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Sabretache



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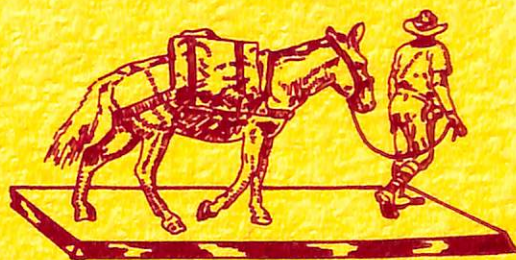
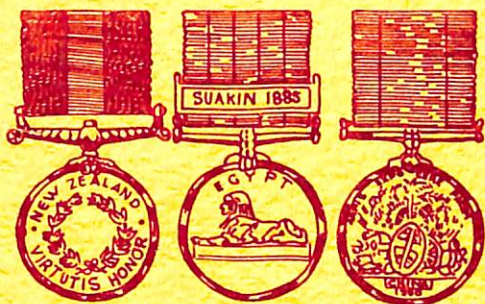
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AIMS OF THE SOCIETY

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

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MESSAGE FROM THE INCOMING FEDERAL PRESIDENT

This edition of "SABRETACHE" heralds the beginning of a new era in the history of the Military Historical Society of Australia.

The Society has developed from it's humble birth 16 years ago in Melbourne, to the stage where today it is recognized as a serious organisation in good standing, with aims and objectives of value to the nation as a whole.

Appropriately, the Headquarters of the Society is now located in Canberra. I sincerely believe that this move has been made in the best interests of the Society and must enhance our image and status. The fact that the Military Historical Society of Australia has survived for the past 16 years is due largely to the untiring personal efforts of Mr John Lyons, Mr John Price, and in particular, to Mr Barry Videon, without whose inspiration and personal guidance the Society might never have been founded.

It is my personal desire that an attempt be made during the coming twelve months to establish representative branches of the Military Historical Society of Australia, in Sydney and Hobart. Discussions will be held later in Hobart to establish whether sufficient numbers of corresponding members are available and interested in forming a local Branch.

In the coming twelve months, it should be the goal of each and every one of us to introduce at least one new member to the Society.

If we are to continue as an effective national organisation, we must pay heed to the fact that there is "strength in numbers".

J.J. FREWEN
FEDERAL PRESIDENT

*** *** ***

THE COVER

The Cover was designed and drawn by Hugh Gordon and it depicts many facets of our Society with rare items which reflect major periods of our military heritage. The medals reading from left to right are:-

1. "MAORI WAR MEDAL" from the First War in which Australians fought as volunteers in the Waikato Regiment and as crew members of the HMCS "VICTORIA".
2. "EGYPT MEDAL" with clasp 'SUAKIN 1885' awarded to the NSW Contingent, this medal is the "1930 Penny" of medals and at present is priced well below its real value.
3. "CHINA MEDAL" 1900 was awarded to the members of the NSW and Victorian Naval Brigades and the crew of the HMCS "PROTECTOR" from South Australia.

The badges are three rare Australian items of different periods and are the Port Curtis Infantry of the 1903-12 era, the 24th Light Horse 1930-41 and the 6th NSW Infantry prior to the Federation, the 6th Infantry Badge was designed by Cox Taylor who later designed the Rising Sun Badge, the first two are very rare items.

The flashes include the rare LXVII worn by the 67th Australian Infantry Battalion prior to the Korean War, the Victory Contingent and Royal Car Company which are also scarce items.

The model shows a handler with a horse which depicts the Horse transport used by the Australian Forces during the New Guinea campaign to move stores across the mountain tracks of that country.

It is the intention of the Committee to change the centre piece of the Cover on each issue to show Navy, Air Force, Women's Services of various periods or a particular item in the Journal.

*** *** ***

EDITORIAL

May I say that it was at first, with considerable reluctance that I accepted the position of Editor of "SABRETACHE". This was particularly because of the high standard of the Magazine over recent years, and the apprehension and conviction on my part that this standard must be maintained.

I consider myself most fortunate in having the assistance of the very staunch members of the new Federal Council with whom I can maintain regular contact for advice and assistance, and at this stage, I would like to pay tribute to my wife Margaret, who has undertaken the typing of the copy provided, assisting in proof-reading and generally acting as co-editor.

To those members who have submitted articles for this and future issues, I also extend my thanks, and will endeavour to present them as accurately and as faithfully as they are supplied.

As the Society phases itself into a new form of administration on a National level, I hope too, to be able to produce this Magazine in a slowly, but surely new style and format, whilst still maintaining the quality and standard which it currently enjoys. This may take some little time and I trust that readers will bear with me in my initial publications.

Readers will note that this issue is larger than usual, and the reason for this is to commemorate the changeover of the National Administration of the Society, and was also governed by the amount of material which was available. I thank those contributors for their efforts. The size of future issues will depend on the activities undertaken and material available at the time copy is required to be in the hands of the editor.

No doubt members will also be aware that "SABRETACHE" is late in appearing and for this, I apologise. I trust that it will be appreciated this was not caused by the administrative changeover but by my moving house, which for some weeks past has caused a major upheaval and time devoted usually to my normal outside interests came to a rather sudden standstill.

One thing I do ask of members is that I be notified immediately of any change of address in order that "SABRETACHE" will be received regularly, and cost of postage etc., be kept to a minimum.

Finally, may I thank again those who have helped make my first issue of "SABRETACHE" a little easier to prepare, and at the risk of missing out particular persons, will not name any one person, but those who have helped in so many various ways will know to whom I refer.

WILLIAM THROSBY BRIDGES*By Lieut Chris Clark*

COLONEL WILLIAM THROSBY BRIDGES [1861-1915] was first Chief of the Australian General Staff for only five months, from 1 January to 26 May 1909. Born in Greenock, Scotland, the son of a British naval officer and his Australian wife, Bridges had spent several years at the newly founded Royal Military College of Canada before arriving in New South Wales in 1879. He joined that colony's military forces in 1885 after securing a commission as Lieutenant in the artillery, and quickly gained for himself a reputation as a keen and knowledgeable student of the military profession.

In 1890 he was sent to England to undertake several gunnery courses. These he passed with distinction and on his return he became Chief Instructor of the School of Gunnery in Sydney and the colony's Firemaster; both these appointments he held until 1902. He saw action in the South African War as a Special Service Officer in 1900, but this, his only period of active service prior to 1915, was terminated by enteric fever which forced his evacuation.

Bridges had been slow to rise in the colonial forces despite his ability and knowledge; he was promoted Captain in 1890, and temporary Major in 1893 (reaching substantive rank in 1895.) His severe personality and intolerance of incompetents and intriguers brought him numerous enemies, political as well as military. Despite this, during Major-General E.T.H. Hutton's term as General Officer Commanding the Commonwealth Military Forces Bridge's career was considerably advanced. Hutton made him Assistant Quartermaster General on the Headquarters staff and in 1902, he reached the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Upon Hutton's departure at the end of 1904, the Reid-McLean Government introduced boards of administration to control the armed services, and Bridges became Chief of Intelligence on the first Military Board from 12 January 1905.

During the four years Bridges remained Chief of Intelligence, he was responsible for Training within the Army and for Intelligence - a job which extended beyond actual Intelligence duties to include the preparation of Defence and Mobilization Schemes. In connection with his latter function he was sent to England in 1906 to assist the Committee of Imperial Defence in preparing a scheme of Australian Defence. Upon his return to Melbourne early in 1907, he discovered that, while he himself had been promoted Colonel, his old rival had been made Inspector-General and was now a Major-General. Bridges and Colonel John Charles Hoad had been rivals on Hutton's staff, the rivalry becoming more intense in the years following Hutton's departure as Hoad found favour and advancement under the ministries of Alfred Deakin.

At the 1907 Imperial Conference in London the suggestion had emerged for the creation of an Imperial General Staff. Hoad was sent to investigate the proposal and it seemed certain that he would head the Australian Section of the new organisation once it was established. In November 1908 the Fisher Labor Government came to power and Bridges' urgings that a separate Australian General Staff should be set up were accepted and implemented. On 19 December 1908 Bridges was named CGS, the appointment to be effective from 1 January 1909. In effect his duties remained the same, less his responsibilities for Intelligence following the establishment of a separate Intelligence Corps late in 1907.

With the return of General Hoad from England, Bridges relinquished his appointment as CGS and set off for London as adviser to the minister representing Deakin's new 'Fusion' Government at the 1909 Imperial Conference. Bridges remained at the British War Office as Australia's representative on the Imperial General Staff, until May 1910, during which time the Australian General Staff and the local section of the Imperial Staff were amalgamated. He returned home a Brigadier-General, having been selected to set up the Royal Military College at Canberra, where he remained for four years as First Commandant. He left Duntroon to become Inspector-General for the Commonwealth, but the outbreak of war three months later saw him assigned the massive task of raising and organizing Australia's contingents for the war in Europe. Bridges himself sailed with the first of the contingents of his A.I.F. late in 1914, and he landed at Gallipoli in command of the First Australian Division. He was shot by a Turkish sniper three weeks after the landing and was evacuated, but died three days later - on 18 May - en route to Alexandria. He was knighted the day before he died, thereby becoming Major-General Sir William Throsby Bridges, KCB., CMG. His remains were returned to Australia and buried overlooking Duntroon.

*** *** ***

The Voyages of British Regiments to Australia - 1840-1850

By Brigadier M. Austin D.S.O., O.B.E.

Arrivals & Departures: The dates of arrival and departure of regiments can be of importance, particularly when the extraordinary long time to concentrate units in Australia is considered. In this respect various works of reference can be misleading since some give the date of arrival as that of the disembarkation of the first details, others the arrival of the HQ and/or the regimental commander; and there can be twelve months or more between some of these individual events.

Modern staff practice would give the date of arrival as that on which the unit could be employed as such: sufficient of the regimental HQ. must have arrived to command the two or more companies which have already concentrated. The situation in the XIX Century does not appear to have been much different, since the location of each regiment in the monthly returns is only given in Australia when the regimental HQ arrives; irrespective of the arrival of the commander, or the remaining companies.

Exclusive of the 51st, which had already commenced to "arrive" before 1840, there were five regiments: 11th, 58th, 65th, 96th and 99th, which were allocated to the Australian Command up to the end of 1850. Excluding the 21st, which was already in the process of departure by 1840, there were five regiments which departed: 28th, 50th, 51st, 80th, and 96th.

Convict transports did not sail regularly from the Kingdom, but only when the gaols and hulks were full, and there was a pressing need for more felon accommodation. Consequently under the influence of transportation it sometimes took a long time to concentrate a regiment as was with the 58th, 96th and 99th. In contrast the moves of the 11th and 65th are much shorter arising from the demands of the First Maori War and the decision to accelerate the movement of these regiments.

Much as the Horse Guards and the Colonial Office might deplore the evil effects of dispersing regiments in small detachments within and between Colonies, dispersion was effectively introduced by the transportation system from the commencement of movement from the United Kingdom. The matter was stated succinctly in July 1839 "At present the regiments going to (N.S.W.) are completely cut up and disorganized - separated at embarkation, and never meeting as a regiment again until their term of four or five years had expired and they proceed to India. After an intercourse of such long standing with the culprits and malefactors committed to their charge, what can be expected except that such regiments on landing in India will be anything but effective either in

discipline or field movements?"

Departures were, however, more abrupt: transportation was a one-way ticket, and the regiments were moving to an active service area.

Convict Guards.

There appears to have been no fixed allocation of troops as guards to any particular number of convicts, although there was a trend to standardize strengths at about 50 per transport towards the end of the decade, compared to the 30 to 40 used earlier. Moreover, to compound the difficulties of unit dispersion, guards did not necessarily come from one regiment: they could come from many. The Prestonjee Bemanjee in 1844, Sir Robert Peel in 1846 and Thomas Arbuthnot in 1847 all carried detachments from five or six regiments.

The increased strengths of the convict guards perhaps arose from the problems facing the troops proceeding to N.S.W. An article written in the United Services Journal & Naval & Military Magazine in May 1838 states "Let us pass over the anxious faces, the oft-agitated questions of "to go or not to go" the exchanges, the retirements, the manoeuvring for the depot, the shirking to go out at last. The order at length comes, and the first detachment embarks. One officer and twenty men of the devoted corps, with another officer and ten men of as many different regiments, depart on that very harassing duty - a convict guard. This statement of the number of regimental detachments involved is exaggerated, there is little doubt that "Mortality, or sickness amongst the soldiers, treachery from their comrades, or seamen, shipwreck etc., etc., might all require a larger force". The wonder was, as the article went on to state, "not so much the number of occasions on which convicts attempted to take the ship, but to the various fortuitous circumstances", which allowed so many convict ships to arrive in safety. These circumstances arose in view of the disparate nature of the convict cargo, and more particularly to "a few soldiers, convicted of desertion, or other military offences, who though debased and degraded, and for the first time sleeping with thieves and murderers, still love the red flag, and their hearts are with the sentry, who guards them, not with their fellow prisoners".

Also highlighted were three weaknesses in the system - the surgeon had too much authority, and the guard commander too little and that little "improperly defined", "no convict ship should ever be allowed to carry out specie; it is a premium to mutiny and murder - 'haud ignotus loquor' "although exactly to which particular experience it refers, it did not say. Finally, "as no report is demanded on disembarkation, even if attempts have been made on the ship in the course of the voyage, the officer in charge is glad to bury all his

troubles in oblivion when he gets on shore."

Early in the decade it was very much the exception for troops to arrive in other than convict transports, although this changed markedly as the decade progressed. In 1843, besides officers, regimental staff, women and children, 634 other ranks arrived in non-convict ships; in 1844 there were 297; 933 in 1845 and 730 in 1846. Thereafter to the end of 1849 few moved by such means.

From 1850 the use of regular troops as convict guards declined rapidly. Out of 16 convict ships, including the Scindian which transported the first convicts to West Australia, only the Neptune bound for Van Diemen's Land carried a regular guard, the remaining male transports using enrolled pensioners for this task. No regular troops arrived by this means in 1851; only two male convict transports carried regular guards in 1852, and the system ceased with the arrival of the St Vincent in the last convict transport to Van Diemen's Land in 1853. Transportation continued at a much reduced rate to Western Australia for another 15 years, and ceased altogether with the arrival of the Hugomont in January 1868. No females were transported after the arrival of the Duchess of Northumberland in April 1853 in Van Diemen's Land, and all male convicts to Western Australia were escorted by enrolled pensioners.

Voyage Routine

Apart from personal comfort and the time involved, the routines of embarkation, voyage and disembarkation were not so vastly different from today. A ship hired to transport troops was inspected by the Staff and a Medical Officer at the port of embarkation to ensure that it was in a fit state to accept troops and their families, and that sufficient stores were provided for the voyage. Any deficiencies were reported to the Commander-in-Chief.

Prior to embarkation all troops, particularly old soldiers, were given a medical examination to ensure they were fit for the voyage, attention being paid to tuberculosis, bowel complaints, eye diseases, ulcers, asthma and rheumatism. Embarkation returns were forwarded to the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and the Secretary at War.

For ships proceeding through the tropics the allotment of tonnage was on the basis of two tons burthen per adult. This allocation is slightly better than that allowed in the 1835 Passenger Act of three adults per five tons burthen, but the allocation was not always followed in practice - the Prestonjee Bemanjee in 1844, and the Ramilles in 1845 were both slightly overcrowded.

The number of "lawful Wives of Soldiers" allowed to accompany their husbands to New South Wales and India was on the basis of 12 per 100 men, it being strictly enjoined that "no greater proportion of Sergeants' wives is to be selected than the Sergeants' wives bear to the wives of

Corporals, Drummers, and Privates of the Battalion".

Such strictures did not stifle initiative. The wife of a soldier of the "21st Fusiliers" (sic) who was not entitled to accompany her husband under the Regulations came out on bounty as a female immigrant "no questions being asked, as she declares whether she was married or single". Alas she is lost to history, as Major General Sir Richard Bourke, the Governor of New South Wales failed to record her name.

'Standing bed places and berths', which were provided for troops embarked on freighters, were replaced in June 1843 by a hammock and two blankets. Some initial problems seem to have occurred with their introduction, particularly in relation to the Hydrabad, which arrived in October 1843 with large detachments of the 51st and 96th.

Practical difficulties, which sometimes gave rise to violent controversies, were always present when troops embarked in commissioned ships, mainly because of the different service law applying to soldier and sailor. Sailors were hardly likely to forget that they had succeeded in raising themselves in status from only working the ship to fighting it in action, which had previously been the task of the soldier. Regimental commanders were loathe to relinquish their functions of command over their own troops, surrendering disciplinary powers to a more summary and somewhat harsher code wielded arbitrarily on some occasions. Hence, the Regulations provided that command of troops on board ship depended on whether the ship had been commissioned or otherwise. For the normal transport, command vested with the General or other officer commanding at the port of embarkation 'until they clear the Port and go to sea.' On warships or other regularly commissioned ships, officers and soldiers under the Articles of War, were on embarkation "to conform themselves strictly to the Regulations established for the Government and Discipline of the Ship.....and to consider themselves under the Command of the Senior Officer to which such ship belongs". If a court martial was required it could not be held on a ship in commission, and consequently the accused had to be removed to a transport for the trial to take place.

