

Military Historical Society of Australia
Sabretache



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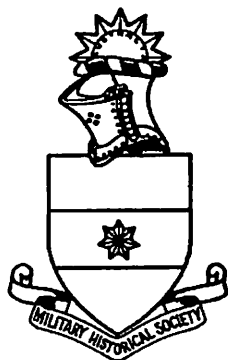
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Contributions in the form of articles, notes, queries or letters are always welcome. Authors of major articles are invited to submit a brief biographical note, and, where possible, submit the text of the article on floppy disk as well as hard copy. See the last page for further guidelines.

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(founded 1957)**

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The Military Historical Society of Australia

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 annual subscription to the Society is \$30. A membership application is on the back page.

Organisation

The Federal Council of Australia is located in Canberra. The Society has branches in Brisbane, Canberra, Albury-Wodonga, Melbourne, Geelong, Adelaide and Perth. Details of meetings are available from Branch Secretaries whose names appear below.

MHSA Constitution and Rules

The constitution of the Society adopted 1 August 1993 appears in *Sabretache* January-March 1993. The Society's rules adopted on 14 April 1997 appear in *Sabretache* April-June 1997.

Sabretache

The Federal Council is responsible for the publication of the Society Journal, *Sabretache*, which is mailed to each member of the Society quarterly.

Members' notices

Society members may place, at no cost, one notice of approximately 40 words in the 'Members' notices' section of the Journal each financial year.

Queries

The Society's honorary officers cannot undertake research on behalf of members. However, queries from members received by the Secretary will be published in the 'Letters' section of the Journal.

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The Captured German Ships in Egypt and the Dardanelles

Captain A Ward Guthrie, Merchant Navy
Edited by his son Gus Guthrie Merchant Navy

The Great War developed with unforeseen rapidity in a period of eleven days, from the delivery of the Austrian note to Serbia on 24 July 1914, to the general outbreak of hostilities at midnight on the 4 August. This sudden onset found a large number of German vessels in, and en route to Australian ports, evidently the German Admiralty was unprepared for the catastrophe precipitated by the Austrian ultimatum.

The vessels caught in Australian ports on the outbreak of war were distributed as follows:

Sydney	Brisbane	Adelaide	Newcastle
<i>Sumatra</i>	<i>Canstatt</i>	<i>Iserlohn</i>	<i>Linden</i>
<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Prinz Sigismund</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Luneburg</i>
<i>Pommern</i>			<i>Ulm</i>
<i>Westfalen</i>			
<i>Germania</i>			

The North German Lloyd passenger steamer *Seydlitz*, moored at Circular quay, Sydney, cancelled her Australian itinerary, and cleared for Antwerp direct leaving port on the 3 August. The *Eisass*, moored at Woolloomooloo, cleared out a few hours before the deadline, without pilot tug or clearance, knocking down portion of the Woolloomooloo baths in her haste. Both the *Seydlitz* and the *Eisass* got clear away, turning up later in neutral South American ports.

The North German Lloyd vessel *Pfalz* left Melbourne for Sydney, early on the 5 August, and was proceeding out of the Heads shortly after noon with a pilot on board. When midway between Point Nepean and Queenscliff, a shell fired from the fort fell twenty-five yards astern of her, much to the consternation of all on board. This was the first shot fired by Australian forces in the war, and took place only two hours after declaration of war in London, but owing to the difference in time, occurred at noon on the 5th in Melbourne.

Captain Kulkhen was disagreeably surprised, but stopped his ship immediately, whereupon he was boarded by an armed naval party under Captain Richardson, the District Naval Officer, who took possession of the vessel, and ordered her return to Hobsons Bay. This new vessel was indeed a valuable prize being of 6557 tons register, and valued at £95,000, she had a deadweight capacity of ten thousand tons, and was capable of twelve knots.

The Austrian vessel *Turul* and the German *Westfalen* left Melbourne on the 4th August, and were interned on arrival at Sydney. German vessels without radio, and unaware of the outbreak of war continued to arrive at Australian ports, the *Griefswald* arrived at Fremantle on the 6 August and the *Sharzfeis* at Adelaide on the same day. The DADG liner *Hobart*, in charge of Captain Paulsen arrived in Melbourne on the 11th, and the *Lothringen* on 15 August. The master of the *Lothringen* was rather uneasy, but Capt Strickland the pilot naturally did not disclose that Britain and Germany were at war. It was not till the armed naval party boarded at Portsea that the German crew became aware of the international position. The vessels *Hobart*,

Pfalz and *Lothringen* were anchored off Williamstown with naval guards comprised of naval trainees the local naval authorities controlling the vessels.

The Black German *Neumunster* was intercepted at sea off Fremantle by the Australian cruiser *Pioneer*, and was brought into Fremantle on 16 August with a naval prize crew on board. The *Altona* under Captain Hurwitz arrived in Port Phillip from Lisbon direct on the 21st and was stopped and seized off Portsea, this vessel had a cargo of 364 standards of timber. The Black German vessel *Berlin* arrived and was seized at Sydney on the 22nd, the small German vessel *Signal* from the islands put into Brisbane on the 23rd followed in the same port by the *Zambesi* from Nauru on the 20th.

The Hansa liner *Wildenfeis*, from New York to Melbourne under Captain Probst, arrived on 18 August and was seized at the Heads. The *Thuringen* coming from Antwerp to Fremantle direct was taken on 28 August. The last German vessel to come to hand was the North German Lloyd steamer *Hessen*, which entered Port Phillip Heads on 3 September, nearly a month after the outbreak of war. Captain Reiners was astounded, stated there was no sign of trouble when the ship left Antwerp on the 19 July. This was a fine vessel of 5108 tons register, loaded with a valuable general cargo, she had averaged nearly twelve knots on the outward voyage round the Cape direct.

Altogether 25 German vessels, and one Austrian fell into Australian hands, with valuable cargo comprising machinery, equipment for the Geelong cement works and other industrial projects. Twelve of these vessels were in port at the declaration of war, with 14 subsequently arriving. The total gross tonnage of these vessel was in excess of 120,000 tons, which was an indication of the large and growing Australian trade with Germany that amounted in value to £4.5 million imported, and £6.8 million exported, in the 1912/1913 financial year.

The *Sumatra* docked in Sydney was the first vessel to be requisitioned, and sailed with the New Guinea expedition on 2 September under Captain Cutler, with Mr O'Gallagher from Cockatoo Island appointed as Chief Engineer. A special Prize Court was set up to deal with the legal aspect of these seizures, and also to decide on the knotty problem of the delivery of manifested cargo to the consignees in the various states. Each state manifested a reluctance to permit the departure of vessels from its legal jurisdiction until all questions of financial responsibility had been settled. Individual orders were made out for vessels to sail to ports of discharge, some vessels sailed under their German crews, with naval guards on board, but this was soon altered and the majority proceeded with Australian personnel.

A few of the vessels including the passenger vessel *Prinz Sigismund* were handed over to United Kingdom authority, the balance remained under Australian control. The larger vessels including the *Pfalz*, *Hobart*, *Hessen*, *Sumatra* and *Melbourne*, were classified as suitable for troop transports and given the prefix 'A' and a serial number, the balance were allotted as cargo vessels and given the prefix 'C'. After the completion of; discharge of cargo at the various ports, the work of fitting out the troop carriers was actively undertaken, some like the *Hessen* were fitted out for the carriage of horses with over 400 horse stalls being installed.

The aid of the Merchant Service Guild, Engineers Institute and the Seamens Union was enlisted by the naval authorities to assist in manning these vessels. In Melbourne Captain Richardson appointed Olaf Manning, local Guild representative Marine Superintendent. Captain Manning undertook the multifarious duties of providing crews, storing vessels and turning them into active units ready to assist the Australian war effort. After a stay of several weeks in Melbourne I contacted Captain Manning and asked for a position on the transports. He arranged an interview with Captain Richardson at Port Melbourne and I received an appointment as 4th

Officer on Transport A45, formerly the *Hessen*, in mid January 1915, getting prior consideration owing to former service on HMAS *Pioneer* as a naval trainee under the compulsory scheme.



Captain A W Guthrie

I joined my new ship at Victoria Dock where I found her a hive of activity, Cone Bros, Contractors of Port Melbourne were completing the installation of horse stalls, additional cabins on lower bridge and bridge deck, canteen arrangements in tween decks, and various troop amenities. The *Hessen* was a shelter deck vessel, with tween decks and small well deck for'd, built in typically strong German manner, she had quadruple expansion engines. Her lines were bluff and square, saloon and quarters rather meagre, substantial cargo gear working five hatches; she sat in the water with an appearance of great stability. Doubled off along side was the A7 formerly the *Scharzfels* and later known as the *Conargo*, which was transshipping some 3,000 tons of lead concentrate into the A45 for ballast.

The A45 was commanded by Captain Ronald Arthur Thomas

Wilson, known everywhere as 'Rat' Wilson, an ex BI commander with the florid complexion of a bottle a day man, a cold blue eye, and a moustache that varied from the waxed to walrus type.

Augustus E J Clutterbuck was the Chief Officer, ex P&O, a rather lantern jawed individual with a prominent nose and a hearty guffaw. The second officer was Alan Johnstone, ex Union Company, whose alleged motto was, 'Its better to be a live sonofabitch than a dead hero'. Alan was a handsome boy, and a great lady killer, with a fund of witty anecdotes and a great social manner. The third was Malcolm McLeod from Stornaway, a Hielantman with the Gaelic accent, known on the coast as Scar McLeod.

The Chief Engineer was N Wilkinson, for many years associated with Buchanan & Brock, he had lately returned from a job as Harbour Engineer at Colombo. Wilkinson was a rather short very dark complexioned man with a healthy growth of whisker, good-natured and liked his glass in Anglo-Indian style; Armstrong, the second, a burly Tynesider; and Berry, the third, a good-natured lowland Scotchman with a twisted smile. The fourth engineer was a brother of the chief, without the Anglo-Indian veneer; the donkeyman was the chief's father so the engine-room was family concern.

The installation of the wireless was proceeding under the direction of Baisillie, Chief of the Commonwealth Wireless Service, a genius who designed the Baisillie quenched spark, which was an improvement on the Telefunken with Marconi equipment. This gentleman had the greatest frontal development of the forehead that I have ever seen, he closely watched and directed the installation which included the provision of compressed air from engine room to quench the spark. He was assisted by Mr King Witt the Radio Officer who was to proceed with the ship, the Assistant Operator Norman Gilroy¹ who came down to join the ship from Sydney was a youth who was to make his mark in the world.

The A45 was scheduled to transport the 2nd Reinforcements of the Field Artillery, and arrangements were under way for the accommodation of 410 horses and 150 artillerymen.

Norman Farrell, who had left Howard Smith's where he was employed as a purser, was to take up-a similar capacity on the A45. Norman was busy making financial arrangements with the Navy Office, which included the supply of a good number of gold sovereigns for eventualities of wages and supply abroad. Considering the lack of precedent, the organisation of the Transport Service proceeded with speed and efficiency. The motives of self-preservation and aid to the mother country in a time of national emergency brought out qualities of improvisation in the supply of goods and services previously not obtainable in Australia. The national pioneering character demonstrated its virile adaptability in a country not then overburdened with bureaucracy. The compulsory military and naval training scheme, only then in its third year, formed a solid foundation for the war effort. It had certainly proved a wise and timely provision.

Within five months the captured German vessels had discharged their inward cargoes at the various ports, had been fitted out and adapted for their various duties, including coastal trade, and had become a valuable asset in the nation's economy.

On 24 January the cattle trains commenced debouching artillery horses at the Victoria Dock siding alongside the A45. The officer commanding the troops, Major O'Brien, came down with naval and military brass for inspection of the vessel and conferences with the Master, but the whole business went through with little fuss. Thousands of bales of fodder were loaded into the orlop decks. Horse ramps led down to the tween decks and the advance guard of tough bushmen handled the horses expertly. Nevertheless it was a difficult task to embark and accommodate the horses in their respective stalls, but it was accomplished in two days.

On 27 January 1915 the vessel left Victoria Dock, officers, troops and horses all settled in their respective quarters. Our orders were to rendezvous off Cape Otway with the other vessels of the convoy, which consisted of the BL vessels *Machobra* and *Chilka* and the *Clan McGillivray*. We assembled with much exercise of flags, and took station astern of the *Machobra*, in what was destined to be a long and hard chase. Whether or not the former German crew of the *Hessen* (now A45), before leaving her, had effected some disability on the main engines, the Australian crew could not secure the speed the vessel had exhibited for her former owners. It was hard work to average ten knots, and that was the convoy's speed. A45 soon trailed astern. Engineer Wilkinson blamed the Australian coal, which quickly sooted up the fire tubes.

The passage across the Bight was uneventful, but the horses began to die from constipation, diagnosed by the vet by post mortem examination. The supply of Epsom salts was inadequate. We were routed direct for Colombo, but off the Leeuwin, after having lost ten horses received

¹ Cardinal Sir Norman Gilroy (1896-1977) Catholic Archbishop of Sydney (1940-1971) see *Australian Dictionary of Biography* Volume 14 pages 275-278.

permission to proceed to Gage Roads to procure the aperient. A tender brought out several tons of the salts, the remainder of the convoy meanwhile hove to off Rottneest Island. At that time the whereabouts of the German cruiser *Nurnberg* was unknown, since she had bunkered at Honolulu, this occasioned some apprehension on the passage to Colombo.

My watch-mate Clutterbuck always appeared nattily dressed, and with the inevitable P&O telescope tucked under his arm. After clearing Fremantle we found that Rat Wilson after his matutinal inspection with Clutterbuck, Major O'Brien and Farrell and the ceremony of fixing the noon position left us to our own resources. Rat did not touch the bottle till the sun was over the foreyard and always remained master of the situation with great dignity. Farrell had established a wet canteen down the tween decks in No. 1 Hold, the lucky discovery of several large demi-johns of German run down the after peak formed a source of great revenue at 1/- per nip.

The A45 sailed through warm muggy days and calm seas, when the horses drooped in their stalls, the soldiers stripped to their buff carted water in buckets, a never ending task watering the horses, the clank of buckets was a day long symphony. Passing Aden the light breeze died. At Perim a stale heat from the desert enervated the ship's company, and the firemen's shovels rattled loudly on the stokehold plates for the trimmers coal. As the vessel's speed slackened, Wilkinson's voice could be heard arising from the fiddlely encouraging and coaxing, but there was no draft, the smoke arose vertically, and the ship's plates became hot to touch.

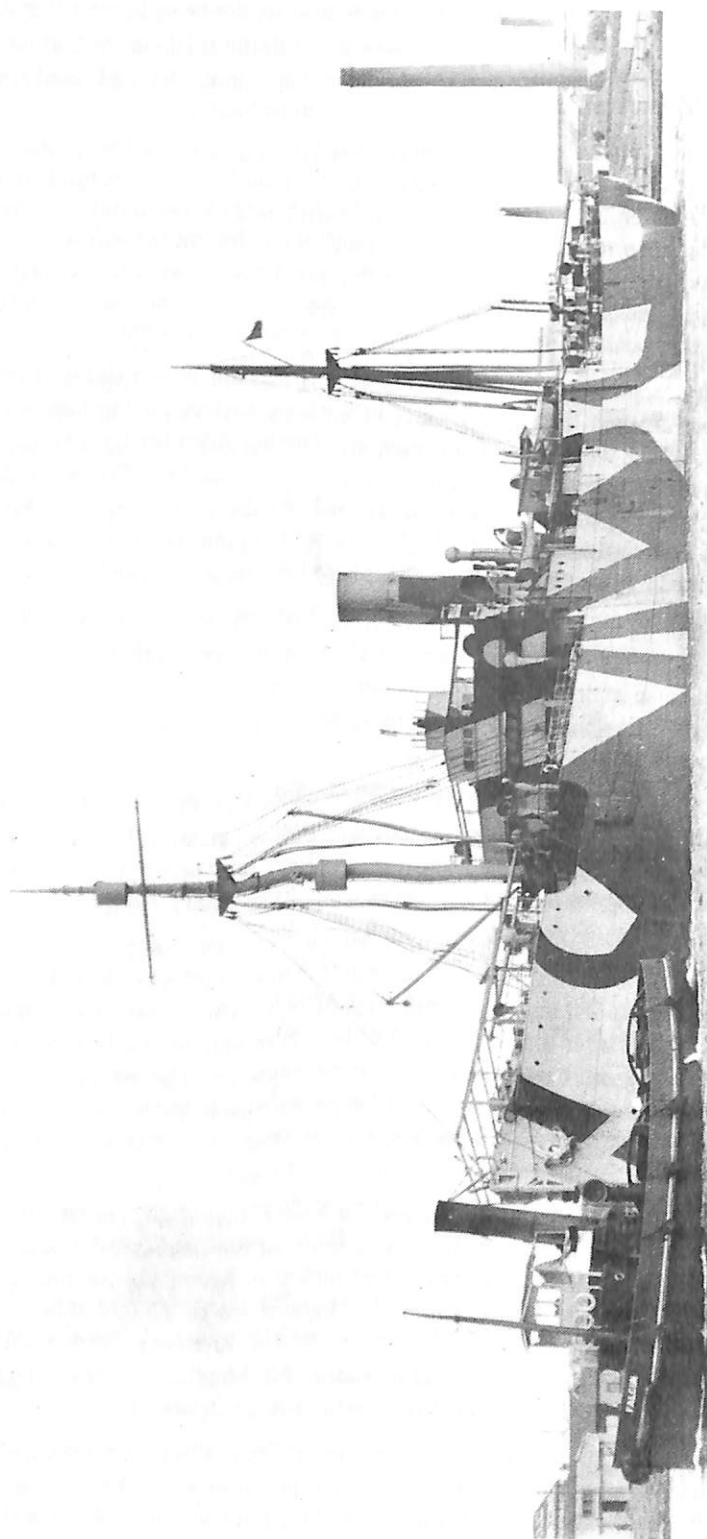
Every day we progressed up the Red Sea five or six horses died. The vet was busy with purges and wore a worried air. Nicholson, the bosun, directed a stream of water from his hose over the steaming decks and the horse stalls in an effort to cool things down. The dead horses went overboard, and the sharks followed astern, shoals of them, a welter of fins and lashing tails when a carcass was dumped.

