22 with 150 Australians of Sadlier-Jackson's force to Obozerskaya to investigate a meeting of White Russian forces.⁵ A week after they arrived --- the Australians watched condemned men digging their own graves. A Russian on the train conveying two White Russian Battalions to relieve the front line had explained through an interpreter that all the White Russians were plotting to annihilate the British and join the Reds, who were to attack on both fronts.

The Colonel of one battalion ordered his men out unarmed and, under cover of the machineguns of the Australians, told them that their plot was known and called for the ringleaders to step forward. When none did so every 10th man was ordered forward and marched away to be shot next day by men of the Polish Legion. The planned Red assault was beaten back by a counter-attack by the Fusiliers and machine-gunners."⁴

Ironside says that "on July 22 there was a half-hearted attack on the railway by the Bolsheviks --- there was no bombardment --- they called on men they expected to come over to them. They got a rude awakening when the Australian machineguns opened up on them".²

"On the 24th, the Australians made a successful raid --- crept out in the dark --- surprised the Bolshevik relief of their front --- getting amongst them outside the defences --- their block-houses. They killed 30 with the bayonet and wounded a good many more. Then they set fire to 4 block-houses and left them burning briskly. No prisoners were brought back".²

On the 10th August Sadlier-Jackson attacked on the Drina front and 3000 prisoners were taken.⁵ On this day Cpl. Arthur Percy Sullivan, a South Australian of the 45th Battalion, won the V.C. for diving into the Sheika River under intense fire and rescuing one officer and three men who had fallen in.

"When the time came to evacuate the British troops a general attack was made on all fronts, and we got the "Bolos" on the run and then left the Russians to carry on."¹ "General Miller's offensive commenced on the Railway and Seleskoe fronts on 29th August and succeeded. Nearly 1000 prisoners were taken and much material destroyed. They were materially helped by the bombing of enemy positions by the R.A.F. and by two companies of Australians belonging to Sadlier-Jackson's Brigade on the Railway who broke the line in front of them by a bayonet attack which must have surprised the Bolsheviks."²

At this time Sgt. Samuel George Pearse, a Victorian in the 45th Battalion was awarded a posthumous V.C. for charging a Blockhouse single-handed and killing the occupants with bombs, North of Emtsa.⁵ The two Australians are the only recipients of the V.C. for actions against the Red Army in Europe.⁴ There were several D.C.Ms., M.Ms., and other decorations awarded. Pearse had previously won the M.M. in France and Sullivan was later accidentally killed in London while a member of the Australian Coronation Contingent, 9th April, 1937.^{1, 5} A pair of fur shoes worn by Pearse is a poignant relic of this campaign in the Australian War Memorial, Canberra.

On 10th Sept. the withdrawal to Archangel commenced. This operation was completed by the 23rd and the troops embarked 5 days later.⁵ "While we withdrew and embarked at Archangel and then Murmansk, once again H.Q. feared an uprising during the evacuation and there was some sniping at the transports leaving Archangel. We machine-gunners were the rearguard and the last to leave. H.Q. left us a hospital ship as our transport."¹

Jone's diary indicates that in September the force departed. "Like Gallipoli, the expedition was a failure, not because the idea was not a sound one but because too few troops were used."³

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"Bill Baverstock: The Shy Hero of Archangel".
5. L. Wigmore (Ed.): "They Dared Mightily" (1963).

* * * * *

"ASIAN BATTLE-DIARY"

The two parts of "Asian Battle-Diary" which appeared in the January and April issues of the Journal have been consolidated into a booklet with a two-colour card cover.

The booklet is available for immediate delivery from the Federal Secretary.

Price is \$1.00 (including postage).

* * * * *

THE MOUNTED BAND OF THE SOUTH WALES LANCERS

By R. A. POWELL.

One of the most splendidly equipped and best mounted regiments of Cavalry on the British Army is the South Wales Lancers. The old army was the first to impose brown horses at their head-quarters. The South Wales Lancers were the first to adopt the brown horse as their mount. The South Wales Lancers were the first to adopt the brown horse as their mount. The South Wales Lancers were the first to adopt the brown horse as their mount.

From its raising in 1757, the Regimental Band was mounted entirely on brown horses. The South Wales Lancers were the first to adopt the brown horse as their mount. The South Wales Lancers were the first to adopt the brown horse as their mount. The South Wales Lancers were the first to adopt the brown horse as their mount.

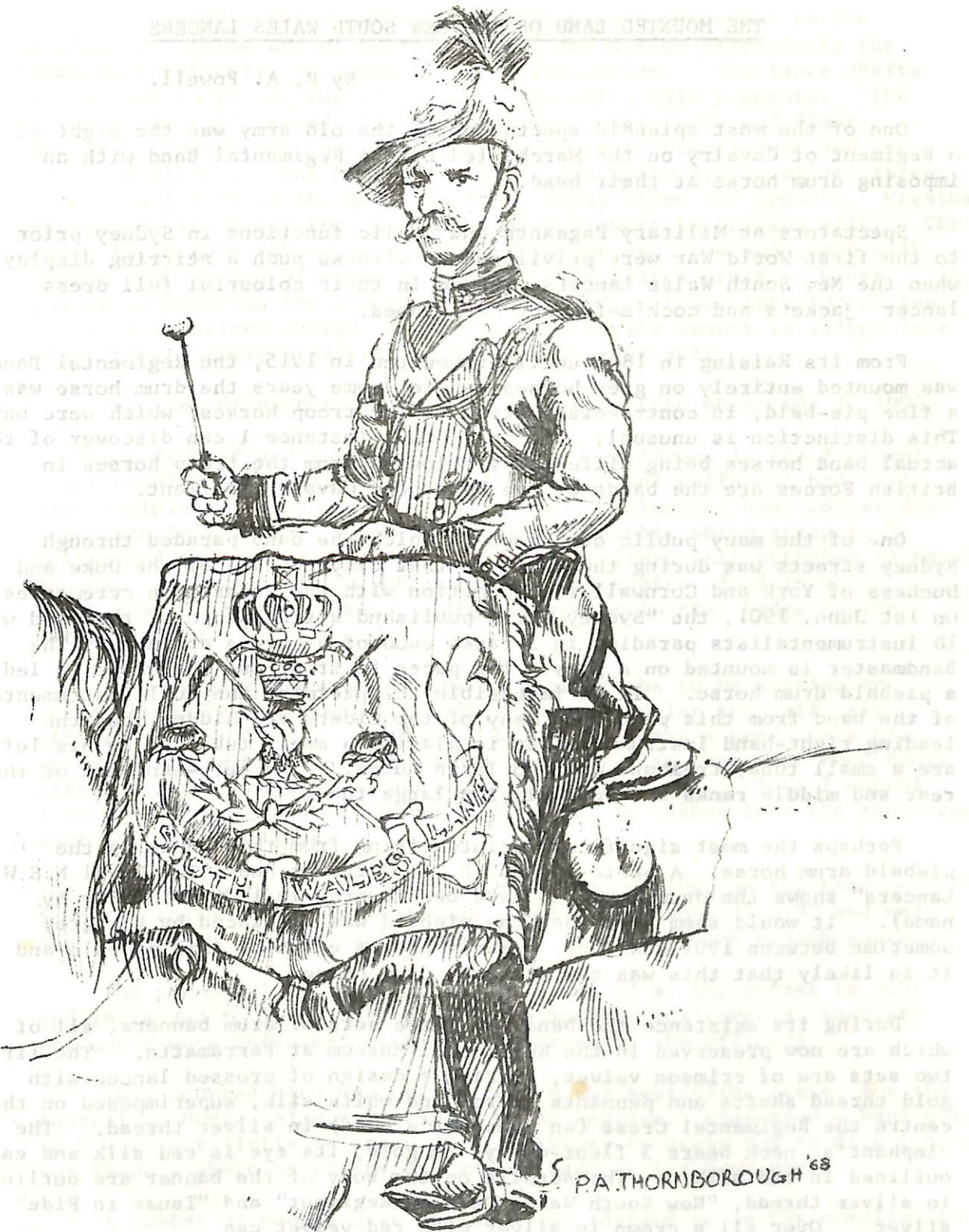
One of the many public squares in Sydney is named after the Duke and Duchess of York and Cornwall. The South Wales Lancers were the first to adopt the brown horse as their mount. The South Wales Lancers were the first to adopt the brown horse as their mount. The South Wales Lancers were the first to adopt the brown horse as their mount.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the South Wales Lancers is their uniform. The South Wales Lancers were the first to adopt the brown horse as their mount. The South Wales Lancers were the first to adopt the brown horse as their mount. The South Wales Lancers were the first to adopt the brown horse as their mount.