Before proceeding overseas soldiers were given an advance of pay to provide them with "Sea Necessaries" for the voyage, the prices as the Queen's Regulations pointed out, being "unavoidably, liable to variation". These necessaries covered items such as canvas frocks and trousers, and check shirts (at 25 cents each), soap, pipe clay and blacking. Striking a more modern note the Regulations made it clear that "it is by no means intended that every individual should be supplied with Tobacco" (at 29 cents a lb.) "as, although

it is understood to be indispensable on board ship to the comfort of such men as are in the habit of using it, it by no means follows, that those who are not accustomed to it should be compelled to receive it as a matter of course."

While the troops had to pay for tobacco they were entitled to an issue of spirits during the voyage. Provided a soldier applied to his Commanding Officer immediately on embarkation stating that he did not wish to receive this ration he could receive a double ration of sugar, chocolate and tea, or 'liquor money' at the rate of one penny per day for the duration of the voyage.

It could not be said that the ration scale on board transports and troopships, would appeal, particularly towards the end of a five months voyage. It may come as a surprise, however, to find spirits issued to women, and children under 10, and to see provision made for the substitution of suet, raisins and currants for flour. Dr William Fergusson, the Inspector-General of Hospitals, considered the issue of spirits as the cause of much of the mortality and high crime rate in the East and West Indies. It was in crossing the Atlantic that the young soldier was first introduced to the evil, tropical heat, unsuitable clothing, bedding and living conditions, lack of amenities, the evils of canteen management and the over-issue of salt meat compounded the initial problem - soldiers and their families "had been entered and booked for drunkards and the grave". He hoped that "the Commander-in-Chief will issue his fiat for excluded rum for even as an article of daily diet from barrack life in the West Indies, and indeed, everywhere else, but above all in the outward-bound transport". Nevertheless "the vulgarity of the prejudice that ardent spirits impart strength and vigour to the human frame is disgraceful to educated men; yet true it is that many of our best commanders of the Army and Navy still attempt to justify and continue the practice."

Medical officers were enjoined "to guard the men, when they get into a hot climate, against costiveness", although how this was to be achieved was not stated. "Medical comforts" for the sick and convalescent were in the charge of the Medical Officer and consisted of -

- 36 bottles of Red Port Wine
- 60 lbs sugar
- 12 lbs. tea
- 14 lbs soap
- 70 lbs preserved meat
- 40 lbs Scotch Barley

for each 100 men embarked. New South Wales is not mentioned particularly, but it is assumed that the East Indies scale of 350 lbs each of lemon juice and sugar per 100 men for an estimated voyage of six months was also supplied.

On arrival at the port of disembarkation the troops were to be inspected "by an intelligent Field Officer, attended by a competent Medical Officer" and a comprehensive report provided to the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, and the Secretary At War, covering casualties, arms, clothing, accoutrements, ammunition, wives and children, the conduct of the soldiers, and the number of courts martial.

Shipwrecks: In the late 19th century the settlements at the Cape of Good Hope were not fully developed and there was a greater chance of back-loading cargo from Asian ports on return voyages from Australia. Usually such voyages were along the calmer coastal side of the Great Barrier Reef before proceeding through one of the 'passages' and thence along the north coast of New Guinea, although Torres Straits became more frequently used after the voyage of Commander Matthew Flinders R.N. in the Investigator in 1802.

Even with the establishment of settlements in West and South Australia, relatively few ships attempted to return through the Bight since the force of the prevailing winds made the voyage difficult and uncertain, and confined them to the summer months between January and March. During the remaining months of the year troop reliefs and supplies from Sydney to Perth had to negotiate Torres Straits, which inspite of its difficulties, and greater possibilities of shipwreck, was preferable to proceeding along the southern coast.

Lieutenant Colonel George Barney R.E., writing in 1845, at a time when there was regular steam communication between ports stretching from Moreton Bay to Hobart, stated that -

"Between Sydney and South Australia there is only one regular trading vessel, leaving Sydney every six or seven weeks, making the voyage to Adelaide in fourteen or sixteen days, and returning in about the same period, other opportunities occur occasionally but at uncertain periods.

Between Sydney and Western Australia there is but little and uncertain communication and that usually by vessels making the passage to India or the Cape by that route the return to Sydney is still more uncertain and neither can be at all depended upon."

It is not surprising, therefore, that most shipping disasters which involved troops occurred in 'Torres Straits' - a broad term stretching from Magnetic and Palm Passages north of Townsville, to Torres Straits proper: a distance of some 700 to 800 miles.

On the 7th April 1841, the Ferguson carrying the last detachment of the 50th, 4 officers, 260 other ranks, 21 women and 20 children, left Sydney for India. At 4 a.m. on the 27th proceeding through a narrow channel in Torres Straits, followed by two other vessels she struck a reef, and fired distress guns. What happened subsequently is described by Col Joseph Anderson -

"The boats from the other ships were immediately sent to assist, but the sea began at once to break over the Ferguson and for some time so violently that the boats could not and dared not approach her, and for a time they were obliged to keep at a distance, looking on only. At last, during a lull, they managed to get a rope conveyed from the Ferguson to the boats, and by that means another and another. Her long boat was then got into sling and hoisted over the side high up and above water. Mrs Serjeantson and all the women and children were put into it, and after a given signal it was lowered into the sea, the ropes from the other boats having been made fast to it, and then it was hurriedly hauled and dragged through the surf until it reached them in safety. After many cheers they were taken to the other ships and made, so far as possible, comfortable, but after that the sea became so rough that nothing more could be done that day, and in continued fear and suspense, both parties remained watching each other until dark.

For the rest of that long sad night the agony and fears of both the rescued and of those more numerous ones still on the wreck may be imagined. It must have been a truly dreadful position. Happily, next morning the sea was more settled, but still too rough and dangerous for boats to go alongside, though by pluck and daring energy they managed to get in succession under the bowsprit of the Ferguson, from which man after man of the soldiers and crew were dropped into the boats without any greater accident than a heavy sea breaking occasionally over some of them. This was done from the duty muster rolls, every man in his regular turn and without any confusion, and my dear friend Major Serjeantson, and the captain, Verity, were the last who left the ill-fated Ferguson - all reaching the other two ships in safety. But they unfortunately lost nearly the whole of their baggage."

In comparison the 28th had much better luck. Departing from Sydney on 19th June 1842 in the John Brewer, Kelso and Arab, they ran aground on uncharted reefs in the 'Torres Straits' some little time later.

Fortunately the transports were refloated without much damage. The reef was named "The Slashers Reefs" after one of the 28th's nick-names, and remains so named today. Its location is far from Torres Straits however, being actually one of the reefs between Palm and Magnetic Passages through the Great Barrier, almost due east of Ingham.

Such hazards were not necessarily confined to Torres Straits. In August 1844 the 80th proceeded from Sydney to India in the Royal Saxon, Briton, Lloyds and Enmore. After successfully negotiating Torres Straits, where the masters of the vessels displayed more prudence than that of the Ferguson, anchoring "every day at three o'clock, the man posted at the masthead to report when any coral reef was ahead, not being able to see after that hour, the glare of the setting sun with its dazzling effect being right on the course we wished to steer". The convoy left Singapore on 22nd October, and after clearing the Straits of Malacca ran into a hurricane in the Andaman Sea. The story is now taken up by Major Bunbury who was in Briton.

"On Sunday, the gale increased to a hurricane. We lost our fore, main and mizzen-top masts, with both our boats, and in less than ten minutes the ship was a perfect wreck. At the commencement of the gale, a number of rails, jungle-fowl and other birds took refuge on the deck, and allowed themselves to be caught, but as the gale increased they were all again blown into the sea as were the hen coops.

About midday there was a lull, and we congratulated ourselves on having escaped so well. The men were employed in cutting away the wreck to clear the deck, and what could be done in the shape of repairs was done. As no fires could be lit, biscuits and grog were issued to them of which they stood much in need.

The gale having again recommenced, at 4 p.m. it increased to a fearful hurricane. The box containing my horse broke away its lashings, and the poor animal was precipitated down the quarter hatchway amongst the men, both his fore-legs being broken. I ordered him to be killed, and lashed to leeward. Night came on, but the hurricane continued with unabated fury, and when morning came it brought no alleviation to our distress. The gale which had blown all night was not in the least abated, and on this day, the 11th of November, the ship rolled so heavily, that all the spars, the cook's coppers and cabouse, the long boat, and another horse and box were carried over board, with about thirty

fathom of chain cable. It was now impossible to move along the deck. Two men had their legs broken. Between decks the scene was most appalling. The lashings which secured the dead horse gave way, and the horse was thrown from side to side amongst the men, carrying away the arm racks and lockers. The army accoutrements, knapsacks and boxes of the men, with dead dogs, dead goats and all sorts of lumber were rolling about in every direction, whilst a worthy couple, a sergeant and his wife, were exhorting the women to pray for the protection of the Almighty and for help.

The men were at length able again to secure the dead horse. The ship making a great deal of water, trembled and shook so much, that we found she would go to pieces before morning. The poop began to crack, part of the bulwarks were blown away, the cuddy table and seats were thrown from their fastenings, and a portion of the beam struck against the large ship bell. The mournful tolling of the bell seemed to confirm the opinion of the commander, that our end was at hand and that there were no hopes of saving the ship. The symperometer fell to below 29 degrees, the oil occasionally leaving the tube altogether."

Some little time later a sailor, "apprentice to the captain" informed Bunbury that he thought they were on the shore - "I thought I saw something like the stem of a tree on the lee bow, by a vivid flash of lightning, when I was last on deck, and I think I see the same stem still". Daylight confirmed his suspicions - the Briton of some 800 tons, had been forced over a coral reef and deposited upright in the middle of a mangrove swamp. "Our astonishment was not less when we observed a dismasted barge we had passed in the storm two days before, on shore, stuck on a coral reef, a quarter of a mile from us". This ship was the Runnymede with detachments from the 10th and 50th on board. By the 25th November a boat from the Runnymede was ready for sea and assistance appeared from Mergui on the Malay Isthmus on 15th December. It was not until the middle of January 1843, seven months after leaving Sydney, that this detachment of the 80th eventually arrived at Calcutta.

The real irony of the foregoing is not so much the terrible situations which sometimes arose with troop transports, but the fact that Bunbury had succeeded Anderson at Norfolk Island, and were at loggerheads over the mutiny of a detachment of the 80th at Norfolk Island in 1839.

Apart from the normal hazards of the sea, particularly when sailing the great circle route, there was always a danger that the convicts would seize the ship, with or without the assistance of the guards. Bateson relates one instance in the Somersetshire in 1842, when the convicts in the early part of the voyage in conjunction with some members of the guard decided to seize the ship, murder the officers, and sail her to South America. The plot was discovered and the Somersetshire put into the Cape.

'Four members of the guard were tried by court martial, and three of them, belonging to the 99th Regiment, convicted on the evidence of the fourth, who had been admitted as Queen's evidence. The Court Martial, which was held aboard the Somersetshire, lasted a fortnight. Private John Agnew, who was adjudged the ring leader, was sentenced to death, and his two companions were ordered to be transported for life. Agnew was presumably executed by a firing squad and the other two men forwarded to Tasmania later in the year, probably in the Surrey, which embarked six prisoners when she called at the Cape. The Somersetshire sailed from the Cape on April 12 and arrived at Hobart without any further trouble on May 30th."

There were many instances of similar plots during the history of transportation, and the situation was sufficiently serious to call for special regulations on the subject.

There were some hazards which the issue of instructions could never overcome. The arrival of the "Waterloo/Cape Packet" in November 1842 should be noted. The Waterloo was a convict ship which was wrecked through incompetence, and a complete refusal to accept responsibility by the first mate at the Cape of Good Hope late the previous August. The terrible result was the drowning of 14 of the crew and 143 convicts, 15 soldiers together with 4 of their wives and 14 of their children. One extraordinary aspect of the tragedy was the replacement of the 15 drowned soldiers by a similar detachment from the 25th Regiment which was then serving in South Africa, considering that there were only some 75 convicts remaining to be guarded, including 3 soldiers sentenced to transportation who were loaded at the Cape.

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THE ROLE OF ARMY BANDS

(The following is the Opening Address to a recent Band Masters Conference by Colonel J.A. Clark, O.B.E., and is printed as given.)

To quote from the preamble to Establishment No.4452-XX-1 entitled "Army Band" the role of your band is, quote "To provide ceremonial, concert, state and/or incidental music on occasions of military, state or civil importance."

I do not believe that this is the role of an Army Band at all. The definition probably covers the tasks but in my opinion certainly not the role. In this respect it is interesting to read the American Army definition. It is, and I quote "The Army's military bands have served a distinctive purpose in the Army since 1775. They provide Commanders with an important and effective means for stimulating and maintaining morale and "esprit de corps" within their command. The utility of these units and the esteem in which they have been held by field commanders may be deduced easily by considering their permanence for almost 200 years. Through participation in Military ceremonies, formal concerts, entertainments, recreational activities, street marches and other permissible community functions, the band contributes directly to the well-being of the soldiers and to community relations. Bands, as military units, must maintain the highest standards of military efficiency as well as musical performance" unquote.

Although many of you have been brought up on British Army Band ideas and I know some of you do not go along with American ideas, you must agree with me that the American definition of the role of an Army Band is better than ours.

To me the important aspects of the American definition are:-

1. Bands provide an important and effective means for stimulating and maintaining morale and 'esprit de corps' and
2. The band contributes directly to the well being of the soldiers and to community relations and
3. Bands, as military units, must maintain the highest standards of military efficiency.

These are the essential elements in the role of an Army band and are I am afraid far too often neglected. There are many who look to the musical performance of a band to assess its worth but I can assure you that most non musicians, and this includes most of the Army, look at the standard of a band's dress, drill, deportment and discipline to assess its worth. The four D's; and remember them: dress, drill, deportment and discipline. There is no place in an Army band for any musician who does not possess high standards in these four D's. In a civilian band yes, but not an Army band. This is basically the difference between an Army and a civilian band. It is the four D's that provide the morale, esprit de corps and military efficiency. They provide the good community relations that is so important to the Army's standing in the community and for our recruiting. They provide the military pageantry for the community and they provide that hidden magic that lifts a tired body of troops in their marching. Music alone will not do any of these things.

Now I don't want you to get the idea that musical proficiency is not important. What I am trying to get across is that musical proficiency is not the be all and end all in an Army band. However, an Army band that could only play half a dozen tunes but had the four D's would achieve its role but an Army band which could play all the tunes but did not have the four D's will never achieve its role. I believe that you do not need to look any further than unit bands to prove what I am saying is correct. It is the reason why infantry battalions are so keen to establish their own bands.

At this stage I would like to give you a couple of examples of what I mean. I was 2IC of the massed bands at the 1956 Olympic Games. Our assessment of Command bands at that time was:-

Northern Command:	Musically Fair:	Drill, dress, deportment, Discipline: FAIR
Eastern Command:	Musically Excellent:	Drill, dress, deportment Discipline: BAD
Southern Command:	Musically Good:	Drill, dress, deportment discipline: EXCELLENT
Central Command:	Musically Fair:	Drill, dress, deportment discipline: FAIR
Western Command:	Musically Good:	Drill, dress, deportment discipline: GOOD

In our opinion the Southern Command band was the best followed

by the Western Command band. At one stage we even considered sending the Eastern Command band back to Sydney even though it was the far superior band musically.

Another example was when I was Comd AATTV. I happened to be in Da Nang when the Northern Command band gave its first, I believe, performance. This was a seated concert for US and SVN senior officers. The musical performance was good with some very good novelty acts. However, the deportment and movements in the presentation of the novelty acts was certainly below the standards required. I can tell you now that I decided then that the band was not going on parade with AATTV if their drill was not better than what I saw that day. I therefore quietly but determinedly insisted on a full dress rehearsal for the band. As it turned out the rehearsal drill standard was good and so I did not have to stop them - but I would have.

And now I would like to turn to you - the Bandmaster. I have always thought that the most difficult command appointment in the Army was the corporal section leader. Why? Because he has to command and lead his men and is the only rank that has to live with his troops. However, when I started to prepare this little talk I realised that you - the Bandmaster - have an even more difficult task. This is because not only do you have to live with your troops on many occasions but

1. You have your own independent unit and therefore have to be a C.O. as well
2. You have to command it for long periods of time
3. You have to do it publicly and
4. You have to perform fairly regularly to the same audiences and therefore need to have imagination to vary your performances.

This places a very big demand on Bandmasters' standards but you can be assured that the standard of your band will be reflected by your own standards. This means that your drill, dress, deportment and discipline must be of the highest order. You can never let your standards slip either in public or in your own bandroom. As I stated previously, there is no place for any bandsman who does not come up to standard. More importantly there is, I believe, no place in the Australian Army Band Corps for any bandmaster who does not have and maintain high standards in the four D's. You can never relax and this makes your job a very demanding one. Very seldom will you hear praise or criticism but I can assure you that both the public and the Army will talk about your bands performances. This means they will be talking about you. It's a difficult job as I

After considerable travel and time the following were selected:-

"Major Jimmy Riddell, from Spears Mission, a British show. He was vice-captain of the last British team at the Olympic Games and so was appointed chief instructor. He had skied all over Europe for a period of ten years and was the prettiest skier that any of us had ever seen. Above all, he knew how to impart his knowledge to others.