Passing Jebel Teir, that bare volcanic outcrop, the mirage danced on the horizon. The mate's sights, due to the refraction, placed the vessel on top of Mount Sinai, we told him he was not Moses leading us to the Promised Land. Past Daedalus, Zafarana Ras Gharib Shadwan we crept up the Gulf of Suez, where in the evening a cool breeze crept down from the north.

We drew into Suez Bay on the early forenoon of 4 March 1915. On our port hand was the amphitheatre of the desolate mountains. Right ahead were the masts and funnels of a concourse of ships, fronting the palm trees and low white buildings of Suez. The anchor chain stampeded down the hawse pipe with a clatter and banging and the vessel shuddering brought up. The silence could be felt as the engines beat ceased after our long journey. The skipper and the CO troops went ashore hastily in a picket boat, which had come alongside to clear us. 'Got to land these horses before we lose any more', said the Major, 'we have lost over forty since leaving Melbourne'.

The bumboats drew alongside with their tarbouched hucksters, lemonade, confectionary and oranges piled in their stern. Clutterbuck added to the comity of the nations by instructing the bosun to turn the hose on them. Welcoming cries were turned to Arabic curses, imprecations, and threatening gestures. The mate excused himself, 'biggest lot of bloody thieves in the world', he said, 'pinch the eye out of your head'. But the soldiers were eager for fresh fruit and their first contact with the Arab. 'Let them come alongside Mr Mate'. Clutterbuck yielded to force majeure, and soon there was a busy trade, the goods drawn up in baskets.

Shortly after noon the order came to berth at Port Tewfik. We proceeded into the barren uninviting harbour with the sandy foreshore, low flat roofed godowns and a few scraggy palms. The scene was one of military activity, sandbagged trenches, piles of ammunition and fodder stacked on the quays, sentries patrolling. We had reached the perimeter of the war area.



SS Bulla, Transport A45, captured German ship Hessen

Alexandria Disembarkation

Our soldiers were in high spirits at getting ashore, the work of disembarking the horses began. They were assisted by a shore detail, the horses were difficult, being in a stupor with the heat and confinement. Tethered in horse lines at the quayside, they brightened up at the feel of terra firma, neighing, stamping and snorting, and feeling the atmosphere of their new surroundings, the end of the road. The following morning the troops disembarked, once again in uniform, they formed up for inspection on the quay and marched away, destination Mena Camp.

Orders came for the vessel to proceed to Alexandria. Leaving Port Tewfik, we passed into the Canal. The elaborate sandbag fortifications on the East bank arrested the attention, the work of months in parapets, embankments, buttresses and redoubts. These honeycombs were tenanted by an army of soldiers, who faced towards the terra incognita of the Sinai desert. They were stripped to the buff, burned with the sun, and greeted the passage of the ship with cheers and songs: a remarkable translation from the factories and mills of Manchester, Birmingham and Sheffield, and the mines of Wales and Northumbria, they seemed happy with life as sandboys, as indeed they were.

As we approached El Kantara, the scene of the Turkish attack on 3 February, the military activity was intense. Huge piles of stores and fodder were stacked on the bank among a labyrinth of sandbagged defences. Armies of Arab labourers toiled amidst these supplies, the remains of the Turkish barges were stranded on the canal banks. Our vessel bunkered at Port Said overnight, the scene out of Dante's *Inferno*, the Arabs covered in dust and clad in rags ran up the ramps from the coal barges urged on by an overseer with a whip. The strange Arabic chants came right out of antiquity.

After a night passage along the Delta we approached the harbour of Alexandria, the first landmark the conspicuous tall tower of Ras El Tin Lighthouse where the Pharos once stood. The sheltering crescent of the breakwaters enclosed a flotilla of men-of-war, liners, transports, tenders and store-ships. They were anchored in echelons in front of the inner-harbour and the white walls of the sultan's palace, the blue Mediterranean was scarcely ruffled by the afternoon sirocco. The picturesque triangular sails of the native feluccas dotted the harbour, a large grey battleship lent an air of stability to the scene.

The A45 joined the idle fleet, which had waited for many days upon the juncture of events at the Dardenelles. We anchored in the outer harbour, alongside an old friend the *Clan McGillivray*, detained here too, awaiting the march of events. The date of our arrival was 10 March 1915, also of my majority, which was celebrated, in suitable fashion. There were no orders for us. The A45 was to remain at Alexandria. The issue, which detained the ships, was whether the fleet that was bombarding the Dardanelles could get through without the army.

A period of halcyon days succeeded, the weather was cool, tempered by a warm sun, the harbour scene was full of interest and the days past in a pattern of routine and speculation. The highlight of the morning was the arrival on board of the ship chandler Moses and his entourage of clerks and assistants. Moses was a fat elderly Egyptian, of great prestige and dignity, he was clad in flowing cotton robes and an embroidered surcoat, which could not conceal his enormous stomach. His tarboosh surmounted a cotton skullcap, revealing a crafty face with a prominent nose, a ruddy complexion, which was always covered with beads of perspiration. Moses controlled the supply of fresh vegetables, fruit and meat. He ordered his servants about with the air of a pasha.

Farrell and the hirsute elderly steward met him at the gangway, he greeted them with many Saieedas and bows. Escorted to the Purser's cabin, secret conferences then took place, the

purport of which was communicated to Rat Wilson later. In the afternoon the bumboat came off, laden with fresh provisions, and there was much checking and chaffering by the commissariat staff.

Alexandria was in ferment, filled with Australian, British, French and Indian soldiers. The cafes, curio shops and bars with the Rue de Ramleh were doing a roaring trade, the bars were full of Australians in slouch hats, shirt sleeves rolled up. They skylarked around in carriages. The town had the atmosphere of a glorious spree. The foreshadowing of impending great events created an atmosphere of exhilaration and excitement.

Our wireless operators, King Witt and Gilroy went on the even tenor of their technical way. Johnston, the second mate, who knew Gilroy was of religious inclination, badgered him with risque stories, but Gilroy preserved an imperturbable countenance and was not to be drawn, though sometimes his blushes were apparent. We soon found that the protective aegis of Moses was helpful ashore. Bailed up one night in the region of the Street of the Seven Sisters, the mention of his name secured us an unmolested passage through the purlieus of the Arab quarter.

Towards the end of March there was a quickening tempo in the port of Alexandria. Transports arriving from England and Lemnos berthed in the inner harbour, where day and night activity proceeded in the bestowal of cargo and military equipment ammunition and stores. On 28 March the two radio operators, Farrell and myself, received permission to visit Cairo. We left by rail from Alexandria and were excited to see the enormous bulk of the pyramids lifting over the desert as we approached the city. A guide was selected from a milling mob of applicants at the railway station. He was provided with a fly whisk, a voluble tongue and an encyclopedic knowledge of ancient and modern Egyptian history.

We travelled in the pyramid train to Gizeh, along the tree-lined route, importuned by sly grog sellers and an army of mendicants. As one Australian soldier expressed it:

Cairo took your breath away, at every step a hand stretches out to drag men off the straight and narrow way. Annoyed by ninety nine sellers of oranges, walking sticks, scarves, cigarettes, mirrors, sponges, hair brushes and fountain pens, all at double their value, the soldier was likely to be annoyed at the hundredth. There were upset trays of merchandise, and flows of pungent Arabic. In spite of warnings the cheerful Australian could not assume the English indifference to the native.

Our first stop was at Mena House for refreshment, here we saw an ice cold spring and a swimming bath in a beautiful oasis. The hotel was low flat and long, had one foot in a garden, the other in the desert, lines of horses were tethered under the gum trees. Our first project was to visit the Sixth battalion at Mena Camp, we finally located the Toorak boys, Paddy McDowell, who had a black eye from a fracas on the previous day, Charles Downie, Greenwood, and the Pratt boys, exhausted after the military review by Sir Ian Hamilton. None of these soldiers were interested in our design of climbing the pyramid of Cheops, so after exchanging news of home we left them preparing their equipment for imminent departure from the desert camp.

The climb to the summit of the great pyramid was exhausting in the heat, as the stone blocks were high, even when carefully guided by the athletic Arab expert who knew the easiest way. The reward on reaching the apex was a magnificent view of the Nile Valley, there was a distinct line of demarcation between the green of the cultivated and the sands of the desert. Unauthorised excavations conducted by Australian soldiers at the foot of the great pyramid could be clearly seen.

In the distance we could see the Mokattam Hills, where Cheops slaves had hewn the stones we now stood upon, close at hand the bulk of Chephren and Myrcerinus. Gilroy's deep brown

eyes were thoughtful as he surveyed these relics of an ancient belief. The Magnificence in decay of these ancient and prodigious monuments evoked in us all a feeling of wonderment and a sense of insignificance at our own fleeting and ephemeral existence. I had a coincidental meeting in this unlikely spot with Sergeant Charles Tivendale of the 7th Battalion, last seen in the trainee ranks at Armadale Victoria.

Our pyramid guide offered to descend the great pyramid and climb the pyramid of Chephren, within half an hour, for the sum of twenty piastres. We paid the sum and within a few minutes he could be seen toiling up among the alabaster blocks to wave triumphantly to us from the summit of the neighbouring pyramid. Descending we mounted camels and were photographed in front of the Sphinx, annoyed by sellers of ancient scarabs, made in Birmingham.

We returned to Cairo in the late afternoon, as the warm haze became a cold mist, pink turned to grey, a cool breeze danced out of the desert. The muezzin was calling the faithful to evening prayer as we left the mosque of Mohammed Ali, and gazed at Napoleon's cannon balls embedded in the walls. Our full day was rounded off by dinner at Shepherd's Hotel and a visit to the notorious Wasr to view the scene of the memorable battle on 14 February when hundreds of Australian and New Zealand soldiers had cut loose. There were burned houses and broken windows and an atmosphere of constraint.

The departure from Cairo by the night train was marred by the action of our dragoman. His effusive friendliness changed to one of enmity. He was paid forty piastres for his day's efforts but was dissatisfied and spat in the purser's face through the carriage window as the train moved out.

Our peaceful stay at Alexandria came to a close on 8 April, when the A45 was ordered into the inner harbour. The quays here were in a condition of great military activity, working day and night, piles of stores and equipment of all kinds being loaded onto a variety of vessels, ranging from Atlantic liners to Greek tugs. Piles of fodder lay at our berth, and were quickly loaded, railway trucks from El Kantara brought alongside the ammunition train and the guns of the 26th Indian Mountain Battery. The vessel double bottom and peak tanks were now washed out and refilled with fresh water.

We now learned that our role was to convey the Mountain Battery, with its personnel, mules, guns and supplies to an unknown destination. The embarkation of the mules, which had been supplied largely from Argentina was a difficult task, conducted by an advance guard from the battery, under the command of an English officer of the Royal Artillery. Four hundred mules, stubborn and sometimes vicious, lashing out with their heels to the peril of the bystanders, were shepherded up the ramps, and disposed in the various stalls.

'Rat' Wilson, our venerable commander, was meanwhile attending many secret and august conferences but little information was vouchsafed to the rank and file. *The Egyptian Gazette* seemed well informed and quite uncensored and from its pages we learned our destination was the Dardanelles. Some of the Arab labourers informed us that Enver Pasha in disguise was watching the whole proceedings.

The loading of the Battery and its equipment took three days. On the morning of the fourth, the regiment arrived by special train, and their embarkation proceeded with parade ground precision. The unit was commanded by Major Bruce, his adjutant, two captains and two lieutenants, all of the Royal Artillery pukka Indian Army. The Battery was composed of 50% Sikhs and 50% Mussulman, a physically fine body of men, with great respect for their officers. The officers wore turbans with the Royal Artillery badge and motto *Ubique* and everything was done by rote.

We left Alexandria on the afternoon of 12 April to run immediately into a hard northerly, which persisted to Cape Pasonisi at the eastern end of Crete. Our soldiers suffered from mal de mer. The wind was cold and consistent, raising a choppy sea, which eased gradually as we approached the island of Lemnos. The A45 entered the narrow channel leading to Mudros Harbour and we beheld a great assemblage of ships dispersed at anchor round the land-locked bay some four miles in extent. We flew with great pride an eighteen foot blue Australian ensign, with the white stars. Passing the battleship *Queen Elizabeth* at the entrance we saw this flag being regarded with great interest by officers on the quarter deck, It was the first time the southern cross had been displayed in these waters, our vessel being the only Australian in the armada. Shortly after we anchored, a picket boat from the *Queen Elizabeth* came alongside and a midshipman hailing through a telephone instructed us to haul down the Australian flag and hoist the red ensign.

The first impression of the anchorage was the martial calls of the bugle. From the reveille to the last post they resounded around the basin of the harbour evoking moods of reminiscence, resolve and nostalgia. Two hundred ships had assembled here, a great maritime spectacle. They ranged in size from the 20,000 ton liner *Minnewaska*, down to small Greek tramps and caiques. The *Arcadian*, the headquarters ship, was moored over near the small village of Mudros. Near the entrance, great lines of battleships, cruisers and destroyers, among them the queer lines of the *Askold* known as the packet of woodbines from her five perpendicular stacks. In adjacent anchorages were the vessels *Novian*, *Galeka*, *Clacton*, *Lutzow*, *Derrflinger*, and the vessel *Manica* formerly of the Bucknall Line, now transformed into a balloon ship.

The beauty of the Aegean spring transformed the aspect of the harbour after some days of inclement weather. The sea was limpid blue and the hills merged into the cerulean vault. There was a sense of timelessness and unreality, especially at sunset, when the hills changed their colour and the panorama was transfigured and foreshortened. The harbour was lively with invasion barges, provision and picket boats and native craft moving amongst the ships, the Taube from Constantinople paid its daily visit high in the sky above the white bursts of shrapnel.

Major Bruce and his officers sat at the saloon table, waited on by their batmen, each with his own whisky bottle, the beverage was taken with meals in medicinal doses. They discussed the hazards of the forthcoming campaign for which they had no precedent, with some dubiety. Our wireless operators, King Witt and Gilroy, inveterate diary keepers kept their own counsel. They listened nightly to the bulletins from the Balkans, Nauen, and the occasional scrapings from the *Goeben* and *Leipsig* on some affray against the Russians in the Black Sea.

The 6th and 7th Battalions of the AIF were embarked on the *Galeka*, a passenger vessel of the Union Castle Line; the vessel was tightly packed with troops, who welcomed the landing exercises and mock attacks conducted on the barren terrain of Lemnos Island. Our own Indians practised their lively assembly of the screw guns, which carried on the pannier of the mules was put together in incredibly short time. Some of them were also exercised in boat work, the Sikhs adapting themselves readily to work in the lifeboats, learning to pull oars in European fashion.