During its existence, the Regimental Band has been through many vicissitudes. The South Wales Lancers were the first to adopt the brown horse as their mount. The South Wales Lancers were the first to adopt the brown horse as their mount. The South Wales Lancers were the first to adopt the brown horse as their mount.

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P.A. THORNBOROUGH '08

THE MOUNTED BAND OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES LANCERS

By R. A. Powell.

One of the most splendid spectacles of the old army was the sight of a Regiment of Cavalry on the March, led by the Regimental Band with an imposing drum horse at their head.

Spectators at Military Pageants and public functions in Sydney prior to the first World War were privileged to witness such a stirring display when the New South Wales Lancers paraded in their colourful full dress lancer jackets and cock's-feather hat plumes.

From its Raising in 1891 until Dismounted in 1915, the Regimental Band was mounted entirely on grey horses and for some years the drum horse was a fine pie-bald, in contra-distinction to the troop horses, which were bays. This distinction is unusual; the only other instance I can discover of the actual band horses being differently coloured from the troop horses in British Forces are the bands of the Household Cavalry Regiment.

One of the many public occasions on which the band paraded through Sydney streets was during the visit to that city in 1901 of the Duke and Duchess of York and Cornwall in connection with the Federation ceremonies. On 1st June, 1901, the "Sydney Mail" published a fine photo of the band with 18 instrumentalists parading in 3 ranks each of 6 horses abreast. The Bandmaster is mounted on a grey a few paces in front and the whole is led by a piebald drum horse. It is impossible to determine the full instrumentation of the band from this photo, as many of the riders are hidden, but the leading right-hand instrumentalist is playing a small tuba and to his left are a small tuba, trombone and two large tubas. The left-hand men of the rear and middle ranks are both playing large tubas.

Perhaps the most significant point arising from this photo is the piebald drum horse. A photo in Col. P. V. Vernon's book "The Royal N.S.W. Lancers" shows the drum horse to have been a grey in 1906 ('Charley by name). It would seem then that the piebald was displaced by the grey sometime between 1901 and 1906. Early photos exist of this piebald and it is likely that this was the original drum horse.

During its existence the band had three sets of drum banners, all of which are now preserved in the Regimental Museum at Parramatta. The first two sets are of crimson velvet, bearing a design of crossed lances with gold thread shafts and pennants in red and white silk, superimposed on the centre the Regimental Crest (an elephant's head) in silver thread. The elephant's neck bears 3 fleur-de-lys in gold, its eye is red silk and ear outlined in red silk. The scrolls on the body of the banner are outlined in silver thread, "New South Wales Cavalry Regiment" and "Tenax in Fide" in silver. Over all a crown in silver with red velvet cap.

In 1894 the Regimental Title was changed to "New South Wales Lancers" (change gazetted January, 1895) and at this time a second set of banners was obtained, the design of which was identical to that of the original with the substitution of the new title.

About 1900 a third set of drum banners was presented to the regiment. These are of scarlet cloth, the design, essentially the same as previously, is shown in our illustration. The lance shafts are worked in silver thread with red and white silk pennants. The crest is in gold thread with bright brass metal tusks and fleur-de-lys. The scrolls have backgrounds in royal blue velvet and are edged in silver. The Regimental Title and Motto are in silver thread. (The scroll bearing the motto is immediately below the crown.) Wreaths are worked in silver thread with waratah flowers in crimson silk. The crown is in gold thread with silver fleur-de-lys, red and green silk jewels, orb at top of crown green silk with silver cross. Cross pattee surmounting the orb is in gold thread. Lower interior of the crown is in silver thread. The top edge of the banner is silver lace with fringe of mixed silver bullion and scarlet silk.

This set of banners is said to have cost £260 when made in 1900.

The drummer and instrumentalists were uniformed in the Regiment's light reddish-brown jacket with red plastron and cuffs but had white lancer piping. Buttons were white metal. Elephant head collar dogs were worn in silver. Brown breeches with double white stripes. Yellow and red lancer girdles and white hat lines (not attached to hats). The hat of brown felt had red puggaree with centre fold in white. Black cock's feather plume. Large silver regimental badge on the upturned brim.

The Sergeant Drummer appears in photographs to be wearing an officer's pattern jacket with silver lace on collar and cuff, also officer's brown boots. He wore a silver elephant's head above his silver rank chevrons. Instrumentalists may also have worn knee boots rather than the regulation ankle boots and leggings. This I cannot determine from available photos. However, in either case the appearance would be much the same.

Bandsmen wore a black leather music pouch slung on the back on a white crossbelt. The pouch was quite large, some 8" x 9" and was decorated with a large regimental badge in silver with wreath surround.