The next was Ern Mills, later promoted to Captain in the 6th Div. Cavalry Regiment. In private life a farmer in Northern Tasmania and for many years the Tasmanian Langlauf Ski Champion....He thought and wrote deeply on ski tactics and equipment, but through it all, he showed the vices of a Langlaufer. He thought that Langlauf sprinters were the only skis worth using, believed in waxes instead of skins for climbing and would much rather go uphill than come down, but on the principle of 'what goes up must come down' he did things rather well.

Then there was Captain Chas. Parsons.....A member of the Torch-bearers' Ski Club - used to officiate as adjutant on odd occasions.

The last officer-instructor was Lieut McCaw, known as 'Dangerous Dan' or occasionally "The Great McCaw!" He was a Bogong High Plain 'Rat' from Victoria, who would rather live in a hut than a place with 'Mod. cons.' He also had a good knowledge of equipment and was on the committee of the Ski Club of Victoria, for whom he acted as a judge.

The remaining officers in the Mess were Captain Rod Strang, who combined the art of an M.O. with that of an excellent skier. He demonstrated his capabilities by connecting with a rock and then sitting up in bed and putting two stitches in his own knee. He was well known in Victoria as a member of two University Ski Clubs.

The last and most important was the Adjutant and Quartermaster, Captain E.R. Lawson, from the 2/3 Machine Gun Battalion. NOT a skier, but he fell from grace and skied towards the end. Had the unenviable job of managing two unmanageable establishments. Amongst the Sergeant Instructors was Derek Stogdale, known to the remainder of the staff as "Mountaineer." He was the Australian downhill champion and an executive member of the Ski Club of Victoria, where he was also a test judge. He was once known to fall. Another was Sergeant Johnny Abbottsmith, only a youngster, who was the most useful member of our staff. He was an instructor at the Hotel Kosciusko for about five years and in Canada for two years...He knew all about the repair of skis and the making of waxes and was a first-class instructor.

The School Sergeant-Major was Sgt Quail, from the 6th Div. Cavalry Regiment, who besides being the best Sergeant-Major in my experience, was also a good skier. He should be, since he hails from Cooma. The

have said and I wish you all the best in carrying out your role.

In conclusion, I want to leave you with one thought. If an Army band plays a popular tune and two or three bandmen are out of tune, it will not be noticed and the band will still carry out its role if the bands' dress, drill, deportment and discipline are of a high order. It is essential therefore that you give as much attention to the four D's as you do to your musical proficiency. If you don't, you will never get your band to achieve that element of magic that is so important in an Army Band.

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AUSTRALIA'S FIRST SKI TROOPS

(Author Unknown)

The story of the formation of Australia's first Ski Troops Corps is perhaps best told in these excerpts from a letter received by the editor of the Australian Ski Year Book from Major (later Colonel) R.W. Savage, original Commander of the 1st Australian Ski Corps School. They were published in the Ski Year Book in 1942.

"The idea of ski troops was discussed by the 'powers that be' for some time, and the opportunities for training in the snow-clad Lebanons and Anti-Lebanons were not to be missed. I came into the picture in early October, when I wrote for the General Staff a five-page report on ski equipment, in which I briefly discussed training and suggested several names such as Tom Mitchell, Jack Thomas and Derek Stogdale as possible instructors. I then forgot about ski-ing except to send home for my boots in anticipation of some week-end ski-ing on the mountains behind Beyrouth.

Early in November rumours began to circulate that I might be connected with the ski troops, and about the middle of the month I was appointed Commandant of the 1st Australian Corps Ski School. Certain preparatory work on accommodation and instructors had been done by Major William Robertson M.C., a Liaison Officer on Corps staff who had done some ski-ing in Switzerland. He and I were given the job of obtaining equipment, selecting staff and getting the show going.

The first task was suitable instructors - some hundreds of names were submitted in response to a Corps Order asking for men with ski-ing experience, but when the list was examined most of the comments seemed to be 'One week at Kosciusko' or 'Ten days at Mount Buffalo...'

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remaining Sergeant Instructors were Sgt Salmon, from Albury Ski Club; Sgt Due, a Norwegian with the A.I.F., and Staff-Sergeant Davis, who combined a Quartermaster-Sergeant's job with a little instructing.

After we had selected our team, a message was received from powers higher up that ten instructors were being forwarded. We waited, wondering who these additional ten might be, for we were quite satisfied with the team we had selected. When they arrived we found a selection of Olsens, Petersens, Nilsens and others with Scandinavian names, who could hardly ski, let alone instruct. Some had not been on the snow for many years and one had difficulty in making himself understood in English.

Concurrently with the selection of staff we commenced the purchase of equipment. Three shops in Beyrouth sold ski equipment as a sideline, so we interviewed the lot and bought what we could. Then we placed orders for the balance to be locally made. The suppliers had difficulty in speaking English, so I spent days with an interpreter, plus an English-French dictionary, trying to explain just what I wanted.

The following was the uniform finally decided upon, which was made locally. Close-fitting cloth ski cap with a large peak to protect the eyes. Hooded windjacket reaching to about four inches above the knee. Windproof ski trousers, gathered at the ankle. Three large pockets. Good ski boots of local manufacture, reinforced at the instep, strap over the foot. Unscoured wool gloves and windproof over-mittens, and finally, and most important, a three-pocket metal-framed rucksack of the Bergan pattern. This probably was my greatest triumph, for the 'powers that be' first considered the use of the ordinary square military pack. I had a rucksack made in Beyrouth and used for the shoulder straps the web cross braces from military equipment and the web waist belt as the combined breech strap and tummy band. This enabled ammunition pouches to be carried on the front of the body as a part of the rucksack equipment. I then loaded the rucksack up to forty pounds weight and had various senior officers carrying it around to show how much better it was than the ordinary square pack. Result was that the rucksack was officially adopted as a part of the ski outfit.

A certain number of imported skis were purchased, including some Erikson, but most of the training skis were manufactured locally from Beechwood.

The next requirement was text books and technical information. Permission was given by the Kosciusko Alpine Club to reprint their handbook 'Frozen Lessons', so a new foreword was written and the whole handed over to the Map Printing Section, a most efficient

organisation, who photographed each page, made blocks and produced the first five hundred bound copies in four days. It was known as 'Ski Training Pamphlet - Part 1.'

With the equipment position in hand the instructors, under Major Riddell, went up to the School for a preliminary course before the main body of students arrived. The School was situated at a height of 6,500 feet in the Lebanon Ranges, near the famous Cedars of Lebanon. From Beharre the road, which was built after the 1914-18 War, is cut into the mountainside for five miles until it reaches a broad shelf 3,000 feet below the crest of the Lebanon Ranges. On this shelf, which covers about ten square miles, were situated two ski-ing hotels (one of which was taken over by the Ski School) and a French Ski Barracks. Immediately behind the School was the Quornot Mountain, which rises to a height of 10,000 feet, and from which one can get a down-run of 3,500 feet. The floor of the shelf is undulating and gives runs up to 300 feet. Except for the Cedars, which are all in one clump, there are no trees, but plenty of rocks.

".....A few days after Christmas the road was opened for a day, only to close immediately with the worst blizzard experienced in the Middle East for twenty years. We were completely cut off for seventeen days and snow even fell in Beyrouth and Tripoli on the seashore.....The cold was so intense that the pipe at the reservoir about two miles away froze. With the failure of the water supply, the heating and sewerage systems at the hotel ceased to function, and to cap it all the lighting system failed at the same time. However, we sent out a party to find the reservoir, which they did, and with blowlamps we freed the frozen pipes and everything came right again. Then the food and fuel ran short, but by this time five hundred wogs were working on the road, endeavouring to get it open, and vehicles could get within four miles of the School, so we man-packed the rations in from the trucks. When the road was finally cleared to the front of the Ski School the snow was found to be fifteen feet deep and three-ton trucks were completely hidden in the snow cuttings.

After the blizzard, and before the road was open it was necessary to evacuate a number of casualties by sledges down the five miles of mountainside to the ambulances. The sledges were improvised, two being made from sheets of corrugated iron turned up in front and two were made from old skis. During the first course we did about eighty miles of sledging of this nature and we learnt a lot.

There is little else that I can tell, except that the 'powers that be' were the finest staff that I have ever worked under, and that they gave me a free hand and supported me to the hilt. The team of officers given to me as instructors and staff were as happy a team that one could wish to have - possibly because, with the exception of the Adjutant,

they were bachelors. Shortly after the first course finished, instructions were received that the officers on the staff were to re-join their original units immediately. The reasons for this order were unknown to us, but our units were destined for bigger things at that period of the War. And so ended my association with the First Australian Ski Troops ever raised.

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SOME THOUGHTS ON AUSTRALIAN HONOURS

By J.J. Frewen

"Deep and solid minds are improved and brightened by marks of distinction which serve, as a brisk gale, to drive them forward in the pursuit of glory. They do not so much think that they have received a reward as that they have given a pledge, which would make them blush to fall short of the expectations of the public, and therefore they endeavour by their actions to exceed them"

PLUTARCH: *Life of Caius Marcius Coriolanus.*

The following article is intended to provoke comment - both qualified and unqualified. It is based on some small degree of practical experience and a deep personal interest in the philosophy of reward. I submit it in faint hope that it might inspire some action to rectify the present situation wherein courage, as well as outstanding personal service to our country, must go unrecognized.

Introduction

Throughout history, rulers and governments have realised the value, and in fact necessity, of giving rewards of some kind as incentives to loyal and devoted service and gallantry in battle.

On a change of dynasty or government, the new holders of power in a country frequently abolish and annul the honours given by their predecessors after condemning such awards as unnecessary and worthless. Usually, however, no great time elapses before the new rulers introduce some new but similar rewards for outstanding service.

If honours are to be given at all, they should be distributed in such a way that persons in all classes of the community and in every walk of life are able to qualify for appropriate recognition by their

Sovereign - The Queen of Australia - of some particularly brave action or some meritorious achievement in the service of our country.

Pride is inherent in human nature; therefore man has always been susceptible to the influence of rewards and the prestige they give. Consequently the desire to pay deference to either office or achievements, whatever their form, must require some material form of symbolic expression.

There is a need for a distinctively Australian system of honours and awards which will provide recognition of achievement in all areas of human endeavour, with specific awards for the Arts, Sciences, Medicine, Sport and Entertainment.

Charitable and Philanthropic works should be included with public service, political achievement and outstanding service rendered by government employees, both civilian and military. Such achievement to be recognised in varying degrees by a distinctively Australian honour replacing the Order of the British Empire.

General

It must be remembered that Queen Elizabeth the Second of the United Kingdom is also Queen of Australia and, as such, is "the fount of all honour". No official awards can be established by the Australian Government without Royal Assent, unless Australia is constituted as an independent Republic.

A recent precedent is the Order of Canada, which was conceived to fill the need for a distinctly Canadian system of honours and awards to be used as a means of recognising outstanding merit or gallantry or distinguished public service in all walks of life. In conformity with its distinctly Canadian character, the Order includes no titles and confers no special privileges, hereditary or otherwise. Awards are made solely on the basis of merit. The Order of Canada when first instituted comprised three awards which when won by Canadians, take precedence over all other awards except the Victoria Cross and the George Cross. The three awards were:-

- a. *Companion of the Order of Canada* (C.C.)
- b. *The Medal of Courage* (C.M.)
- c. *The Medal of Service* (S.M.)

Recipients of these awards may use the letters shown above after their names on all occasions when such use is customary.

The Canadian Government has found the Order of Canada to be too

limited in its scope to cover the full range of situations for which reward is appropriate. To overcome the inadequacies which became increasingly apparent, the Canadian Government has now introduced the following additional awards and established three classes of the Order of Canada.

The Cross of Valour

The Star of Courage

The Medal of Bravery

The Order of Military Merit

1st Class - Commander
2nd Class - Officer
3rd Class - Member

The Order of Canada

1st Class - Companion
2nd Class - Officer
3rd Class - Member

Institution of New Awards

There is a considerable risk that the introduction of a system of purely Australian awards will bring forth a flood of suggestions such as the Order of the Golden Wattle, the Ben Chifley Medal, the Canberra Star and the Order of the Kangaroo, to name a few, which have already been mentioned. Any suggestion of a nationwide competition to seek a suitable name should be vigorously squashed to prevent the situation from becoming farcical.

The selection of names for new awards should be done by a panel of experts appointed by the Prime Minister and restricted to representatives from the Prime Minister's Department, Government House, Canberra, Army, Navy and Air Force, the Military Historical Society of Australia, and the various State Government protocol departments.

Proposal

The following tables show the awards previously available to Australians with my suggestions for suitable replacements.

TABLE APERIODIC NON OPERATIONAL AWARDS FOR SERVICE

<u>BRITISH HONOUR</u>	<u>PROPOSED AUSTRALIAN HONOUR</u>
<u>Order of the Bath</u>	
3rd Class: Companion (Military Division)	Nil
<u>Order of St Michael & St George</u>	<u>Star of Federation</u>
1st Class: Knight Grand Cross	1st Class: Neck badge & Star
2nd Class: Knight Commander	2nd Class: Neck Badge
3rd Class: Companion	3rd Class: Breast Badge
<u>Order of the British Empire</u>	<u>Legion of Merit</u>
2nd Class: Knights & Dames Commanders (Military & Civil)	1st Class: Chief Commander
3rd Class: Commanders (Military & Civil)	2nd Class Commander
4th Class: Officers (Military & Civil)	3rd Class: Officer
5th Class: Members (Military & Civil)	4th Class: Member
British Empire Medal for Meritorious Service (Military & Civil)	Nil
Knight Bachelor	Nil
	<u>Medal for Academic Achievement</u>
	<u>Medal for Artistic Achievement</u>
	<u>Medal for Sporting Achievement (Gilt)</u>
	<u>Medal for Sporting Achievement (Silver)</u>

NOTE:

The British Honours shown in this table are those which have been available in the normal New Year or Birthday Lists. Honours which are the Sovereign's personal gift are not included (i.e. Order of the Garter, Order of the Thistle, Order of Merit, Royal Victorian Order.) The Order of St John is also not included as all recommendations for admission to this Order are made by the Grand Prior direct to the Sovereign.

STAR OF FEDERATION

For award to Australian citizens who hold or have held high and confidential offices or have rendered outstanding service in relation to foreign affairs or have rendered extraordinary and important services including military service within Australia or in relation to any activity on behalf of Australia anywhere in the world.

Also available for award by the Prime Minister to visiting Heads of State or Foreign dignatories on the recommendation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LEGION OF MERIT

Awarded for distinguished or meritorious service to the nation, either civilian or military, including charitable and welfare work of all kinds as well as hospital and nursing services, police, fire services, ambulance, civil defence, etc. Recommendations may be made by any Australian citizen direct to the Prime Minister. Appointment as a Member of the Legion of Merit should be restricted to approximately 1,000 in any one year with proportionately reduced appointments to the Grades of Officer, Commander and Chief Commander. Awards should continue to be made twice yearly as at present with Australia Day January 26th and Queen's Birthday being appropriate occasions.

MEDAL FOR ARTISTIC ACHIEVEMENT

For distinguished service to the Arts and Literature either in Australia or overseas. May be awarded to foreigners.

MEDAL FOR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

For distinguished service to the nation in the fields of Education and Science.

MEDAL FOR SPORTING ACHIEVEMENT

Available in two classes for award to Australians who distinguish themselves in any recognised sport, or in the administration of any sporting activity. The silver medal only, may be awarded to foreigners if warranted.

NOTE The use of post nominal letters to denote each of these awards should be considered by an expert working party if formed.

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TABLE BNON OPERATIONAL GALLANTRY AWARDS

<u>BRITISH AWARD</u>	<u>PROPOSED AUSTRALIAN AWARD</u>
George Cross	Gallantry Cross
George Medal	Gallantry Medal
CBE	
OBE For Gallantry	Gallantry Cross (as above)
MBE	Gallantry Medal (as above)
BEM	
Queen's Commendation	Nil

NOTE: The awards for bravery which are made by the Humane Societies and the Order of St John should continue to be sanctioned as un-official awards in accordance with existing regulations.

THE GALLANTRY CROSS

Awarded for conspicuous gallantry in circumstances of great personal danger where the action of the recipient has been instrumental in preventing great loss of life. (Conditions as for George Cross should apply.)

THE GALLANTRY MEDAL

Awarded for outstanding personal courage under conditions similar to those which apply to the award of the George Medal, but to be awarded on a more liberal basis.

THE COMMENDATION MEDAL

For award to members of the community who expose themselves to risk in assisting police in the apprehension of criminals or who assist in rescue operations under difficult conditions or who otherwise perform some brave act which does not warrant the award of the Gallantry Medal. The Commendation Medal is also available to all uniformed members of the community either civilian or military, whose actions under dangerous conditions are deserving of reward.