Several days after our arrival, Johnston, the second mate, received permission to volunteer for active service with the naval command. Manning a lifeboat with Sikhs, their beards garnered in nets, Johnston and I proceeded on the long pull across to the *Arcadian* where he intended to proffer his services. Our arrival at the accommodation ladder of this vessel excited some little interest from the unusual nature of our boat crew. Hailed by the quartermaster we explained our business and were permitted alongside. Johnston proceeded aft to the poop for an interview

with Commander Keyes. He returned in half an hour and stated that his services had been accepted, and he was to be appointed to command a naval tug. A farewell party was given the night before his departure at which Johnston, an expert raconteur, was pitted against the Sandhurst and Poona humour of the Adjutant. Johnston barely sustained the honour of the Australian coast, his large fund of stories limericks etc. being outmatched by his military protagonist. *The Young man from Bahia Blanca*, and all the time-honoured whimsicalities were recounted with his usual pungent and facetious manner, but they were outdone by the smart and brilliant humour of the adjutant.

Johnston's new command came alongside the A45 the following day, She was a small and elderly tug, which had been acquired in the Pireaus, her name the *Vincent Grech*. Our shipmate transformed into a Lieutenant RNR went aboard taking with him several Australian seamen from our crew besides a lot of stores and equipment he had persuaded Capt Wilson and Farrell to part with. They departed flying the white ensign under the admiring eyes of the ship's company to unknown adventures.

A few Mohamedan soldiers were not happy about attacking their Moslem brothers, the Turk. The Sikhs, on the other hand, were indifferent who they fought, as long as it was the orders of the British Raj. Major Bruce said they would follow their officers anywhere, and so for that matter would the Mussulmen, but they had some religious qualms. The handsome young Subadar Rakool Singh, well educated, with innate good breeding came to my cabin and talked to me about the issues of life and death. I asked him about his attitude to the forthcoming conflict. He was imbued with fatalism. 'Yes sahib', he said, 'The Lord Krishna instructed the great warrior King Arguna, who hesitated to destroy his enemies in battle through compassion. Learned men grieve not for the living, nor for the dead. He who thinks it to be the killer, and he who thinks it to be killed both know nothing. It kills not, is not killed, unborn, everlasting, unchangeable it is not killed when the body is killed. Weapons do not divide it, fire does not burn it. Therefore you ought not to grieve. Having regard to your duty you ought not to falter for there is nothing better than a righteous battle! A man does not attain freedom from action merely by not engaging in action, nor does he attain perfection by mere renunciation. This is the teaching of the Lord Krishna.'

The occasion was the departure of a large number of transports on 23 April. They filed slowly out of harbour to martial music from the French fleet. All knew the hour of decision was at hand. I wondered what faith or philosophy sustained my young friend Gilroy at this Juncture, he was certainly tranquil and serene.

I was desirous of seeing my friends of the 6th and 7th Battalion, before their departure. So early on 24 April manned the lifeboat with the Sikh crew and rowed over to the *Galeka*. A sea of faces looked down at us as we pulled alongside. On deck, the soldiers were packed, equipment everywhere. It was like looking for a needle in a haystack. The soldiers good-humouredly assisted, Downie, McDowell, Pratt, Tivendale, the cry went up and down. They appeared from the lower deck, no time for more than a word and a clasp of the hand, 'See you in Constantinople' they said. The *Galeka's* deck officer interrupted our greetings, 'Sorry sir, you'll have to leave, were getting under way now'. The young Australian soldiers appeared exultant at the prospect of action. They were in fine physical condition and eager to go. As we pulled

away, they gave us a cheer, the anchor was being hove up, and the *Galeka* began to move on her momentous journey.

Our captain had attended several conferences on the *Arcadian* at which he had received his secret instructions. In accordance with these, shortly after^{7.5} my return from the *Galeka*, we hove up anchor and proceeded out of Mudros Harbour. It was sunset and the anchorage was now almost deserted. We had a rendezvous at Kephalo Bay on the north side of Lemnos, where we arrived at midnight and joined several other vessels all darkened down. It was a beautiful calm night. Course was then set for the Gallipoli Peninsula at reduced speed. I turned in at midnight and shortly before 6 am was awakened by the crash of twelve-inch guns close alongside.

Hurriedly dressing I rushed out on deck, the sun was just rising over the land, which appeared three or four miles away, and we were proceeding at easy speed. It was difficult to orientate oneself off a strange coast, with a large number of ships, some already in position close up again the land, the balance moving in to their appointed stations.

Captain 'Rat' Wilson was on monkey island. From this vantage point he conned his vessel through a confusion of ships, frequently consulting a plan that indicated his correct anchorage. He exhibited great equanimity. The salvo which had awoken me passed close over our heads from HMS *Queen*. Our vessel had passed close inshore of her station abreast of the line of fire. As the sun gained height, the scene could be described as sombre, magnificent and unique. In the words of the soldier poet Sir William Hamilton we are witnessing a spectacle that would be purchased cheap by five with years of life.

Looking into Anzac Cove we see a steep front broken into innumerable ridges, bluffs, valleys and sandpits covered with thick shrubbery and dominated the savage hills of the Kilid Bahr Plateau. McLeod and I were on the bridge, working the telegraph to the master's instructions we reached a position about a mile and a half from the beach, and close to Gaba Tepe. Asiatic Anne, a long range Turkish piece located on the Asiatic shore now commenced action, with a peculiar hissing noise as from defective casting several heavy shells passed over the ship causing McLeod and myself to cower behind the telegraph. Clutterbuck, who had experienced an anxious two hours vigil on the focsle head was glad to let go the anchor and make his way amidships. The time was now approximately 7am.

The battleships *London*, *Prince of Wales*, *Majestic* and *Triumph* now joined the *Queen* in a heavy twelve-inch bombardment. The ridges of the hills sparkled and eruptions of brown smoke from the lyddite shell like miniature volcanos. HMS *Bacchante*, a four funnelled cruiser with a pugnacious aspect, had poked her snout well inshore of us, close up to the small promontory of Gaba Tepe. She then commenced a terrific cannonade against the headland the sharp reverberations of the 9.2 guns with were harder on the ears than the more ponderous roll of the twelve-inch batteries from the old battleship. Gaba Tepe was plastered almost incessantly. Columns of smoke earth and fire rose and surrounded the headland, but in the lulls the rat tat tat of machine gunfire and the continuous crackle of musketry could be heard.

The Mountain Battery now made ready for departure. Major Bruce was clearly anxious for action. However, a trawler arrived alongside informing us that owing to congestion on the Beach, it would be several hours before our lighters would arrive. The stream of traffic lighters and boats towed by naval pinnaces and trawlers proceeded apace. Looking ashore through the

telescope we tried to estimate the scope of our advance. It was pretty to watch the pure white shrapnel bursts, pirouetting gracefully over the beach and down the gullies, they exploded with a hollow sound, like corks being drawn. The scrub was on fire towards Gaba Tepe, and a column of smoke trailed away to the south-east. A few spent bullets buzzed over the ship.

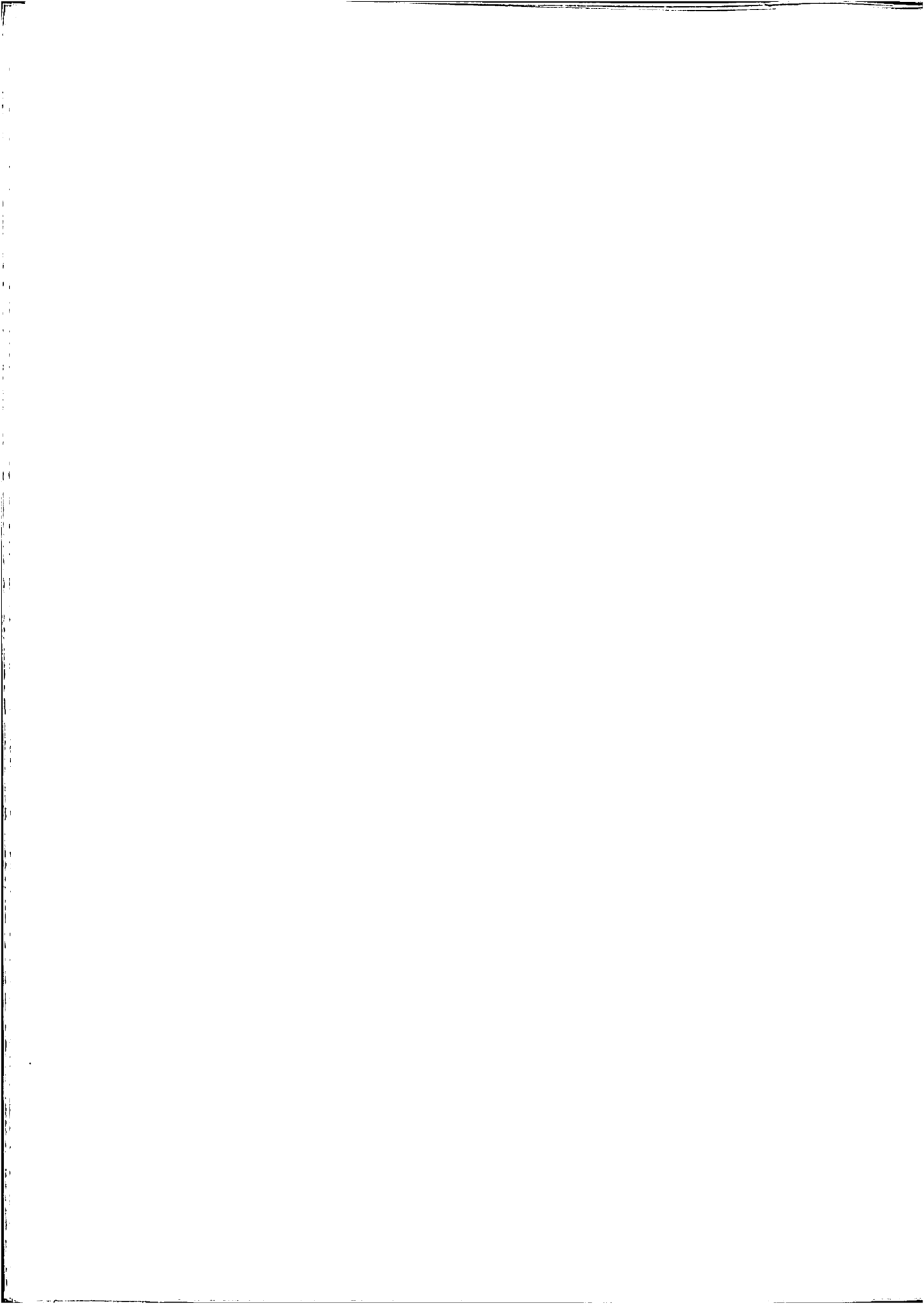
At 10 am, the lighters came alongside, and the process of off loading the mules began. Lifted by the ships gear with belly straps, they protested with squeals and bellowing. Officers and troops, dressed as though for parade departed from the ship. With guns, ammunition, accoutrements, camp gear, signalling apparatus, and our fervent good wishes, they towed away towards the beach. We never saw them again. The Adjutant was left with 100 mules, and detail of signallers and attendants. They set up their heliograph on monkey island, and maintained watch on the shore.

The absorbing spectacle of the battle claimed our attention. With optimism we expected the advance to continue right over the ridges, to cut the peninsula in half. The sounds of the rival cannonade fire, at Cape Helles thundered in the south. Swathed in smoke, and outlined in flame the Peninsula shook. Towards evening the sound crescendoed into a continuous rumble with occasional earthquake shocks when the *Queen Elizabeth's* batteries went into action at Seddul Mahr.

The *Bacchante* continued an intermittent bombardment of Gaba Tepe, throughout the afternoon and evening. On the northern flank the *London* and the *Majestic* swept the ridge. As darkness closed down the *Bacchante* searchlight came on like a silver pencil transfiguring the headland. On the northern flank a destroyer, which had crept close in, performed the same office. The ghostly shrapnel bursts resounded hollowly against the hillsides, and momentarily lit up its white vapour. They had the appearance from the sea of candles being lighted and suddenly extinguished.

HMS *Queen* was in charge of our sector, under Admiral Thursby signal lights flashed and picket boats danced busily around her, it seemed apparent that a crisis approached. The beach as darkness fell presented an appearance of chaos, towards the south east the town of Krithia burning sent a huge column skyward and southward, it was outlined underneath with a dull red reflection and looked like a funeral plume over the Peninsula.

The emotions of the day have exhausted everyone, conjecture is rife, there is little news beyond what we see, and so retire to sleep, if we can, in the strange environment. On this critical day the crew had behaved very well, and had undertaken onerous and extra duties without complaint. Nicholson the Bosun, and Willie Ratter AB, both from the Shetlands were especially valuable in handling stubborn mules and assisting the troops. Captain Wilson revealed himself as a true Briton, conned his ship in with great skill, and took personal risks with sang froid. The *Bulla* moved out of artillery range and remained at Gallipoli for another three weeks as a store ship. She returned to Australia and later served in the North Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Indian and Pacific Oceans.



now upon supplies and money extorted from the towns and villages. From this kampong, he is enjoying hearing the strains of Chinese music.

Wary of the many different sounds that come to his ears, John continues to look around searching the darkness; and he wishes for the moon to come out. Sometimes in a night ambush position John has fair visibility, but very often he is in taller grass or at the bottom of a dip in the ground, and can hardly see any distance at all. Hearing is as important as eyesight, but there are so many deceiving noises. A branch off a tree makes a splash falling onto water. John listens hard for more splashes, which a guerrilla could be making. What, with the noises of a tropical night and the dense vegetation in Malaya, with all its creepers and vines limiting visibility, a high degree of alertness and good nerves are needed for ambushing at night.

The ambush groups, each usually of four to six Jocks, cover the likely approaches and ground the guerrillas could be expected to use. In charge of John's group tonight is Corporal McVeigh, whom he trusts and likes. Corporal McVeigh comes from Pitlochry and had been 'keeping' before joining the Seaforth Highlanders as a regular soldier in December 1949. He came out to Malaya with the Gordons and has a well earned reputation with his company. As well, he has a natural air of command.

Close to John is his friend for life, Private Peter Rodger, who is a baker from Kirkcaldy and almost two years older. They both started their National Service on 20 September 1951. Peter is a good shot, and always larger than life. In later years they both married; John working on North Sea oil rigs, and Peter went on to a career with the Fife Police.

A loud cracking of wood shatters the night! John's alertness increases, although he realises rotten branches fall from time to time. Before long, he reckons another branch may have fallen from a rubber tree. Every few minutes the sky lights up with a flash of blue lightning, which seems to go on all night in Malaya. The moon is coming out, and John's watch shows 7.45pm. He notices a suspicious shape about ten yards away, and while watching it, a whistle pierces the night. He hardly dare breathe and his forefinger begins to move the safety catch on his weapon. Nothing more happens, but that whistle sounded human. The suspicious shape, for a minute or two as remained unchanged and motionless, and so he reckons the whistle was an insect. All sorts of whistling sounds are made by some insects at night. John is glad Private Alistair McLean is in their group tonight. Quiet by nature, good as a leading scout in jungle, he is as steady as a rock. Today, Alistair continues as a monument mason in Oban, where he began his apprenticeship before National Service. He is a good shot too. At every opportunity he carried the platoon's sniper rifle. The four of them tonight are armed with a rifle mark V, a shotgun, an American carbine .300, and John's Bren light machine gun.

Another quarter of an hour has gone by, and not a sign of the guerrillas—nothing unusual is happening. Sitting here absolutely motionless is giving John cramp in his right leg. As usual among rubber trees, there is an infuriating hum of ferocious mosquitoes around him. He has put mosquito repellent in his hands, head and face veil, but all the same their bites are making John feel as if the small of his back and shoulders are on fire. Seldom does he risk raising a hand to brush away mosquitoes. There seem to be always far fewer mosquitoes in the jungle itself, but worse there are the smaller sand-fly type insects that can bite easily through John's thin jungle green shirt and trousers.

Ants can be troublesome anywhere: some, like red ants, termites and soldier ants, have a painful bite. Luckily red ants never seem about after dark. Only a few days ago, on patrol, John's officer became covered in red ants after brushing them off a bush in the scrub. Off came the second lieutenant's shirt in a flash as he removed at high speed a mass of vicious red ants. This was not a hundred yards from the Communist Malacca Independent platoon camp, unknown to their twelve man patrol for another half hour or so. That day, the Communist camp was attacked by the patrol, which had split in two. When the firing started, John had spotted a terrorist coming at them and

told his officer to look out. He was standing beside him. But that terrorist disappeared in a second among the scrub and very high lallang (grass). It didn't take long to get into the camp, and the sight of smoke curling out of the bowl of a pipe abandoned on a table had fascinated John. A rifle and two Bren gun magazines were captured, along with documents, nine packs of food, medicine and equipment, two sacks of rice, waterproof shelters and five red star uniform caps.