The numerical strength of the band was 17 at the outset in 1891, and increased to 25 in 1897 when fresh horses, instruments, saddlery and music were purchased with money donated by the officers.

This mounted band was not unique in the Australian scene, for the Australian Horse, also a New South Wales Regiment, possessed a band prior to W.W.1, but little is known of its history or dress and to date I have not found a photo of either the entire band or its Drum horse.

A number of people have assisted and advised me in the compilation of these notes. In particular I am grateful to Lt.Col. P. V. Vernon, writer of the Regimental History, for his letters answering my many queries, Norman Grinter, Curator of the Regimental Museum, for his co-operation and Frank Thornborough and his son Peter for their work and illustrating.

* * * * *

MILITARY MINIATURES

By R. A. Powell.

(The following notes were unfortunately received too late for the April edition.)

March Model Figure Meeting. During March Model Figure Collectors in Melbourne met at the Seaford home of Ted Tomlin for their first get together for 1968. A fine sunny afternoon was spent admiring models and despite the attendance being lower than in the past (due almost certainly to the function having been held on a holiday weekend) the table was well covered with figures. Andrew Morris, who was unable to attend, had made a special 100 mile drive to Melbourne the previous weekend to leave with me a large box filled with some 50 or 60 finely converted British Army figures, mostly representing types of the Indian Frontier Fighting. The conversion of Britain's American Civil War Cavalry to English Hussars charging in khaki frocks and wolseley helmets covered in khaki cloth was particularly well done. A large squad of marching ghurkas, rifles at the trail, dressed in khaki service dress were repainted Britains.

The group from Andrew's collection that particularly appealed to me was a small section of Gordon Highlanders in the wolseley helmets, kilts, khaki frocks and Slade Wallace equipment charging the Afridis at Dargai, 1898. Conversions from all types of Britains were included, the sortie was led by a highland officer with pistol, highland basket hilt sword and bristling moustache and included men of an English County Regiment with water-bottles and haversacks swinging away from their bodies on finely modelled straps as they ran. The centre of the group was a figure of Piper Findlater falling wounded with arms outstretched and a beautifully detailed set of bagpipes falling from his hands. During the next hour or so Piper Findlater was to conduct himself so heroically as to be awarded the V.C.

Ivan Lock displayed, as usual, a number of his finely painted Imperial German figures, including a diorama setting of a group of Garde Du Corps and other cavalry officers standing in a courtyard before a colonnaded doorway. Ivan is still working on his second diorama, a scene inside a wine cellar with Imperial German Hussar making merry. This will be wonderful when finished and no doubt we will see it at our next meeting in August.

Workshop Evenings. It has been evident for some time that, as well as regular meetings to view and discuss figures, there has been a need for some type of trade course in the techniques of figure making. Some figure collectors, of course, do just that. They purchase figures already made and painted and build up a collection. But they are very much in the minority. The vast majority buy castings, unpainted figures or make wholly original figures. With the needs of this type in mind, it was decided during our meeting in March, referred to above, to hold 'workshop evenings' on a monthly basis. At these evenings between the hours of 7 and 10 it is all work and no play. No slacking is to be tolerated and no person is admitted who hasn't brought paints or tools. The first of

these was held late in March. Five of our group attended and some useful painting was done. I think the only person present who made no headway with anything was me - I spent most of the three hours going through my files searching for reference material for one or another of the workers, which would not have been so demanding had there not been such a diversity of historical periods to cope with. Allan Puttock was working on 20 mm. Knights of Agincourt, Ivan Lock on a 15 cent. Standard Bearer of Teutonic Knights, Ted Tomlin was painting a Waterloo Period Highlander and Nigel Tulloh was assembling a WW1 German Machine Gun. The evening was very useful and the next has been set down for late April.

Books. "Collecting Toy Soldiers" by Jean Nicollier, price \$15.00 at Robertson & Mullens in Melbourne. (Full review in 'Tradition' No. 24.) English Price £6. This is a wonderfully colourful book of 300 pages, 36 colour plates and many black and white photos, but not a book in the English tradition of the hobby. The accent is on continental flats and cardboard cut outs with a great many porcelain figures. I think I am correct in saying there is not a single illustration of a 'Britains' figure. In the chapter dealing with the hobby throughout the world, the information given on Australia is entirely erroneous.

"A Short History of Military Uniforms" by Paul Martin is available still at many bookshops at \$6.00. This is an excellent buy at the price. It is an English reprint of "Der Bunte Rock" which was published in 3 languages some years back and sold at £7. All the colour plates of the original are in this new edition.

"Tinge Linge Later Tinsoldater". A small Danish Book on model soldiers. It contains a number of black and white and a few colour plates. Unfortunately the text is in Danish. Available at \$4.00 from Ajay's Bookshop, 380 Flinders Street, Melbourne.

"Air Organizations of the Third Reich". An excellent American publication on uniforms and flags of the German Luftwaffe.

Most of the information in this book has not before been published to my knowledge. Such things as uniforms and insignia of German Equipment of W.A.A.F., A.R.P. etc. were quite new to me. A good buy at \$11.00 from Ajay's Bookshop or Technical Bookshop.

"A History of Uniforms of British Army Vol. 5" by C.C. P. Lawson. Priced at \$8-\$9, available at both the above shops.

"Uniformen in Farben." This wonderfully comprehensive little book - a very good buy at \$A5.00, is soon to be printed with captions and text in English. Estimated arrival date August.

"Miniature Warfare" price 4/- English. Obtainable from 61 Benares Rd., Plumstead, London SE18. A new monthly magazine of high quality - purely for the wargamer. Uniform detail, flats etc. will not be dealt with.

"Soldier". No, not the British Army magazine, but a new Quarterly on uniform history and model soldiers. I think it will be the Imrie-Risley Organizations' counter to Stadden's "Tradition". Published in U.S.A. and scheduled to be released in June. Subscription rate U.S.\$8.00 per year. Ajay's Bookshop will stock it at approx. \$A2.30 a copy.

"German Army 1770-1945". \$15.00 at Ajay's Bookshop. This book is patchy. It contains a number of good plates of uniforms of Imperial Germany, but the colour (or perhaps the original plate) has a faded look. I think some of the better plates may be from "Das Ehrenkled Des Soldaten" and the uniforms of the SS are reproductions of cigarette cards - possibly the "Sturm" series. Expensive at \$15, but tempting to the German specialist.

"Picture History of the Waffen SS 1940-45". This is another Machlan & Assoc. Book. I have not seen the book but the photographs in the advertising brochure look wonderful. Probably will be a good buy at U.S.\$7.50.

