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*Sabretache*



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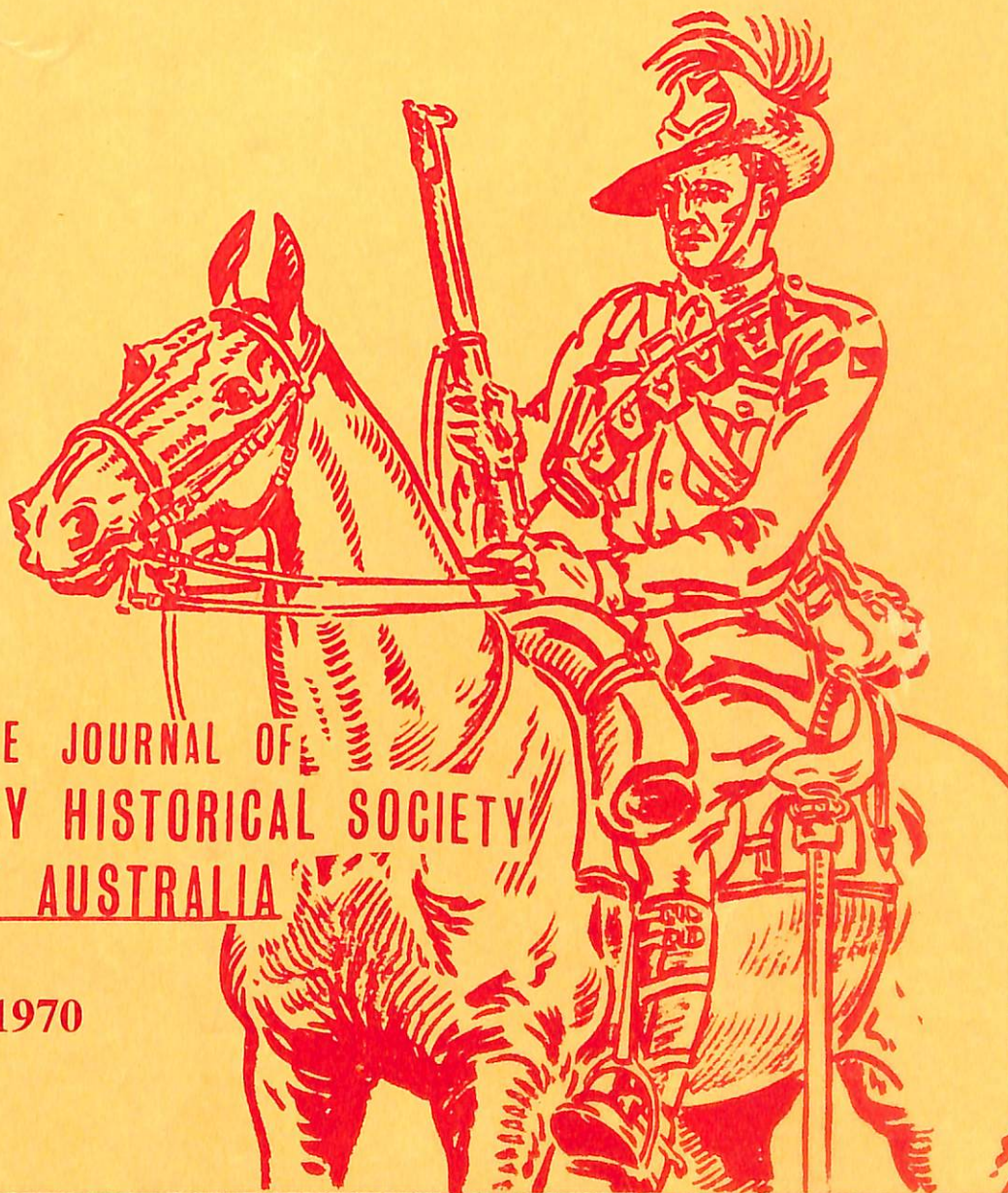
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# SABRETACHE



THE JOURNAL OF  
THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
OF AUSTRALIA

APRIL, 1970



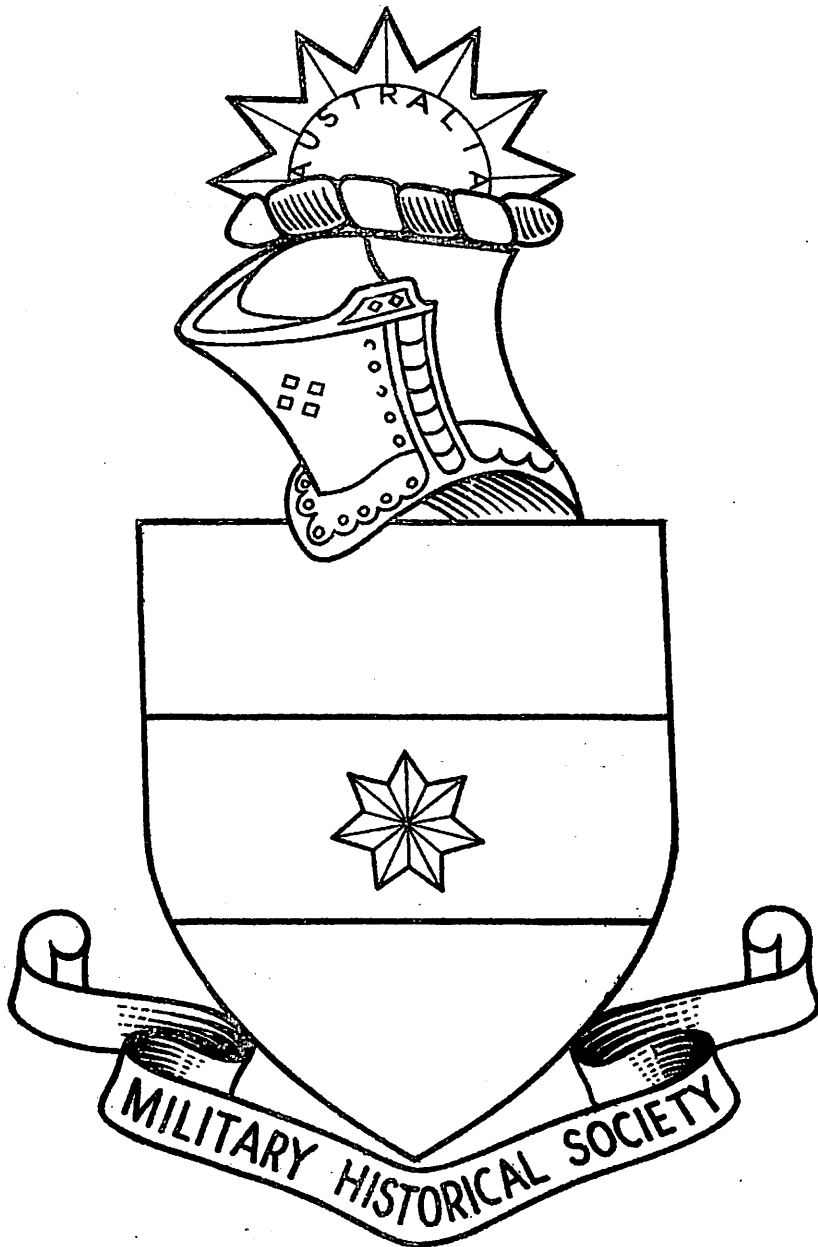
THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

(Founded in Melbourne in 1957)

AIMS OF THE SOCIETY

The aims of the Society are the encouragement and pursuit of study and research in military history, customs, traditions, dress, arms, equipment and kindred matters; the promotion of public interest and knowledge in these subjects and the preservation of historical military objects, with particular reference to the Armed Forces of Australia.

\* \* \* \* \*



THE BADGE OF THE SOCIETY

- Features:** A representation of the first "Rising Sun" badge, used as a heraldic crest to the helmet;
- A wreath in the national colours of Blue and Gold;
- A mediaeval helmet in Silver;
- A 3 colour shield of Navy Blue, over Army Red, over Air Force Blue;
- The Federation Star of Australia;
- A scroll bearing the Title of the Society.