The pressure maintained on the insurgents by John's company commander, in continuous ambushing, patrolling and combing through the jungle, harries the Communists all the time. John, with great fortune, is blessed with an efficient company commander, who was decorated for bravery more than once in the Second World War. The Malayan Communist Party's fighters in the jungle numbered around 11,000 in 1950. 'From a military point of view, 1952 was a year in which the jungle fight definitely turned against the Malayan Races Liberation Army (MRLA), as during it Government troops killed some 1,097 Communist insurgents.' The MRLA spent most of 1952 reorganising itself, and practising the instructions of the Politburo. Many of the neatly formed companies and original ten regiments were broken up. Early in 1953, the hard core of the MRLA went deeper into the jungle to retrain. The remainder of the MRLA came to be made up mostly of jungle independent platoons and sections, based on a Min Yuen village branch for support. These were to remain on the fringes of the jungle in as close contact with the people as possible. They were to be aggressive guerrillas, strengthening the Communist hold on nearby towns and villages.

Night ambushing is cunning, as both sides try to outwit each other. Both the Security Forces and the Communist insurgents have agents, and both sides receive information from the local population. Long before leaving the shelter of the jungle, the guerrillas post sentries to keep watch: and the Min Yuen and sympathisers among the people watch out too for the Security Forces. They can either leave or give warning signals. John normally expects to move into ambush soon after the curfew. This should allow each group of Jocks to be positioned before it is properly dark. The guerrillas may turn up quite soon after curfew; and both sides can arrive at the same time. When this happened last month, his corporal fired at movement in the undergrowth a few yards in front of him. Quite rightly, it turned out. The next morning in the thick bushes at that place, a bag of rice was found.

John takes these night ambushes with good humour, despite never being certain whether or not the elusive guerrillas are going to be ambushed. There is another one and a quarter hours to go before they return to camp, and into bed. He tries to plan his leave in Singapore from 11 to 18 May. The minutes are dragging by as John occupies himself thinking about next week, about Saltburn Invergordon and of his mother there in Seaforth Cottage. Recently, John had discovered that both he and the second lieutenant knew the farmer at Inchfuir, Mr MacKenzie. John picked potatoes at Inchfuir. His officer had lived there as a child. They had talked about the bombing of the oil storage tanks in Invergordon; and remembered how the oil ran down the railway into the Cromarty Firth. It had made the rails too slippery for trains to use and they had seen too, many swans in the firth smothered with oil. Mr MacKenzie was out ploughing with his horses when this German plane had flown low over him. Having served in the Great War with the Seaforth Highlanders, he only wished he could have shot at that plane! Another day in the fields at Inchfuir his officer and sister had seen Mr MacKenzie's plough disturb an oyster catcher's eggs. One of those eggs was undamaged and is a much prized in Australia to this day.

The moon clouds over. In the moonlight John sometimes wondered if he could be spotted, and now he knows he is invisible. But of course he cannot see very well himself, despite his eyes having adjusted to the dark. Any bright light would destroy in an instant his night vision, which is now acute. The wind is rustling the tall grass just as if some people are walking through it. Tension rises, as perhaps this could be the terrorists. Unless John is certain he can see the shape of a man in the pitch black of the night, he will not shoot. From his experience, there could be wild pigs around. The tension eases. He begins to wonder if the rain will stay away. When rain

starts in Malaya, it comes a torrent, and all sounds made by terrorists would be drowned out by the noise of the deluge.

More often than not, night ambushing occurs as the result of information given by the Police Special Branch. Now that the war is turning against the Communists, frequently one of the local people would tip off the Police, if they suddenly had information that could lead to the killing or capturing of insurgents. The large Government rewards for good results were very effective, and justified on the score that an informer would need a substantial sum to be able to start a new life elsewhere. Very seldom could an informer give the actual time or even be definite about the day. In John's experience, the time for an ambush was normally between dusk and 9pm. Sometimes an informer insisted it could be any time of the night. Then, there would be ten hours instead of three hours of ambush. For even the keenness, this was never a pleasant prospect.

John has been sitting on damp ground for almost three hours and is getting more and more uncomfortable. His heart leaps—a light is flashing not far away. He strains his ears for any suspicious sound. Fireflies have been about all night, but this one is much bigger and is flashing like torch. Could it be a firefly? The tension is unbelievable. He hears nothing suspicious and this light certainly could be firefly. But this one appears to be stationary as it flashes and isn't flying around. It is so very deceptive as to be nerve-racking. After what seems an age, this light darts off like a firefly and John relaxes his finger on the safety catch of his Bren gun. The time creeps on, five minutes by five minutes. At long last, John's officer is giving a signal to end one more of those countless, uneventful ambushes. However, the ceaseless ambushing and patrolling gives the guerrillas no rest.

The Communist insurgents were progressively deprived of food, money and information. They were hunted down by the security Forces, and the Min Yuen underground rooted out. After 6,000 or more insurgents had been killed or captured in twelve years,¹ the war came to an official end with a Victory Parade in July 1960. The Gordons had made a by no means insignificant contribution due, above all, to the staying power and dauntless qualities of the Jocks. An old and distinguished Regiment, which has fought in 200 years all over the world, the Gordons remain a typically Highland Regiment, true to the ancient Highland spirit and tradition. In the nerve-racking early years of the Malayan campaign, Jock is in true line of descent from Donald (as private soldiers were then called) of the Napoleonic Wars. The Gordons arrived in 1951 right into the middle of a desperate struggle against fanatical insurgents imbued with an unalloyed faith in the dictates of the Chinese Communists. Like the forefathers of the present day soldier, men of the same stamp and type, John Millar and the Jocks in Malaya built up the traditions of the Gordons.

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¹ The first British infantrymen to go into action against the Communist insurgents were men of the Seaforth Highlanders, who were in Singapore when the Emergency began. A war or an emergency? It was a war, but there was a reason why it was never declared to be one. 'Out of regard for the London insurance market, on which the Malayan economy based rubber and tin relied for cover, no-one ever used the word. The misnomer continued for twelve years, for the simple reason that insurance rates covered losses of stocks and equipment through riot and civil commotion in an emergency, but not in a civil war.'

The United States Marine Corps Brevet Medal — One Day Wonder

Graham Wilson

Until the outbreak of the American Civil War, the United States possessed no military medals or decorations to reward gallant or distinguished service. George Washington had established an award called the Badge of Military Merit in 1782 to reward gallant and distinguished service by members of the Continental Army. The award, which consisted of a heart shaped piece of purple cloth to be sewn to the jacket, was only awarded three times and fell into disuse following the end of the Revolutionary War (to be revived in 1932 in radically different format as the Purple Heart, a medal to recognise wounds received in action). An award known as the Certificate of Merit was established in 1847 but this award, which was for private soldiers only, was, as the names implies, simply a piece of paper and there was no badge or medal to indicate the award. The other methods used by the American services prior to the Civil War were the bestowing of inscribed 'swords of honour' or battlefield promotions and, for officers, brevets. In the case of the United States Marine Corps, on 16 April 1814, Congress authorized the President to 'confer brevet rank on such officers of the Marine Corps as shall distinguish themselves by gallant actions or meritorious conduct, or who shall have served ten years in any one grade.'

The Medal of Honor

With the outbreak of the Civil War and the phenomenal expansion of the American armed forces, the government was finally forced to establish a medal to reward gallant and distinguished service. This was the Medal of Honor (generally quite incorrectly referred to as the 'Congressional' Medal of Honor), the Navy version of the medal being established by Act of Congress on 21 December 1861 and the Army version on 12 July 1862.

Despite the establishment of the Medal of Honor, brevet promotions continued to be awarded throughout the war. For instance, George Armstrong Custer of Little Big Horn fame (or otherwise) started the war as a Second Lieutenant of Regulars and finished the war, via a series of brevet promotions, as a Major General of Volunteers. Brevet promotions were particularly popular in the United States Marine Corps as, due to a technicality of the legislation governing the award of the Medal of Honor, Marine officers were not eligible for award of the medal.

Following the Civil War, the Medal of Honor remained the only medal awarded by the United States to recognise gallantry and, in fact, was the only medal awarded at all until 1905 when a medal was established to accompany the award of the Certificate of Merit. Throughout these years, Marine officers continued to be ineligible for award of the Medal of Honor and the Marine Corps continued to use brevet promotions to recognise gallant and distinguished service by its officers and brevets were awarded to Marine officers during the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection.

The 1916 Review of the Medal of Honor

In 1916, the statutes governing the award of the Medal of Honor were thoroughly reviewed and overhauled. A number of major initiatives grew out of this review and the ensuing legislation.

One of these was the withdrawal of the Medal of Honor from 911 recipients (none of whom were Marines) whose awards were deemed by the review board as not having been consistent with the qualifying criteria. A second major initiative was correction of the anomaly whereby Marine officers were ineligible for award of the medal. Following the enactment of the 1916 legislation, Marine officers were at last placed on a par with their brother officers in the Navy and Army.

The Genesis of a Brevet Medal



MARINE CORPS BREVET MEDAL

Some thought as to the creation of a badge or medal to visibly signify that the wearer was the recipient of a brevet promotion had been given by the Marine hierarchy as far back as 1907 but no concrete action had been taken, probably because the very small Marine Corps of the time had also been a very busy Marine Corps, with little time left over to devote to the subject of medals and awards. Some correspondence was entered into between the Commandant of the Corps and Secretary of the Navy over the years leading up to America's involvement in the First World War, but again, this came to nothing. With the outbreak of war, of course, the Marines had to turn their thoughts elsewhere.

The First World War saw a modest expansion in the honours and awards system of the United States, the Army establishing the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal and an embryonic form of the Silver Star in 1918 and the Navy following suit in 1919 with the Navy Cross and its own Distinguished Service Medal. Marines received both Army and Navy awards during the war and the subject of a brevet badge or medal was put on the backburner for the duration.

The subject was raised again in 1921 by the thirteenth Commandant of the Marine Corps, Major General John Archer Lejeune. In a letter dated 12 April 1921, Lejeune recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that an appropriate medal, badge or ribbon be prescribed as an article of uniform to denote that the wearer received a brevet promotion, issued by the President and confirmed by Congress. In his letter, the Commandant pointed out that the legality of utilising certain available funds for this purpose had been established by the Comptroller General in a decision on the subject dated 18 December 1907. The letter obviously found a receptive ear for on 13 May 1921, the Secretary of the Navy authorised the Commandant to forward the design of an appropriate medal. In due course, on 7 June 1921, the medal was officially approved.

The Marine Corps Brevet Medal

The USMC Brevet Medal was specifically authorised for issue to any officer holding a brevet commission for 'distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy' during the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, or the Boxer Rebellion. The medal was not to be awarded posthumously, thus assuring that it would

only be given to a limited number of recipients. Because of this latter restriction, the USMC Brevet Medal was rendered obsolete on the day it was issued.

The Brevet Medal was designed by a serving Marine, Quartermaster Sergeant Joseph A Burnett of Marine Corps Headquarters. Sergeant Burnett worked under the supervision of the Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps, Brigadier General Charles L. McCawley who was himself to be a recipient of the Brevet Medal. The medal is described as a bronze cross pattee, with each arm extended in a semi-circular shape and, in the centre the word 'BREVET' encircled by the words 'UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.' A small Marine Corps insignia (globe, anchor and eagle) is used to attach the medal to its suspension ring. The reverse of the medal is plain except for the legend 'FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN THE PRESENCE OF THE ENEMY.' The medal is suspended from a ribbon of scarlet moire spangled with thirteen white stars. The design of the ribbon was an obvious imitation of the Medal of Honor and in fact the Brevet Medal was awarded second place, immediately after the Medal of Honor, in the Marine Corps precedence of honours and awards. The Brevet Medal was awarded to 20 recipients as follows:

BANNON, Philip M. Breveted to first lieutenant on 13 June 1898, for 'distinguished service in the battle at Guantanamo, Cuba.'

BUTLER, Smedley D. Breveted to captain on 13 July 1900, for 'distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy near Tienstin, China, July 13 1900.'

GAMBORG, Andersen Carl. Breveted to captain on 13 July 1900, for 'distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy near Tienstin, China.'

HALL, Newt H. Breveted to major on 14 August 1900, for 'distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the siege of Peking, China.'

KELTON, Allan C. Breveted to major on 3 July 1898, for 'distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy at Guantanamo, Cuba.'

LONG, Charles G. Breveted to captain on 11 June 1898, for 'distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy at Guantanamo, Cuba.'

LUCAS, Lewis C. Breveted to captain on 13 June 1898, for 'conspicuous conduct in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba.'

MAHONEY, James E. Breveted to captain on 11 June 1898, for 'distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy at Guantanamo, Cuba.'

McCAWLEY, Charles L. Breveted to major on 11 June 1898, for 'distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy at Guantanamo, Cuba.'

McKELVEY, William N., Sr. Breveted to captain on 11 June 1898, for 'distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy at Guantanamo, Cuba.'

MURPHEY, Paul St. Clair. Breveted to major on 3 July 1898, for 'gallant service in the naval battle of Santiago, Cuba.'

MYERS, John T. Breveted to major on 20 July 1900, for 'distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the defence of the legations at Peking, China.'

NEVILLE, Wendell C. Breveted to captain on 13 June 1898, for 'conspicuous conduct in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba.'

POPE, Percival C. Breveted to captain on 8 September 1863, for 'gallant and meritorious in the night attack upon Fort Sumter.'

PORTER, David D. Brevetted to captain on 8 October 1899, for 'distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy at Novalaeta, Philippine Islands.'

POWELL, William G. Brevetted to captain on 21 June 1900, for 'distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy at Tientsin, China.'

RICHARDS, George. Brevetted to lieutenant colonel on 13 July 1900, for 'distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the battle of Tientsin, China.'

SHAW, Melville, J. Brevetted to first lieutenant on 11 June 1898, for 'distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy at Guantanamo, Cuba.'

THORPE, George C. Brevetted to captain on 8 October 1899, for 'distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy at Novalaeta, Philippine Islands.'

WALLER, Littleton W.T. Brevetted to lieutenant colonel on 13 July 1900, for 'distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy near Tientsin, China.'

Three other officers were scheduled to receive the Brevet Medal, however, they died before it was ready. Since the Brevet Medal could not be awarded posthumously, the next of kin of these officers did not receive their medals. The three officers were James Forney (brevetted three times - twice during the Civil War and once for service in Formosa in 1867), and Luis J Magill and Albert S McLemore, both of whom were brevetted during the Spanish-American War.

The case of the award of the Brevet Medal to Brigadier General Charles L. McCawley is interesting in view of the fact that he was, as indicated above, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps at the time of the establishment of the medal and thus was personally responsible for the design and production of the medal. There can be little doubt that Brigadier General McCawley had a vested interest in the final design of the award.

More interesting, however, is the award of the Brevet Medal to Brigadier General Smedley D Butler, as the Brevet Medal awarded to him was actually in recompense for a Medal of Honor which Butler missed out on due to a technicality. The then Lieutenant Butler had fought in the Boxer Rebellion and on 13 July 1900, was involved in a daring rescue operation. Of the five marines involved in the operation, four were to receive the Medal of Honor. Butler, however, was a Marine officer and therefore, under the then existing legislation, ineligible for award of the Medal of Honor. Instead of a Medal of Honor, Lieutenant Butler received the time honoured award of a brevet promotion to captain. The legislation was to be later amended to allow Marine officers to receive the Medal of Honor but by then the statutory period for recommendation and award of the Medal of Honor had lapsed and Butler could not receive his medal. That was the official story anyway. The fact that by that stage the almost unbelievably brave Butler had received not one but two Medals of Honor (one for service in Mexico in 1914, the other for Haiti in 1915) probably dissuaded the Honors and Awards Board from waiving the time limitation (as it was allowed to do) due no doubt to some fuzzy misconception that the award of a third Medal of Honor to Butler would somehow 'cheapen' the medal. Butler was to receive his Brevet Medal instead and this can in fact be looked on as his third Medal of Honor. As an aside, another marine to receive two awards of the Navy Medal of Honor, Marine Sergeant Major Dan Daly (China 1900 and Haiti 1915), was also to miss out on a third medal for which he was cited after the Battle of Belleau Wood in France in 1918. Unlike Butler, the authorities were a little bit more direct with Dailey, coming straight out with the opinion that the award of a third Medal of Honor to the hard bitten sergeant would cheapen the award. Daly received instead the newly created (Army) Distinguished Service Cross and a little later the Navy Cross as well.