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TABLE COPERATIONAL GALLANTRY AWARDS

<u>BRITISH AWARD</u>	<u>PROPOSED AUSTRALIAN AWARD</u>
Victoria Cross	Cross of Honour
Distinguished Service Order	Nil
Distinguished Service Cross	Nil
Military Cross	Conspicuous Gallantry Cross
Distinguished Flying Cross	Nil
Distinguished Conduct Medal	Nil
Conspicuous Gallantry Medal	Conspicuous Gallantry Medal
Distinguished Service Medal	Nil
Military Medal	Combat Bravery Medal
Distinguished Flying Medal	Distinguished Flying Medal
Mention in Despatches	Commendation Medal Distinguished Unit Award

NOTE: 1. Each of the proposed Australian awards should be available to all ranks, the only criterion for award being the degree of bravery. The awards are to be common to the three Services and are to be awarded only for brave conduct under fire.

- Note:
2. The Commendation Medal when awarded for actions when under fire should be distinguished by the addition of a suitable device to be worn on the ribbon (e.g. Bronze Bayonet or Sword for 1st award, Silver for 2nd award.)
 3. There should not be any quota for gallantry awards.

CROSS OF HONOUR

Awarded for the most outstanding and conspicuous personal gallantry in the face of the enemy, under the same conditions which apply to the award of the Victoria Cross.

CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY CROSS

Awarded for extraordinary personal heroism and leadership under fire in circumstances which do not fully justify the award of the Cross of Honour.

CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY MEDAL

Awarded for personal gallantry in action which does not warrant the award of the Cross of Honour or Conspicuous Gallantry Cross, but which nevertheless is so outstanding as to distinguish the recipient as being worthy of high reward.

COMBAT BRAVERY MEDAL

Awarded for heroic achievement or fortitude under fire over a sustained period of time in conditions involving considerable personal risk.

DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL

Awarded for gallantry or extraordinary achievement whilst participating in aerial flight on operations against an armed enemy. It may also be awarded for outstanding flying achievements in non operational situations.

COMMENDATION MEDAL

Awarded for personal bravery in action in circumstances which do not fully justify the award of the Combat Bravery Medal.

DISTINGUISHED UNIT AWARD

Awarded to units of the Australian Defence Forces and to units of Allied Nations which display such gallantry and determination under

fire, as to set those units apart and above other units participating in the same campaign.

*** *** *** ***

TABLE D

OPERATIONAL AWARDS FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE

<u>BRITISH AWARD</u>	<u>PROPOSED AUSTRALIAN AWARD</u>
CB	
CBE	Star of Federation
DSO	Distinguished Service Cross
OBE)	(Legion of Merit
))	(
MBE)	(Legion of Merit
BEM	Distinguished Service Medal
Mention in Despatches	Commendation Medal

NOTE: The Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal and Distinguished Flying Medal as tabled above are completely new awards with no resemblance to their British namesakes.

STAR OF FEDERATION

For award to Australian servicemen who have rendered extraordinary and important service at a level in keeping with the nature of the decoration. (Table A refers.)

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

For award to commanders at all levels who by their outstanding service have made a significant contribution to the success of the operations or campaign in which they are participating.

LEGION OF MERIT

For award to servicemen at all levels who render distinguished or meritorious service in a duty of considerable responsibility. When awarded for operational service, no quota should be applied. (Table A refers.)

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

For award to commanders at all levels whose service whilst sufficiently outstanding as to warrant recognition, does not merit the award of the Distinguished Service Cross.

COMMENDATION MEDAL

For award to servicemen at all levels who perform meritorious service above and beyond that which could be normally expected of them either for a specific act or for activity extended over a period.

NOTE: The Commendation Medal awarded for military service should be distinguished by a different ribbon to the civilian award as described in Table A. If awarded for Gallantry in Action, the addition of a small device such as crossed swords for Army, an anchor for Navy or an eagle for RAAF could be added to the ribbon.

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TABLE EOTHER AWARDS AT PRESENT AVAILABLE

<u>BRITISH AWARD</u>	<u>PROPOSED AUSTRALIAN AWARD</u>
Companion of Honour	Nil
Order of Merit	Nil
Imperial Service Order	Nil
Royal Red Cross	Nil
Air Force Cross	Nil
Air Force Medal	Nil
Imperial Service Medal	Nil
Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air	Nil

NOTE 1. The proposed awards described in Table A are considered sufficient to cover the gap left by discontinuance of the above.

NOTE: 2. The Distinguished Flying Medal described in Table C could substitute for the AFC/AFM if considered necessary.

LONG SERVICE MEDALS

The matter of Long Service Awards for the Defence Forces has been the subject already of much inconclusive deliberation by the Department of Defence. I believe that existing awards should remain; the qualification time should be common to all services and should be reduced to 15 years in line with the Navy Long Service Medal. There should be a Long Service Award for officers.

There is an obvious need for a standard Long Service Medal for uniformed civilian organisations namely, Police, Fire Brigades, Ambulance Services, Prison Services and the existing proliferation of unofficial awards struck by such organisations, highlights the need for an official award at National level; a common award which will become well known and sought after.

The numerous volunteer service organisations such as Rural Fire Brigades, Civil Defence, Coast Guard Auxiliary, Search and Rescue Units, etc., should also have a common award available for long and effective service.

CONCLUSION

The primary purpose of a system of honours and awards is to provide visible evidence of public recognition for acts of gallantry and for exceptional service or achievement. Decorations and medals stand for more than the Nation's grateful acknowledgment of fidelity. They are a constant incentive to performance of outstanding service; to this end, bestowal of awards should take place as soon as possible after the event for which recognition is being given. It is ludicrous that recommendations for acts of gallantry either operational or civilian, should take up to a year to process. It is even more ludicrous that courage must often remain unrecognised because the 'ration' of awards has been used up.

The initiation of recommendations for civilian gallantry or outstanding service to the community, should be the responsibility of every Australian. Magistrates, coroners, public bodies, employers, trade unions, policemen, clergymen, the man in the street, should all be encouraged to report gallant deeds and devoted service. Occasions of extreme gallantry in civil life are far more frequent than is commonly supposed. The very fact that they are brought to

notice and the valorous honoured serves as a stimulus to national self-respect and individual endeavour.

It is absolutely essential that Australia have a system of honours and awards and that the system be so designed that merit can be rewarded when and where it is due.

REFERENCES

Awards of Honour:	Arthur Jocelyn
The Queen's Orders of Chivalry:	Sir Ivan de la Bere
Ribbon and Medals:	Dorling and Guille
Awards:	US Army Reg. 672-5-1
Pamphlet on Military Honours & Awards:	War Office
Decorations & Medals:	Republic of France
British Gallantry Awards:	P.E. Abbot & J.M.A. Tamplin
Royal Warrants (various):	H.M.S.O.
The Order of Canada:	Government House, Canada
Review of New Orders, Decorations & Gallantry Medals 1920:	British War Office
Gallantry:	Sir Arnold Wilson and Capt. J.M.F. McEwen.

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MAJOR-GENERAL H.E. ELLIOTT,
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M., V.D.

(Extract from "Reveille" August 1937)

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Major-General H.E. Elliott, C.B., C.M.G.,
D.S.O., D.C.M., V.D. Born Charlton (Vic.)
June 19 1878; joined Melbourne University
Officers' Corps as Private 1898; served
in South African War 1900-2; joined C.M.F.
1904; Lieut-Colonel 1913; Brig-Gen. 1916;
Major-General 1927; commanded 58: Bn. Infy.,
1913-14; 7th Bn. A.I.F. 1914-16; 15th Inf.
Bde., AIF., 1916-19; 15th Inf. Bde., AMF.,
1919-21; 1926-27; 3rd Divn., AMF., 1927-
31; Commonwealth Senator 1920-31.
Died February 23rd 1931.

*** *** ***



Brig-General H.E. ELLIOTT
C.B. C.M.G. D.S.O. D.C.M. V.D.

Major-General H.E. Elliott

" Universally known in the A.I.F. as 'Pompey', he was a man who, in other times, might conceivably have played the part of a Cromwell." Such is Dr Bean's verdict (Vol. V.. Official History) on that outspoken impulsive, excitable, and intensely headstrong leader, a man who was withal as "straight" as a ruled line, Harold Edward Elliott.

"Coming (continues Dr Bean) of Scottish stock which had contributed distinguished leaders to the British Army and Navy - and proud of these antecedents - he had from youth thrown himself with passionate seriousness into the Australian militia services, and had been decorated for bravery in the South African War. He was one who could clothe the most tedious exercises of peace-time service with the romance of military history and in the dullest drill could picture himself as one of his own forbears, campaigning under Marlborough or Wellington, and faced with problems of, say, picquetting the camp at night or dealing with half-treacherous villagers. Field Service Regulations.....was, for him, alive from cover to cover, each paragraph illuminated by some scene from military history with himself as the central player; his dearest ambition, far beyond hope during most of his life, was to conduct an advance like that of Clive on Arcot, or a retreat like that of Moore to Corunna. Even during the war, he sometimes gave the impression of boy-like playing at soldiering. Yet no one was more wholly in earnest, and his powerful will and persona-

lity and control over his troops made him always a factor to be reckoned with in the A.I.F."

F.M. Cutlack (The Australians - Their Final Campaign, 1918) describes him thus:-

".....of big burly build, with immense jaw; his large forehead is exaggerated by baldness at the temples, and a tuft of iron-grey hair stands up in the middle of his head above the forehead - stands up permanently on end with sheer energy. He is the living figure of one of those woodcuts of the great old British admirals of the age of Hawke and Rodney. His every utterance, if it be but to ask the day of the week, he gives out with a lift of the chin like a challenge. The stoutest chairs creak under his weight. When he claps his hands the sound is as of the foresail of a great ship as she luffs up into the wind. His heart is as big as the heart of an ox and as fresh as a schoolboy's."

Born at Charlton, (Vic.) in 1878, Harold Elliott spent most of his early life in Ballarat. He received his education at a State School and at Ballarat College, and in 1897 commenced an arts course at Melbourne University. His studies were broken off by the South African War, in which he served, at first, as private and corporal in Tivey's squadron of the 4th Victorian Contingent (Imperial Bushmen), and later as lieutenant in the Border Scouts. It was at Sea Cow River, on March 1 1901 that he won the D.C.M. for a cool piece of work. Finding a large party of Boers asleep, Elliott and another man untied their horses and led them away. As an officer, he received a special commendation from Lord Kitchener, who telegraphed - "Please tell Lieut. Elliott that I am very pleased with his conduct and that of his men in driving off Conroy and saving horses."

On his return to Australia, Elliott completed his university course, graduating B.A. and LL.M., and from 1906 practised as a solicitor in Melbourne. In 1905, he won the University championship for weight putting and hammer throwing.

But, after South Africa, the call to military service could not be denied; and for the remainder of his life he devoted most of spare time to it. Enlisting in the 5th A.I.R. on March 1, 1904, he was later appointed - on the recommendation of his old squadron leader, Captain (afterwards Major-General) Tivey - to a commission as from that date. By September 1911, he had risen to the rank of major, and on July 1, 1913, was given command of the 58th Infantry (Essendon Rifles.)

So, like many of our keen militiamen, the outbreak of war in August 1914, found Elliott fully prepared. Eight days later he was appointed to organise and command the 7th Battalion, A.I.F. - and at Broadmeadows Camp, and later at Mena, in Egypt, he worked his men harder than perhaps any leader in the force. From the lines at Mena stretched a sea of sand. "Up past the Boojum Rocks, the Circus, and Honeymoon Lane," says the historian of the 7th, "the battalion marched daily to the hard, shaly ridges. Every man stepped in the footmark of his predecessor, and over all was a cloud of dust. Day after day training progressed, with the figure of Elliott and his big black charger dominating the schene, physically, dyamically and orally."

Although his men groaned under this incessant toil, they loved him from the first. He was not exempt from their practical jokes. The Egyptian newsboys at Mena were bribed to walk past his tent in the early morning, crying ribaldries about "old Elliott," much to the amusement of the troops. When he issued an order that any man appearing on parade without a felt hat would be severely punished, he found, a minute before leaving his tent for the parade-ground, that his own hat had disappeared. Some of his men had "souvenired" it; and "Pompey" who took something like an 8 in hats, was forced to appear in one of several sizes too small. A month later, the old hat, carefully packed, was received through the post by Mrs Elliott in Australia.

On the immortal 25 of April 1915, "Pompey" landed at Anzac about 5.30 a.m. He was the first senior officer of his brigade (2nd) to reach the shore, but later in the morning was wounded in the ankle on M'Cay's Hill; and it was June 2 before he returned to the Peninsula. Some weeks later the 7th Battalion was put in to hold Steele's Post, opposite German Officers' Trench. For some time both sides had engaged in underground warfare in this sector, and on the night of July 4, the Australian engineers exploded a mine almost beneath the opposing trench. On the 8th a Turkish officer and a soldier, after pulling away the stones and rubble at the bottom of the crater and removing part of the sandbag, barrier, entered the Australian tunnel. Suddenly an engineer ran into Elliott's headquarters with the message "*The Turks are in our Tunnel.*" What then occurred is best told in the words of Dr Bean:-

"Elliott at once ordered his adjutant, Captain Grills, and a company commander, Captain Permezel, who chanced to be present, to organise a party and drive the enemy out. When they had left him, it occurred to Elliott that, since he himself had not actually seen the position, these orders might be wrongly conceived. He therefore characteristically decided to go in person to the tunnel. Taking with him two men whom he found at its mouth, and who chanced to be newly-

arrived reinforcements, he strode along the gallery until stopped by the guard at the fork. He was told that, by regulation, his boots must be removed if he went farther, and, after complying with this request, he started with his companions, himself leading, along the dark gallery in which the enemy was reported to be present. The passage was narrow, but he had with some difficulty reached a point twenty feet from its end when there was a flash in his face, and a cry from behind him. A bullet passing under his left arm had hit one of the soldiers. This man dropped his rifle and fell against his mate, and both ran back. Elliott, pistol in hand, pressed himself close to the right-hand wall and waited lest the enemy might come on. For two minutes nothing happened; then the Turk, who was evidently close round the corner, heard him move and fired again, hitting the left hand wall. Shortly afterwards Elliott heard movement behind him, and guessing that this was Permezel coming up with his party, crept back to the next curve and whispered that officer's name. It was indeed Permezel; but the two reinforcements had carried back the report - which was doubtless believed - that the colonel had been killed, and the supporting party therefore suspected Elliott to be one of the enemy. He was asked to state his nickname; upon his doing so, the party went forward with him, still keeping close to the right-hand wall. At the point which he had previously reached, Elliott stopped and, instructing Permezel to organise a line of men to hand him ready-filled sandbags, began to build a barricade. The Turkish sentry hearing their voices fired again into the wall, and Permezel begged to be allowed to take his colonel's place; but the latter refused, and speedily built a barricade two sandbags in thickness."

A month later Elliott was in the seething cauldron of Lone Pine, into which the 7th Battalion was sent to reinforce the hardpressed 1st Brigade, two of his subalterns and two of his corporals winning the Victoria Cross in the desperate fighting of August 9th. Towards the end of the month he was invalided to England with pleurisy, rejoining the battalion at Mudros on November 22, a few days before it returned to Anzac. On December 18, the day before the Evacuation, he had the misfortune to strain his ankle and had to be sent to hospital, but was back again in command in mid-January at Tel el Kebir. A month later he was directed to take charge of the 1st Brigade, but left it on March 1 1916, to assume command of the newly-formed 15th Brigade (5th Division.)

The first test - and a severe one - that the 5th Div., and also the 4th had to face, occurred at the end of March, 1916, shortly after the veteran divisions had left for France. This was a march with full packs and 120 rounds of ammunition, across the desert from Tel el Kebir to the Suez Canal.



SCENES FROM THE 1973 EASTER EXHIBITION

Few of the troops could resist emptying their waterbottles early on the first day. Their cotton trousers chafed, as did the new boots, especially when fine sand worked into them. Men fell out in alarming numbers, and at the midday halts numbers of them made a beeline for the undrinkable water in the nearby sweet-water canal. Elliott, however, was prepared for this, and would gallop along the canal, brandishing his revolver and shouting his intention of shooting any man who dared to drink from it. By these measures and rigid march discipline, he brought his brigade through almost intact.

"Pompey's" habit at this period of producing his revolver at the slightest provocation gave rise to some remarkable, if amusing incidents. For example, one day in France, a young subaltern (let us call him Lieut Smith) was drilling his platoon outside his billet, when he was suddenly pounced on by the brigadier, who feared that the troops would be seen by the enemy "sausage" balloons.

"Jones, you're not fit to command men," yelled "Pompey" drawing his revolver. "I'll shoot you, Jones." "But, sir," said the frightened Smith, "my name's not Jones."

"I don't care what the hell your name is - "I'll shoot you" roared "Pompey".