# SABRETACHE

**JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS OF  
THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
OF AUSTRALIA**

(FOUNDED IN MELBOURNE IN 1957)

**EDITED BY**

**B. J. VIDEON, A.A.S.A.**



**FEDERAL COUNCIL, MELBOURNE**

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Major E.W.O. Perry, R.L., M.A., B.Ec.

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Mr. P. White (S.A. Branch)  
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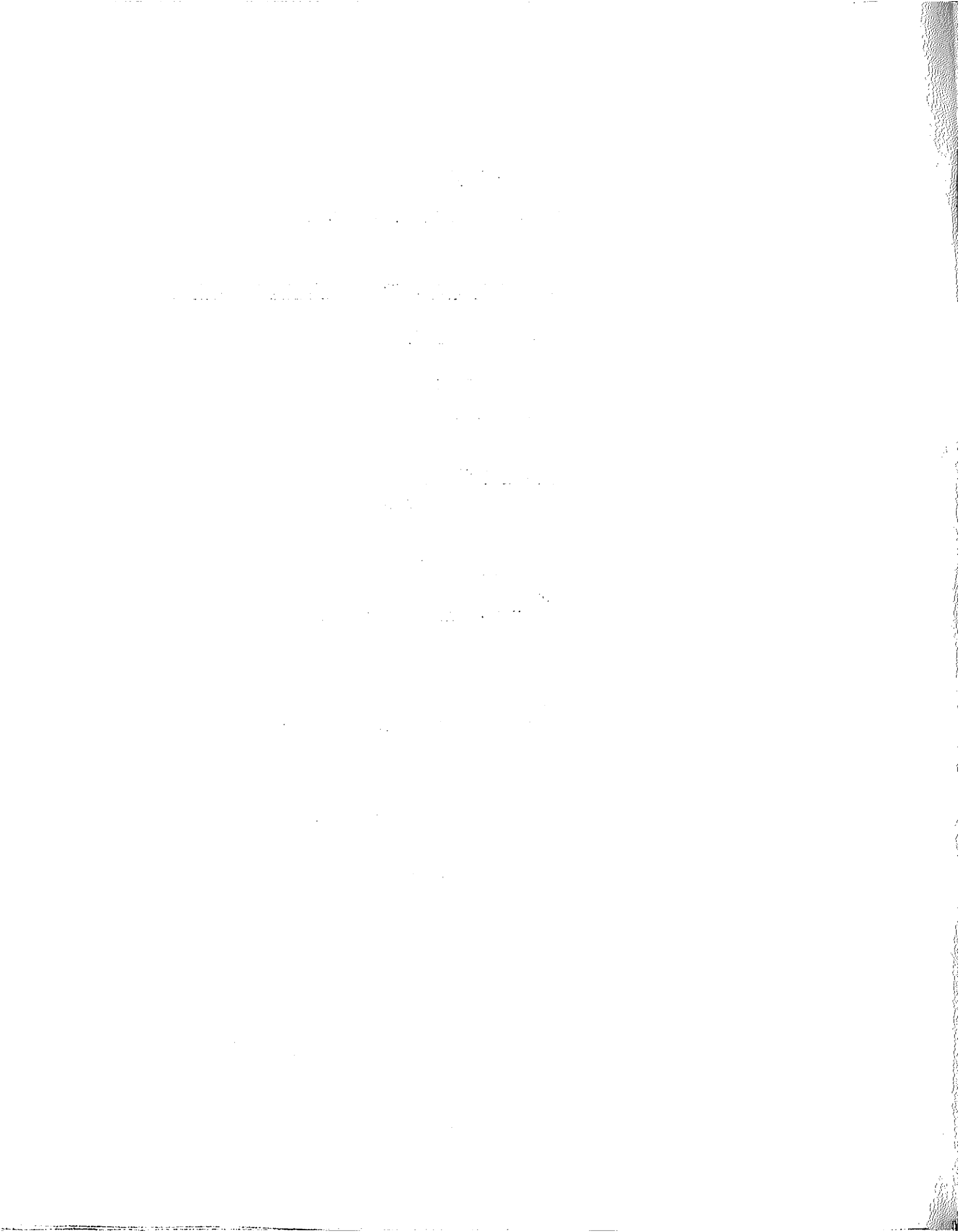
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"SABRETACHE"

*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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THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

NOTICE OF ANNUAL ELECTION OF FEDERAL COUNCIL, 1970/71.

The Annual Election of Federal Council will take place at the Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the Society, to be held at 262 Tucker Road, Ormond East, Victoria, on Friday, 28th August, 1970.

Nominations are now called for the following positions :-

FEDERAL PRESIDENT  
FEDERAL VICE-PRESIDENT  
FEDERAL SECRETARY  
FEDERAL TREASURER

In order to qualify for nomination, a person must be a financial member of the Society at the time of nomination. Only financial members of the Society may hold office.

The prior written consent of each nominee is required for all nominations, and to facilitate the provision of this consent, a printed form is supplied.

The Office Bearers, with the exception of the interstate Federal Councillors, must reside in Victoria, and as close as possible to each other in order to be able to effectively conduct the business of the Society, at its Melbourne Headquarters.

Please nominate your candidate for each, or any, position on the form provided, and forward, or arrange for him to forward, it to

The Returning Officer,  
Military Historical Society of Australia,  
87 Tooronga Road,  
EAST MALVERN,  
Victoria. 3145

by 30th June, 1970. The Returning Officer is Mr. A. Ray, LL.B., who is NOT a candidate for office.

Ballot Papers will be forwarded at least 21 days before the date of the Annual General Meeting.

J. K. LYONS

Acting Federal Secretary

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the [Company Name] held on the [Date] at [Location]

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the [Company Name] be authorized to [Action]

2. That the [Company Name] be authorized to [Action]

3. That the [Company Name] be authorized to [Action]

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HISTORY OF NO. 7 INFANTRY TRAINING CENTRE AND  
THE FORMATION OF THE INDEPENDENT COMPANIES 1941 - 1942

Submitted by Mr. J.K. Price and by courtesy  
of the Commando Association (Victoria)

INITIAL ESTABLISHMENT

In the Autumn of 1940, as the result of the experiences gained by the British Army during the campaigns in Norway and in France, an intensive programme of training of shock troops or commandos was started in England.

After protracted negotiations with the British War Office, following the fall of France in June 1940, the Australian Government accepted the offer of Great Britain to send a Military Mission to Australia to introduce and assist in the training of specialised army units called Independent Companies, later designated Commando Squadrons.

The formation of these Companies was to be most secret thus requiring an area for training that could be isolated from adjoining settled areas. An initial decision was made in England to use Wilson's Promontory in Victoria and this was confirmed after examining several alternatives. The intention was to establish a normal training camp in the Yanakie area with the special training carried out in the Darby-Tidal River area, but it was not possible to establish the training camp.

No. 104 British Military Mission arrived in Australia in November 1940 and initiated the task of organisation and training of Companies in the use of the latest automatic weapons, explosives and booby traps for demolition operations, with the assistance of Australian and New Zealand officers specially selected and detailed for this assignment. Later, administrative control was taken over by an Australian Staff and the Mission concentrated on technical training with the assistance of Australian officers. The Mission comprised three officers, Colonel J.C. Mawhood, Captain F. Spencer Chapman of the Seaforth Highlanders and Captain J.M. Calvert, Royal Engineers, and two Warrant Officers W. Misslebrook and P. Stafford.

Chapman and Calvert went to S.E. Asia and served with great distinction against the Japanese, and recounted their experiences - Chapman in "The Jungle is Neutral" and Calvert in "Prisoners of Hope".

The establishment on the Promontory was called No. 7 Infantry Training Centre and training was commenced there early in February 1941 under the initial command of Major W.J.R. Scott, D.S.O., to be followed by Major Stuart Love, D.S.O. and Bar, M.C., C. de G., R.E., in May 1941.