The Brevet Medal as an Object Lesson in Leadership

One of the aspects of the establishment of the USMC Brevet Medal which has always interested me is the leadership aspect of the award. 'Leadership' is, of course, becoming something of a dirty word in the profession of arms. These days, the powers-that-be much prefer to hear such words and phrases as 'facilitation', 'human resource management', 'corporate vision', 'conflict mediation' and 'group consultation'. But I am an unrepentant 'old soldier' (I think a quarter of a century plus service qualifies me to call myself that) and I still believe in leadership and to me Major General Lejeune's establishment of the USMC Brevet Medal is very much an object lesson in leadership.

Lejeune, on becoming Commandant, found himself presented with a long standing problem with distinct morale implications. Deserving officers, for many years legislatively denied award of the nation's top medal for gallantry, quite rightly believed that their 'second best' awards, i.e. their brevet promotions, should be recognised by some visible sign that they could wear on their uniforms. Rather than sweep the problem under the carpet, Lejeune made it a priority. He sought and obtained the support of the relevant civil authority, the Secretary of the Navy, having first ensured that funds were available and could be legitimately utilised. Having received approval and having identified funds, he went ahead with design, procurement and issue. The speed with which the whole exercise was carried out was one of the most impressive features of it. Lejeune first raised the suggested establishment of the award in April 1921 and the medals themselves were awarded in November of the same year. Note that there was no working group or committee of reference established, no trial period, no civilian consultants, no calls for public comment and discussion (and no Environmental Impact Study!).

The swift establishment and awarding of the USMC Brevet Medal by Commandant Lejeune was, in my opinion, an excellent example of firm and imaginative leadership. It is fashionable in Australian military circles to deride that spirit of 'gung ho' which permeates the United States Marine Corps. However, in a world where we allow ourselves, as members of the profession of arms, to be derided as 'harm workers' and where, in a difficult to understand rush to 'out-civvy' the civvies, the very basis of the military ethos is attacked by those who should be upholding it, all I can say is that when it comes down to a choice between 'facilitating a human resource management issue in order to ensure meeting the organisational objectives of the corporate vision' or old fashioned 'gung ho' leadership of the type which led to the establishment of the USMC Brevet Medal, give me gung ho any day!

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History of Veterans' Disability Pension Systems

Bruce Topperwien¹

It is often said that Australia has the most beneficial system of disability pensions for veterans of any country in the world. Certainly, the Commonwealth government spends in its veterans' affairs budget more per veteran than any other country. This article examines the history of disability pension systems for veterans in England, the United States of America, Canada, New Zealand and Australia.

England

Disability pensions have been regularly paid to veterans in England on a statutory basis at least since 1593.² Statute 35 Eliz I c. 4, which was enacted for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors who defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588, provided:

"Every parish shall be charged with a Sum weekly towards the relief of sick, hurt and maimed Soldiers and Mariners."

In 1597, another statute provided:³

"There shall be a further Taxation for the Relief of Soldiers and Mariners where Sufficient was not provided by the Statute of 35 Eliz c. 4. The greatest Rate of every Parish to be taxed shall be Eight-pence and the least Two-pence weekly. Another provision if the Rate be not sufficient for the Soldiers and Mariners in *London*. Treasurers shall be appointed by the Justices. The Justices may alter the Relief of Soldiers and Mariners."

In the same year, Shakespeare wrote *Henry IV, Part 2*, in which he had Falstaff speaking of claiming a war pension:⁴

"A pox of this gout, or a gout of this pox!
For the one or the other plays the rogue with my great toe.
'Tis no matter if I do halt;
I have the wars for my colour,
and my pension shall seem the more reasonable.
A good wit will make use of anything:
I will turn diseases to commodity."

The 1593 and 1597 statutes were taxation Acts and gave the barest indication how pensions were to be claimed and determined. A more detailed statute was enacted in 1601,⁵ which superseded the earlier statutes and recited reasons for the legislation including:

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² *Halsbury's Laws of England* (vol. 49, para. 126 fn. 1) indicates that the principle of paying pensions or making equivalent grants in land, as compensation for war disablement, goes back to the reign of King Alfred, and for centuries took the form of voluntary payments at the goodwill of the veteran's former commander. However, there was no statutory basis for such payments until 1593.

³ Statute 39 Eliz I c. 21 (UK).

⁴ The final lines in Act 1, scene 2.

“... And forasmuch as it is now found more needful than it was at the Making of the said Acts, to provide Relief and Maintenance to Soldiers and Mariners that have lost their Limbs, and disabled their Bodies in the Defence and Service of her Majesty and the State, in Respect the Number of the said Soldiers is so much the greater, by how much her Majesty’s just and honourable defensive Wars are increased; (2) To the End therefore that they the said Soldiers and Mariners may reap the Fruits of their good Deservings, and others may be encouraged to perform like Endeavours ...”

Section 8 of this Act set out the manner in which claims for pension were to be made. The disabled veteran was required to bring a certificate of service from his commanding officer to the County Treasurer. That certificate was to set out the facts of his service and the nature of his disability. The provision then said:

“... then upon such Certificate, such Treasurers as are before expressed, shall according to the Nature of his Hurt and Commendation of his Service, assign unto him such Portion of Relief as in their Discretions shall deem convenient for his present Necessity until the next Quarter-Sessions; (7) at which it shall be lawful for the more (sic) Part of the Justices of Peace under their Hands, to make an Instrument of Grant of the same or like Relief, to endure as long as this Act shall stand or endure in Force, if the same Soldier or Mariner so long live, and the same Pension be not duly revoked or altered ...”

The Act placed an upper limit on such pensions at £10 per annum for an ordinary soldier or mariner and up to £20 per annum for certain officers. Section 9 permitted Justices of the Peace to reduce, revoke or vary such pensions from time to time:

“... upon any just Cause ... according to their Discretions in their General Quarter Sessions”.

The statute provided that Treasurers and Justices could be fined for failing to do their duty under the Act (sections 12 and 15 respectively).

Hospitals were established at Kilmainham in 1684, at Chelsea in 1690, and at Greenwich in 1705 to look after disabled and aged veterans.⁶ The Commissioners at Chelsea were given the task of maintaining a list of pensioners and administering disability pensions, including determining initial and continuing eligibility for pension for “rank and file” veterans. Pensions for former officers were managed by the Admiralty or the War Office.⁷ This system continued until the First World War.

In 1915, the *Naval and Military War Pensions Act* was enacted and provided for the establishment of a Statutory Committee of the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation as well as Local Committees. It was the responsibility of these committees to administer pensions to veterans. This was merely a temporary measure, and in December 1916, the *Ministry of Pensions Act* was passed.⁸ This established a Department to administer war pensions.⁹ The Ministry of Pensions continued to exist until 1953, when its functions in relation to pension were transferred to the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. In 1991, the War Pensions

⁵ Statute 43 Eliz I c. 3 (UK).

⁶ Llewellyn, Llewellyn J, and Jones, A Bassett, *Pensions and the Principles of their Evaluation*, C V Mosby Company, St Louis, 1919, p. 8; *Halsbury’s Laws of England* (vol. 49, para. 126 fn. 1).

⁷ Llewellyn, Llewellyn J, and Jones, A Bassett, *Pensions and the Principles of their Evaluation*, C V Mosby Company, St Louis, 1919, p. 26

⁸ 6 & 7 Geo 5 c. 65 (UK).

⁹ The formal transfer of functions was achieved by the *Naval and Military War Pensions, &c (Transfer of Powers) Act 1917*, 7 & 8 Geo 5 c. 37 (UK).

Directorate was formed to administer war pensions as a separate agency within the Department of Social Services.

The Local Committees retained a limited role in the administration of war pensions. They were effectively superseded in 1921 by War Pensions Committees,¹⁰ whose role was to hear and report to the Department on complaints by veterans in relation to the administration of pensions and claims for pension. The War Pensioners' Welfare Service currently performs a similar role.

On 1 November 1919, Pensions Appeal Tribunals were established to determine appeals from decisions relating to pensions made by the Ministry of Pensions.¹¹ (Prior to this legislation, the Minister of Pensions had set up Officers' Appeal Boards and Pensions Appeal Tribunals to hear appeals from Ministry decisions, but these had no statutory basis.¹²) The 1919 legislation was replaced in 1943 with new legislation establishing new Pensions Appeal Tribunals.¹³ A decision of a Tribunal may be reviewed by the High Court on a question of law, with leave of the tribunal or a judge of the High Court. This system remains in place today.

United States of America

In the American colonies, the first law to provide for veterans' disability pensions was enacted in Plymouth in 1636 by the General Court of the colony in the first codification of its laws.¹⁴ This was to provide for those who had fought against the Indians in defence of the colony. Other colonies followed this example.¹⁵

In 1776, the Continental Congress provided a pension of half military pay for life for those who lost a limb or had other serious disability. However, the Congress had neither the authority nor the money to make these payments, and it was left to the individual States to pay. In 1789, with the ratification of the US Constitution, the first Congress assumed the burden for making these payments.¹⁶ This legislation was continued each year until 1792.¹⁷

The early English pattern of Justices administering the disability pension scheme was also adopted by the United States Congress in 1792 when it enacted its *Invalid Pensions Act*.¹⁸ That

¹⁰ *War Pensions Act*, 1921, s. 1(1) (UK).

¹¹ *War Pensions (Administrative Provisions) Act*, 1919, 9 & 10 Geo 5 c. 53 (UK), s. 8(2).

¹² These bodies are referred to in *War Pensions (Administrative Provisions) Act*, 1919, 9 & 10 Geo 5 c. 53 (UK), s. 8(3).

¹³ *Pensions Appeal Tribunals Act*, 1943, 6 & 7 Geo 6 c. 39 (UK).

¹⁴ The Plymouth General Court had both a legislative and judicial function: Fennell, Christopher, "Plymouth Colony Legal Structure", 1998, <http://www.people.virginia.edu/~jfd3a/Plymouth/ccflaw.html> (21 June 1999).

¹⁵ *VA History in Brief*, 1998, p.1. The relevant provision as published in 1672 by order of the New Plimouth (sic) General Court stated: "And it is further Enacted by this Court, &c. That if any man be sent forth as a Souldier, and be so maimed in the service, that he is disabled from following his occasions, he shall be maintained by the Colony whilst he lives, according to his quality, and the capacity in which he served; and when dead, shall have the burial of a Souldier." (Chap XII, section 6). In 1685, the provision was found in Chap XIV, section 18, which stated: "Ordered, That if any Man be sent forth as a Souldier, and be maimed in the Service, that he is disabled from following his occasions, he shall be maintained by the Colony whilst he lives, according to his quality, and the capacity in which he Served: And when Dead shall have the Burial of a Souldier.": Cushing, John D, (ed) *The Laws of the Pilgrims*, A facsimile edition of *The Book of the General Laws of the Inhabitants of the Jurisdiction of New Plimouth*, 1672 and 1685, Michael Glazier Inc, Wilmington, Delaware, 1977.

¹⁶ 1 Stat 95, c. 24 (US), approved 29 September 1789, stated: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the military pensions which have been granted and paid by the states respectively, in pursuance of the acts of the United States in Congress assembled, to the invalids who were wounded and disabled during the late war, shall be continued and paid by the United States, from the fourth day of March last, for the space of one year, under such regulations as the President of the United States may direct."

¹⁷ 1 Stat 129, c. 27 (US), (16 July 1790); and 1 Stat 218, c. 24, § 2 (US), (3 March 1791).

¹⁸ 1 Stat 243, c. 9 (US), (23 March 1792).

Act provided a scheme for soldiers of the Revolutionary War to obtain disability pensions through being placed on a list of disabled soldiers by the federal circuit court for the relevant district.¹⁹

However, the doctrine of separation of powers caused the judges concern regarding the validity of the legislation and their role in the system. The judges of the New York Circuit Court, John Jay, William Cushing, and James Duane, wrote to President Washington stating that they could not perform this role in their position as judges because it was an executive function rather than judicial, but "as the objects of this Act are exceedingly benevolent, and do real honor to the humanity and justice of Congress", they would agree to conduct the invalid pensions business as commissioners, being at liberty to accept or decline that office at will.²⁰ This appears to be the first recorded occasion in which the beneficial nature of veterans' legislation was used to justify the approach taken by decision-makers to the operation of the legislation.

Not all judges took this beneficial approach to the legislation, and a legal challenge was made in *Hayburn's Case*.²¹ In that case the judges of the Circuit Court for the District of Pennsylvania refused to consider Hayburn's application to be placed on the pension list on the ground that it was inconsistent with their office as judges. Attorney-General Edmund Randolph, acting as Hayburn's counsel, sought a writ of mandamus in the Supreme Court. However, the decision was made moot by a new law²² passed by Congress setting out a new procedure for determining pension claims from Revolutionary War veterans, and the Supreme Court did not deliver its opinion. Nevertheless, the result of two subsequent cases, which concerned the validity of action taken under the pre-1793 legislation, *Ex parte Chandler* and *United States v. Yale Todd*,²³ seem to indicate that the Supreme Court agreed that the legislation was invalid. These two cases have been seen by some commentators as pre-*Marbury v. Madison* examples of the Supreme Court exercising a power of judicial review over legislation passed by Congress.²⁴

With the passing of the new legislation in 1793, judicial review of decisions concerning veterans' pensions was substantially precluded²⁵ until 1 June 1989, with the passing by Congress and signing into law by President Reagan on 18 November 1988 of the *Veterans' Judicial Review Act 1988*.²⁶ (The *Administrative Procedure Act*, which ensured procedural uniformity and judicial review for administrative processes and decisions of other government agencies,²⁷ had never applied to the Veterans' Administration.)

A Board of Veterans' Appeals operated since 1933 to provide a final appeal for veterans from decisions of the Veterans' Administration. However, the Board was established by Executive Order of President Roosevelt,²⁸ not as a separate and independent body, but as part of the

¹⁹ 1 Stat 243, c. 9, § 2 (US).

²⁰ The text of the letter to the President is included in footnote 2 to the report of *Hayburn's Case* (1792) 2 US (Dall) 409.

²¹ *Hayburn's Case* (1792) 2 US (Dall) 409.

²² 1 Stat 324, c. 17 (US), (28 February 1793).

²³ Both these cases are unreported and there is no extant copy of the opinions of the Court. The findings of the Supreme Court can only be inferred from copies of papers prepared for the litigation and correspondence concerning the cases by counsel appearing in them. See generally Coxe (1893) and Bloch & Marcus (1986).

²⁴ For example, Coxe (1893) and Currie (1981) but, contra, Bloch & Marcus (1986).

²⁵ The only scope for judicial review was on a Constitutional question: *Johnson v. Robison* (1974) 415 US 361.

²⁶ Public Law 100-687.

²⁷ *Administrative Procedure Act*, 5 USC § 706.

²⁸ Executive Order 6230, 28 July 1933.

Administration. Its decisions were made “for the Administrator”, and it was, organisationally, directly responsible to the Administrator.²⁹

The preclusion of judicial review was argued for on three bases: that the cost of defending legal actions would burden the courts and be expensive for government;³⁰ it was beneficial to veterans that courts did not get involved in the detail as it could not be expected that courts would apply the uniform and liberal policies being applied by the Administration;³¹ and because providing veterans pensions was an act of sovereign prerogative in the nature of a gratuity, it was inappropriate that it be the subject of legal action.³² The Supreme Court, in *Johnson v. Robison*,³³ recognised the beneficial effect suggested for both the administration and veterans by the first two of these bases.

The US Court of Veterans’ Appeals came into being in 1989 to hear appeals from decisions of the Board of Veterans’ Appeals. The Court is not an Article III court (ie, it is not part of the judicial arm of government) but is an Article I court (ie, part of the legislative arm of government). Decisions of the Court can be appealed to the Federal Circuit of the US Federal Court, and from a decision of that Court a petition may be made to the US Supreme Court for certiorari. On 1 March 1999, the Court of Veterans’ Appeals was renamed the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans’ Claims in order to emphasise its independence from the Department.³⁴

Canada

The first Canadian veterans’ pension legislation was the *Militia Pension Act*, which provided pensions to those persons who served in connection with the Fenian Raids of 1866 or the Northwest Rebellion of 1885. However, these were not disability pensions.

Provision for disability pensions was included in Appropriation Acts in 1917 for those who had served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in the First World War. The legislative scheme for its management was enacted in the *Pensions Act 1919*, which established the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada.