"Charge". By Brig. Peter Young and Lt. Col. Lawford. \$8.55 at Technical Bookshop. A complete handbook for the wargamer. Lavishly illustrated with photos of 30 mm. Stadden Troops in 18 cent. Battle Array.

"Le Uniformi Piu Belle Del Mondo, Oggi". 90 pages 12" x 9½", dealing in colour with the world's present day full dress. Naturally mainly Greald's Regiments. Vol. 1 covers Vatican, San Marino, Monaco, Portugal, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Poland, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Finland, available from P. A. Johnston, Langport, Somerset, England at £2. Vol. 2, not yet issued, will cover America, Africa, Asia and Australasia.

"Tradition-Model Soldiers" a compilation of colour plates of Stadden Model Soldiers that have appeared in Tradition Magazine - \$4.60 at Ajay's Bookshop. Very good value for the model soldier collector who is not a subscriber to Tradition Magazine.

* * * * *

THE EUREKA STOCKADE

Mr. H. Robinson, of P.O. Box 5189, Auckland, New Zealand, has very kindly sent in the following information, in the form of photostats, concerning persons presumed to have been present at the Eureka Stockade action. Ballarat, Victoria, on 3rd December, 1854.

Mr. Robinson states that all the men named are entitled to the N.Z. Maori War Medal. He also states that the use of the term "effective" means that the individual so shown was on the Regimental strength in 1869 when the N.Z. medals were issued, and would therefore receive a medal bearing a date showing when he served in N.Z. "Non-effective" soldiers were as a rule those who were no longer in the Army when they applied for the medal, and they received an undated medal.

The actual enlistment period was 21 years, and men who were in the Eureka Action in 1854, and who received their medals in 1869, would in many cases have settled in New Zealand on the termination of their service.

Mr. Robinson goes on to say that it is possible that medals of these men may be found in Australia, and that he hopes the information will benefit the Society in general.

The following is the information contained in the photostats:-

"12th Regiment of Foot.

From the muster for Oct. Nov. and Dec. 1854 it would appear that the Regiment was considerably divided. While no officer or man is actually shown as stationed at Ballarat in December the following are shown as at that station in November, and one can assume that a part or all took part in the action at the Eureka Stockade, on the 3rd December 1854.

12/2971

- - - - -

Captain William Henry Quade (11.4.1851)

Ensign William Henry Paul (14.5.1852)

1157	O.R.Sgt. Joe Gibson	2929	Sgt. William Alderton
1512	Sgt. John Casserley	2570	Sgt. Thomas H. Dawson
1298	Sgt. Daniel Flynn	2699	Sgt. Michael Moran
2767	Cpl. William Colvin	2617	Cpl. William Lang
3217	Cpl. John Thompson	3159	Dmr. John Egan
2555	Dmr. Robert Griffin	3329	Pte. Samuel Adair
3090	Pte. Edward Archer	3248	Pte. William Atwell
2997	Pte. Joseph Barden	2793	Pte. James Bury
3242	Pte. John Birch	3261	Pte. William Bird
3087	Pte. James Bourne	3280	Pte. Felix Boyle
3034	Pte. Bartholemew Bradly	1010	Pte. William Bragg
2924	Pte. Benjamin Broker	3157	Pte. George Brown
3291	Pte. George Bryant	3307	Pte. William Buttle
3229	Pte. John Byers	3035	Pte. Andrew Canty
3092/3348	Pte. Timothy Canty	3769	Pte. Joseph Carrigan
3152	Pte. Jonas Collins	1151	Pte. Richard Coombs
3052	Pte. Robert Cornish	3270	Pte. John Cresswell
3130	Pte. Hayman Crude	2981	Pte. Charles Chamberlain
3187	Pte. Martin Daley	2566	Pte. William Davidson
930	Pte. Samuel Davis	3222	Pte. Thomas Dewey
3223	Pte. John Donohoe	2246	Pte. Thomas Donnelly
3218	Pte. John Dore	3308	Pte. John Doward
3190	Pte. Peter Dowd a.o.1.26.Nov.	1124	Pte. John Drury
2077	Pte. Thomas Downs a.o.1.3.Nov.	2925	Pte. Frederick Dutton
3243	Pte. John Duke	1360	Pte. John Finn
3177	Pte. Owen Ferguson	3149	Pte. Joseph Forsyth
3032	Pte. John Flynn	2945	Pte. George Fuller
2865	Pte. William Friend	3343	Pte. Alfred Gates
3028	Pte. Timothy Galvin	3372/2852	Pte. Henry Goddard
1506	Pte. George Glading	1194	Pryan Grimstone a.o.1.20.10.54

3208	Pte. Robert Grant	3132	Pte. William T. Haddon
3319	Pte. Thomas Grimwood	3295	Pte. John Hall - Died
1173	Pte. Henry Hall	3092	Pte. John Hare
3048	Pte. William Hall	3259	Pte. George Harding
1531	Pte. Richard Hargreaves	3309	Pte. George Hayman
2147	Pte. Daniel Hawthorne	3327	Pte. John Hoggett
3315	Pte. John Hearn a.o.1.12.12	1326	Pte. Thomas Husband
3212	Pte. James Huxley	3262	Pte. William Hustable
3292	Pte. James Jeffrey	3297	Pte. William Jewell
3036	Pte. Finnes Jug	2926	Pte. Richard Jones
3213	Pte. Francis Keefe	2954	Pte. Thomas Keen
3189	Pte. Hugh King	1018	Pte. John Knight
3164	Pte. John Lackey	3666/3286	Pte. Wm. Lawrence
315	Pte. John Leekey	1457	Pte. James Leonard
3069	Pte. William Lumber	3200	Pte. Joseph Lyness
3174	Pte. John McArthur	3179	Pte. Edward McCronish
1224/1350	Pte. Thomas McDermott	2063	Pte. John McGarry
3330	Pte. Peter McGorrigle	3113	Pte. Patrick McGrath
3221	Pte. John Manning	3117	Pte. William Martin
3112	Pte. Edward Medgley	3296	Pte. John Metham
2810	Pte. Charles Miner	954	Pte. Jacob Moore
3010	Pte. Alfred Murray a.o.1.2.11	3360	Pte. Jeremiah Navel
1039	Pte. John Norris	1009	Pte. James Nowlan
1467	Pte. Patrick O'Donnell	1209	Pte. Samuel Parker
3342	Pte. John Parkhouse	3288	Pte. James Parry
3065	Pte. Henry Pym	1190	Pte. William Percy
3225	Pte. Michael Pinder	3154	Pte. William Quinn
3866	Pte. John Reed	3215	Pte. Robert Reid
3346	Pte. James Reilly	3183	Pte. James Reynolds
2284	Pte. John Sergeant	3219	Pte. Garret Shanaghan
3244	Pte. James Sharkey	3081	Pte. George Sharpe
1142	Pte. John Shovin	3335	Pte. John Smith
3198	Pte. Henry Thompson	1985	Pte. Henry Timmons
3023	Pte. William Turner	3306	Pte. William Underwood
1874	Pte. James Wagstaff	3216	Pte. Andrew Walker
3340	Pte. George Warner	979	Pte. Robert Watson
3011	Pte. Richard Wearer	3301	Pte. William Webb. Dead.
3209	Pte. George Ward	3162	Pte. William Wilkinson
2994	Pte. William Wilson	3194	Pte. James Wright
2935	Pte. John Wright	3322	Pte. Charles Yalden
3284	Pte. Richard Young		
3225	Pte. John Hurstwaite		

2 Officers and 1444 Other Ranks.

There are no notes of Casualties.