FUNCTIONS

The function of the Centre was to train cadres of officers and non-commissioned officers, members of the A.I.F., who had volunteered for

special service. The duration of the intensive training of each cadre was six weeks. In this period both officers and non-commissioned officers were highly trained in the use of automatic weapons, signal equipment, explosives and field craft was practiced in realistic exercises involving patrolling over a considerable portion of the Promontory with supply from the air.

At the end of the six weeks' training period, during which the capabilities of the trainees were assessed, recommendations were made regarding the posting of the required number of officers and non-commissioned officers to form an Independent Company. They were then joined by A.I.F. troops, principally from Training Battalions, who had completed their basic training and had volunteered for special service.

The Headquarters of the Training Centre was located in and around the old Chalet at Darby River. The cadres were based and trained in this locality. Later two camps were established at Tidal River to accommodate two Independent Companies at the one time. The present camp is on the site occupied by the two New Zealand Companies whilst the other camp site was at the junction where the road turns westward towards the mouth of the Tidal River. Here the troops were trained by officers and non-commissioned officers who had previously received their training at Darby and been subsequently posted to a Company.

#### INDEPENDENT COMPANY ESTABLISHMENT

An Independent Company comprised 273 all ranks and because of the nature of its roles it had a high proportion of officers - one Major, five Captains and eleven Lieutenants. The Company was commanded by a Major assisted by a Captain as second in command and had its own medical officer, a Captain. The organisation consisted of three platoons each of 67 men commanded by a Captain. A platoon consisted of three sections each commanded by a Lieutenant. In addition to the three infantry platoons each Company had its own separate Engineer and Signal Sections each commanded by a Lieutenant to undertake demolition tasks and to provide independent communications so essential to the successful operation of such units.

#### INITIAL FORMATION OF COMPANIES

The first Australian cadre commenced training in April 1941 and was joined by a like cadre from New Zealand. The formation of the first Australian and New Zealand Companies followed in June and their training at Tidal River continued until August. The second Australian and New Zealand Companies followed. Only two New Zealand Companies were formed and were disbanded on their return home. As each Australian Company completed its training it marched out to an undisclosed destination and a new Company took its place. By October, 1941, the two New Zealand Companies and three Australian Companies (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) had been trained and moved out whilst only the cadre for No. 4 Company had been trained. No. 1 Company went to the New Ireland-Bougainville area, No. 2 went to Timor and No. 3 to New Caledonia. The identity of the units was designated by the distinctive

double diamond colour patch, the colours allocated being green, red and light blue for the first, second and third Companies respectively.

In October 1941 it was decided not to undertake the formation of the 4th Company because specific tasks for additional Companies could not be envisaged at that time and the elected officers and non-commissioned officers thereof were given the option of returning to their Service Training Battalions or forming a Special Mission for operation in China or being the nucleus of two independent light tank squadrons to serve under British Command in Malaya. The 4th Cadre elected the last alternative and moved to Greta in New South Wales in October 1941 to undertake preliminary training in tank warfare. Thus at this time the No. 7 Training Centre was practically closed down.

#### REOPENING OF TRAINING CENTRE

On 8th December, 1941, immediately after the declaration of War following the bombing of Pearl Harbour by the Japanese, it was decided to reopen the Training Centre at Wilson's Promontory as the Guerilla Warfare School and to continue the formation and training of Independent Companies thereat. Therefore, a further five Companies were formed (Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8) bringing the total number to eight. The colour patches of the last five Companies were dark blue, black, purple, brown and white respectively.

#### OPERATIONS

While the War with Japan was looming, and in the early months thereof, the Independent Companies were scattered round the fringes of the Australian area with the intention that they should remain behind after any Japanese occupation and harry the invaders.

No. 1 Company was spread from the New Hebrides to the Admiralties. A section of this Company continued to observe enemy movements in Bougainville after the island was occupied but the rest of the Company was caught in the rapid Japanese advance. No. 2 Company fought a guerilla war against the Japanese in Timor throughout 1942 and re-established wireless contact with Australia after it was thought lost. No. 3 Company remained in New Caledonia until September 1942 when it was withdrawn for service in New Guinea. Immediately after the bombing of Darwin on 19th February, 1942, No. 4 Company moved from the Promontory to the Northern Territory and from thence to Timor in September to join No. 2 Company. On the completion of their training at the Promontory No. 5 Company moved to New Guinea in April 1942 to be followed later by No. 6 and 7 Companies. No. 8 Company was initially posted to the Northern Territory but later served in Bougainville.

#### END OF TRAINING AT PROMONTORY

The exploits of the Australian Independent Companies were thus far flung throughout the South-West Pacific theatre of war in which they served with distinction.



Upon completion of an operation each Company returned to the now established Jungle Training Centre at Canungra in Southern Queensland for reinforcing, re-equipping, and initial re-training.

As the warfare in the Pacific was then solely under tropical conditions in jungle environment, more suitable training areas on the Tablelands in North Queensland were developed. Also the need for strict security has now ended so No. 7 Infantry Training Centre was closed and the wartime association of the Independent Companies with the Promontory ended.

The occupation of the Promontory by the Army resulted in improvement of roads, the construction of camps, one of which remains to cater for tourists. There were no bushfires during the occupation and contrary to some statements there was little, if any, destruction of fauna or flora.

#### COMMANDO MEMORIAL AT TIDAL RIVER

Since the end of World War II in August 1945 many ex members of the Independent Company units, renamed Commando Squadrons in mid 1943, have revisited their old training ground. In 1958 it became known in Victoria that a memorial had been erected to the British Commandos at a site overlooking their training ground in North Scotland. Subsequently the Victorian Commando Association decided to erect a commemorative memorial in the form of a cairn on Wilson's Promontory at Tidal River and obtained Australia wide support from ex members for this proposal. Thus on 15th November, 1964, the memorial to the men of the Australian and New Zealand Independent Companies, Commando Units and M. and Z. Special Units was unveiled by Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir Edmund Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., Lieutenant Governor of Victoria, Patron of the Commando Association (Victoria).

A bronze plaque on the Cairn bears these words -- "This Cairn was erected to commemorate the birthplace of the commando in Australia and in memory of all commandos who made the supreme sacrifice in World War II".

Note by Hon. Secretary, The Commando Association of Victoria.

(The writer of the above history has confined it to the formation of eight units. In fact there were later formed an additional four - 9, 10, 11 and 12 squadrons. They served in New Guinea. These squadrons were made up of troops who already had experience in commando operations, others who had returned from the Middle East, including many from armoured units (6 and 9 Div.), and also infantry personnel who had passed through the Jungle Training Centre at Canungra. The colour patch worn by 9 and 10 commando squadrons was a horizontal rectangle divided into three sections of brown, red and green. That worn by 11 and 12 was shaped as the 9 Div. T and was also in three sections of brown, red and green.

M Special Unit and Z Special Unit to which brief reference is given in the history, had no colour patches. They were not units in the normally recognised sense and were widely scattered.

Generally the purposes for which these units were formed were coast-watching and operations in Japanese-occupied territory. M carried out the former as individuals, in pairs or small groups in the South West Pacific Area whilst Z penetrated by means of submarine or parachute many areas occupied by the Japanese, including what is now Indonesia and Borneo. These operations were carried out by groups of about 8 to 10 made up of Army, Navy or Air Force Personnel, usually mixed, for months at a time for the purpose of relaying information by radio to Darwin, organisation of natives for guerilla warfare, the destruction of installations and shipping by explosives or other means and general harassing tactics designed to inflict casualties on the Japanese in areas which they considered they owned and completely controlled. Naturally, these two units and their activities were highly secret.)

\* \* \*

#### POLISH SOCIETIES HONOUR NAPOLEON

The Society has received a letter from the Presidents of the Section of Historical Figurines Collectors and the Polish Arms and Armour Society jointly, in which they advise that an exhibition was recently organised in the Salle de Lecture Francaise, Cracow, dedicated to the anniversary of Napoleon's birth. From the attached catalogue and report, this exhibition appears to have been a most interesting and comprehensive one, and the Societies concerned have kindly offered to supply some photographs if we are interested. Unfortunately, this offer can not be availed of in time to make it possible for any reproduction to appear in this edition of SABRETACHE, but it is with pleasure that we reproduce the report, written by M.L. Boczar.