Needless to say, his bark was worse than his bite, and most of his incipient victims later became his devoted admirers. As the Brigade grew in efficiency, "Pompey's" revolver seldom appeared.

In its first major action in France - the ill-starred Battle of Fromelles (July 19-20, 1916) - the 5th Division lost over 5000 officers and men in a single night. Of these 1400 belonged to the 59th and 60th Battalions of Elliott's Brigade, which were shattered in the attempt to reach the Sugar-loaf Salient 350-400 yards distant across No Man's Land. During the height of the battle Elliott, who had been against the attack from the outset, became tired of sitting in his advanced headquarters, and set off for a tour of the front line. Picking his way through the debris, with dead scattered on all sides, he had a word for a wounded man here, a pat of approbation for a tired Digger there. He missed nobody. Next morning he went to the mouth of V.C. Avenue - and no one who was present will ever forget the picture of him, the tears streaming down his face, as he shook hands with the returning survivors.

When his brigade was in the line General Elliott made it a practice to visit the forward area, if possible, each morning about dawn. In November, 1916, on one such reconnaissance, he very nearly walked into the German line at Flers. After inspecting his own front line in that desolate waste, he proposed to walk to the flank trench

of a neighbouring brigade. His intelligence officer, Lieut Knyvett, persuaded "Pompey" to let him go first. Knyvett came upon a sentry, and said: "I am the I.O. of the 15th Brigade". The man challenged in German. Knyvett was fired on and wounded with a bomb, but succeeded in getting back.

On another occasion Elliott and Captain "Bob" Salmon were going down a communication trench when they saw a man in the front line apparently taking aim at them. Asking "Pompey" to wait a moment, Salmon raced along the trench, and from a safe position asked the man - who happened to be one of a batch of reinforcements that had arrived the previous evening, and had it seems, not been told which was their front and rear - what the devil he was doing. The man, who was rather confused, said that he thought they were Germans! When Elliott reached the front line he saw some Germans standing up in full view behind their own lines, and, grabbing a rifle, fired some shots at them. He then proceeded to play havoc along the trench, threatening the troops that he would have them all shot next day, and putting the officer under arrest. The reinforcements, who had heard of "Pompey" and his ways, were nevertheless almost bordering on panic, until Salmon assured them that the extreme penalty would not be exacted.

In March 1917, during the German retirement to the Hindenburg Line, Elliott was given command of the vanguard of the 5th Division, which advanced astride the Bapaume-Cambrai road, capturing Fremicourt, Beugny, Lebucquiere, Velu, Bertincourt, Beaumetz, and Morchies. Everything went well until the 23rd, when the Germans counter-attacked and recaptured Beaumetz, from which, however, they were quickly driven out. The audacity of this German attack affected Elliott like a personal affront. "I'll teach these beggars to leave me alone," he said, and, in defiance of the injunction that he must advance no farther until ordered to do so, he actually issued orders for an immediate assault on the villages of Doignies and Louverval. By his instruction no word of this order was at first sent to divisional headquarters, and consequently the troops on either flank and their artillery were not warned. The proposed operation - a daylight advance, with little artillery support, against the main German outpost-line - offered every chance of a severe repulse. Eventually, the brigade-major informed the brigadier that, if the latter did not notify D.H.Q. of the impending attack, he himself would do so. After a few moments of silence, Elliott agreed. Major-General Hobbs was informed, and, hurrying to Elliott's headquarters, cancelled the operation. "What passed between them (says the Official Historian) was known to them only".

The two greatest fights of "Pompey" Elliott's life were undoubtedly Polygon Wood (Sept. 25-26, 1917) and Villers-Bretonneux (April 24-25 1918). After the Battle of the Menin Road, the 5th Division relieved the 1st in front of Polygon Wood, which it was to attack on September 26. Elliott's brigade held the right of the 1 Anzac Corps sector, with the 98th British Brigade on its flank, south of the Menin road. On the morning of the 25th the enemy launched a heavy attack against the 98th Brigade, whose line was driven back, and throughout the day the German artillery

plastered its area and that of the 15th Brigade with shells of all calibres, while German airmen bombed and machine-gunned the Tommies and Diggers. Elliott, whose headquarters were in the Hooge crater, threw in two of his three battalions that had been earmarked for the next day's attack. At 8 p.m. he telephoned General Hobbs that the possibility of an attack next morning by his brigade was out of the question. Hobbs recognised the difficulty, but insisted that the attack must be made, and lent him two battalions of the 8th Brigade. Fortunately, just after 8 p.m. the German artillery ceased fire. The tapes were duly laid, and ten minutes before "zero" the last man was in position. The attack went forward and both objectives on this difficult flank were seized. At dawn, Elliott, whose vehemence and driving force had, in a large measure, contributed to the victory, decided to ascertain personally how his flank lay, and went straight to the front, reaching it at 8 o'clock. He found the troops looking rather worn and tired, but managed to raise a grin from them as he wandered round the pill-boxes and shell-hole positions.

And so to the Somme in 1918. From the moment of his arrival at Lealvillers behind the Third Army on March 28, Elliott showed that he regarded the task for which his brigade had been summoned - that of helping to stop the German offensive - as the sternest business. His first step was to have all estaminets in the place picketed. A keen watch was kept upon looting, and the drinking of strong liquor was prohibited. When on the 29th the brigade was ordered to the Somme to take over from the 9th Brigade the job of watching the Somme crossings, it made its march of from twenty to twenty-five miles without turning a hair. Naturally, it was tired next day, but when Elliott, going round these positions, found many officers, including some of the battalion staffs, asleep instead of fortifying the crossings, he told them that he proposed to put them under trial by courtmartial. At the first post he reached, however, the garrison sprang up from behind the bank and presented arms.

"What the devil are you doing?" said "Pompey".

"Outposts," was the reply.

"What are your instructions?"

"To look out for you, Sir."

"Pompey" was furious. After asking for the company commander's name, he sailed off for that worthy's billet. On arrival at the company headquarters he met the cook and his off-sider, both of whom were inebriated. The cook was dressed in a long frock-coat, lavender trousers, a high-coloured flowing tie, fancy waistcoat, and bell-topper; the offsider in bright female attire. When they recognised the brigadier, they sprang to attention in a sort of way and saluted. It was a ludicrous sight, but "Pompey", failing to see anything comical, almost bellowed with anger. It is not recorded what happened to the

company commander.

The constant looting of Corbie for drink caused Elliott the keenest anxiety. The front south of the Somme was unlikely to resist a serious blow, and at any time his brigade might become responsible for safeguarding the flank of the British Army by desperate fighting at the crossings. But he would not make an example of common soldiers while officers - as was daily done - were taking all the wine they wanted for their messes. He accordingly ordered the apprehension of all officers found taking wine from Corbie. That day a British staff-captain, making off with his brigade mess-cart full of champagne, was arrested, and handed over to the nearest A.P.M. Elliott then issued an order that anyone caught in this offence would be "summarily and publicly hanged in the market square." He told his officers that he was quite aware it might be illegal, but he was determined to stop the looting and consequent demoralisation and trust to the King's pardon in case of illegality.

When the Germans broke through the 8th Division at Villers-Bretonneux on April 24, 1918, the 15th Brigade was lying in reserve in Aubigny line, a mile or so to the north-west of the town. Elliott who had felt that the town, if attacked, would be lost, had kept one of his battalions in constant readiness to counter-attack. He had made his staff and battalion commanders study the ground models of which had been constructed at his order, and he had laid down a plan for the operation. Accordingly, before dawn on the 24th, as soon as the German bombardment descended on the area, the whole 15th Brigade stood-to-arms. Elliott ordered the 59th and 60th Battalions to send out patrols, and at 4.50 issued a provisional order containing his plan of counter-attack. In the end, however, after several valiant but abortive attempts by the 8th Division and some tanks in daylight, the 13th and 15th Australian Brigades enveloped the town that night in a brilliant counter-attack and thus saved Amiens. The credit of planning it has been claimed for most of leaders concerned. But (says Dr Bean).

"As Brigadier-General Elliott, in the week before the 8th Division came into line, had more or less established it as the ready made scheme for recapturing Villers-Bretonneux, urging it, either personally or through General Hobbs, on most of his superiors, there may be justification for the claim, which he constantly made, to have been its real author."

In the final offensive the 15th Brigade took part in the advance from Villers-Bretonneux (August 8 - 9), and in the attacks at Peronne (August 29-September 3) and against the Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt (Sept. 30 - Oct. 2.)

General Elliott's was a complex character; pride in his powers and achievements was intense. But, unlike most egoists, he extended his interests to every man in his brigade, and after his brigade, to the whole of the A.I.F. His hot-headed tendency to use his brigade as if it were independent of the rest of the B.E.F. caused not infrequent trouble, and this, together with a certain contempt (based on his own personal experience) of the fighting power of British troops, is said to have been a chief cause of his being eventually excluded from higher command in the A.I.F. Nevertheless, (as Dr Bean so ably puts it),

"he was an outstandingly strong, capable and sympathetic leader; and in his directness and simplicity, and in a baffling streak of humility that shot through his seemingly absorbing vanity, there were elements of real greatness."

The following medals and decorations were awarded to Major General Elliott:-

1. C.B.
2. C.M.G.,
3. D.S.O. Geo. V.
4. D.C.M. (Trophy of Arms)
5. Queen's South Africa Medal with four clasps
6. King's South Africa Medal
7. 1914-15 Star
8. War Medal
9. Victory Medal with MID (MID SEVEN times)
10. Volunteer Decoration
11. Russian Order of Saint Anne with swords
12. French Croix de Guerre

The group of Medals must be the best ever awarded for fighting service to an Australian General Officer. To many, Elliott was Australia's greatest fighting General.

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H.M.A.S. YARRA (I)

(Submitted by R.A.N. Public Relations)

Type: Torpedo Boat Destroyer "River" Class.
Displacement: 700 tons
Length: 245 feet
Beam: 24 feet 3 inches
Draught: 8 feet 6 inches
Machinery: Parsons Turbines, 12,000 H.P., 3 Screws
Speed: 26 knots
Boilers: 3 Yarrow type - Oil Fuel
Complement: 66
Armament: 1 4-inch Q.F.
3 12-Pdr. Q.F.
3 18-inch Torpedo Tubes
Builder: Denny Bros., Dumbarton, Scotland.
Launched: 9th April, 1910 (Mrs N.J. Moore wife of Hon. Newton, J. Moore, Premier of W.A.)
Commissioned: 10th September 1910 at Greenock (Lt T.W. Biddlecombe, C.N.F.)
Disposal: Broken up Cockatoo Dockyard, Sydney, 1930.

H I S T O R Y

YARRA departed Portsmouth on 19th September, 1910, commissioned in the Royal Navy for the voyage to Australia and proceeding via Suez in company of her sister ship PARRAMATTA and escorted by H.M.S. GIBRALTAR arrived at Broome, W.A., on 15th November, where the two destroyers passed to the control of the Australian Commonwealth Naval Board.

In the period 1911-14 YARRA served in Australian waters forming with sister ships PARRAMATTA and WARREGO (commissioned 1st June, 1912) the destroyer component of the Australian fleet.

During the opening phases of World War I, YARRA operated with the Fleet (Vice-Admiral Sir George E. Patey) in the search for and as a counter to Admiral von Spee's Pacific Squadron. Late in 1914, she took

part in the capture of German possessions in the South West Pacific. Some of her complement with sailors from H.M.A.S. PARRAMATTA were landed at Kabakaul (New Britain) to take part in operations ashore against the German forces. YARRA was present at the formal surrender of German New Guinea to the Australian forces at Rabaul on 13th September, 1914.

YARRA remained in New Guinea waters after the departure of the Fleet (AUSTRALIA, MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY) on 17th September, 1914, and in company of PARRAMATTA and WARREGO supported consolidation of the Australian occupation of the former German territories in the area. In December, 1914, all three destroyers proceeded up the Sepik River and in January, 1915, visited Morobe, Finsch Harbour and other points on the coast, cruising also to neighbouring island groups including the Admiralties. On 5th February, 1915, the destroyers finally left Rabaul to return to Australia.

For several months after the return from New Guinea, the Australian Destroyer Flotilla (Commander C.L. Cumberland, R.N., in WARREGO) remained in Australian waters. On 27th April, 1915, the Flotilla left Williamstown on a three month "Familiarisation" cruise of the eastern Australian coast line which included visits to Jervis Bay, Sydney, the Barrier Reef and Queensland ports. On 23rd August 1915, the destroyers returned to Sydney for refit.

On 19th October 1915, the Flotilla left Sydney to serve on "blockade" duty in Malayan, East Indian, Indo-China, Borneo and Philippine waters. Based on Singapore and Sandakan (Borneo) YARRA served on "Far East Patrol" until 8th May 1916, when she departed Sandakan to return to Australia.

At the close of June 1916, YARRA was assigned to Australian coastal patrol duty. PARRAMATTA having returned from "Far East Patrol" in mid-July, joined YARRA at Melbourne on 31st August, 1916, on completion of her refit at Sydney. WARREGO returned to Australia at the end of September, 1916, and after long refit began coastal patrol duty in late January, 1917.

In May, 1917, following a request made by Admiralty the Australian Government agreed to the transfer of the Australian Destroyer Flotilla to the Mediterranean. Consequently YARRA, PARRAMATTA and WARREGO were withdrawn from coastal patrol to refit at Sydney and their Australian built sister ships HUON (completed February, 1916,) TORRENS (completed July, 1916), and SWAN (completed August, 1916) then serving on Far East Patrol were ordered to refit at Singapore. The Australian based destroyers left Sydney on 9th June, 1917, and proceeding north-about to the Cocos Islands were joined there by the 2nd Division from Singapore on 7th July, and Commander W.H.F. Warren, R.A.N. (Parramatta)

took command of the Flotilla.

Following a period of training based on Malta, the Australian Flotilla was sent to Brindisi on the "heel" of Italy for anti-submarine patrol duty.

On this work it was the destroyers responsibility (in co-operation with British and French destroyers), to prevent the passage of enemy submarines through the Adriatic Narrows into the Mediterranean and to give safe transit to the passage of Italian transports to and from Albania.

The Australian destroyers commenced Adriatic Patrol duty in mid-October, 1917. During the early period of their tour of duty the enemy whose submarines were based on Pola at the head of the Adriatic was fairly active and detection and the subsequent hunt was a common occurrence. Later, however, the enemy effort diminished and eventually the patrol became "routine uneventful steaming". HUON, PARRAMATTA and YARRA were fitted with captive observer balloons whose object was to detect the lurking submarine while another destroyer stood by ready to act as "killer."

In April, 1918, the Australian destroyers became part of the British 5th Destroyer Flotilla (Captain G.K. Chetwode, C.B., C.B.E.). As a result Commander A.G.H. Bond, R.N., who had succeeded Commander Warren (drowned in Brindisi Harbour) became in command of a Flotilla for personnel, pay, medical treatment and "good organisation and conduct of the vessels" only.

Adriatic operations ended for YARRA on 17th October, 1918, (a year almost to the day after her first patrol) when with TORRENS and the British destroyers of the 5th Flotilla she left Brindisi for Mudros and thence with the Allied Fleet passed through the Dardanelles into the Sea of Marmora to Ismid.

From Ismid, YARRA was sent to the Black Sea where she visited (December 1918) Batum, Novorossiisk and Sebastapol. On 28th December 1918, she departed Ismid in company of HUON, SWAN and PARRAMATTA to proceed to Malta and thence to Plymouth where she arrived on 8th January, 1919.

On 6th March, 1919, she departed Plymouth for Australia in company of MELBOURNE, HUON, PARRAMATTA and WARREGO joined by SWAN and TORRENS at Malta. The ships reached Darwin on 26th April, PARRAMATTA and YARRA under tow having exhausted their fuel.

The remainder of YARRA's sea-going service was spent in Australian waters used as required for R.A.N.R. training. On 30th September, 1929, she was transferred to the control of Cockatoo Dockyard for breaking up.

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COMMANDING OFFICERS H.M.A.S. YARRA I

Lieutenant Thomas Wyburn Biddlecombe, R.A.N., 1910-13
Lieutenant-Commander Stewart Keightley, R.A.N., 1913-18
Lieutenant-Commander William Burrows, R.N., 1918-19 A/CDR.
Lieutenant Charles John Royston, R.A.N.R., 1919-20
Lieutenant-Commander Frederick Arthur Pearce Foster, R.N., 1920
Lieutenant-Commander Leonard Albert William Johnson, R.N., 1927

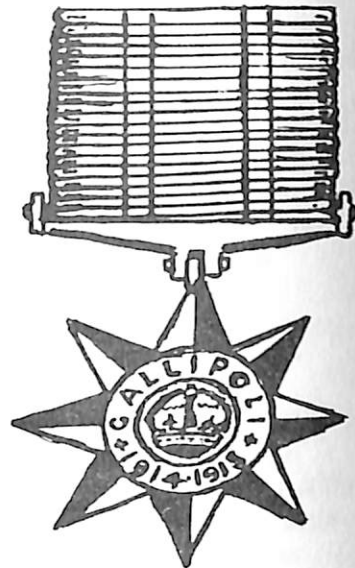
COMMANDING OFFICERS H.M.A.S. YARRA II

Captain George Dunbar Moore, R.A.N., 1936-37
Captain Harold Bruce Farncomb, M.V.O., R.A.N., 1937-38
Captain Harry Leslie Howden, O.B.E., R.A.N., 1938-39
Commander Wilfred Hastings Harrington, D.S.O., R.A.N. 1939-42
Lieutenant-Commander Robert William Rankin, R.A.N., 1942

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THE GALLIPOLI STAR*Acknowledgment to "AUSSIE"*

This Medal designed by Warrant Officer R.K. Peacock, of Melbourne, was approved by H.M. The King for award to the Aussie and Enzed Troops who served in the Gallipoli Campaign. Serious difficulties arose after the announcement of the award had been made, owing to strong objections being taken by some Members of Parliament and the Press in England, because it could not be conferred on British troops who fought at Gallipoli. The 1914-15 Star was then authorised for all troops that had served in the Field anywhere prior to December 31, 1915. The Gallipoli Star was abandoned.