Captain Queade served in the New Zealand Campaign.

NEW ZEALAND. 1st Bn. 12th Regt.

The following are shown in the Effective List as being entitled to the dates 1860 - 1866 on the medal :-

3217	Hosp.Sgt. John Thompson	3508	C1/Sgt. Wm. Cox
280	C1/Sgt. Wm. Rylance	3380	Sgt. John Finlay

NEW ZEALAND (Contd.)

426	Sgt. Hugh Chas. Fraser	272	Sgt. John Hreenop
15	Sgt. Israel Ingram	659	Sgt. James Russell
930	Cpl. John Gliew	1322	Cpl. J.D. Scrivener from 70th
2976	Pte. Jeremy Spalding	2996	Pte. John Stainford No. 125
77	Pte. Henry Andrews	141	Pte. Charles Ascroft
177	Pte. William Barrett	3457	Pte. Stephen Bellingham
658	Pte. James Cairns	2347	Pte. Patrick Carey
163	Pte. James Crawford	940	Pte. Frederick Cowley
166	Pte. Jackson Cronley	276	Pte. Thomas Devonport
274	Pte. Rees Davies	243	Pte. Patrick Dillon
635	Pte. John Doherty	1263	Pte. James Doveran
2813	Pte. Patrick Egan	375	Pte. Bartholomew Firne
38	Pte. George Ford	64	Pte. Robert Foyster
3512	Pte. John Hale	3495	Pte. James Halloran
3337	Pte. Robert Hunter	258	Pte. Simon Hutchings
110	Pte. Ephriam Leabon	305	Pte. Edward Lewis
1036	Pte. Alexander McIntosh	3422	Pte. Denis Manning
137	Pte. James Pryke	95	Pte. Job Reeves
365	Pte. Henry Ridge	135	Pte. Joseph Taylor
1293	Pte. Andrew Walker	41	Pte. Edward Waller
3517	Pte. William Wilkins	868	Pte. Owen Williams
2478	Pte. George Wills	1263	Pte. James Weight
318	Pte. Henry Williams	1874	Pte. James Wagstaff -Discharged
223	Cpl. Samuel Smith		28.9.1869.

Of the above-named men the only one that had been present at the Eureka Stockade, Ballarat, Australia in December 1854 was 1874 Pte. James Wagstaff, who, when the Effective roll was prepared, was still serving.

Captain Quade (N.Z.1860) and 24 Non-Effective men entitled to the NEW ZEALAND Medal had been present at the Stockade in 1854.

40th Regiment of Foot

Action at Eureka Stockade, Ballarat, 3rd December, 1854.

The following detail is taken from the Muster of December 1854 - most of the men named were stationed at GEELONG during the months of October, November and December 1854 when the Regiment generally was quartered at Melbourne. Ref. 12/5366.

- - - - -

Captain Henry Christopher Wise died of wounds 21st Dec. 1854.
 Lieut. George Owen Howdler (18.9.1849) - Capt. 23.2.1855
 Lieut. Charles Henry Hall (25.6.1852)
 Lieut. Thomas MacPherson Bruce Gardyne (6.1.1854)

2050 Sgt. Edward Henry Harris at Geelong, in October only.
 2230 Sgt. James Brown.
 920 Sgt. Patrick Butler (Band) at Geelong, in November & December.
 1502 Sgt. William Gardener at Geelong, in October.
 2357 Sgt. Daniel Hegarty, from Corporal, at Geelong, in November & Dec.
 3028 Cpl. Patrick Dwyer.

40th Regiment of Foot (Contd.)

3028	Cpl. Charles Meacham		
2377	Cpl. William Manella		
3066	Pte. Josiah Bigsby	2816	Pte. Denis Brien- died 3.12.54
2026	Pte. Thomas Breadley	3156	Pte. George Byford
3087	Pte. John Campbell	2297	Pte. John Cameron
2921	Pte. Samuel Clampet - Dec.	2587	Pte. William Cliff
3090	Pte. William Cork	2448	Pte. Henry Collis
1036	Pte. George Davis	3084	Pte. Henry Fisher
2590	Pte. Thomas Fitzgerald - Dec.	2473	Pte. Thomas Frost
2743	Pte. Michael Gay	2531	Pte. James Glancey
2935	Pte. James Gore	3091	Pte. Israel Hales
2710	Pte. John Harvey	1972	Pte. James Hill
1938	Pte. Joseph Jubb	2032	Pte. Wm. Juniper - Oct. & Nov.
2465	Pte. John Keeble	2564	Pte. James Kelly
2817	Pte. Lawrence Kelly	3032	Pte. John Knowles
3021	Pte. Charles Ladbrook	2974	Pte. Frederick Langham
2886	Pte. John Langham	2985	Pte. James Louge
2593	Pte. Peter McCabe	2925	Pte. Henry McDermott
3054	Pte. John McGurk	1951	Pte. Lot Mullen
3030	Pte. Charles Must	2957	Pte. William MacCarron
2017	Pte. Mark Noble	2208	Pte. Michael O'Connell
2407	Pte. Edward O'Dell	2995	Pte. Bernard O'Donnell
2728	Pte. William F. Pearce	2674	Pte. Hy. Patchett - Nov. & Dec.
2752	Pte. Edward Riley	2116	Pte. Mich. Roney d. of w. 3.12.54
2150	Pte. John Ryan (2)	3135	Pte. John Sharland
2011	Pte. William Smith	1292	Pte. William Swan
2978	Pte. James Turner	3153	Pte. Joseph Wall - k.i.a. 3.12.54
3086	Pte. Patrick Walsh	1819	Pte. Cornelius Whelan

4 Officers and 60 Other Ranks.

46th Regiment NEW ZEALAND

The following Officer and men of this Regiment who had been present at the Eureka Stockade Action in December 1854 served in New Zealand and were entitled to the medal. Only three names appear on the Effective List giving dates of service - all the others are on the NON-EFFECTIVE LIST which does not state the dates they were in NEW ZEALAND.