The excellent roneo'd catalogue is unfortunately in the French language, and comprises 14 pages, so that it is not possible for it to be reproduced herein.

Here is Mr. Boczar's report; to which a few very minor grammatical changes have been made, but which in general is verbatim as written by him. We are delighted to have it for publication.

"The end of the 18th century was the black period in the history of Poland; the country was then divided among three neighbouring powers. The Polish nation arose to fight the hopeless fight against violence. The fall of the Koeciuzsko's rebellion caused the patriotic elements, especially the youth, to emigrate.

Revolutionary France, being the natural enemy of the feudal power responsible for the partition of Poland, became the magnet absorbing Polish emigrants. Meanwhile on the stage of history the fire-ball appeared - Napoleon Bonaparte.

From the very moment when the star of this "genius of war" began to shine, Poles were fighting under his banner. Dabrowski's Legions in Italy, and their expedition under the Pyramids were the first steps on the way of this epoch. After the famous charge of 120 hot-headed men, the squadron of Polish light-horse Guards, Napoleon described the Poles as "the most brave of the bravest".

The Grand Duchy of Warsaw - like the Rump because of its political aspects, the substitute of the Polish State, was responsible for the heavy burden to set up and maintain the great Army, out of all proportion to its area and the possibilities of the country.

Poles were fighting in all campaigns - from the period of victory and triumph - till Moscow and Leibzig. Despite the heavily wasted lives they did not leave the Emperor even when his star darkened; they were fighting in defence of Paris and in the "One Hundred Days" campaign they proved to be "the most faithful of the faithful". Therefore it seemed to me that the participation of the Poles in the Napoleonic epoch deserves emphasis, and it justified the organizing of the exhibition at "la Salle de Lecture" in Cracow.

They decided to organize the exhibition celebrating the 200th anniversary of the birth of the Great Corsican. Magnificent celebrations of the date were held this year not only in France but also in many countries of the world. The National and Historical Museums in Cracow together with the Section of Collectors of the Historical Figures (a part of the Associations of the Fans of Old Weapons and Colours) co-operated in organizing this exhibition. This interesting exhibition was based on some brilliantly elaborated materials sent from France as well as on photographic exhibitions, rich choice in literature published in connection with the anniversary, and, at last, on a film show. Cracow Museums exhibited precious objects taken from their collections. The National Museum and its Czartoryski's Department sent original remembrances of the Emperor - the pen with which he signed the Treaty of Amiens, a richly ornamented knife given to him by the Guild of Parisian Cutlers, Napoleon's letter from Egypt written to his brother Lucien, the velvet cap which he supposedly used during his retreat from Moscow, the beautiful sporting rifle for hunting, and many others. Besides these exhibits there were: The Sword of Honour given by the Directorate to General Kniaziewicz and some remembrances of the chief commander of the Army of the Great Duchy of Warsaw and the Lord Marshal of France - Prince Jozef Poniatowski, his great sash of the Legion of Honour, his sword, spurs and epaulettes. Moreover, there were also shown: the costume of the Light-Horse Guard, the cavalry helmet and shako of the Infantry, the side and fire-arms. The Historical Museum on the other hand gave to our disposal well preserved weapons.

The larger part of the exhibition was taken over by miniature - historical figures exhibits from numerous collections belonging to the members of the Section of Collectors of the Historical Figures. French as well as the Grand Duchy of Warsaw formations were collected and shown.

The most numerous was, as usual the part of the exhibition which showed 30 millimetres high flat figures arranged in the form of the diorama. Our attention was attracted by the whole collection left over by the Senior Collector, Major Gepner, which presently belong to Mr. J. Majewski's collection, by wonderfully painted (by Mr. J. Waszczewski) small figures, and finally, there was, for the first time made in Poland by Mr. M. L. Boczar, the complete diorama entitled "The Emperor's Bivouac" with artistically correctly-made background and with an illuminated horizon. There was also a big set of the Horse Artillery made by the same master. In this part of the exhibition we should stress the part taken by Dr. F. Dangiel, who now lives in Australia.

Less important and full was that part consisting of the exhibition of the full-formed figures. Still among these were figures worth noticing like: 54 millimetres high figure of English origin showing Napoleon during his Egypt campaign (collection by Mr. J. Majewski), the figure, French made, by "Hisortex" representing the Trumpeter of the Eighth Regiment of the Vistula Lancers (taken from Mr. M.L. Boczar's collection).

As in the previous exhibition, the section of individually-made figures, where often quite unknown works are exhibited, was this year on a high level. Mr. Kobielski's nine figures undoubtedly might be described as the highest level objects. Mr. St. Kobielski's works changed together with the change of their scale into 8 centimetres high yet he remained faithful to his technique of painting their silhouettes made of aluminium sheet. It seemed that the effects achieved by this outstanding master of the small figures were far better than if made according to commonly accepted standards. We should also note great progress in making these figures by Mr. A. Klein whose semi-full 30 millimetres high figures are better and better. He usually exhibits his dioramas: "The Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow", "The Emperor and Fusilier Horse Guards" and outside the exhibits in the catalogue - "The Lanciers". All these successful works are immensely enjoyed by the spectators.

The whole exposition was closed up by various magazines collected by the Section, as well as of some articles written by its members in foreign professional periodicals dealing with the work of the Section in the international movement of the collectors of various objects. There was an article written by Mr. A. Zaremba from New York about the trumpeters of the Light-Horse Guards and about Polish Legions in Italy which was printed in one of the American magazines; I wrote also an article about the collecting of historical figures in Poland, published by the Italian monthly magazine for the collectors.

Altogether there were over 1,000 figures collected, which, well shown and described, made the best impression; besides the exhibition was covered by a detailed catalogue of the exhibits.

The exhibition was opened by an opening ceremony which was held on 15th November, 1969, by Prof. Jacques Teygner, the Cultural Councillor at

the French Embassy in Poland, who well characterized the epoch of the "God of War", as Napoleon was often thought of, during his, full of real Galician humour, opening speech.

The ceremony was honoured with the presence of the General Consul of the French Republic in Cracow (Mr. Jean Honnorat), the U.S.R.R. Consul in Cracow (Mr. W.I. Niestierovicz), Vice-President of the People's Town Council in Cracow (Dr. J. Garlocki), Vice-Consul of the French Republic (Mr. Paul Carlotti), the chief director of the National Museum (Dr. Jerzy Banach), and many persons from both literary and cultural circles. The director of "la Salle de Lecture" in Cracow (Mr. Georges Tchegloff), together with his wife, did the honours of the house and after having seen the beautiful documental film, treated their guests to a glass of champagne.

It is very difficult to judge if the exhibition was a success or not; after all it was not widely advertised. Nevertheless, we might notice that, on the first day of the exhibition, the management of "la Salle de Lecture" received two very pleasant suggestions to add from private collections quite unknown and precious exhibits, namely, the Lubienskis family gave to our disposal the portrait of Baron Christin who was the Emperor's aide-de-camp (the Emperor's sister was the wife of one of the Lubienskie family), and a document with the signature of Napoleon. On the other hand, Prof. Mikulowski added to the collection the Emperor's manuscripts given to his great grandfather, Wincenty, during the Spanish campaign (he was at that time the captain of the Light-Horse Guards).

Needless to say, these above mentioned relics were immediately added to the collection in the exhibition.

\* \* \*

#### THE BERWICK MUSEUM OF TRANSPORT

(Submitted by Mr. L.J. Ryan)

It is proposed to establish a Museum with emphasis on Australia's transport and technological history, at Berwick.

Groupair Pty. Ltd., the Proprietors of Casey Airfield, have been approached for a lease on land at the field. Initially, most exhibits will be displayed in the open, but as funds become available, buildings will be constructed, and it is anticipated that the Museum will approach the standard of the Swan Hill Folk Museum.