*** *** ***

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN BADGES

(By Ken White)

The obvious value of a badge is similar to any other items of militaria that is, whatever you can get in cash or exchange for it. There will always be the odd individual who will pay well above market prices for an item he is desperate to obtain. However, for the bulk of collectors it is advisable to check on what a dealer will pay for an item before purchasing at an unrealistic price. Dealers list badges for sale at up to \$15-00 but would not purchase such badges for more than \$5-00. It is therefore suggested that the value of such badges can only be \$5-00.

The collector is the direct cause of the over-pricing of badges as whilst ever collectors pay dealer prices the prices will continue to climb. Collectors can control prices by refusing to do business with firms who overcharge, no dealer can continue to operate without customers. Price control on collectors' items is needed as high costs will prevent many potential members from starting to collect Australian Militaria. Do you have any thoughts on this subject? Perhaps dealers may like to let collectors know why their prices are so high?

It is not, and never will be the policy of the Society to interfere in transactions between individuals or dealers but members' comments on what are considered to be realistic prices will be published.

*** *** ***



THE BADGEMAN

It was a pleasure to be asked by your Editor to comment on all aspects of collecting Australian badges. The task is accepted but one firm stipulation made is that I will not become involved in any way with complaints of exchanges or purchases by individuals. As a collector of badges, before most present members had heard of such a hobby, I recommend that any transaction, provided your mother's permission has been obtained, be adhered to, and at a later date, don't winge about how badly you fared. I know, in my opinion, all my transactions have been most generous, and never have I tried to pass on any second class badges, although what I have said may not be supported by those I

have had dealings with, but we all know how the "other fella" tells tales. I would also point out that any badge not in my collection or made differently from those in my collection must be suspect as NEVER would I have obtained a suspect item! Let me have any questions or comments that you may have on Australian badges and I will attempt to answer them.

My first task is to comment on a letter sent in by Bob Gray, a relatively newcomer in the badge collection fraternity, but nevertheless, the owner of one of the finest collection of Australian badges in the world.

Comments on your letter Bob, would be, firstly, no collector should make a purchase or exchange until he has seen the item - it is too late for complaints once a deal has been transacted. Secondly, as far back as I can remember, unofficial titles have been made by a number of manufacturers and individuals and in my opinion, there is no such thing as an original local production. I have had badge collectors expand for hours on why their particular item is the correct one with absolutely no basis for such verbosity. Thirdly, there have been restrikes of Australian Badges made in this country and in the United Kingdom, which I would challenge any collector to identify.

Value of Badges

To the beginner, I suggest a study of badges to ascertain the rarities, is the first step and before purchasing an item, check with a dealer to determine its re-sale value. Present prices listed have no bearing on the value of a badge as many are virtually un-saleable. Years ago, badges were rarely sold with exchanges being the means of expanding a collection, so I suggest, exhaust all possibilities of exchange before purchasing. The other aspect on the value of badges is as has happened in the United Kingdom early badges are being reproduced for sale to collectors. This now happens in a limited way in this country and in a few years I venture to suggest any of the rare Australian badges will be available for sale over the counter of any reputable dealer.

Badge for Beginners

Those who have an interest in collecting Australian Badges, please indicate when joining the Society, as I have a number of metal and cloth badges which I am happy to give to the beginner. Supplies are not expected to last for long, so become a member of the Society without delay!

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Further Notes on Lt Colonel J.A. Campbell

By Peter Shaw

Rex Clark was most pleased to hear from the President of the West Australian Branch who had this to say about Campbell.

"Page 209 Vol. II of the Historical Records of the Cameron Highlanders shows J.A. Campbell as having no clasp to his Indian Mutiny Medal. (Photos I've seen of J.A. Campbell prove this.) Also as a point of interest, he has a British War Medal 1914-19 impressed to Lt Col J.A. CAMPBELL, A.I.F.

It appears some confusion arises from the most common photo of him where he is wearing a clasp on his Mutiny Medal, but the old gentleman must have "bunged it on" as he is also shown wearing an IGS 1854 with bar which he should'nt have".

Would any reader be able to give any further information on Campbell as the Supplement to the Officers List 1920 War Service (The best reference book on A.I.F. Officers' War Service) states:-

"Lt-Col Retd List, 5th Mil. Dist) The War of 1914-18
O.B.E."

What was the O.B.E. awarded for and was he awarded the 1911 Coronation Medal? No doubt Campbell's Medals are around so we look forward to a photograph of them.

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SCENES FROM THE 1973 EASTER EXHIBITION



MAJ. GEN. SIR WILLIAM THROSBY BRIDGES
K.C.B., C.M.G.

CANBERRA BRANCH NOTES

The big event of the past six months was our 3rd Annual Exhibition held over three days of the Easter period. The Display was a wonderful success and allowed many members to see the most comprehensive collection of uniforms ever seen in Australia.

Before giving a brief description of the Display, let me say that the goodwill created by the opportunity to meet interstate members represented one of the major gains of the Exhibition. The following interstate members were present and I am sure they all considered the trip well worthwhile:-

Peter Shaw from Perth, John and Nancy Price from Melbourne, plus a number of other Victorian members, John Irwin, Brisbane, Ron Royal, Toowoomba, Clem Sargent and John Frewen, Bandianna, John Wooley, Sydney, Don Mearns, Orange, and Brian Ellis, Moree, all made the long trip to Canberra, and last, but by no means least, was the fine group from the N.S.W. Military Historical Society, President Len Barton, Mike Downey and Al Cansdell.

The talk ranged over the whole gamit of Military Collecting and many friends were made, where previously only written contact was possible.

Some twelve visitors were billeted at the 3RNSWR Training Depot and I've been told that there wasn't much sleep available on the Saturday evening and that even at 3 a.m. the displays were still being inspected and I've no doubt, drooled over.

Turning to the Display, some photographs of which are shown elsewhere in this Journal, without a doubt, the major exhibit was the Uniform Display mounted by Rex Clark. Others of special merit were the Display mounted by Bdr Bert Jacka, for Army Recruiting, which featured the decorations of his uncle, Captain A. Jacka, V.C., M.C., the Photographic Display and the Model Display presented by John Gorman.

The Uniform Display featured 50 Australian uniforms, mainly of the pre-Fed. period, ranging from the 1860's to the present day. It would be impossible to pick any single item for mention, but undoubtedly, one of the more unique items would have been the Boer War uniform of a N.S.W. Military Forces Padre. The variety of colour was marvellous to see and we will be producing sets of photographs, in colour and black and white, at an early date.

Turning to the organisation of the Display, the major credit must go to our Display Director, Hugh Gordon and his wife Maxine. I'm not sure

whether they ever went home as they seemed to be present continuously throughout the Display and if they weren't showing films, making tea or manning the Reception Desk, they would be doing something else.

Rex Clark worked for months preparing the Uniform Display and eventually, the car was removed from their garage to make way for exhibits. The Clarks' pet cockatoo, 'Colonel Hogan' took a most jaundiced view of the whole affair, as he was confined to his cage and on the occasion of one Committee Meeting, refused to say a word, which believe me, was most unusual.

I could go on for ages, but suffice to say thank you to all who assisted, particularly John Gorman, Ian Jenkins, Ivan Lomasney, Jim Courtney, Jim Gale, Hans Zwillenberg, Gaye Brown etc., etc.

We all had a wonderful time and have no doubts as to the success of the Exhibition.



"Tell him we haven't got time for any of his bright ideas — we've got a battle on our hands."

Acknowledgments to N.C.R.

The Secretary's Notes..... By Ken White

With this issue of "Sabretache", the Society enters a new stage in its development and regardless of the enthusiasm of your new Council and of its many local aides, the progress which we all hope to see can only be accomplished if all members get behind our efforts right from the start.

It may well be asked how the individual member can help us to improve the standing of the Society and may I suggest that the following ideas should be adopted by all members:

1. Ensure that all dealings with the public are beyond reproach.
2. Attend your Branch Meetings as often as possible and support functions organised by your Branch.
3. Pay your subscription promptly.
4. Introduce a new member. If every member was responsible for the introduction of a new member, we could almost half the cost of producing "Sabretache", thus allowing us to produce an even better Journal.
5. Produce an article for "Sabretache". Bear in mind that the Journal can only be as good as its contributors make it. If you have a story to tell, but feel that you are not capable of putting it into a form suitable for publication, then give us the facts and we will re-write it into a suitable form. Remember to quote your sources if you are using material based on the work of another author.

Keep these points in mind constantly and I'm sure that the Society will prosper.

Coming to the administrative field, your new Council would like to see all Branches represented on the Council, either by a member who can visit Canberra occasionally, or, alternatively, elect an A.C.T. member to be their Councillor. This would not only make the Council more representative, but would allow the Branches to take part in Council affairs before decisions are made.

Corresponding members will be amply catered for by the new Council and a number of ideas are being investigated to allow them greater participation in Society affairs. Any suggestion which will allow them to gain more from the Society will be welcomed and, if possible, implemented.

Secretary's Notes.....(continued)

To all members, I say, if you have an idea which may help us, either with regard to "Sabretache" or the Society in general, then don't hold back, tell us about it and if suitable we will use it.

In conclusion, may I thank the retiring Federal Council for their efforts over the past years, particularly Barry Videon who has worked for the past 14 years to build the Society up and to our retiring Secretary, John Price, who has literally slaved over the past few years to keep the affairs of the Society on an even keel. They may rest assured that their efforts will not have been in vain.

*** *** ***

Would all overseas members please note that subscriptions, \$5-00 Australian, are due 1ST JULY 1973. Please forward early renewal to the Treasurer -

MHSA
P.O. Box 67
LYNEHAM A.C.T. 2602 AUSTRALIA

Overseas Members are also advised that as a new service, we will forward "SABRETACHE" air mail if an additional \$1-50 Australian is added to your subscription renewal.

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REMINDER:

In order to ensure swift delivery of "Sabretache" would members please advise the Secretary of any change of address.

THE MEDALS OF THE LEGION OF FRONTIERSMEN

By M. Downey

The Legion of Frontiersmen has been the subject of a number of articles in overseas journals. However, I have never seen a description of any of the medals awarded to the Legion and hope that this article will help to overcome this discrepancy.

Norman H. Garden commenced his military career in the School Cadets of the 40th Bn at Burwood, N.S.W. As a cadet officer he helped his Company to win the Brigade Championships of 1911-12. This entitled his unit to the award of a Silver Medal by the Commonwealth of Australia. This competition and the Medals awarded for it are covered in an article in the OMRS Journal No. 129 of December, 1970.

Garden joined the N.S.W. Lancers after leaving school and prior to his enlistment into the Australian Army. In August 1914 he joined the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force. The task that confronted this force was the taking over of the German possessions in New Guinea.

The men of the 1st AN & MEF were the first Australian soldiers to go into action in World War I. They landed at Blanche Bay in New Britain on the 11th of September 1914 and after a short engagement captured the radio station. The next day the town of Rabaul fell to the Australians. (I have often wondered why these Australians were not entitled to the 1914 Star instead of the 1914-15 Star).

After a number of other minor skirmishes plus a brief period when he was co-opted as a clerk in the Treasury Branch of the New Guinea Administration, Private Garden returned to Sydney in March 1915.

He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force as a gunner with the 4th Division Artillery. This Division saw much active service in France in 1917-18. Pte Garden finished the war with the rank of "Extra-Regimental Corporal".

On discharge from the A.I.F. in 1920 Norman joined the Legion of Frontiersmen and worked his way through the ranks until he was promoted to Commandant of the Legion in New South Wales. Garden died in Sydney in 1971.

I have not been able to ascertain the exact qualifying period needed to obtain the Legion's Medals and am hopeful one of our United Kingdom members could establish these facts and supply the Society with that information as a follow up to this article.

I believe Norman Garden's group to be a unique one and am grateful for the opportunity provided by the recipient's family to examine the Medals.

Note: Garden's elder sister Anna G. Garden served in the New South Wales Nursing Service in the Boer War. She was one of twenty-nine Australian nurses to receive the Q.S.A. and one of the six to obtain the K.S.A. as well. Sister Garden also served in World War I. Her Q.S.A. and K.S.A. are impressed "Nursing Sister A.G. Garden" and her War Medal and Victory Medal to "Sister A.G. Garden".

Description of Medals awarded to N.H. Garden

1. 1914-15 Star impressed to "114 Pte N.H. Garden 1/AN & MEF"
(not illustrated)
2. 1914-19 War Medal impressed to "114 EF/Cpl N.H. Garden 1/AN & MEF"
(not illustrated)
3. 1914-19 Victory Medal impressed to "114 ER/Cpl N.H. Garden
1/AN & MEF"
(not illustrated)
4. Commonwealth Military Competitions Senior Cadets Medal
Reverse engraved "1911-12" and "Cadet N.H. Garden 40th Bn."
(Not illustrated)
5. Legion of Frontiersmen Meritorious Service Medal
A Silver Medal 38 mm in diameter. Obverse has two circles with a cross and a Union Jack surrounding the Legion's motto "God Guard Thee". The wording "Legion of Frontiersmen" within the outer circle. Reverse is plain with raised letters "For Meritorious Service". Hallmarked at bottom of Medal. Impressed on rim "14712 Lt N.H. Garden".
Ribbon: Green with brown centre stripe and thin brown edges.
6. Legion of Frontiersmen Long Service & Efficiency Medal
A Gilt Medal 38 mm. in diameter. Obverse features St George slaying the dragon. Reverse has the lettering "For Long Service

and Efficiency". "Legion of Frontiersmen" surrounds this and there is a laurel spray at the base. Engraved on rim "Comdt. N. Garden".

Ribbon: Red with two black stripes.

7. Legion of Frontiersmen Merit Medal

A Copper Medal 38 mm in diameter. Obverse features a raised circle with cross and motto "God Guard Thee". Reverse shows a laurel wreath surrounding the engraved words "For Merit". Engraved on rim "Capt. N.H. Garden L of F. N.S.W."

Ribbon: Dark blue with a central yellow stripe.

8. Legion of Frontiersmen Long Service & Efficiency Medal

A Silver Medal 36 mm. in diameter. Obverse features a wreath around a crowned Legion Badge. "Legion of Frontiersmen" at base. Also shows the maker's name "Mayer & Kean". The reverse is plain with raised letters "For Long Service and Efficiency". Hallmarked on suspender.

Engraved on reverse: "FRT/SM N.H. Garden".

Ribbon: Plain Maroon.

NOTE:

The Editor would appreciate hearing from any reader who can confirm if the Legion of Frontiersmen still exists in Australia and what are the requirements for membership.

*** *** ***

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There has been some confusion on the claiming of copyright involving Army drawings and photographs of badges. When an individual is given permission to use such drawings as illustrations in a publication it does not include copyright which remains with the Department of the Army who may loan the same material to other individuals for publication.

Readers are also advised that the use of the Army Crest is strictly controlled and should only be used on official publications.

DRESS WITHIN THE ARMY

(By H.B. Gordon)

Many people have queried from time to time over the last couple of years why don't we wear various items of dress and in particular embellishments they think would brighten our drab coloured uniforms.

To answer this and many others who think the same I will endeavour to show how dress is introduced into the army. Up to 1972, the matter of dress was under the control of the Master General of the Ordnance and was then transferred to the control of the Adjutant General who controls Personnel Branch at Army Headquarters. With the change of control also came the control of the Army Dress Committee and the Dress Manual.

The Dress Committee which consists of the Deputy Chief of Personnel (Brigadier) who acts as chairman; Colonel Co-ordination of the Directorate of Co-ordination and Organisation representing the General Staff aspects of dress; Director of Personnel Support (Colonel) who is the sponsor director for dress and associated items, and represents the Personnel Branch aspects of dress; the Director (Colonel) of Materiel Requirements Branch aspects of dress; Deputy Controller Central Army Supply agency representing the Logistic Branch aspects of dress; and a Secretary's Branch Representative. A secretary is provided by the Military Board Secretariat and Personnel Branch (Staff officer Grade 2 Ceremonial), the committee is empowered to co-opt directors concerned and to consult other parties.