Effective:-

Capt. & Brevet Major G. O. Bowdler - 1860 - 1864.
 3087 John Campbell - 1860-1861 - Discharged 30.11.1869.
 2017 M. Noble - 1863-1864.

Non-Effectives:-

2230	C1/Sgt. James Brown	3106	Pte. George Bylord
2297	Sgt. John Cameron	2531	Sgt. James Glading
3091	Pte. Israel Hales	2972	Pte. James Hill
2465	Pte. John Keeble	1985	Pte. James Louge
3054	Pte. John McGuirk	2208	Sgt. Michael O'Connell
2564	Pte. James Kelly	2995	Pte. Bernard O'Donnell
2159	Pte. John Ryan	3135	Pte. Jas. Turner to 58th Reg.
3086	Pte. Patrick Walsh	1519	Pte. Cornelius Wheelan

40th Regiment of Foot

Casualties at Eureka Stockade, Ballarat, 3rd December, 1854.

- - - - -

Captain H. C. Wise, single, died at Ballarat 21.12.1854 from wounds received at the Eureka Stockade.

2816 Pte. Denis Brien - k.i.a. 3.12.1854.

2116 Pte. Michael Roney - k.i.a. 3.12.1854.

3153 Pte. John Wall - died of wounds received 3.12.1854.

Captain G. O. Bowdler served in the New Zealand Campaign.

Major 28.1.1862 Capt. 23.3.1855."

* * * * *

FORMATION OF BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

As no objections to the formation of a Branch of the Society in Western Australia were received, Federal Council gave formal approval to the establishment of the Branch, with effect from 1st June, 1968.

J. K. Lyons
Federal Secretary.

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POSTWAR AUSTRALIAN ARMY BUTTONS

By A. N. Festberg.

1. The following Corps buttons are either in use or in the course of manufacture:-

General Officers.	Staff Corps.
A.M.F. (both gilt and silver).	Corps of Staff Cadets.
Royal Aust. Armoured Corps.	Royal Aust. Artillery.
Royal Aust. Engineers.	Royal Aust. Survey Corps.
Royal Aust. Signals.	Royal Aust. Infantry Corps (both gilt & silver).
Army Aviation Corps.	(Christian Chaplains) (Jewish Chaplains)
Royal Aust. Army Chaplains Dept.	Australian Intelligence Corps.
Royal Aust. Army Service Corps.	Royal Aust. Army Medical Corps.
Royal Aust. Army Dental Corps.	Royal Aust. Army Ordnance Corps.
R.A.E.M.E.	Aust. Army Catering Corps.
Aust. Army Pay Corps.	Aust. Army Legal Corps.
Royal Aust. Army Provost Corps.	Aust. Army Psychology Corps.
Royal Aust. Army Nursing Corps.	Womens Royal Aust. Army Corps.
Officer Cadet School	Army Apprentices School.
Interim Army (both gilt & silver - now obsolete).	

2. The following are buttons of Armoured Regiments:-

1st R.N.S.W. Lancers (now used by 1/15)	2/14 Q.M.I.
3/9 S.A.M.R.	4/19 P.O.W.L.H.
6 N.S.W.M.R. (obsolete)	8/13 V.M.R.
15 L.H. (obsolete)	12/16 Hunter River Lancers

3. The following are buttons of Infantry Regiments:-

- (a) Now obsolete:- 2, 3, 5 (silver), 6, 8/7, 11/44, 12, 13, 28, 30, 34, 38, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 59.
- (b) In use:- Q.U.R. (gilt); S.U.R. (Black); M.U.R. (gilt);
A.U.R. (gilt); W.A.U.R. (gilt).

A new (flat) type of shank will now be used, and the specialist will now need to look for these to appear.

* * * * *

RESEARCHERS CORNER

From C. Cook, 10 Foch Street, Ormond, 3163.

(1) Can any member please provide information on the early history of a Divisional Locating Battery R.A.A. (Orbat 1948), Locating, Survey, Intelligence and Counter-Bombardment Units during W.W.2 and prior to the War.

(2) Certain copies of Aust. Army Journal after No. 200 wanted. Can exchange.

From Mr. B. Mulheron, Box 35 P.O., Regents Park, N.S.W.

In reply to Editor's Note to my letter dated 2.3.68 I was always led to believe that history was made up of facts not fiction and that anything of an historical nature shouldn't be published unless its either been substantiated or proven as anyone could write fiction and then where would any of us be able to find out whether anything was true or not.

I also think the Editor took his spite out on me because of what some N.S.W. Branch members are trying to do for the betterment of the Society.

(EDITOR: Thank you. Mr. Chamberlain has answered your previous criticism elsewhere.

The Editor regrets that this writer feels that he was victimised. As a matter of fact, the Editor neither knew nor was concerned that the writer had any affiliations other than an obvious and commendable loyalty to his unit.

In Sabretache the aim has always been to encourage contributions of merit, and to treat contributions on their merit.

The Editor apologises if his response to a harsh criticism of a meritorious work was in itself harsh. He reiterates, however, that any future criticisms must be couched in reasonable and constructive terms, and not in terms which could actively discourage contributors.)

RESEARCHERS CORNER (Contd.)

From Mr. W. M. Chamberlain, 18 Taylor Ave., East Burwood, 3151.

In reply to Mr. B. Mulheron (Sabretache, April 1968, page 157), I wish to point out that "Asian Battle-Diary" was intended to be an historical sketch of a vast subject. From hundreds of possible entries, the main active service events relating to the Australians and New Zealanders were 'itemised' in an attempt to partly rectify a general lack of appreciation of their contribution to the recent campaigns.

As indicated in the prefatory notes many details have yet to be made available, and some non-battle dates lie beyond the scope of the work. Only those references necessary to identify main-force Army units were used in many cases, although it is hoped that the complete history of all the units engaged in these campaigns will be recorded in time by the appropriate authorities.

The reference for the entry on October 10, 1957, was "Australia in Facts and Figures, No. 54", which states "--- the relieving forces will be --- 1st Field Battery, 1st Field Regiment will replace 105th Field Battery ---". The next reference to artillery on January 10, 1958, was from a press report indicating action by 100A Field Battery. Perhaps Mr. Mulheron can explain the reason for the apparently altered title and the significance of the "A".

From Group Capt. H. R. Rayner (R), BA, Dip.J., Director of Public Relations, Dept. of Defence, Canberra, A.C.T.

Dear Mr. Videon,

It is some time since we had correspondence, dating back to the time when I was Director of Public Relations at Department of Air. At that time our letters dealt essentially with the RAAF, but now I am seeking your assistance in the matter of a personality.