The following pages describe the type of exhibits which will be sought, the administration of the Museum, its potential, and methods of obtaining and using funds.

The examples shown by Swan Hill and other centres suggest that this Museum will attract many people to Berwick, and add greatly to the preservation of Australia's history.

## 1. BASIC AIMS OF THE BERWICK MUSEUM OF TRANSPORT

The planned Museum will illustrate Australia's transport, engineering and farming history, providing a permanent record for future generations.

All exhibits will have had some connection with Australia, and they may include aeroplanes, cars, trucks, trams, railway vehicles, armoured vehicles, tractors, farm implements and bullock drays. Space will be given to smaller possibly sectioned components, and working models to display engineering detail, and the historical development of such sciences as aerodynamics, combustion and metallurgy. The collection may also include photographs, plastic models, military uniforms and movie films. A technical and historical library will be established on behalf of the Aviation Historical Society and other bodies.

## 2. ACQUISITION OF EXHIBITS FOR THE MUSEUM

The Museum will hold ownership of such items as it can acquire. It is anticipated that some will be donated and some purchased. Exhibits which may be available immediately are a double-decker bus and a DC3 nose section. Many items of farm machinery have also been located.

Other exhibits will be supplied by organisations or individuals on a temporary or permanent loan basis. In each case of such a loan, the Trustees will complete a written agreement with the owner. An amount totalling 25% of net gate takings will be made available in each financial year for payment to exhibitors.

The Australian Aircraft Restoration Group (A.A.R.G.) who operate an Aircraft Museum at Moorabbin Airport have indicated an interest in co-operating. Initially the A.A.R.G.'s Gipsy Moth and several components will be made available. It is hoped that the A.A.R.G. will ultimately display several aeroplanes at Berwick, and if this eventuates, the Group will be offered facilities within the Museum to restore wooden exhibits. These may include a Desoutter monoplane and a Miles Messenger once owned by Lord Casey. An agreement will be reached between the A.A.R.G. and the Museum Trustees regarding terms of display, and the A.A.R.G. will be asked to nominate a representative on the Board of Trustees.

The Berwick District Historical Society operates a small Museum at Pakenham. This group has been offered several items suitable for outdoor display which they have been unable to accept, and they will be invited to participate at Berwick and display these items. This Society will also be offered representation on the Board of Trustees.

Several other bodies will be approached for display items. Members of the International Plastic Modellers Society have indicated support. Members of the Military Historical Society will be asked to display such items as uniforms.

The Ultra Light Aircraft Association will be approached to provide displays depicting the construction of light aircraft. Members of the Aviation Historical Society will provide photographs, books and magazines which will form the basis of a technical and historical library. The Railways Historical Society, The National Trust, The Vintage Drivers Club and many other organizations will also be asked to support the Museum.

### 3. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

#### A. Board of Trustees

All activities of the Museum will be controlled by an honorary Board of Trustees. The Board will have a maximum of nine members, and will elect a Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

If bodies approached participate, a likely composition of the Board will be:

- One member from A.A.R.G.
- One member from Berwick District Historical Society
- One member from Berwick Chamber of Commerce
- One member from Museum Supporters Club
- One member from Groupair Pty. Ltd.
- I.D. McArthur

Board members may be independant of any organization.

#### B. Museum Executive

The Trustees will appoint a Museum Executive to administer the Museum. Size of the Executive will be determined by the Board depending on existing conditions, but it will include a Museum Director and Secretary. The Trustees may pay a nominal salary to members of the Executive, totalling not more than 5% of the net gate takings each year.

#### C. Museum Supporters Club

An autonomous social club will be formed among people wishing to work on exhibits owned by the Museum. Portion of the club entrance fee and annual subscription will be paid to a Museum Central Fund. The Club may also organize social events to raise money for the Museum. Members of the Supporters Club will be provided with a meal in return for each day's work.

Operation of this club will provide a recreational and educational outlet for many young locals in the Berwick area. Restoration of the exhibits will provide experience in such fields as aircraft construction and repair, and engine maintenance.

### 4. MUSEUM SITE

A request has been made to Groupair Pty. Ltd., Proprietors of Casey Airfield, for a long term lease with an option to purchase on 4.75 acres of land.

When the land is obtained, a security fence will be erected around an area 140 ft. by 140 ft. as shown. Access will be via a .4 ft. gate and double 15 ft. gates in the west fence. A low fence will also be erected to enclose a car parking area on the western boundary of the Museum. A small ticket office may be constructed in the north-west corner of the enclosure.

Layout of the area will commence on completion of the fence. This layout will be planned with the entire two acres in mind, and trees will be planted on the unfenced area. Buildings, trees and shrubs will be consistent with local history to give the exhibits an attractive and tidy setting. A neat and consistent appearance will be essential if the Museum is to gain public interest and support.

It is estimated that a minimum of \$1,000 will be required to establish the Museum to an initial operating stage.

## 5. FINANCE

Finances will be derived from several sources.

- A. Contributions from Supporters Club fees and Supporters Club fund raising functions.
- B. Gate takings - initially 20¢ adults, five cents children.  
Net gate takings will be the amount remaining at close of gates after provision for such day to day expenses as meals for Supporters Club members and salaries for casual labour.
- C. Donations from individuals and business houses.
- D. Loans from persons wishing to assist Museum, repayable at 6% interest p.a. The loan will not be recoverable before three years from time of grant. A limit of \$500 will be placed on the total amount held from this source at one time.
- E. Government and Trust grants.
- F. Long term bank or finance company loans.

The following accounts will be established:

- A. A central fund to cover equipment and transportation, acquisition and restoration of exhibits.
- B. An administrative account to hold provision for salaries and repayments to exhibitors, administrative funds, advertising and P.R. allowance, provision for loan repayments and provision for charitable donations.
- C. A building fund to cover structures and Museum improvements.

The initial amount of \$1,000 for fencing and ticket office will be raised by loans and donations from people wishing to assist the Museum. It is anticipated that permission will be given to make donations tax deductible.

The Trustees will make the Museum available on at least one occasion each year for a special display for charitable purposes.



ABOUT ONE OF OUR U.S. MEMBERS

Major M.W. Buerge (Retd.), one of our American members, is clearly a man of the get-up-and-go variety.

Here is a news clipping on his current activities, taken from the "Local News" of his local newspaper of 8th January 1970. We wish him well in his project, which is along the lines undertaken here by a few of our Australian members, and one which no doubt many more members would like to emulate.

FORT BUERGE?Lansing Man Seeks Capital Facility  
To House State Military Museum

By Charlie Hass

State Journal Assistant City Editor

Have you ever heard of Fort Buerge? Fort What? Fort Buerge exists mainly in the mind of Myron W. Buerge right now, but he hopes that some day it will be Michigan's military museum.

Buerge, who has retired from Oldsmobile and nearly 25 years of active military and National Guard service, has collected more than 30,000 pieces of military insignia from more than 100 countries. His unique collection has become so large, it's crowding Buerge and his wife out of their basement and garage at 2332 S. Pennsylvania Avenue.

White Elephant: "My wife calls it a monster", Buerge admits. He refers to it as a gigantic white elephant, but it's an affectionate reference, for the 62-year-old has been assembling the collection for 46 years. It started when Buerge enlisted in the National Guard, becoming a 16-year-old cavalry troop bugler.

"I noticed that men in other units wore something different than I, so I had to have their insignia", he said. During his National Guard duty and active service in World War II, Buerge added to his collection. "I also hounded the military attaches when I was stationed in Washington, D.C., to add to my foreign displays", he said.

Big Collection: What the retired major wants now is a building to house his collection, which amounts to 160 panels (28 by 44 inches each). He has them arranged so that they can be fitted together in a map of the world, 10 feet high and 150 feet long.

Noting that the history of Michigan is "incomplete and sketchy", Buerge wants to start a military museum in Michigan, really in Lansing, as a start to uncovering one facet of the state's immediate past. His primary plan is far from simple - to obtain a site from the city of Lansing, move four buildings from Fort Custer, Battle Creek and reassemble them here.