An independent tribunal, the Federal Appeal Board, was established in 1923 to review veterans’ disability pension decisions.³⁵

In 1930, the Federal Appeal Board was replaced with a Pension Tribunal and a Pension Appeal Court.³⁶ Under this new system, primary decisions were made by the Board of Pension

²⁹ *Annual Report of the Chairman, Board of Veterans’ Appeals, Fiscal Year 1992*, Department of Veterans’ Affairs, Washington DC, 1992, p. 3.

³⁰ Evidence given before a Subcommittee of the House of Representatives on Veterans’ Affairs, (1952) 82d Cong, 2d Sess, pp. 1962-3.

³¹ Evidence given before a Subcommittee of the House of Representatives on Veterans’ Affairs, (1952) 82d Cong, 2d Sess, pp. 1962-3.

³² Statement by Senator George, (1940) 86 Cong Rec p. 13383. This concept that a pension was a gratuity was supported by *Opinion of the Justices* (1900) 175 Mass 599 re constitutionality of pensions, opinion written by Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr, reprinted in Shriver, Harry C, *The Judicial Opinions of Oliver Wendell Holmes*, Dennis & Co Inc, Buffalo, 1940, at pp. 23-27. It was not until *Goldberg v. Kelly* (1970) 397 US 294 that the Supreme Court held that a pension was something to which constitutional rights regarding due process attached, yet the US Court of Appeals, DC Circuit, still upheld the notion that a pension was a gratuity two years later in *de Rodulfa v. United States* (1972) 461 F.2d 1240.

³³ *Johnson v. Robison* (1974) 415 US 361 at pp. 370-373.

³⁴ *Veterans’ Programs Enhancement Act 1998* (Pub.L. No. 105-368) (US).

³⁵ 13-14 Geo V, c.62 (Can).

³⁶ 20-21 Geo V, c. 35 (Can).

Commissioners (the Commission). A veteran could apply for review of a decision by the Pension Tribunal, and if still dissatisfied, could appeal to the Pension Appeal Court. The Commission could also appeal to the Pension Appeal Court.³⁷ Each of these decision-makers reviewed the matter *de novo*.

The Canadian Pension Commission was established on 1 October 1933 to replace the Board of Pension Commissioners. On 1 July 1939, the Pension Appeal Court was abolished, and in its place was put the Appeal Board of the Canadian Pension Commission.³⁸

In 1971, the Pension Tribunal was replaced with an Entitlement Board and the Appeal Board was replaced with the Pension Review Board. In 1987, the Pension Review Board was replaced with the Veterans Appeal Board.³⁹

In 1995, the Entitlement Board and the Veterans Appeal Board were replaced with the Veterans Review and Appeal Board (VRAB).⁴⁰ The VRAB has dual levels of review. The first level of review involves a preliminary examination of the papers, in which the Board may decide to remit the matter to the Department, schedule a hearing before a Review Panel or dismiss the application as trivial, frivolous or vexatious. If the matter is heard by a Review Panel the applicant has a right to appear and give evidence. If the applicant is dissatisfied with the decision of a Review Panel, application may be made to an Appeal Panel, which reviews the application on the documentary material only.

New Zealand

The first veterans' disability pension legislation in New Zealand was the *Military Pensions Act*, 1866 (NZ),⁴¹ which provided pensions for the colonial forces that served in the Maori Wars. Claims for pension were determined by the Governor on the recommendation of a Board of at least three medical practitioners appointed by the Governor to investigate and make recommendations.⁴² However, pension was payable only in respect of the loss of an eye or limb or a disability similar in effect.⁴³

This legislation was amended in 1900 to extend its benefits to veterans of the New Zealand contingents to the Second Boer War in South Africa (1899-1902).⁴⁴ In 1903, the legislation was further extended to provide that pension was payable in respect of injury received "whether in action or in the course of ... military service" or "illness directly attributable to such service".⁴⁵

The military pensions legislation was repealed and consolidated in 1908 by the *Military Pensions Act*, 1908 (NZ).⁴⁶

³⁷ *Pension Act 1919* (Can), s. 65, as amended in 1930.

³⁸ 3 Geo VI, c. 2, s. 24 (Can).

³⁹ 1987, c. 25; *Veterans Appeal Board Act* (Can).

⁴⁰ *Veterans Review and Appeal Board Act, SC, 1995* (Can), c. 18.

⁴¹ *Military Pensions Act*, 1866, Act No. 3 of 1866 (NZ).

⁴² *Military Pensions Act*, 1866 (NZ), section 4.

⁴³ *Military Pensions Act*, 1866 (NZ), section 6.

⁴⁴ *Military Pensions Extension to Contingents Act*, 1900 (NZ), No. 92 of 1900. Interestingly, the Schedule to the Act listed the names of all the known members of the New Zealand contingents as well as the names and addresses of their next of kin. Obviously, privacy was not a significant concern in New Zealand in 1900! Similar legislation was enacted in 1901 and 1902 (*Military Pensions Act*, 1901, No. 53 of 1901 (NZ), and *Military Pensions Act*, 1902, No. 54 of 1902 (NZ)).

⁴⁵ *Military Pensions Act*, 1903, Act No. 31 of 1903 (NZ), subsection 2(1).

⁴⁶ Act No. 119 of 1908 (NZ).

Pension was payable to those members who were “wounded in action or injured in the actual performance of military duty whilst on active service”.⁴⁷ As with the original legislation in 1866, claims for pension were determined by the Governor on the recommendation of a Board of at least three medical practitioners appointed by the Governor to investigate and make recommendations.⁴⁸ Pension could be granted only on the unanimous recommendation of the Board members.⁴⁹

The New Zealand Parliament introduced legislation in 1915 to provide pensions for disabled members of the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces, which had been raised for the purposes of the First World War.⁵⁰ In 1916, it was extended to include persons engaged in military service in New Zealand,⁵¹ and in 1919, it was extended to cover New Zealanders who had fought in the Boer War.⁵²

The 1915 legislation established a War Pensions Board to determine claims for disability pensions. The Board could review its own decisions if the circumstances of the veteran changed or if there was other sufficient reason, but its decision on review was subject to the approval of the Minister.⁵³ In 1916, legislation provided for a right of appeal from a decision of the War Pensions Board to a Stipendiary Magistrate if the Board had refused to grant or had taken away a pension on the ground, *inter alia*, that the person was of notoriously bad character.⁵⁴ However, all that the Magistrate could do was to make inquiries, review the evidence, and report to the Board on the investigation. The Board could then make its own decision as it thought proper.⁵⁵

In 1923, a War Pensions Appeal Board was established to hear appeals from decisions of the War Pensions Board.⁵⁶ The Appeal Board heard matters *de novo* and had full determinative power. The legislation did not take away the investigative role of the Stipendiary Magistrates in “notoriously bad character” cases.

In 1943, the war pensions legislation was repealed and replaced with the *War Pensions Act*, 1943. The determining structure was not changed. However, Stipendiary Magistrates were given the power to make recommendations to the War Pensions Board, and the Board could only grant a pension if the Magistrate recommended it.⁵⁷ Another consolidation of the legislation was made in 1954, but the claims determining system remained the same.⁵⁸ In 1968, the appeals to Stipendiary Magistrates were replaced with appeals to the District Court or High Court of New Zealand (depend on the amount of pension involved).⁵⁹

⁴⁷ *Military Pensions Act*, 1908 (NZ), s. 4.

⁴⁸ *Military Pensions Act*, 1908 (NZ), s. 3.

⁴⁹ *Military Pensions Act*, 1908 (NZ), s. 3(3).

⁵⁰ *War Pensions Act*, 1915 (NZ), No. 16 of 1915, commenced on 5 August 1915.

⁵¹ *War Pensions Amendment Act*, 1916 (NZ), s. 4.

⁵² *Finance Act*, 1919 (NZ), s. 13.

⁵³ *War Pensions Act*, 1915 (NZ), s. 16.

⁵⁴ *War Pensions Amendment Act*, 1916 (NZ), s. 15(2). The provision permitted pension to be refused or taken away if the person was imprisoned, or of notoriously bad character, has been guilty of gross misconduct dishonouring him in the public estimation, or being a woman is living as the wife of a man to whom she is not married. This provision remained in the legislation until 1975 (s. 7 of the *War Pensions Amendment Act 1975* (NZ)), when all but imprisonment were omitted.

⁵⁵ *War Pensions Amendment Act*, 1916 (NZ), s. 15(4).

⁵⁶ *War Pensions Amendment Act*, 1923 (NZ), s. 10.

⁵⁷ *War Pensions Act*, 1943 (NZ), s. 76(3).

⁵⁸ *War Pensions Act 1954* (NZ).

⁵⁹ *War Pensions Amendment Act 1968* (NZ), s. 4.

In 1988, the War Pensions Board was abolished and its powers and functions given to the Secretary.⁶⁰ However, the legislation permitted the Secretary to delegate the power to determine claims for pension to district claims panels and national review officers.⁶¹ A district claims panel consisted of an employee of the Department and a person appointed by the secretary upon the nomination of the New Zealand Returned Services' Association (Inc).⁶² If the decision of a panel is not unanimous, reasons for opinion are written by each member and the matter is referred to a national review officer, who decides the claim.⁶³ If the veteran is dissatisfied with a decision of a panel, the veteran may apply to a national review officer for review of that decision.⁶⁴ A veteran may apply to the War Pensions Appeal Board for review of a decision of the Secretary⁶⁵ or a national review officer.⁶⁶

Australia

After the establishment of responsible government in the Australian colonies in the 19th Century, and before the creation of the Commonwealth of Australia, the colonies took upon themselves some responsibility for raising their own defence forces. In 1870, the last of the British Regiment units left the colonies. Contingents from one or more Australian colonies participated in the First Maori War of 1845, the Second Maori War of 1860, the Sudanese War of 1885, the Second Anglo-Boer War, South Africa, 1899-1902, and the Boxer Rebellion in China in 1900. The first locally raised contingent to render service overseas was that supplied by New South Wales for the Sudanese War.⁶⁷

Upon their return to Australia, disabled veterans of these conflicts were compensated out of patriotic funds established for the purpose and funded by voluntary donations rather than through a statutory scheme.

On 1 January 1901, the colonial defence forces came under the control of the Commonwealth government, including those colonial contingents in South Africa for the Anglo-Boer War.⁶⁸ The Commonwealth, which still regarded itself as a British colony, sent further contingents to South Africa in 1901. The Commonwealth government never paid disability pensions to these veterans on the ground that it was the responsibility of the Imperial government.⁶⁹

The *Defence Act 1903* (Cth) provided for compensation at prescribed rates if a member of the Defence Forces became "incapacitated from earning his living, from wounds or disease contracted on active service or on duty".⁷⁰ The *Naval Defence Act 1910* (Cth) made similar provision for members of the Naval Forces⁷¹ (it also amended the *Defence Act 1903* (Cth) so that it related only to compensation for the Military Forces—ie, the Army).

⁶⁰ *War Pensions Amendment Act 1988*, No. 148 of 1988 (NZ).

⁶¹ *War Pensions Act 1954* (NZ), section 15A.

⁶² *War Pensions Act 1954* (NZ), subsection 15(2).

⁶³ *War Pensions Act 1954* (NZ), subsections 15B(3) and (4).

⁶⁴ *War Pensions Act 1954* (NZ), s. 15D.

⁶⁵ However, if a person has the right to seek review by a national review officer, that avenue of review must be completed before the Appeal Board will consider the appeal: *War Pensions Act 1954* (NZ), subsection 16(5).

⁶⁶ *War Pensions Act 1954* (NZ), s. 16.

⁶⁷ The contingents that were sent from New South Wales to New Zealand for the Maori Wars were from British Regiments that were posted to the Colony for its defence and for guarding convicts. They were not raised locally, although some members of those units were recruited locally.

⁶⁸ *Australian Constitution*, para 51(vi) and s 68.

⁶⁹ Skerman, *Repatriation in Australia*, 1961, pp 2-4.

⁷⁰ *Defence Act 1903* (Cth), s 57.

⁷¹ *Naval Defence Act 1910* (Cth), s 43.



The British Garrison in Australia 1788-1841— Part 3: Bands of the Garrison Regiments

Clem Sargent

The bands of the garrison regiments, during their tours of duty in New South Wales and Van Diemens Land, were not called upon to perform in their primary roles—to lighten the march of the foot soldier and to support his morale in battle—but these bands fulfilled a wider role during their tours of duty in the colony, providing entertainment not only to the Vice Regal and military society but also for the wider colonial society, giving some relaxation from the rawness of life in the penal settlement.

While bands had existed in various regiments and corps of the British Army from about 1678 it seems that the organisation of each band was informal, depending largely upon the interest of the commanding officer, as did the selection of the instruments. However the Regulations of 1811 specified that:

‘In Regiments that have Bands of Music, one private Soldier of each Troop or Company is permitted to act as a Musician, and a Sergeant is allowed to act as the Master of the Band....’

Nevertheless these limits on the number of musicians were taken very liberally, as the authorised strength was supplemented by ‘acting bandsmen’. In 1788 the band of the 21st Regiment was 21 strong and the 1820 Royal Artillery Band comprised 40 musicians.

The first mention of a band performance in the Colony of New South Wales occurs in Captain Watkin Tench’s account of the Governor’s New Year’s Day dinner of 1 January 1789. Tench wrote that ‘During dinner time a band of music played in the adjoining apartment ...’. Moore in his *First Fleet Marines* makes no reference to musicians among the Marine companies, so whether Governor Phillip would have put his band together by a screening of talent from amongst the convicts will probably never be known.

The 1811 Regulations effectively authorised a band strength of ten musicians but the regulation also specified that all musicians were to be trained as soldiers able to serve in the ranks in any emergency. At Talavera in 1809 the bandsmen of the 48th were employed in removing the wounded to shelter but, as the day progressed, they took their place in the line to repel the French attack. In 1816, when the regulations of 1811 were republished, the 48th Regiment identified its musicians with the endorsement ‘Band’ in the Remarks column of the Muster Roll. This was the only occasion on which the roll was so endorsed and revealed that the regiment then had a band of one sergeant and eight privates, most of whom came to New South Wales in 1817. In 1823 the authorised strength of the regimental bands was raised to fifteen, including the band sergeant.

The Regulations of 1837 provided that on joining a regiment an officer would pay a subscription of 20 days pay in support of the band and an annual contribution not exceeding twelve days’ pay. The same Regulations prescribed that ‘The Bands of Infantry Regiments are to be dressed in White Clothing, with the Regimental Facings’. This form of dress was unchanged until 1873 when bandsmen adopted the red jacket.

There were no prescribed instruments for the bands. The selection of instruments was left to the preferences of the bandmaster, the commanding officer, to what the officers' subscriptions could afford or to what was available. Hewitt, of the 48th, was credited with being skilled in fife, clarinet, hautbois (oboe), trombone, trumpet and fiddle. Instruments played in other bands included flutes, bassoons, key bugles, French horns, ophicleides, serpents, bass horns, tenor and bass drums, cymbals tambourines and triangles¹. It was not until 1843 that saxophones and tenor horns replaced euphoniums, key bugles, bombardons and the serpent. Many of the musicians began their careers as drummers. Thomas Hewitt had joined the regiment as a drummer and William Blizzard, one time bandmaster of the 48th, had begun his service as a ten year old drummer boy in the regiment when his father was drum major. Hewitt, on his clarinet, accompanied Lady Macquarie 'in the best concerto music ... in her fashionable and crowded drawing-room'.²

Drummers did not form part of the band although they were required to practice with the band. At two per company the drummers role was that now associated with bugle or whistle calls, to direct the movement of troops in the field with the calls TO ARMS, MARCH, QUICK MARCH and others, with a continual drum roll to order the formation of a square to meet cavalry attack. The purpose of practicing with the band is explained in the regulations of 1822:

'It is extremely essential that the Music [Band] and the drums and Fifes when playing or beating for Military purposes ... in the Ordinary and Quick Time Marches, should be attentive not to deviate in the most trifling degree from the Time which will allow, with in one minute, the exact number of steps prescribed by His Majesty's Regulations ...'.

To ensure that there was no deviation the drummers and the band were to be practiced under the direction of the Drum-major, with a plummet so that the correct cadence was achieved. The regulations emphasised that this applied particularly on the march when the band and drummers might relieve each other—the cadence was to be 'uniformly and uninterruptedly preserved'.

Drummers are popularly depicted as young boys but some could be forty or more years old. It would have been the older drummers who would have laid on the lash in punishment at the halberds, to ensure that the flogging would be effective.