This committee is only responsible for the introduction of general items of dress and approving of amendments to the Dress Manual, and usually meet every couple of months or when there is sufficient submissions to be considered.

In general on the receipt of 24 copies of a submission the Military Board Secretariat distributes a copy to all members of the committee which in turn pass it on to their staff for investigation and a brief to be written giving all possible aspects and recommendation on the subject to be discussed, the committee meets and makes a decision, the minutes of the meeting are then passed by the chairman to the Chief of Personnel who either approves or reverses the decision or returns it to the committee for further discussion.

If, for instance, the submission dealt with the introduction of a regimental badge the draft sketch approved by the committee is then passed to the staff artist for a scale painting to be completed, if it includes the crown it is forwarded to the Garter King of Arms for heraldic check and approval, returned to Australia for submission to the Military Board approval and then through the Prime Minister's and

the Governor General to Her Majesty the Queen for royal sanction, after being returned, the drawings are handed to a manufacturer who produces a lead pressing which is passed to the originator for approval, if agreed, manufacture of the required number is commenced, it may be worthy to note that the whole process can take up to three years or more from the time the submission is written to when it is worn. Where the introduction of a badge does not include the crown of the mornach it is passed to the heraldic section of the Directorate of Materiel Development for clearance and in this case it takes approximately half the time for introduction.

For clothing, samples are produced and cleared by a further meeting of the committee and then passed to the Military Board for approval, after which if Treasury agrees to the expenditure of funds the item is put into full production and issued through normal ordnance channels. In all instances the procedure may be rejected and started all over again.

In the period January 1970 to December 1972 the Dress Committee discussed some 95 submissions covering various items of dress from the general review of male dress to a simple matter of raising the hemline of female skirts.

To show the varied assortment of items discussed by the Committee, I have broken the period 70 to 72 into the years 70, 71, 72. During 1970 the committee approved 12 submissions and referred a further 6 to the Military Board for approval and the remainder discussed that year were either noted by the MGO or deferred to a later date. Some of the items from 1970 which may be of interest to the reader:

1. Mess Undress Womens Services and Corps/Rank Badge;

This is an evening frock of a standard pattern and colour for WRAAC and RAANC, the Corps/rank badge is enamel gilt WRAAC enamel silver RAANC, the officers rank in oblong frame whilst NCO rank is in a circle.

2. Granted approval for the Air Support Equipment Group 2BOD and 39 Ordnance Air Equipment Platoon to wear a dull cherry beret.
3. A review of the greatcoat was submitted by the MGO and after discussion it was decided that this article of clothing would be maintained but re-designed, further discussion was deferred until the review of male dress is undertaken.
4. Distinctive headdress for the Provost Corps (Khaki peak cap with white top) was not approved.

5. Wearing of sunglasses - after much discussion it was approved that sunglasses could be worn whilst wearing uniform but not on parade unless medically approved.
6. Approved the introduction into service Badges/Buttons for CMF Officer Cadet Training Units, 3rd Cavalry Regiment and the Monash University Regiment.
7. Discussion commenced on the use of the Australian Coat of Arms for use as rank insignia for Warrant Officers Class I although the introduction was approved subject to the clearance by the Department of Prime Ministers and Cabinet, nothing was done on the design except that the MGO was requested to examine designs for future approval.

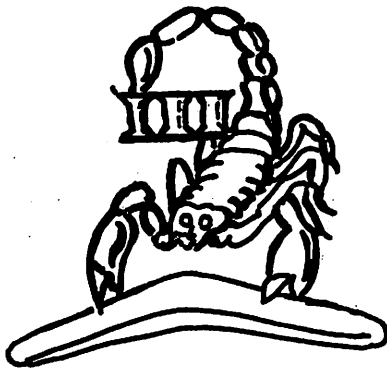
In the year 1971, the committee approved 16 submissions which included a Specialist Badge for the RAA (Special List) Physical Training Instructors and some of the others included;

1. The removal of the citation brooches from the shoulder to the right breast in accordance with the rules of the presenting countries.
2. Approved the introduction of a rifle green beret for wear by the Training Team whilst in Vietnam only.
3. Another break through in the dress world was the separation of dress rules for the Australian Cadet Corps from the Dress Manual.
4. The general review of male dress was discussed and it was agreed that the colour would be "Howard Green" and that there would be one uniform for both seasons, that the Blue and White Ceremonial dress is to be maintained, field dress to be working dress for all ranks. The top coat to be Howard Green with slanted pockets and shoulder boards for officers.
5. After many years of unofficial wearing the dress committee approved the wearing of miniature badges on Mess Dress, though the wearing of the badges to be optional and at the members' expense, (Specialist's badges only)
6. Agreed that the conventional style of the Australian Coat of Arms would be the insignia rank badge for Warrant Officers Class 1 but not to be introduced at least until 1975 because of stock holdings.

7. Some of the items not approved were 'stable belts' and the wearing of blue caps with khaki service dress summer and winter.

Of the three years shown 1972 saw the smallest number of items considered, in all some 17 items were discussed which included the granting of approval for the Badge of the Royal Australian Corps of Transport, wearing of the UK SAS parachute badge by the SAS regiment, the wearing of corps badge by members of the WRAAC serving with other corps during the term of their posting, the introduction of a regimental badge for the 4th Cavalry Regiment although the unit is to be reduced to a watch keeping strength owing to the current re-organisation taking place within the army.

To assist those who may wish to collect the badges referred to when they become available I have enclosed line drawings to assist with identification.



Insignia worn by 65, 66 and 67 Australian Infantry Battalions

(By Gen. S.G. Graham)

The A.C.T. Branch of the Society recently made inquiries to determine what insignia was worn by the above battalions whilst serving in Japan prior to the Korean War. Former members of the units were contacted who were able to produce specimens of some insignia as well as the descriptions. There is no doubt that the most insignia minded battalion was the 67th with 68 Battalion having no special insignia.

All battalions wore the BCOF flash and each wore their unit colour patch. In addition the following were worn:-

- (a) Shoulder flashes manufactured from felt or cotton material, maroon in colour with gold Roman numerals. The numerals were in cotton or gold wire and they were worn on both sleeves by members of 67 Battalion.



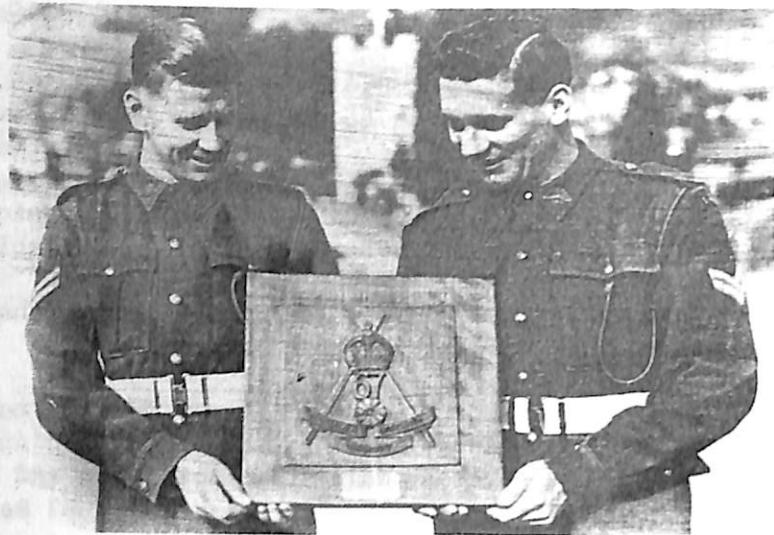
(a)

- (b) 66 Battalion wore a metal slip on title as illustrated.



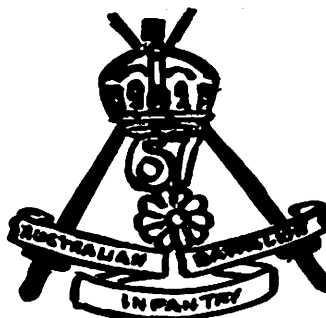
(b)

- (c) In addition 67 Battalion had a metal (brass) hat badge which is displayed at the 3RNSWR Drill Hall in A.C.T. The design of the badge is crossed swords with a crown at the top with the numerals 67 beneath. On a scroll at the bottom of the badge are the words 'Australian Infantry Battalion'. It is not known at what stage this badge was worn.



The insignia used in BCOF although worn on all occasions must be considered as being only semi-official as they do NOT appear in Dress Regulations. However, the insignia, like other unofficial ones worn by Australian Forces, are now rare and one real collectors' items.

The Society wishes to thank Major General S.C. Graham, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., who provided most of the detail for this article.



Metal Hat Badge

A Reproduction from the Sunday Gazette of 8 May 1803

On Wedneflay laft was interred, William Thomfon, a marine who had been left behind by His Majefty's ship Buffalo, and who died the preceding day in the General Hofpital, of a confumtive complaint. A party of Marines from the Galton, confifting of a Serjeant and eight privates, attended the funeral: and were received by the New South Wales Corps, who alfo affifted in the proceffion, which moved with much folemnity and decorum in the following order:--

Mr Barnes, officiating as Minifter
 Four Marines, with arms reverfed
 Four Marines, with arms reverfed
 The Corpfe, carried by fix bearers, with
 Union thrown over the Bier;

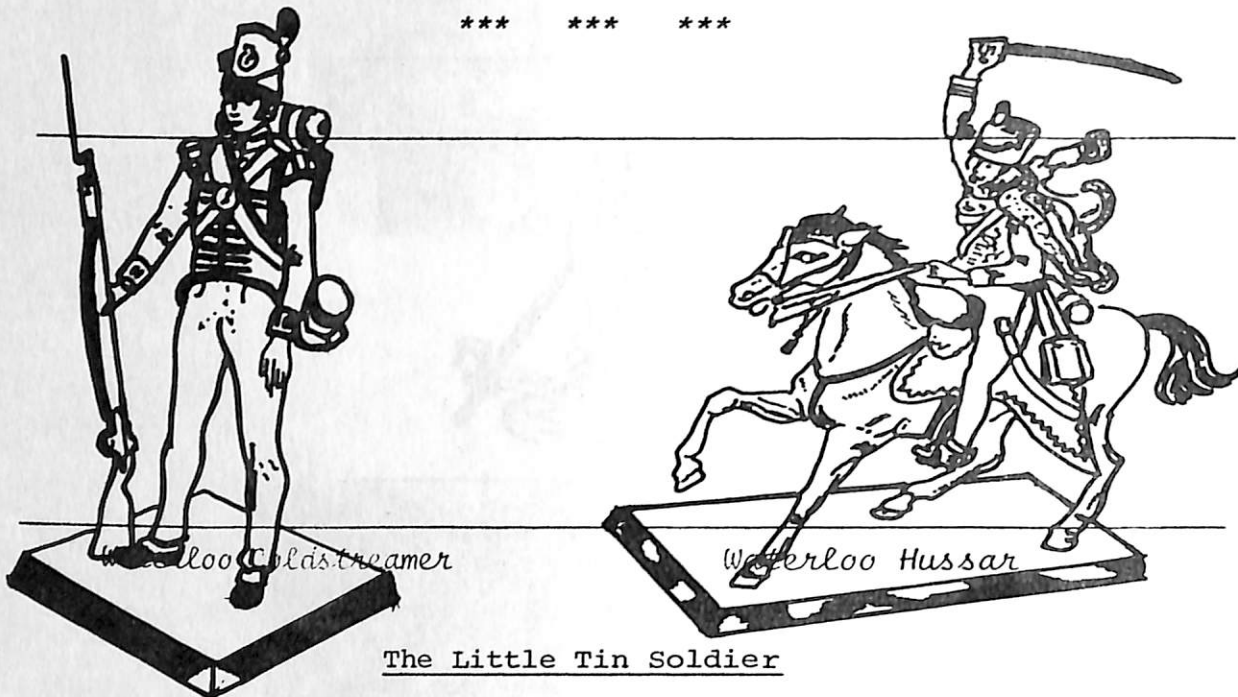
*A Serjeant of Marines, with halberd craped
and reverfed, as Chief Mourner;*

*The New South Wales Corps, without arms,
formed three deep;*

The Regimental Band without their infruments:

*About half-paft 12 they reached the burial ground;
And after the funeral fervice was performed, the
party of Marines difcharged three vollies, in
honour of a departed comrade.*

*** *** ***



The Little Tin Soldier

By Don Goldsmith

The fascination of a small boy for toy soldiers is understood and accepted by all. The fact that this fascination can extend to middle-age, and beyond, even given the change of title to 'military miniature' or something equally grandiose, seems harder for people to understand and accept. The fair sex, with a stronger appreciation as a class for things ornamental, find greater interest in my showcase than the male observer. The latter usually maintains an embarrassed silence, or in a desperate attempt to make an appreciative comment murmurs 'your little sons, I suppose' or 'you no doubt find these useful in your job'. The impression is left that 'this fellow would do better to spend his pocket money on a set of golf balls'.

It therefore seems reasonable to set down a few thoughts in support

of my hobby, even though I realise I am probably preaching to the converted in the readers of "Sabretache". It's a pretty tough exercise anyway, and probably can be put down simply to an affair of the heart, garnished with too much Kipling and therefore impossible to explain to the unimaginative and the essentially practical. The War Gamer, intent on study of bygone tactics and battles old and glorious, finds stimulus in moving his Army of little fighting men about a board. Here again the purist and the coldly efficient can argue that it would be far more practical to have a series of tokens marked "one squadron cavalry" and so on or, worse, a conventional military sign, than a meticulously painted and arranged group of some one hundred tiny horsemen to be moved carefully piece by piece. I fear that the simple answer - "but it's more fun. And that's how they really looked" would not carry a great deal of weight. Alas, all are not gifted with the characteristic of being boys at heart.

The colour and sparkle of the old time Army has all but gone. The scarlet and pipeclay, feather bonnets, busbies and braid, shining steel and glossy horses - these have given way to olive drab and the internal combustion engine. If one has a feel for military history a model soldier collection seems an easy way of re-capturing something of the old style. Few of us interested in militaria can provide at home a show area approximating in size to the National War Memorial uniform display and diorama sections. But compress the figures down to two and a half inches in height, or less, and the problem is comparatively simple. A well made, well painted collection can record details of dress and accoutrements in three dimensions. Of course, not all collectors are filled with the zeal to preserve the picture of the old trappings. Some prefer to specialise in the modern paraphernalia of war in the form of tanks and related mechanical monsters, with battle-dressed men to accompany them; there are quite a few international modellers these days in the business of catering for the tastes of such collectors.

However, my preference is decidedly for the old style. Like many little boys of more than forty years ago, I often received among my birthday gifts the odd box of brightly painted tin soldiers. Well, they were called 'tin soldiers', but were really cast in type-metal which expands to fill a mould. Such technical details did not worry me then; most of my soldiers were destined for a short and merry life, to end their days battered, headless and limbless, in the backyard battlefield. The first incentive towards their preservation came one Christmas, about 1933, in the form of a glossy catalogue which illustrated a vast array of magnificent metal warriors, built by one William Britain Ltd., of London, and selling for about three shillings for eight infantrymen, at the imposing height of two and a half inches. This incentive was aided by a Scottish grandfather who, unlike my thrifty grandmother, saw more virtue in several boxes of soldiers as a present than a new pair of pants for school.

I suppose my first aggressive deal as a true collector arose in a confrontation with my brother. With the contrariness common between young brothers, he had commenced to collect sailors, and I, soldiers. After some months of enthusiasm on his part, I became aware that he was in urgent need of about ten bob to buy a glossy new cricket ball. I offered him eight shillings for his Naval contingent, and so really started on the road as an avid collector. His Royal Marine Light Infantry still march in the van of my collection, but, alas, some price-less bearded Jack Tars in their broad brimmed Victorian straw hats have long disappeared.

Until well after the War, I remained blissfully ignorant of the fact that any models more sophisticated than those of Mr Britain's existed. I continued to buy up avidly to the tune of about one thousand all ranks - horse, foot and guns. My surprise was great when, during a posting to England in the mid Fifties, I saw the array of figures produced by high grade makers. I was made aware that the serious collector should distinguish between the humble tin toy soldier and these superior models, called the 'military figurine' or various other high sounding titles. The standard of these creations varied, the best being truly magnificent, though behind the exquisite paintwork must surely have lain solid gold, to judge from the price tags! To this day, nearly all my collection remains the work of Britain's Limited, although a small proportion are prudently and carefully acquired models by such well-known makers as Stadden Gamage, Greenwood and Ball, and Historex. The latter firm, French, has succeeded in bringing a high quality, reasonably priced plastic product within reach of the more humble buyer. Unfortunately for me, but understandingly, this firm concentrates almost exclusively on the Napoleonic armies. As a collector, I decided to specialise long ago; the only types originally available to me were soldiers of the British Empire, and by the time the more exotic avenues were opened up to me, I felt I was committed to this area.