Four Buildings: Included at the site, would be a parade ground chapel, two barracks buildings for displays and a headquarters building to include the museum office, snack bar, rest rooms and dressing rooms for pageants.

Buerge would donate his collection, which he values at more than \$20,000. All he wants in return is the honor of the museum being named "Fort Buerge".

He hopes to get the backing, financial and organizational, of civic and state officials, as well as service, civic and industrial groups. The campaign for Fort Buerge begins Saturday, when he'll address the military, city and state officials at the National Guard Armory on South Washington.

A small portion of his collection is on display in the drill room this week and will be next week. It's the start of Fort Buerge.

\* \* \* \*

#### DESPATCHES

##### SYDNEY UNIVERSITY REGIMENT:

Major General I.R. Campbell, C.B.E., D.S.O., recalls that in 1927, after he had been appointed Adjutant of the Sydney University Scouts, he received letters from time to time which were addressed to "The Scoutmaster" - so often, in fact, that he decided to move for a change in the unit's name.

In any case, while "Scouts" had implied something of an elite corps about the time of the South African War, it seemed out-of-date in the nineteen-twenties.

He put the idea of the name being changed to Sydney University Regiment to the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel H.B. Taylor, M.C., V.D., who, together with other officers, including Captain W.J.V. Windeyer, supported it. Official approval was obtained without much difficulty and the new name became effective on 1st August, 1927.

Submitted by Lt. Col. P.V. Vernon E.D.

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##### CORPS BADGES OF THE R.E.M.E.

W.O.1 O.E. Robinson, R.A.E.M.E., has submitted the following extract from the Corps journal "THE CRAFTSMAN", in which two letters refer to badges of the R.E.M.E. For those who collect the badges of the parent Corps and its affiliates, this will be of interest.

As a result of correspondence in THE CRAFTSMAN considerable interest has been shown in past badges. The following two letters will be of interest to our readers. Perhaps someone can give the answers to the queries raised.

From Major A.G. Staniforth, R.E.M.E., H.Q. Army Strategic Command, Wilton Salisbury.

As a result of the replies which I have received to my letter published in the October edition of THE CRAFTSMAN I now have what I believe to be a complete set of REME badges. The four shields and calipers design, which was worn from October 1942 until 1947, is in brass, chrome, gun-metal, gilt, bronze, black plastic, brown plastic and embroidered gold wire. I think that the chrome badge was worn unofficially, possibly on the coloured field service cap, whilst the embroidered gold wire badge was worn by R.E.M.E. officers serving with the Guards Armoured Division and I enclose a copy of Colonel Crichton Maitland's letter about the latter badge. I wonder if any reader knows the reason for the two distinct colours of plastic badge which are both made by the same firm in the same mould.

In the modern design, which was taken into use in 1947, I have the badge with King's crown in bi-metal and silver-gilt and with Queen's crown in bi-metal, anodized aluminium and silver-gilt. Any more information which any reader has on the wearing of the various badges will be most welcome.

The letter from Lt.-Colonel H.D.M. Crichton-Maitland, O.B.E., Gibbon's Place, Ightham, Sevenoaks, Kent.

I was CREME Guards Armoured Division in 1943 and some of us wore gold-embroidered REME beret badges. On 22 April 1943 H.M. King George VI, with H.M. The Queen, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret, inspected some of the Division and the Guards Support Group workshop REME at East Dereham (commanded by Major Alex Page (now chairman of Metal Box Ltd.) The King remarked on our embroidered badges, and said to me: "I suggest they are preferable to the metal ones".

REME personnel were very proud to be in that Division and during the time I was there certain dress modifications were approved:

- (i) The embroidered badge authorized by the King
- (ii) The wearing of berets RTR by REME GAD, authorized by General Sir Oliver Leese in 1942, as were those of the following two paras.
- (iii) The wearing of caps SD with battledress with two polished buttons to secure chin strap.
- (iv) 2 x 5/8" REME buttons worn on each tunic sleeve cuff, 3/4" from front edge of cuff - 1 in. apart.
- (v) Officers to wear polished badges of rank - except on overcoats and battledress. Authorized by General Allan Adair in 1943.

I have the H.Q. GAD instruction dated 29 June 1943 dealing with the above and other 'dress' requirements and wonder whether any of these modifications are being continued by those REME now serving with the Brigade of Guards?

I have never heard of the old REME badge authorized in chromium.

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AUSTRALIAN MODEL SOLDIERS

Due to the comparatively large number of enquiries received recently concerning Model Soliders, we feel that it is high time we tried to do something for our members who are collectors of model soldiers.

The number of purely Australian type figures available around the world is small, and clearly is a reproach to us as Australians. In Australia there is no regular local manufacturer to cater for the overseas and local markets, the markets here generally being those who make figures mainly for their own enjoyment and for the enjoyment of their friends.

We now have a means of reproducing figures for a comparatively low cost, provided we have a suitable figure from which to work, and the unit price, as with every other commodity, will of course drop depending on numbers produced from the moulds.

In order to test the market, it has therefore been decided to put on sale a limited number of replicas of the 55 mm figure which was made to our order some two years ago by Mr. Robert Powell, who, at that time, was engrossed here to a large degree in work with and on model soldiers. (We understand that at the present time he is travelling in Europe.)

This figure is an unusual one, because it is of a soldier in the definite state of "undress" - a Light Horse man of 1914-18, with hat turned down all round, emu plumes in it, singlet, the Australian baggy riding breeches with leather spiral strapped leggings and boots, and standing easily with hands in pockets. Mr. Powell was commissioned to do this for us for use as a trophy figure, but he made such a good job of it that we feel it should be made available more widely than would have been possible if used merely for its original purpose. Painted up in appropriate colours, it looks very well - a typical brawny, sunburned soldier as seen so often in the Middle East in the first World War.

Price is 80 cents each, mounted on a small flat base, and ready to paint. Postage 20 cents extra per figure, making a total of \$1 (Australian currency) posted anywhere in the world.

Orders may be sent to the Society's Secretary, cash with order, and delivery for normal requirements will be ex-stock. A small delay of approximately one week is expected for large orders.

The success or otherwise of this venture will determine whether we shall make attempts to launch further Australian figures on the market.

B. J. VIDEON

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BOOK REVIEWS

Never before have there been as many books on uniforms published as in the past twelve months. The standard of presentation may vary but, on the whole, they are all good. Some are even very good.

The book under review is (just as "Great Regiments" reviewed in previous issue) a translation from the Italian:

WORLD UNIFORMS IN COLOUR,  
VOLUME I,  
THE EUROPEAN NATIONS  
Edited by Rinaldo D. D'Ami, published by Patrick  
Stephens Ltd., 9-3/4" x 12-3/4", 90 pages, \$4.70.

The sub-title of "Badges, Ranks, Regimental and Corps Histories" is rather misleading, but for a few minor inaccuracies this book is a delight to behold.

The Editor selected from all European countries the most interesting regimental uniforms. Each delightful illustration is accompanied by a brief descriptive text; and they average about half-a-dozen per country.

Why an Italian writer should devote some thirty pages to Great Britain and only nine to his own country must remain a mystery. The uniforms of Great Britain are certainly well enough documented and did not need a further book. But a book on Italian uniforms would surely be a best seller.

Where are the badges and ranks mentioned in the sub-title? They are missing, excepting the British badges shown on the four end-papers and all four are identical.

As mentioned before, forgetting the few minor discrepancies (and I am certain that the Federal German Republic will forgive the writer for referring to their Armorial Ensigns as "the old familiar Imperial German coat of arms", this is a publication which would be an asset to all libraries, official or private.

A. N. Festberg.

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GREAT MILITARY BATTLES: Edited by Cyril Falls, republished by The Hamlyn  
Publishing Group, 9-3/4" x 12-3/4", 304 Pages, \$8.00

This important and interesting book was originally published by Weidenfeld and Nicholson in 1964. It was, of course, fairly expensive, and now this reprint places it within reach of the average collector's pocket.