Bands arrived with the regimental headquarters; when the headquarters of the 3rd Regiment, the Buffs, passed through Hobart on Sunday 17 August 1823 the band played the regimental colours to church. In January 1836 there were four regimental bands in Sydney—4th, 17th, 28th, and 50th. The bands played two types of music—martial airs for marching and parades, church parades and at the half yearly inspections of the regiments when the Inspecting General Officer was required to report that the strength of the band did not exceed the number laid down in regulations, whether the musicians played in correct time and if they were trained and fit for service in the ranks; lighter music was played for entertainment, including functions in the Officers' Messes. In the latter case they also played at recitals in Hyde Park and at social functions such as balls and levees. The band of the 4th regiment after evening parade in Sydney played on the barrack square 'the citizens gathered round to listen'.³ The band of the 48th entertained Captain de Freycinet and his wife with 'male and martial harmonies' during their boat trip on the Parramatta River to meet Governor Macquarie in 1818.⁴ (A similar occurrence

¹ Letter, Major R G Swift, Royal Military School of Music, 7 June 1991.

² Reverend Richard Cobbold, *Mary Anne Wellington, the Soldier's Daughter, Wife and Widow*, London, 1846, Vol III, p 156.

³ Colonel L. I. Cowper, OBE, DL, *The King's Own*, Oxford, 1939, Vol II, pp 62-3.

⁴ Marnie Basset, *Realms and Islands*, London, 1962, p 183.

was portrayed by J M W Turner in his water colour *Virginia Water* displayed at the National Gallery of Australia in 1996.) The bands of the 4th and 50th Regiments played at the opening of the Lansdowne Bridge on Australia Day 1836.⁵

Sydneysiders displayed a lively interest in the merits of the various regimental bands; the *Sydney Morning Herald* of 21 January 1836 reported that the band of the 17th had escorted the HQ and the band of the 28th from the wharf, on arrival, to the barracks but observed that 'the Band of the 28th is said to be superior'. The *Australian* of 29 January 1836 said that there was no comparison between the bands of the 17th and the 28th 'as far as sweetness and tone is concerned', due to the preponderance of bass horn instruments in the band of the 28th. A Correspondent to the *SMH* replied on 15 February belittling the comments in the *Australian* but concluding that both bands had 'their individual excellencies' and that the 'sweet melodies but thin instrumentation of Rossini 'should be assigned to the band of the 17th and 'the wild and mystic strains of Von Weber, or the massy and magnificent chords, and profound and gloomy compositions of Beethoven to the 28th'.

Nevertheless, when attending the St Patrick's Day Ball in 1838, Ensign Best of the 80th Regiment, recorded that both the quadrille band provided by the 50th Regiment and the full band of the 28th were 'bestly drunk'. Both bands turned out again on 24 May on the occasion of the Governor's Levee to mark the King's Birthday, the 50th providing the quadrille band and the band of the 28th to play between dances, but the members of the latter band were reputedly so drunk they had to be sent back to barracks.⁶ In February 1838 the band of the 50th Regiment led the funeral procession of Samuel Terry, the emancipist trader and property owner, who had succeeded in establishing an extensive fortune.

But Best also recorded that in February 1838 the band of his own regiment, the 80th, at a mess party had played 'the most admired Overtures & pieces in its usual style'.⁷

As well as the bands themselves providing entertainment to the local population the individual members were also involved in local activities. In 1825 Joseph Reichenberg, Bandmaster of the 40th Regiment, advertised in *The Sydney Gazette* of 25 April that—

'Mr Reichenberg, Music Master of the 40th Regiment, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Colony, that he has composed a first Set of Quadrilles for Australia, with proper figures adapted to it, for the Pianoforte, Flute or Violin, as also for a full Band. The same may be had in manuscript from Mr Reichenberg, at the Military Barracks, or at Mr Campbell's, No 93 George-street by giving one Day's Notice, — Price 6s.'

Reichenberg, a Peninsular War and Waterloo veteran, took his discharge in Hobart when the 40th left for India.

Music of the Garrison Bands

Mention has been made of the bands playing quadrilles and pieces from Rossini and Beethoven. It is doubtful whether the latter included Beethoven's *Battle Symphony* known also as *Wellington's Victory* or *The Battle of Vittoria*, as the bands were unlikely to have the instrumentation needed for this piece. Composed by Beethoven to celebrate the British victory at Vittoria in 1813 it predates Tchaikovsky's *1812 Overture* and could quite well have provided him with a model for the *1812*.

⁵ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 25 January 1836.

⁶ Nancy M. Taylor (ed), *The Journal Of Ensign Best 1737-1843*, Wellington, 1966, pp 167, 175.

⁷ *Ibid*, p 161.

Contemporary marches played by British bands were:

God Save The King

The British Grenadiers

Rule Britannia

The Downfall Of Paris

Britons Strike Home

King George the Third's March

The Marquis Of Granby's March

Lilliburlero

Sir Manley Power (or La Ligne)—the Regimental march of the 57th Regiment

Duke Of York's March

Sir John Moore's March

The Young May Moon Is Beaming Love

Lord Wellington's Quick-step

Ca Ira—Regimental march of the 14th Regiment

Marche des Marsellais

73rd Regiment 1810 - 1814

Background

- 21 March 1780 Raised as 2nd Battalion Black Watch.
- 18 April 1786 Redesignated 73rd Highland Regiment; facings changed from blue to dark green.
- 1781-1805 Service in India and Ceylon.
- 1807-1810 Service in England and Scotland.
- 3 April 1809 2nd Battalion raised, 'Highland' dropped from title and highland dress discontinued in order to attract recruits from England and Ireland as there were insufficient Scottish recruits. The 2nd Battalion served in Europe and at Waterloo.
- 4 May 1817 2nd Battalion disbanded.

In New South Wales

- 1 January 1810 Disembarked HMS *Hindoostan* and HMS *Dromedary* at Port Jackson. Regimental strength 800; establishment 10 companies of 54 Sgts, 22 Dmrs, 1000 R & F. On landing reinforced by 256 members transferred from the departing New South Wales Corps. Detachments were sent to Norfolk Island, Port Dalrymple, Hobart Town.

Gov Macquarie who had been Commanding Officer of Regt relinquished command when appointed Governor of NSW.

Lt Col Maurice O'Connell appointed Commanding Officer. He left with the Regt in 1814 and returned in 1838 as Major -General commanding British troops in Australia. He died in Sydney in 1848.

- 8 May 1810 Lt Col O'Connell married Mrs Mary Putland, the widowed daughter of the recently deposed Gov Bligh.
- 25 March 1811 21 soldiers of the regiment commenced construction of road from Sydney to South Head, a task which they completed in ten weeks.
- 8 March 1812 Pte John Gould hanged in Sydney for murder of fellow soldier's wife.
- 13 June 1813 Lts McNaughton and Connor charged with murder. They appeared before the Criminal Court composed of the Judge Advocate and six fellow Officers; found guilty, the sentence of a one shilling fine and six months imprisonment resulted in the issue of a General Order forbidding officers and soldiers from appearing in 'Town or Garrison in any other Dress than their Regimental Uniforms'.
- August 1813 Macquarie sought replacement of 73rd because of a degree of licentiousness amongst officers and soldiers, and a too close relationship between soldiers and the women of the settlement. He recommended that no regiment should remain in colony for more than three years. Another factor was the resentment shown by Mrs O'Connell towards those responsible for deposing her father.
- Jan-April 1814 73rd Regt embarked for Ceylon. Members of the 73rd who transferred to the relieving 46th Regiment are shown below
- February 1814 Settlement at Norfolk Island abandoned. Many of the Norfolk Islanders resettled at Norfolk Plains in VDL.
- 1821 The Regiment returned to England from Ceylon.

Soldiers of the 73rd Regiment who transferred to the 46th

Extracted from WO 12/5809; one name was obscured in the fold of the roll.

Bate Thomas	Kearne Thomas ?	Sitters (Sithers ?) William
Cassidy John	Lawson George	Sullivan John
Craddock Joseph	Liddle Robert	Thomas David
Drinnan Matthew	Middleton John	Thomas John
Evans Thomas	Newland Matthew	Thomas Thomas
Fowler Nathaniel	Platt George	Tollis Thomas
Hamilton William	Reid Richard	Whalan Charles
Joiner Henry	Ryley Thomas	

References

- Richard Cannon, *Historical record of the Seventy-Third Regiment*, London, 1851.
- Colonel D V Goldsmith (Retd), 'Macquarie's Regiment', *Sabretache*, September 1972, pp 2-13.

Around the Water Cart

by 'Joe Furphy'

You may remember (*Water Cart*, September 1999) that I mentioned a medical officer of 2nd Bn Royal Welch Fusiliers, Captain J C Dunn DSO MC & Bar, DCM and that John Irwin of Queensland Branch had wondered what rank Captain Dunn might have held when he won the DCM? Our Federal Treasurer, Neville Foldi, has provided the following extract from the book *Goodbye to All That*, by Robert Graves (Penguin Books, 1961):

'The officers I liked best in the battalion, besides Robertson, were Colonel Crawshaw and Doctor Dunn. Dunn, a hard-bitten Scot, had served as a trooper in the South African War, and there won a Distinguished Conduct Medal. Now he was far more than a doctor; living at battalion headquarters, he became the right-hand man of three or four colonels in succession. Whoever failed to take his advice usually regretted it afterwards. Once, in the autumn fighting of 1917, a shell burst among the headquarters staff, knocking out colonel, adjutant and signal officer. Dunn had no hesitation in becoming a temporary combatant officer of the Royal Welch, resigning his medical duties to the stretcher-bearer sergeant. The men had immense respect for him, and he earned his DSO many times over'.

Thanks Neville. John, I hope this is of help to you.

(Incidentally, I said in the first Water Cart that I did not have the capacity to follow up particular items for readers. This still applies. I would, however, be delighted to make space for your comments, additional information (or disagreements) on any item. If they are too large to fit through the filler-hole of the Water Cart, I will ask the Editor to publish them as Letters to the Editor. Keeps those cards and letters rolling in. Joe).

A memorial to all Australian Prisoners of War is to be built in the Botanical Gardens at Ballarat, Victoria. It will include the names of nearly 35,000 Australian ex-POWs since the Boer War. Their names—including those of 8,684 Australian POWs who died in captivity—will be engraved in the memorial's granite wall. Some \$620,000 will be needed for the project. The Federal Government has already provided \$50,000 and donations are sought. Donations of \$2 or more are tax-deductible. Contact Ballarat RSL, 2 Lyons St, South Ballarat 3353 or telephone (03) 5332 3300 (*Vetaffairs*, September 1999)

Ever walked past the Cenotaph in Martin Place, Sydney, and wondered about the two figures? They were modeled on Leading Seaman John William Vercoe, RAN and Cpl William Darby, AAMC. Darby was an Irishman who served in the US Army during the Spanish-American War and went on the serve in the AIF as a stretcher-bearer with 15 Infantry Battalion and later 4 Field Ambulance. He lost his hearing and ended his AIF service as a medical orderly at the military hospital at Randwick, NSW. (*ACT Branch Newsletter*, September 1999)

A new National Archives of Australia research guide *The Boer War: Australians and the War in South Africa* has been written by military historian Dr Craig Wilcox. It describes Archives' holdings on all aspects of the Boer War, including the raising and commitment of the Australian contingents and controversies such as the Breaker Morant trial. Guides can be purchased for \$10 each plus \$3.50 postage at or through Archives offices. The complete text of each guide is also available on the National Archives web site at www.naa.gov.au under 'Services to Researchers'. (*Memento, National Archives of Australia*, September 1999)

Recent arrivals in Archives Offices around Australia include A11067/1: RAAF Nursing Records relating to the Vietnam War 1997-1998. These papers include aeromedical evacuation

registers, details of nursing sisters who served with American units in South Vietnam and the correspondence of Sister Gaynor Tilley. (*Memento, Archives of Australia*, September 1999)

Our Sandakan dead are remembered in the UK. A memorial plaque commemorating all Australian and British POWs who died at Sandakan, on the death marches to Ranau and in the prison camps of North Borneo, has been erected in the Garrison Church of St Alban the Martyr, Royal Artillery School, Larkhill in Wiltshire. Former Captain Donald Yates, RAOC, who was a prisoner at Sandakan before being transferred with other British officers to Kuching in 1943, unveiled it. It is believed to be the first Sandakan memorial in the United Kingdom. (*Vetaffairs*, September 1999)

Those interested in the WWII Malaya campaign may wish to seek out *Against the Sun: The AIF in Malaya, 1941-1942* by Janet Uhr (Allen & Unwin, NSW, 1998) 252pp, \$29.95 RRP. This is another book in the Army Military History Series and is published under the joint editorship of Professor John McCarthy and Dr David Horner. The author has taken on the task of reworking the area covered in Lionel Wigmore's *The Japanese Thrust* using hitherto unexplored letters, diaries and archives. She has greatly expanded the official history account. (*Canberra Historical Journal, Canberra and District Historical Society*, September 1999)

Recently added to Joe's list of complimentary publications forwarded to the Society is *Western Ancestor* the journal of the Western Australian Genealogy Society Inc. In the September 1999 issue, Julie Martin has an interesting article on the remarkable survival of hundreds of half-plate glass negatives of Western Australian-enlisted members of the First AIF taken by the Dease Studios in Perth. Because of the cost of creating a print and 35mm archival negative from each glass plate, the J S Battye Library of WA History has conceived the 'Adopt A Soldier' project. Members of the public are invited to donate \$100 to the Library. For this they will receive two 8x10 black and white prints of a soldier of their choice, and the Library's preservation service will create an archival negative of the portrait for future research. There is a list of 740 soldiers available. For a list of soldiers 'up for adoption' contact (08) 9427 3275, fax (08) 9427 3276 or e-mail socf@mail.liswa.wa.gov.au (*Western Ancestor*, September 1999).

The Gallery Redevelopment Teams at the Australian War Memorial are now focussing on the refurbishment of Bradbury Aircraft Hall. Work will include removal of the elevated wooden floor to create additional display space, construction of a mezzanine floor for display of Mosquito aircraft, a plinth to support a Mustang fighter and a stylised carried deck featuring a Sea Fury aircraft from HMAS *Sydney*. The redevelopment team needs to locate working dress uniforms worn by Fleet Air Arm members during the Korean War. They also need period maintenance tools, toolboxes, marsden matting, fire extinguishers (gas, water and CO₂) and a wooden ladder. If you can help, ring Gary Oakley, Collections Research at AWM on (02) 6243 4532. (*AWM Gallery Redevelopment News*, September 1999)

John Hillier recently brought along to his branch meeting a Cavalry Board. This is a piece of timber about 200mm square, with a scale and compass. It has rollers on opposite sides to take a long strip of drawing paper. In use, the board was strapped to the forearm of an officer or soldier conducting mounted reconnaissance and used like a miniature plane table. The paper was advanced on the rollers as the rider moved from observation point to observation point. The end result was a strip map that could be used as such or to provide detail to transfer to a more comprehensive map. (*Albury-Wodonga Branch Newsletter No 4/99*, received October 1999)

Some notes on the legacy of two World Wars in France. The French Department du Deminage has 123 Bomb Disposal Technicians in the field daily. Since 1946, they have collected and destroyed more than 18 million artillery shells, 10 million grenades, 600,000 aerial bombs and

600,000 sea mines. In those 53 years, 630 technicians have been killed on duty. The hills above Verdun are so thick with unexploded ordnance that the Government has simply closed off 6.5million hectares as forbidden ground. It is estimated that the area contains 12 million unexploded items. In 1991-92 when the French National Railway dug a new bed for the Paris-London train through the Somme battlefields, normal daily collections of ordnance was five tonnes. (*Albury-Wodonga Branch Newsletter No.4/99*)

Alexander James Croll, DFC, DFM died on 20 July 1999. Between 1942 and 1944, he flew 73 missions with Bomber Command, most of them in Lancasters as a rear and upper-mid gunner. In August 1943, he was wounded in the head by flak during the 1000-bomber raid on the V-2 rocket sites at Peenemunde and had to have a metal plate inserted. He volunteered for the Korean War as a private in 3RAR because he was too old for the RAAF. While helping a wounded mate during a bayonet charge at Chongju in October 1950, he was again wounded in the head, resulting in paralysis of his right side and later became a sculptor and potter as a disabled ex-serviceman in Western Australia. In 1950, Ok Hyun Ahn, a South Korean soldier captured by the North Koreans, was rescued by United Nations troops just before he was to be executed. Thirty years later, Mr Ahn, now a wealthy South Korean jewelry manufacturer, struck 21 medals which he called the Korean Gold Cross of Valour (KGCV). He presented one to each of the South Korea's allies, requesting that they be awarded to a soldier who had shown great courage in rehabilitating himself. Mr Croll was Australia's recipient. He bequeathed his medal to the Korea and South East Asia Veterans Association, of which he was a founding member. (*Old Faithful*, Journal of the 3 RAR Association (Qld), October 1999, quoting the *West Australian Sunday Times* of 8 August 1999)

Our WA Branch member, Malcolm Higham, has an interesting article in *Arms and Militaria Collector* (Issue No 17, received August 1999) about the Murray Switch. This uniquely Australian device used an ordinary .303 cartridge to create an early warning device set off by a trip wire. It could also be used in a direct action to set off a booby trap. Despite the huge numbers manufactured, it is an item rarely encountered today by collectors.