With his approval, I am writing the biography of Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Scherger, who retired in 1966 as Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, and who is now Chairman of the Australian National Airlines Commission.

At present I am seeking information, anecdotes, etc., of the Duntroon cadet life during the 1920's, and especially of the period 1921-24, when Staff Cadet Scherger was a member of the Corps. Particularly in recent years there have been many gaps in the ranks of those who made up the academic and military staff of the period, and I am hopeful of reaching sources still available.

I would appreciate hearing from any of your members who have information or special links with the Duntroon of the early 1920's, and the period 1925 to 1927 of the RAAF at Point Cook, particularly where there is any special link with Sir Frederick.

RESEARCHERS CORNER (Contd.)

Anything you can do to bring this need of mine to the attention of your members would be appreciated.

Yours, etc.

(Ed. - Can any reader please help G/C. Rayner?)

From Mr. Rene Chartrand, 26 Senneville Road, Senneville, P.Q., Canada.

Dear Mr. Videon,

I have before me a copy of the Sabretache, Vol VIII, No. 2.1965, in which I obtained your address, as Editor and Acting Librarian. I have no way of knowing if you still are active with the Society but anyway, here is my problem:

I write articles for SOCIETY NAPOLEONIC, of which you may have heard, which specialises in military stuff, especially uniforms and organisation of armies between 1790-1815. My own particular specialty is troops of Europe, in order to counter-balance the flow of articles on various European armies.

Going through Charles Hamilton Smith's "Costume of the Army of the British Empire, 1815, I came across in the charts: VETERAN COMPANY, N.S.W. which is given with red coats, faced dark blue, white lace with square ends spaced even, silver lace for officers. Intrigued by this, I tried to find more about what units there might be at Port Jackson (Sydney) and Hobart, Tasmania which I understand were the 2 main settlements at that time. However, even the Journal for the Society of Army Historical Research is quite silent about Australia's early units.

I believe that your Society did some research on early units but I really don't know much about it. Could you help me, or give this letter to somebody who could and has the time? I will pay for whatever xerox copies may be needed or send you information that you might want in exchange.

As for myself, I went back to studying (history) at the Universite de Montreal after a spell of shop keeping. We have a society of collectors in Montreal; La Societe des Figurines Historiques de Montreal/ Montreal Model Soldier Society. It's not big but we have a lot of spirit. I am the Public Relations Officer for it. There are also Societies in Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver. My own main interests vary a lot but I always come back to units in Canada's early days, Colonial troops especially French and British, and Navies and Marine regiments, all of these generally before 1815.

(Ed. - Can we help Mr. Chartrand please?)

From Mr. Robert Gray

The Title "Australian".

In the January issue of "Sabretache" (page 120) it is mentioned that the Society had decided to consider the striking of a medallion to commemorate 65 years since the granting of "Australian" titles to Australian regiments. The title "Australian" was in use before the year 1903 and was used by the following units:-

RESEARCHERS CORNER (Contd.)

1. Royal Australian Artillery. 1899.
2. 1st Australian (Volunteer) Horse. 1897.
3. 6th Infantry Regiment. Australian Rifles. 1897.
4. "G" and "E" Coys. Adelaide Rifles. 1901. They wore as their shoulder title the letters "A.N.A." (Australian Native Association) as they were formed by this Society.
5. The Australian Corps raised in Johannesburg, South Africa in 1895.
6. The Australian Regiment which was formed at Cape Town on the 26th November 1899 by the amalgamation of companies sent there from Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and New South Wales. The regiment was later absorbed in the 1st Mounted Infantry Brigade.
7. Australian Commonwealth Horse. 1902.
8. Australian Commonwealth Army Medical Corps. 1902.

It was in 1903 that the existing Defence Forces in Australia were reorganised.

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IN THE NEWS

By B. J. Videon

BIRTHDAY HONOURS

We have much pleasure in congratulating Darwin member Detective Sergeant J. B. Tiernan on the Award of the M.B.E. "for services to the community". ("The Age" - 8th June, 1968.)

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO OFFICER CADET SCHOOL

On Saturday 1st June, 1968, Queens and Regimental Colours were presented to the Company of Officer Cadets by Field Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, KG, KT, GBE.

The Parade and Presentation took place at South Melbourne, in cold weather to the music of the combined bands of Southern Command and the Royal Australian Armoured Corps.

The Officer Cadet School was established at Portsea, Victoria, in 1951, to supplement the training of Officers carried out at the Royal Military College, Duntroon.

ARMY AVIATION CORPS BADGES

From 1st July, 1968, the Army Aviation Corps will be formed from Army pilots at present serving in other Corps. The Corps will

take seniority on the Corps List next after Infantry. The badges and button are shown below. It will be noticed that the aboriginal motto replaces the motto "Vigilance" previously included in the design. ("Army" of 24th April, 1968.)



NEW ZEALAND FORCES ON STAMPS

The New Zealand Post Office has beaten Australia in honouring its Armed Forces on postage stamps. The Army is portrayed on the 4 cent stamp; the RNZAF on the 10 cent; and the Navy on the 28 cent stamp.

The general design is of a modern serviceman in full colour in the left hand side, together with a tank, aircraft and ship respectively. In the right side appears a badge of each service, and an earlier serviceman in muted tones.

Like most New Zealand stamps, these are both topical and attractive. They will interest most military collectors. (Samples sent by Mr. Robert Gray.)

ROYAL AIR FORCE STAMP AND F.D.C.

The Golden Jubilee of the Royal Air Force and the Silver Jubilee of the Royal Air Forces Association were fittingly and attractively commemorated on a First Day Cover released in Britain on 29th May, 1968.

The one shilling postage stamp used with it shows old and new aircraft, and the cover itself does likewise, and also shows the flags and badges of the RAF and RAFA respectively.

(Samples from Mr. P. Wilson and Mr. H. Thomas.)

BOOK REVIEW

By J. Ben Hirsh.

June 11th, 1967: In the Sinai, along the River Jordan and on the heights of Golan, Syria, the guns lay silent. Israel had once again emerged victorious - the third time in the 19 years of her existence - against superior odds. The armies of Egypt, Syria and Jordan are smashed; and are no longer the danger they posed a week earlier.

The man who shared the credit for Israel's victory - if not as a soldier, it was as Minister of Defence - was the one-eyed hero Moshe Dayan! This legendary figure whose black eye-patch (he lost his left eye in 1941, when he was a scout for the Australian Army in Syria) has made him as well-known as any general throughout the world - if not more - this century, had scored another victory.

Of all the stories written about this man in newspapers, magazines and in books - none could do him more justice than the book written by the journalists David Curtis and Stephen G. Crane. The book, titled "DAYAN", is a biography written not only for the military historian; but, for the general reader, also.