Captain Cyril Falls has brought together a number of eminent military historians who have described 27 of the most important battles fought from 1643 to 1944, or in other words from Rocroi to the Battle of the Ardennes. Each battle is discussed and explained from its strategic as well as from its tactical angle. I was very pleased to read about my childhood hero, Seydlitz,

the victor of Rossbach. This battle is described by Christopher Duffy, Lecturer in Military History, R.M.A., Sandhurst.

At the end of the book the reader will find brief histories of fortifications, uniforms, tactics, artillery and small arms. The maps and battle-plans were specially drawn for this book and each battle is profusely illustrated.

Once again we have here a book dealing with Australian troops (Suvla Bay, 1915, by General S.L.A. Marshall, U.S.A., Chief Historian of European Theatre) and no Australian source is quoted, nor have the Australian Army or War Memorial been consulted. Apparently the author did not think it important enough (or could they have been asked to help and were unable to do so?)

This book is the companion volume to "Great Naval Battles" which, I suppose, the Hamlyn Group may re-issue one day. I recommend this volume to any collector, and, especially, to the various military libraries in Australia.

A. N. Festberg.

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MILITARY UNIFORMS 1686-1918: by Rene North, Hamlyn-London & Sun Books, Melbourne, 160 pages and about as many colour:illustrations, \$0.99.

This book belongs to the by now famous "all-colour paperbacks" which are issued by the two publishing houses on a world-wide basis.

Therefore it is absolutely vital that all illustrations are correctly executed by the artist. However, if any mistakes occur, it is not always the artist who is at fault, especially in the case of Australian uniforms. In that case the blame rests entirely with Australia for its constant refusal to make historical information available.

Australia, in the form of a mounted light horse trooper (1914) is represented on page 132. But the reader will look for it in vain in the index. A diligent search proved fruitful and our trooper was found under the heading "Uniforms, Austria, 132". Unfortunately the figure shown is from the Militia period of pre-1939 and not World War I. Mr. North states: "there were twenty-three regiments of this branch, all dressed in the same uniform, without any apparent regimental distinctions". Neither North nor John Barry, the artist, were at fault - the information simply was not available to them. Errors such as occurred in "Famous Regiments" (revised in the previous issue), would not have happened if our Army, in the past had been prepared to make information available.

The book starts in 1686 and proceeds then by wars through the ages to the first world war. Students of Uniforms and costumes will be delighted with the illustrations and will be able to compare costume with uniform. For uniform has always reflected the civilian costume of the day.

A. N. Festberg.

A HISTORY OF SHOOTING: Marksmanship, duelling, and exhibition shooting. By Jaroslav Lugs. Published December 1969 by Paul Hamlyn Pty. Ltd., 176 South Creek Road, Dee Why West, N.S.W. 2099, Price \$4.65.

Although this is not precisely a military book, the reviewer found it so interesting that he felt it deserving of mention in these pages. Perhaps we are too accustomed here to reading books which deal with British, American, French and German subjects, and it certainly came as a pleasant surprise to me to note that Mr. Lugs' book does NOT confine itself to these countries, but indeed almost (but not quite) ignores them!

In 214 well-produced and carefully researched pages, the author has included for the first time in one book a most fascinating collection of information on the weapons, shooting customs, and shooting history of the countries of Europe, with some reference to non-European countries almost incidentally included. Subjects dealt with include descriptions of target shooting weapons, duelling pistols, shooting regulations over the years, duelling codes, target equipment and ranges, the tricks resorted to by the sideshow shooters, and there is an interesting treatment of sorcery, magic and superstition insofar as they apply to shooting and hunting.

The Contents Sheet, Introduction and Bibliography are well set out, and the Index and List of Illustrations facilitate easy reference when the reader wishes to refer back to a particular point. In short, this must be regarded as an authoritative work on its particular subject, and a book that will interest most readers who are interested in the art of shooting and in weapons.

At the modest price, Paul Hamlyn has "done it again" with this book and we recommend it to your notice.

B.J. Videon

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ARMOUR AND WEAPONS: By Paul Martin. Published by Herbert Jenkins, pp. 298, Price \$14.00.

Due to man's aggressive nature, the need for some types of effective body protection became apparent in very early times. M. Martin traces the development of this body protection from its crude beginning through Greek and Roman times to its ultimate peak and decline during that merry period of murder and mayhem, in Europe - the 14th to 17th centuries. Countering the development of armour for horse and rider, sword and spear to lance, pike, halberd and firearms.

Through an easily read text and copious illustrations, the reader gains a vivid picture of the ever-changing styles of armour and weapons, ranging from the simple and effective to the elaborate and useless.

(unsigned)

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LINEAGE BOOK OF THE BRITISH ARMY:  
MOUNTED CORPS AND INFANTRY 1660-1968:

By J.B.M. Frederick, New Haven, USA.  
(Hope Farm Press, Cornwallville,  
New York 12418), 1969. \$US12.50.

We have to thank our old friend Mr. Charles E. Dornbusch, for bringing this reference book to us.

The Reverend J.B.M. Frederick, who is serving in a New Haven church, in setting out to cover the mounted corps and infantry of the British Army for 300 years, undertook a formidable task. The result is a most impressive book of xviii and 356 pages - page size being 8½ by 11½ inches. Colonel F.P. Todd, in his Foreword, states that the author goes far beyond anything hitherto attempted in Great Britain.

He gives the changes, with their dates, in the designation of each unit in the subject corps, together with such details as the amalgamations, absorptions, linkings, affiliations, reductions to cadre strength and so on, and often giving the location where the event took place.

This involves giving the changes for the parent unit and, in many cases, following on the sub-headings such as: 'Regulars', for details of the individual regular battalions of the regiment; 'Militia', battalion by battalion; 'Territorials', also by battalions; 'New Armies', for the new service battalions of 1914-1919; 'Second World War', for more service battalions; the 'Annexes' to cover other connected or affiliated units.

Thus, as examples, 'The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's)' requires more than four pages, while 'The Queen's Regiment', formed 31.12.1966 by the conversion of regiments of the Home Countries Brigade, requires twentyone pages for all its antecedents and relations.

The listing is alphabetical; no heed is paid to seniority. A good deal of cross reference is provided. There are sections on disbanded corps and on the county connections of volunteers, while one on the Territorial and Volunteer Reserve helps one to locate the lineages of units to which the TAVR units are successors. A list of colonels, by whose names corps were known, indicates the titles to refer to for detail. There is a list of corps and regiments, not including the TAVR, as contained in the establishment for late 1970.

Vast and complex though the information is, Mr. Frederick has presented it very well and the drafting reflects painstaking work.

This book should be of great value to students of the history of the British Army.

P. V. Vernon



POSTCARD & CALENDAR REVIEWS

By B.J. Videon

WAR MEMORIAL POSTCARDS: Following my comment in the previous edition, I have received from one of our Canberra members a number of coloured postcards of the type now on sale at the Australian War Memorial.

These are really firstclass, and show various items of equipment, uniforms and headdress, and some of the high class dioramas which delight the visitors to the Memorial.

The titles in front of me are: Spitfire Fighter (in the aircraft hall); Lancaster Heavy Bomber "G For George" (also in the aircraft hall); A despatch rider of the 1914-18 war (complete with motorcycle and with gasmask, steel helmet and goggles); A collection of uniforms from the Eastern Theatre (1914-18 War) (showing here only a mounted Lighthorseman and a dismounted soldier in solar topee); Uniforms of the Australian Womens Services 1939-45 (group of 3); Womens Auxiliary Services 1914-18 Nursing Corps (Australian and N.Z.); a collection of uniforms from the eastern theatre of the 1914-18 war (Australian Camel Corps and foreign troops); a collection of uniforms from the Western Front - 1914-18 (mainly French); ditto (Australian); a German message dog; dioramas of Lone Pine, Desert Patrol, Storming of Mt. St. Quentin; Tobruk Harbour 1941, and Shaggy Ridge; a collection of Prussian helmets; and a section of the mosaic ceiling in the Hall of Memory.