Mr Victor Isaacs of Kingston ACT is involved with a proposal to establish an Australian Newspaper Historical Society. Such a society would promote interest and research into the history of newspapers in Australia, publish a journal and promote the collection and preservation of Australian newspapers. Contact him at PO Box E383 Kingston ACT 2604, telephone (02) 6257 1742. (*Letter from Mr Isaacs*)

The first complete database of Australian soldiers buried in South Africa during the Boer War is now accessible at www.hagsoc.org.au. Designed and built by members of the Heraldry and Genealogy Society of Canberra with the aid of a grant from Department of Veterans' Affairs, the site includes detailed maps, photos and biographical information. (*The Canberra Times*, 12 October 1999).

The *Medway Queen* paddle steamer, built at Troon in Scotland and launched in 1924, made a record seven trips across the English Channel during the evacuation from Dunkirk, rescuing more than 7,000 men and bringing down three enemy aircraft. After Dunkirk, she went back to her duties as a minesweeper and survived the war intact to resume her old ferry route from Strood in Kent to Southend via Margate and Clackton. Saved from being broken up for scrap in 1963 and again in 1970, she settled on the bottom at her moorings at Chatham and became derelict. Refloated by a dedicated group of volunteers in 1987, she went down again in the savage storms of 1997 but is now being returned to passenger-carrying condition as funds can be raised. (*RUSI (Qld) Bulletin*, September 1999, quoting *This England*, Spring 1999)

Syd Wigzell, Queensland Branch Secretary/Treasurer, has sent a clip from the *Courier Mail* of 13 October 1999, noting that the former home of Sir Thomas William Glasgow has been purchased and transported from its original location in Indooroopilly to Forest Lake, where it has been restored. Sir Thomas served in the Boer War and the First World War. He was knighted in 1919 and was elected to the Senate in the same year. He was a Cabinet Minister in the Bruce government of 1922 to 1929 and then led the Nationalist-Country Party coalition in Opposition until 1932. He served as High Commissioner to Canada during the Second World War.

And a few books from K R White Books, Tuggeranong, ACT. Telephone (02) 6292 6600:

- *Lucky Ross*, the Autobiography of a RAN Officer 1934-1951. W H (John) Ross. Hesperian Press, Perth WA. 280pp illustrated. Casualty list *Sydney* and *Canberra*. \$30.
- *He Came from Australia*. Lt Percy Ralph MM, 53rd Battalion, AIF. V Fohlen. AMHP, Sydney, 1998. List of officers and other ranks who died in Europe, also awards. New. \$20.
- *Poles in Uniform*. A Zyw T Nelson, London, 1942. Very scarce publication? \$30.
- *Saddle Up*. Australian Load Carrying Equipment of British, American and Local Origin. R Landers. Published by author 1998. 128pp, illustrations and drawings. \$49.50.
- *Dress and Insignia of the British Army in Australia and New Zealand 1770-1880*. R Montague. Sydney 1981. 136 pp. illustrated. \$45.
- *Voluntary Aid Detachments in Peace and War*. History of in Australia during the 20th Century. R Goodman. Boolarong Press, 1991, 231pp, illustrated. Honours and awards honour roll. New \$20.

Society Notes

Vale Mike Casey

Long time MHSA member and past ACT Branch President Mike Casey passed away on 23 September. Mike had been suffering from prostate cancer, which had gone into remission but manifested itself again in the middle of this year. Mike retired from the Army History Unit in December 1998 and lived long enough to travel to the UK to attend his son's wedding, which was a joy to him in his last weeks.

Gallantry Award to Society Member

A long standing member of the Society, John Burridge, has been awarded the Medal for Gallantry for courage under fire in Vietnam. John was one of six Vietnam veterans who had been recommended for the Military Medal, but instead were awarded a Mentioned-in-Despatches. When the Government considered their cases recently as part of the Vietnam End of War List, they were offered the Commendation for Gallantry (while Officers who had been recommended for the Military Cross were offered the Medal for Gallantry). That offer was rejected and, after a review, they were awarded the Medal for Gallantry.

John's medal was awarded for his actions in an attack on a fortified Viet Cong bunker system in 1969, during which two fellow 5RAR soldiers were killed and eleven, including John, were wounded.

MHSA Biennial Conference 2000

The 2000 Seminar
Queen's Birthday Weekend
13 to 15 June 2000
Canberra

The MHSA 2000 Seminar will be hosted by the ACT Branch, and in the Centenary year will have a primary focus on the centenary of the war in South Africa, and the 100 year history of the Australian Army.

VENUE

Canberra RSL Club, (1st Floor Auditorium), 13 Moore Street, Canberra City

CONFERENCE CONTACTS

Conference Coordinator:
Mr S H Pyne
9/27 Jinka Stréet,
HAWKER ACT 2614
02-62545319

MHSA ACT Branch President:
Colin Simpson
Tel. 02-62863548;
Fax: 02-62867548
e-mail cjsimps@ozemail.com.au

ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation bookings and costs are a personal responsibility. Early booking of accommodation by participants is strongly recommended because of an international sporting event on the same weekend. Members requiring accommodation assistance should either contact appropriate venues or the ACT Branch Coordinator. Some accommodation options with *indicative* rates:

Acacia Lodge Ph 02-62496955	(\$71, or \$77 twin share)
Garden City Ph 02-62953322	(\$75-\$85)
Gazebo Canberra Ph 02-62763444	(\$135 - bedroom) (\$160 apartment - sleeps 1-4)
Olims Hotel Ph 02-62485511	(Standard room - \$99; Deluxe room - \$145)
Parkroyal Canberra, Ph 02-62478999	(Standard Rate - \$165)
The Chifley Ph 02-62491411	(\$131)
University House Ph 02-62495275	(\$83 single, \$92 twin share, \$95 double suite))

For additional enquiries: "Canberra Getaway" Accommodation Hotline phone 1800-100-660.
Website www.canberratourism.com.au Email enquiries: canberratourism_ctec@atlasmail.com

FEES

Registration - Members:	\$65
Registration - Non-Members:	\$75
Registration - single day:	\$25
Additional guest for Conference Dinner:	\$25
Conference excluding Conference Dinner:	\$45

Persons proposing to attend please forward a deposit of \$20, together with full contact details, plus details of any disability and/or dietary requirements, to the Conference Coordinator by April 2000. Cheques should be made out to The Military Historical Society of Australia (ACT Branch). The balance of fees are payable on Registration.

PROPOSED PROGRAM

Friday 9th June 2000

7.00pm – 8.30pm **Welcome function**
(Finger food - dinner not included)

Saturday 10th June 2000

9.30am – 12.15pm **Queen's Birthday Official Trooping of the Colours Ceremony, Royal Military College, Duntroon**
(Travel to and from Duntroon included in Registration)

12.30pm **Lunch** (Light lunch included in Registration)

2.15pm **Official Opening of the Seminar 2000**
Society Patron Air Marshal I B Gration, AO, AFC

2.30pm **Keynote Address by Dr. Craig Wilcox, the Australian War Memorial Historian of the Boer War**

3.15pm – 4.00pm **Presented papers**

7.00pm **Official Dinner** (Included in Registration)

Sunday 11th June 2000

10.00am – 5.00pm **Presented papers.** (Light lunch included in Registration)

Monday 12th June

8.00am – 9.45am **Guided Tour of the War Memorials of Anzac Parade**
Finish at the Australian War Memorial

10.30am – 12.30pm **Visit to the Australian War Memorial Research Centre**
An introduction to the War Memorial's Research Facilities and Document holdings.
(Participants can depart as their schedule requires)

Titles of papers currently submitted for presentation:

The five stages of the Australian Army from 1901 – Dr Peter Stanley
Sgt James Rogers VC – Anthony Staunton
Uniforms and equipment of the Second Anglo-Boer War – B Manera and C Simpson.
Majuba Hill (1881) and Spion Kop (1900) – Ron Austin
Military Guards on Convict Transports – Lt Col T C Sargent
The Australian Use of Artillery – Maj Gen J Whitelaw
Feeding the 1st AIF, the Problem and its Solution – Graham Wilson.

Non-Members of the MHSA who have an interest in the study and research of any aspect of military history are most welcome to register and attend this Symposium. Readers should feel free to place this notice on notice boards or distribute it to anyone who may be interested in attending.

More information about the Military Historical Society of Australia can be found on website:

<http://www.pcug.org.au/~astaunto/mhsa.htm>

**The Military Historical Society of Australia Federal Council
Statement of Receipts and Payments for the Year Ended 30 June 1999**

	1999		1998	
RECEIPTS	\$	\$	\$	\$
Subscriptions	9050		7739	
less Capitation	<u>266</u>	8784	<u>188</u>	7551
Interest				
Bank	25		32	
Investment	<u>503</u>	528	<u>508</u>	540
Sales				
Sudan Book	54		160	
Sabretache	<u>962</u>	1016	1573	1733
Sundry Income		<u>78</u>		<u>62</u>
		<u>10406</u>		<u>9886</u>
 PAYMENTS				
Publication of Sabretache		5200		5200
Postage of Sabretache		1188		862
ADFA Prize				200
Victoria Branch Anniversary				177
Federal Council Expenses				
Postage	166		159	
Stationery	228		809	
PO Box	45		44	
Audit Fee	75		75	
Melbourne Conference	160		1050	
Sundry Expenses	<u>22</u>	<u>696</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>2157</u>
		<u>7084</u>		<u>8596</u>
Surplus of Receipts over Payments	<u>3322</u>		<u>1290</u>	
 N S Foldi Hon Treasurer 14 July 1999				

**The Military Historical Society of Australia Federal Council
Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 30 June 1999**

	1999	1998
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash at Bank	12694	9875
Investment	<u>10851</u>	<u>10348</u>
Total Assets	<u>23545</u>	<u>20223</u>
Net Assets	<u>23545</u>	<u>20223</u>

ACCUMULATED FUND

Balance 1 July	20223	18933
Surplus for period	<u>3322</u>	<u>1290</u>
	<u>23545</u>	<u>20223</u>

N Foldi
 Hon Treasurer
 14 July 1999

AUDITOR'S REPORT

I have examined the records of the Military Historical Society of Australia - Federal Council and in my opinion the attached accounts comprising the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and the Statement of Receipts and Payments represent a true and fair view of the Council's operations for the year ended 30 June 1999.

L G Carder FCPA
 Auditor
 1 August 1999

**The Military Historical Society of Australia Federal Council
 Notes to and Forming Part of Financial Statements
 for the Year Ended 30 June 1999**

- Investment interest continues to reflect rates available and Council believes that these are in the best interests of members. This is kept under review.
- The reduction in sales of Sabretache is probably a reflection of financial restraints placed on many public and service libraries.
- The increase in postage of Sabretache has been examined. Since 1992/93 this cost has varied between \$862 and \$1486—an average of \$1093. The most likely reasons for these variations are:
 - the number of journals posted
 - the weight of a journal in each issue
 - the weight of journals in each postcode group.

These factors can change from issue to issue. If full postage rates were to be paid the cost per issue would be about \$450 or \$1800 a year.

- The value of stock on hand of the Sudan Book (at cost) as 30 June was:

1997/98	\$187
1998/99	\$133

N S Foldi
 Hon Treasurer
 14 July 1999

MHSA Branch Office Bearers

ACT

President	Col Simpson	4th Monday of the month
Vice-President	Brad Manera	Feb to Nov at 7.30 pm
Secretary/Treasurer	Graham Wilson	Upstairs
	234 Beasley St	Canberra City RSL
	Farrer ACT 2617	Moore St Civic
	02 6286 7702 (h)	
	02 6265 4560 (w)	

ALBURY-WODONGA

President	Nigel Home	1st Monday at 8 pm
Secretary/Treasurer	Doug Hunter	every 2nd month (Jan/Nov)
	575 Poole St	VMR Museum
	Albury NSW 2640	Buna Barracks
	02 6021 2835	Victoria St Albury

GEELONG

President	Robin Mawson	1st Friday of the month. 7.30 pm
Vice-President	Ian Barnes	Osborne Naval Museum
Secretary	Steve Chilvers	North Geelong
	110 Beacon Point Road	
	Clifton Springs Vic 3222	
	03 5253 1176 (h)	
	03 5249 3222 (w)	
Treasurer	Rob Rytir	

QUEENSLAND

President	Don Wright	7.30 pm, 4th Monday of the
Vice-President	Dave Radford	month except December
Secretary/Treasurer	Syd Wiggzell	Yeronga Service Club
	17 Royal St	Fairfield Road
	Alexandra Hills Qld 4161	Yeronga Brisbane
	07 3824 2006	
	07 3395 1843	

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

President	Tony Rudd	8 pm, 2nd Friday each month
Vice-President Secretary	Tony Harris	except Good Friday
	PO Box 550	Army Museum of SA
	Mitcham SA 5062	Keswick Barracks
	08 82718619 (h)	Anzac Highway, Keswick
	08 8226 4779 (w)	
Treasurer	John Lawrence	

VICTORIA

President	Steve Gray	4th Thurs of month except Dec
Vice-President	Robbie Dalton	Toorak Bowling Club
Secretary	George Ward	Mandeville Cres
	7 McKenzie Crt	Toorak
	Croydon Vic 3136	8.15 pm
	03 9725 2916	
	Bill Black	

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

President	Russell Mehan	3rd Wednesday of the month
Vice-President	Ian Macfarlan	Fremantle Army Museum
Secretary/Treasurer	Peter Bamforth	7.30 pm
	23 Sweeney Way	
	Padbury WA 6025	
	08 9307 7780	

Notes from the Editor on contributions to *Sabretache*

While the following are merely guidelines, it certainly helps the Editor in preparing copy for publication if these guidelines are followed. Nevertheless, potential contributors should not be deterred by them if, for example, you do not have access to computers or typewriters. Handwritten articles are always welcome, although, if publication deadlines are tight, they might not be published until the next issue.

Typewritten submissions are preferred. Material should be double spaced with a margin. If your article is prepared on a computer please send a copy on a 3.5' disk (together with a paper copy).

Please write dates in the form 11 June 1993, without punctuation. Ranks, initials and decorations should be without full-stops, eg, Capt B J R Brown MC MM.

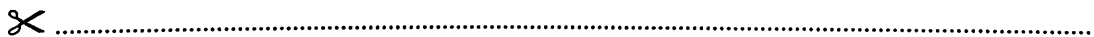
Please feel free to use footnotes, which should be grouped at the end of the article (however, when published in *Sabretache* they will appear at the foot of the relevant page). As well as references cited, footnotes should be used for asides that are not central to the article.

Photos to illustrate the article are welcomed and encouraged. However, if you can, forward copies of photos rather than originals.

Articles, preferably, should be in the range of 2,000-2,500 words (approx 4 typeset pages) or 5,000-7,000 words (approx 10 typeset pages) for major feature articles. Articles should be submitted in accordance with the time limits indicated on page 2. Recently, lateness in receiving articles has meant that the Journal has been delayed in publication. Nevertheless, where an article is of particular importance, but is received late, the Editor will endeavour to publish the article if possible and space permitting.

Authors of published articles retain copyright of their articles, but once an article is published in *Sabretache*, the Society, as well as the author, each have the independent right to republish (electronically or in print), or licence the use of the article.

Elizabeth Topperwien
Editor



Application for Membership

I/* We
(Name/Rank etc.)

Of (Address)

.....
hereby apply for membership of the MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA and wish to be admitted as a *Corresponding Member/*Subscriber to *Sabretache* I/*Branch Member of the Branch

My main interests are

I/* We enclose remittance of A\$30.00 being annual subscription, due 1 July each year.

Send to: Federal Secretary, PO Box 30, Garran, ACT 2605, Australia

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