Profusely illustrated, it tells in pictures and words, the story of Moshe Dayan. His childhood and youth; his education and Haganah activities; his imprisonment in Acre prison. Released from prison when the British needed men to guide them into Syria and Lebanon, Dayan and his comrades guided parties across the borders into enemy-held territory. Many a time he scouted for an Australian unit, and during an engagement on the Litani River, was shot in the left eye; which he lost.

After recuperating from this wound, he again took up farming; and remained an active member of Haganah.

From then on the book traces his exploits in the War of Independence, and after - when the Israeli Defence Forces were reorganised. His commands, reprisal raids, and then the test: Sinai - when he was Chief of the General Staff.

In May, 1967, when Nasser blockaded the Straits of Tiran and war was imminent, Israel rallied behind this man. Appointed Minister of Defence, Moshe Dayan, the former Minister of Agriculture who is also an amateur archaeologist, gave Israel victory - for the third time.

This book is not only of importance to the Jewish reader who considers himself an expert on Israeli affairs (and Dayan is a part of Israel) - the general public will find much to interest them also.

In publishing this book, the authors have filled the need for a comprehensive study of Moshe Dayan.

'DAYAN' - by David Curtis and Stephen G. Crane. (The Citadel Press, New York) - \$3.70. Collins Book Depots.

BOOK REVIEW

By B. J. Videon.

"The War with Japan - a Concise History", by Charles Bateson,
(Ure Smith, Sydney and London). Australian Price: \$7.95.

In 417 pages the author has succeeded magnificently in telling the story of the four years of bitter fighting against the Japanese following their attack on Pearl Harbour on 7th December, 1941.

Previously a journalist, Mr. Bateson served as a war correspondent during World War II, and his experience and training give us a history that is packed with action and interest. Fact follows fact in such a way that the reader cannot help but follow the sequence of events.

In addition to 32 pages of photographs and 11 maps, Mr. Bateson has given at the foot of each chapter, not only "notes and references", but also a list of recommended further reading, which is most helpful.

The whole presentation is so admirably carried out that one cannot help but feel that here is a really worthwhile book of reference.

It will be of particular interest to those Australian, American, Dutch and British Servicemen who were involved in the events portrayed.

* * * * *

Letter received from Challenge Publications, Inc. on 13th June, 1968.

Gentlemen,

Next month we are bringing out a new publication called SOLDIER.

This will be a prestige quarterly dealing with all phases of the art of the military miniature, relevant military history and uniform detail, with emphasis on correct painting, modelling, and converting.

SOLDIER will be rich in color. Photos of the finest models, and plates by well-known artists of the past and present will be featured.

Full length articles on campaigns, weapons, fortifications, artillery, cavalry, and vehicles will help enhance the knowledge and understanding of the military man throughout history.

With the experience gained from the successful production of SCALE MODELER, AIR CLASSICS, and SEA CLASSICS, Publisher Ed Schnepf and Executive Editor-Artist Syd Chivers believe, as we do, that a magazine of this nature will be well received.

SOLDIER will be in a class by itself. It will not conflict with any publication by the various societies, nor will it be a showcase only for products produced by itself. SOLDIER intends to provide both the novice and the knowledgeable military historian and collector with a work he will be proud to keep and refer to time and again.

We ask your help in mentioning this to your fellow enthusiasts, friends, or members. Thank you.

Sincerely,

CHALLENGE PUBLICATIONS, INC.

Al Kropff, Assoc. Editor.

* * * * *

ADVERTISEMENTS

BADGES FOR SALE

The Society has the following Australian badges for sale:-

Formation Signs (5 cents each) (Large stocks available)

Australian Army Headquarters post 1954 (in pairs);

Tasmania Command (pairs); 2nd Armd. Bde. (pairs);

2 AGRA and 4 AGRA (pairs); 3rd Division (post 1954);

Southern Command post 1954; 1st Inf. Bde;

Shoulder Slides Red "RAAF" on khaki (5 cents pair);

WRAAC Chevrons (Summer weight) (5 cents each badge).

Corporals and Lance Corporals.

RAAF sports badges stencilled red and blue "wings" (5 cents each).

Naval Cap Ribbons (10 cents each).

HMAS Albatross, Anzac, Arunta, Australia, Cerberus, Hawkesbury,

Latrobe, Lonsdale, Melbourne, Sydney, Tobruk, Warramunga,

Warrego, Watson; RANR(NS), i.e. (National Service)

Rising Sun Badges

Black large, 30 cents each; black small 15 cents; few large gilt Tudor crown, 30 cents.

Buttons Line 40 Interim Army Buttons, 5 cents each.

Orders with cash should be sent to The Federal Secretary,

MHSA, 262 Tucker Road, Camond East, Victoria, 3204.

Please Add Postage appropriate to order.

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INDEX TO 'SABRETACHE'

An Index to Vols. 1 - 10 (incl.) of the Journal has been compiled by Mr. W. M. Chamberlain. It will be published if sufficient orders are received. The cost will be approximately 50 cents.

Those interested are requested to place their orders, without money, with the Federal Secretary.

* * * * *

We ask your help in mentioning this to your fellow enthusiasts, friends, or members. Thank you. Sincerely, CHALLENGE PUBLICATIONS, INC. Al Krupic, Assoc. Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS

BADGES FOR SALE

The Society has the following Australian badges for sale:

- Formation Signs (5 cents each) (large stocks available)
- Australian Army Headquarters post 1954 (in pairs); or not in pairs
- 1st and 2nd Armies (pairs); 2nd and 3rd Divisions (pairs); 3rd and 4th Divisions (pairs)
- Southern Command post 1954; 1st Inf. Bde
- Shoulder Stripes Red "RAAF" on khaki (5 cents pair); red and blue (5 cents pair)
- WAAAC Chevrons (Summer weight) (5 cents each badge)
- RAF sports badges assembled red and blue wings (5 cents each)
- RAF sports badges assembled red and blue wings (5 cents each)

Other Badges

- Black large, 30 cents each; black small 15 cents; red large, 30 cents
- Black large, 30 cents each; black small 15 cents; red large, 30 cents
- Black large, 30 cents each; black small 15 cents; red large, 30 cents
- Black large, 30 cents each; black small 15 cents; red large, 30 cents
- Black large, 30 cents each; black small 15 cents; red large, 30 cents
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INDEX TO 'APPENDIX'

An Index to Vols. 1 - 10 (incl.) of the Journal has been compiled by Mr. G. M. Chamberlain. It will be published in a separate volume. The cost will be approximately 50 cents. If you are interested in requesting to place their orders, without delay, with the Federal Society.