Colour photography by Uwe Steinward is excellent, colours generally very true, and the definition particularly in the diorama scenes is most realistic. A criticism is that we should have liked to have seen some individually photographed figures, rather than portions of groups.

Unfortunately price details still not to hand, but believed to be about 10 cents per card.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM POSTCARDS: From Commander Ian Hamilton has come a sample of one of the postcards available from the I.W.M. England. It shows a group of Australian troops of the 1914-18 War, by A.E. Haswell Miller 1921. The picture is about half the size of the postcard and there are titles beneath it describing the troops illustrated (4 in number).

One of a series of 12 selling at sixpence per card, it looks like a useful set to have even though the picture size is a trifle on the small side. Detail is accordingly somewhat deficient, and one would have liked to have seen the whole card filled by the picture, with the words on the reverse.

ADOLPH KORSCH CALENDARS: The Society has received the brochure of calendars issued by the German firm Adolph Korsch Verlag, 8 Munchen 13, Postfach 240, for 1971. The usual scenic, floral and fauna subjects are handled with great artistry, but of more importance to the members of this Society are the calendars which deal with military or neo-military subjects.

This year's Calendar entitled "UNIFORMEN" covers uniforms of the 18th and 19th Centuries from 12 countries (presumably one country per month). and if up to the standard of previous years, is well worth having for the coloured plates. Size is 29 x 40 cm, and the price is DM18.80.

Other interesting titles are:

Alte Holzschnitte aus dem Triumphzug Kaiser Maximilian I	DM18.80
Barocke Wappen (Deutsche Landerwappen)	DM19.80
and, perhaps, Schone alte Reiterbilder	DM16.80

It is comparatively simple to remit by bank draft for these calendars, by mail to the address quoted above.

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#### SOCIETY NOTES

Once again it is my painful task to have to ask the membership for more support in the shape of material suitable for publication. The Society has struggled along for some eleven years, almost always with a somewhat Micawber-ish hope that something will turn up to improve its membership, its financial situation and its standing.

At the risk of appearing over-optimistic, I think we can now say that we ARE starting to get somewhere. We have sponsored or published a few books or booklets - not by any means best sellers, but we have DONE IT. We have struck three commemorative medallions, and these have been favourably commented on, although the majority of sales have unfortunately been made outside the Society membership. We are endeavouring to procure interest in the publication of yet more books, and this time we have our sights set on coloured illustrations. We are more frequently consulted now by various official sources who have a problem in rounding off some historical information needed for official purposes. And we are trying now to assist to establish some interest in the manufacture of Australian model soliders.

All of these things can only be done if we have backing, moral, financial and practical - from the membership. Our membership is our strength, and without it we confront our committees from the outset with a hopeless task, frustrations and disappointments. One way we can build the Society up is to make its journal SABRETACHE better and bigger, with the long-hoped-for pictures, glossy paper and all the other trimmings so long envied in the journals of the overseas societies. These societies don't get these for nothing; however; they pay hard cash for them and they get it and the articles from their membership.

We cannot afford to publish pictures on our present method of publication unless we double our membership, and we won't attract extra members unless we improve our journal and our services. We are doing what we can to attract outsiders interested in books, medallions and models bearing the Society's advertisements; we want YOU - the present member - to not only stay with us financially (don't forget to renew your membership promptly), but to draw on the resources available to you and send us something that we can print in SABRETACHE. We don't want material that has already been done to death - Napoleonic, American Civil War, Nazi Era - unless it is a fresh approach.

Ideally, we want unpublished Australian material, but just as good is material on our neighbours in New Zealand, South-East Asia and the Pacific. Current material on South American countries, and on Africa is also pretty well untouched.

So, how about helping out the members who have done something for us over the last few years - they have done jolly well, but, like Oliver, we need MORE.

The Editor.

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GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY AND THE VISIT OF THE YORK HERALD OF ARMS

On Thursday 19th March 1970, the Genealogical Society of Victoria was addressed by the York Herald of Arms, Dr. Conrad Swan, Ph.D., M.A., on the subject "The College of Arms and Heraldry in the Modern World".

This meeting was by invitation only, and was attended by a large and interested gathering, including a small party from this Society. Dr. Swan spoke well and descriptively, as was to be expected, and he held the attention of the audience throughout his talk, which he illustrated with a number of coloured slides.

After the usual vote of thanks, which was seconded on behalf of The Military Historical Society of Australia by Mr. B.J. Videon, as Vice-President, the meeting adjourned to supper and general discussion. Altogether a pleasant and well-organised meeting.

B. J. Videon

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WARGAMERS SOCIETIES: A letter has been received from Stephen Webb, of 20 Blackman Parade, Unaderra, N.S.W., 2526, who wishes to know whether there are any wargamers or groups thereof in the South Coast area of N.S.W.

As the Society has rather lost touch with wargamers in recent years, we would be grateful if someone could enlighten Mr. Webb, and, perhaps, also ourselves.

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FOR SALE - REGIMENTAL BADGES OF NEW ZEALAND, by D.A. Corbett

*This is a concise unit history with over 600 clean-cut photographs of the badges worn by the New Zealand Army from its formation. This invaluable guide for the collector of New Zealand Badges is a limited edition, available only from its author, D.A. Corbett, 2 Spencer St., Remuera, Auckland 5, N.Z. Price \$6.00, plus 20 cents postage.*

(Editor's Note: In view of the scarcity of information on this subject, members interested are urged to waste no time in sending for this book.)

WANTED - TO PURCHASE OR EXCHANGE

Campaign Medals to Australians from  
1885 to 1969

in particular

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY'S SILVER MEDAL (SUAKIN 1885)  
CHINA 1900 - TO N.S.W. NAVAL BRIGADE

also

PRE-FEDERATION HELMET PLATES AND BUTTONS  
Queensland - South Australia - West Australia - Tasmania.

J. J. FREWEN, 10 EGGLESTON CRES., CHIFLEY,  
A.T.C. 2606

Collector's Permit No. 26

FOR SALE

*The Victorian Branch has for sale in aid of  
Branch Funds the following uniform, kindly  
donated by an interstate friend:*

NEW SOUTH WALES SCOTTISH REGIMENT OFFICERS  
pre-WW2 SCARLET COATEE COMPLETE WITH  
SHOULDER CORDS AND COLLAR BADGES; KILT, SCARLET  
SASH; DICED SOCKS AND SCARLET SOCK TABS.  
CONDITION IS GOOD.

PRICE \$20.00, plus postage where necessary.

A. Ray, Hon. Sec., 87 Tooronga Road, East  
Malvern, Vic.

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DIRECTORY AMENDMENTS

APRIL 1970

NEW MEMBERS:

- (347) Mr. B.B. GOLDING, FLAT 7, 2 Gowrie Court, NARRABUNDAH, ACT, 2604.  
(War Gaming, Naval & Military History of W.W. 2)
- (348) Mr. H.J. PRANGE, 31 Carter Street, ALBERT PARK, Vic. 3206.  
(Orders, Medals and Decorations)
- (349) Mr. R.C. WILLIAMS, Flat 3, 525 Rathdowne St., CARLTON, Vic. 3053.  
(Interests unknown)
- (350) Col. P.H.G. OXLEY, H.Q. Tasmania Command, Anglesea Barracks,  
HOBART, TAS. 7002.  
(Interests unknown)
- (351) Mr. C.T. AINSLIE, Flat 1, 1 The Parade, WESTGARTH, Vic. 3070.
- (352) Mr. M. GRANTHAM (Junior Member) 1 Blair Court, ALTONA NORTH,  
Vic. 3025.
- (353) Mr. R.J. KNIGHT, 8 Warren St., GEELONG WEST, Vic. 3219.  
(Collects Hat Badges and Uniforms)
- (354) Mr. G.H. COWAN, 7 Hamilton Street, COLAC, Vic. 3250.  
(General interest in matters military)
- (355) Mr. C.L. MORLEY, 5 Ireland Ave., DONCASTER EAST, VIC. 3109.  
(Pre-1066 Warfare and Wargaming)
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