In any event, as a biased Britain's man, I believe these models in their basic design to be as fine as any. Of course, they were made and painted as toys, and to keep the prices down the production process had to be as simple as possible. Equipment and accoutrements, for example, were usually moulded into part of the original model before casting instead of being made separately and fused on later as in the sophisticated types. Generally the models observed a parade-ground stiffness as befitted the scarlet and blue of the late Victorian era when most of the moulds were made. There are, however, some fine examples as exceptions to relieve this rigid form, such as the Lancer Officer, and The Knights of Agincourt, all types wellknown to the collectors of Britain's. The enthusiast with time, patience and some artistic skill can repaint and/or convert most of these tin

men to something as fine as any. Britain's too, have produced some very good plastic models in recent years. But their old, hollow cast metal soldiers, in their many varieties, seem to have gone forever. When I am asked how one should go about acquiring a collection such as mine, at a sensible cost, the answer is simple - "Start about forty years ago".

But wait! Having tried to arouse some enthusiasm for my subject, I should not then dishearten the budding collector of modest means. Signs of good quality but reasonably priced models becoming available in Australia are encouraging. For sometime, the tiny 00/H0 gauge Airfix plastic series has been with us. These are excellent and finely animated productions, to be had in any good model or toy shop. They also have the advantage of fitting into a much smaller space than their big brothers. However, their painting needs extra skill, patience and either the excellent eyesight of youth, or some form of magnifying aid. It is therefore most encouraging to see that maker's recent venture into the larger "standard" or 54 mm scale (i.e. 1/32rd) or thereabouts, in two ranges. Firstly, Airfix has produced a series of modern plastic figures depicting the armies of World War II including British, German and Japanese. The figures are moulded in one piece, and hence detail is a bit blurred, but they are lifelike and well proportioned. With skilful painting, they could be the basis of an interesting collection. For the nostalgic, they lack colour. So most welcome is the second Airfix venture into plastic kit models at this scale in the Historex style - and these are excellent. At present, the range is limited to four models of the Waterloo period. They are artistic, colourful, and in fine detail. Two of them are illustrated at the head of this article. I look forward to the proposed extension of this range.

Provided you have the necessary artistic and technical skill, one way to acquire an inexpensive collection is to "do it yourself". This method covers a very wide area. Firstly, you may work from the grass roots, which means you actually model your own soldier in the medium of your choice. This may be a combination of plaster, plasticine, glue, wood, wire - you name it. Your fragile product may then be good enough to paint and preserve in this form, but it is usual to take a further step and cast the model in metal, or perhaps plastic, in any quantity you require. This exercise is a separate study in itself. Suffice to say that there is quite a lot of reading material available to the amateur these days, and many collectors are finding success in this method.

The collector who shies away from building his own figure may choose to cast from a commercial model. There is nothing illegal in this, provided of course, you do not sell the end product for gain. In between building from scratch and using the ready-made commercial model to work from there is the satisfying field of converting existing models. This method may be chosen with advantage by old timers like myself, who are fortunate enough to have a stockpile of raw material to draw on. Again,

conversion is a study in itself, and there is no room for its detailed discussion here.

Painting the finished miniature is the next step, and this too has become a specialised art. When I was a boy, all that was available to me was household enamel in a not very satisfying range of colours, to be applied with rather scruffy brushes from the local emporium. How all that has changed. Today there is a wide range of special model paints and aids, including high grade enamels and oil-bound poster paints, and the unsuccessful modeller can no longer blame this department for his failures. Painting, too, is a separate study deserving of an article. In fact, whole chapters of various books on military modelling are devoted to it. A fine model can be ruined by faulty painting.

Australiana is catered for hardly at all by international modellers. It has also been badly neglected in the past by other types of collectors, with the result that today there is a paucity of information on uniforms and regalia, not to mention specimens themselves. Moths and indifference have long since destroyed most of them. The War Memorial presents in precise detail a wealth of information, but this is restricted to periods of war, with emphasis on 1914-18 and 1939-45. However, some outstanding records on other periods do remain like a light in the darkness, and there has been an awakened enthusiasm for the subject. Model soldiers seem a comparatively economical way, in both space and cost, to record in picturesque form the dress of Australia's fighting men of the past. My specialty over recent years has been to produce such a collection.

*** *** ***

A rare Unofficial Australian Badge

(By Major R. Clark)

Captain Barry Petersen, M.C., whilst serving in Vietnam commanded over one thousand Montagnard in the Truong Son Force. As commander he designed and had manufactured a badge (a silver tiger's head) which was worn by the Australian members and the Montagnard of his elite force. Captain Petersen had the honour of being made a Rhade Chieftain (Y-Lui Buon Ya)

P.T.O.



*Rhade Chieftain Barry Petersen, M.C.,
W.O. Jock Roy and another Rhade Chief-
tain taken in the Central Highlands of
Vietnam*

*** **

*No doubt there are many stories to be written
about the most unusual service of these
Australians who served with the Montagnards
and the badge will not only be a rarity for
collectors but of great historical interest.*

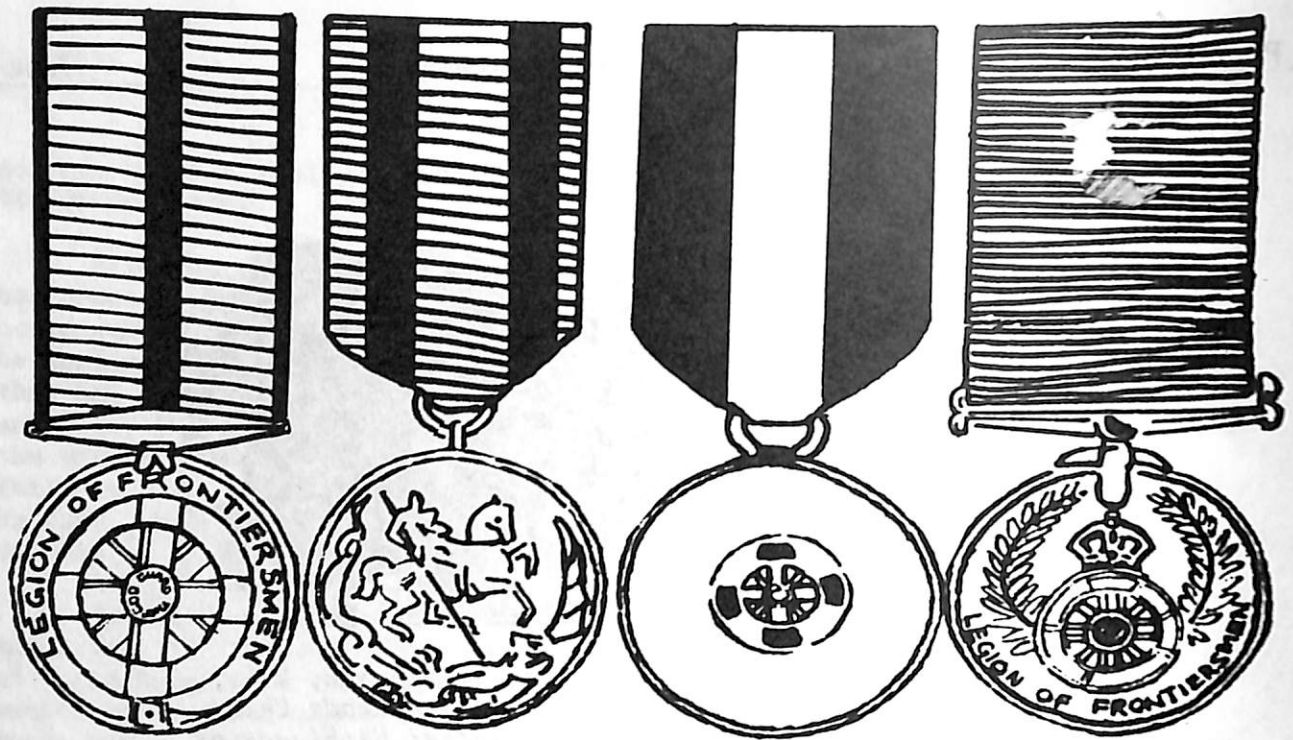
EDITOR

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AN SPORRAN (By F.J. Timony)

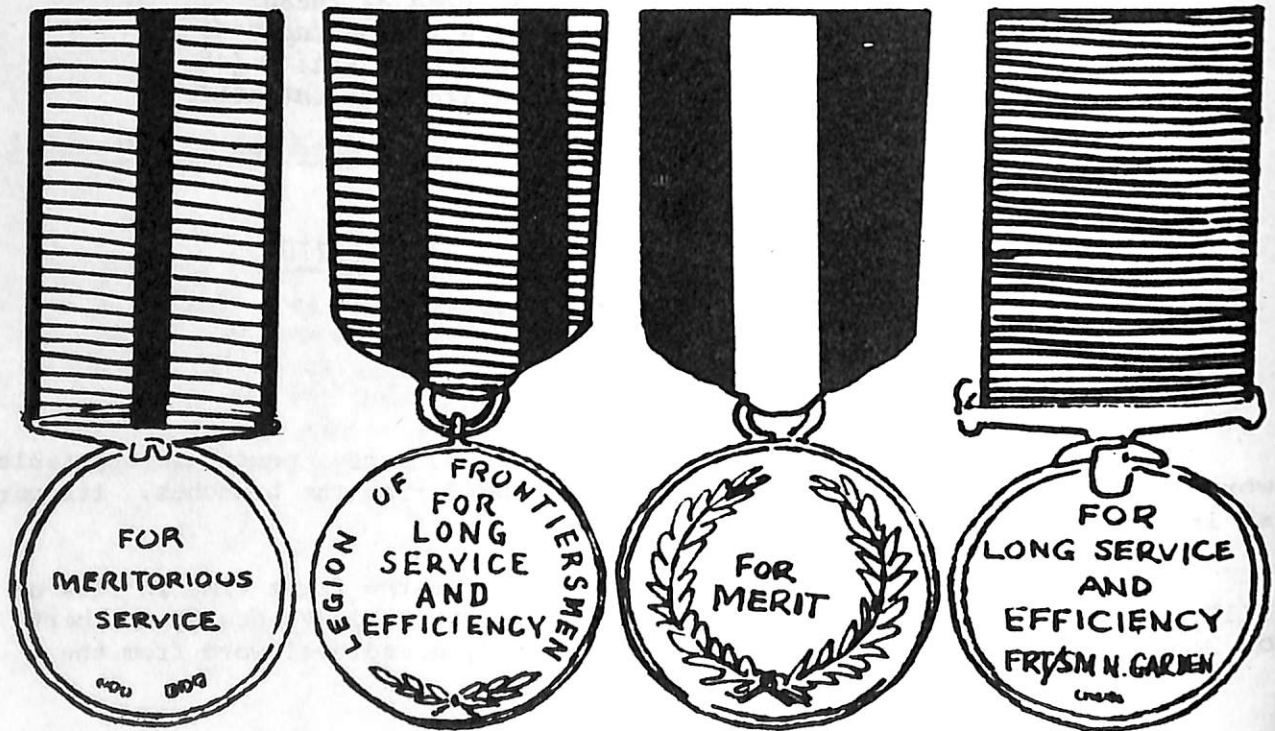
"Sporran", from the Gaelic - pocket or purse, pouch or recepticle worn in front of the body, sometimes suspended from the haunches. Its purpose; as its definition implies.

The sporran is mentioned in history for the first time in 1104 or 1112, in "A History of the First Crusade", written in France by Gilbert of Nogent. It is referred to as "Sytarchia", a medieval word from the



OBVERSES

LEGION OF FRONTIERSMEN MEDALS



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Greek for a receptacle for a soldier's travelling provisions, probably a simple bag or pouch attached to a belt worn around the waist. The troops referred to were either Irish or Scottish.

William Cleland, writing of the highlands in 1678, describes the Sporrán as "a bag, which they with onions fill". It was in fact, the highlanders' pocket. Its original appearance, as worn on a tight belt around the waist, can still be seen on early portraits. Only when the sporrán became ornamental, did it descend to its present position.

On the continent, during the Middle Ages, it was known as a "gypsyre, almonerie, or buasaid".

The earlier forms of the sporrán were mere leather pouches, usually made of deer skin or calf skin, gathered at the top by thongs terminated in knots to prevent fraying. Specimens of this type of sporrán are very rare. The two in the Scottish National Museum of Antiques, are both made of doe skin.

(Illustration #1A and #1B)

It is almost certain, that in some localities of the highlands, cloth pouches were worn instead of leather. A reference to them, written in 1703 by the noted Skye Antiquary, Martin advises that many people in the western isles wore trews with, "a square piece of cloth which hangs down before". It probably was of the same cloth and tartan set, as the trews worn. It was attached to the waist band and could have been fringed. It appears to have been closed by simply flapping the large cut top or flap, over the pouch and was fastened by knotted coloured cords. This type of sporrán can be seen in the portrait of Major James Fraser of Castle Leather, painted in 1723. The mysterious Allan-Hay Brothers (the Sobiesky Stewarts) seem to have felt that it was ugly in appearance. In their monumental and most inaccurate publication, too frequently quoted as being gospel, the "Vestiarium Scoticum" they completely discredit this sporrán and even claim, incorrectly as usual, that it was made from coloured velvet. These misguided gentlemen must have been thinking of France when they wrote this pinnacle of confused claims on the exactitude of highland dress.

(Illustration #2A and #2B)

The metal clasp, not to be confused with the cantle, does not seem to make a general appearance until the early eighteenth century. This came into being when the necessity of a lock was realised. Early samples were in brass and silver. The snibs or bulbs which fastened the clasp in most cases, were simple brass balls. There is at least one specimen in the University of Aberdeen, the snibs of which were decorated with grotesque heads. Only in a few cases do these early

clasps show craftsmanship of a high order. Their shapes vary from semi-circular, or semi-octagonal, to square topped. The decoration was sometimes fretted but mostly incised or engraved. They were usually fastened by a simple catch, a few having more elaborate locks. There are even a few specimens with concealed pistols which are discharged if the sporran is incorrectly opened.

(Illustration #3)

Sorrans were not only worn with "an feileadh mor", but were also worn with the Great Highland Trunk Trews, not to be confused with the "plaid pants" of Queen Victoria's Reign. This was definitely the case with those soldiers of the Prince's Army, who wore trews at Culloden Moor. These must have been plain leather, landed gentry usually having seal-skin or carved leather sorrans.

(Illustration #4)

As for the Sorrans history in the British Army, it is known that the Independent Highland Companies wore it when first raised in 1667. Reference to it is made in a report dated 21st Feb. 1709. It was probably not of a uniformed tartan. It might be safely assumed that they wore the same pattern of sporran, probably decorated slightly by the men. There is a specimen of this first military tartan sporran in the Scottish United Services Museum. It is made from doe skin with a pierced brass clasp, ornamented with forty-three brass studs. It is said the studs were added to commemorate the companies being amalgamated into a regiment of the line in 1739, the Forty Third Regiment of Foote and belonged to a Ferguson of Balgahidder.

In the first known illustration of a highlander in the uniform of a regular British Regiment (43rd Regt.), printed in 1742, representation #76 from, "A Representation of the Clothing of His Majesty's Household and all the Forces, upon the Establishment of Great Britain and Ireland" no sporran is shown. This could have been an accident on the part of the artist, however, this is doubtful since all the plates in this book are shown with considerable accuracy and were done by the celebrated artist, David Morier, a man known for his accuracy long before 1742.

The seldom seen series of engravings in the booklet of the 1743 manual and platoon exercises published in London, just after the Highland Regiment was embodied as a regiment of the line, shows the sporran being worn. A simple pouch with small brass clasp, three long leather tassels for officers and none for the men. Same are placed on either side of the sporran, and one in the middle, which is the longest.

The sketches of the Van der Gucht Brothers in 1743 also show fine detail of the sporran of what might appear to be the forty-third regiment.

(Illustration #5)

In the wars of the Austrian Succession, Contemporary prints published in 1743, definitely show the sporran in use. The prints on Keith's and Campbell's Highlanders, 1759-1763, show the sporran still as the small and traditional pattern of leather or sealskin, with semi-circular brass tops.

In the 42nd, no mention is made of the sporran in the order books of its officers in North America during the years 1759-1761. although a brass cantle was found at Port Ticonofroea.

The large pouched type of sporran of badger or goat skin, the latter known as the 'sporran mor molach', (large hairy purse) both having flat tops and shaving brush tassels was introduced by highland regiments towards the close of the eighteenth century. They were defined as "handsome novelties" by some writers. It is my assumption that this took place about 1784, as this is about when the change to the military style of dress seems to have first affected the civilian style. For instance, the form of bonnet, known as the Glengarry in later years, was at that time adopted by civilians as was the feathered bonnet by 1802, although according to a painting of John, fourth Duke of Atholl, I believe the feathered bonnet to have been adopted about 1780. However, it is felt by some that Highland Regiments used a hairy sporran during the American War of 1776.

As more Highland Regiments were formed in the late eighteenth century, I believe their sporrans were designed in a rather free style. For instance, the Rothesay and Caithness Fencibles, formed in 1794 wore a small white sporran with six small black tassels. The amazing thing is that the regiment was not kilted, but wore highland trews, or the tartan trunk hose. Could this have been the fore-runner of today's short multi-tasseled military sporrans, commonly associated with pipers?

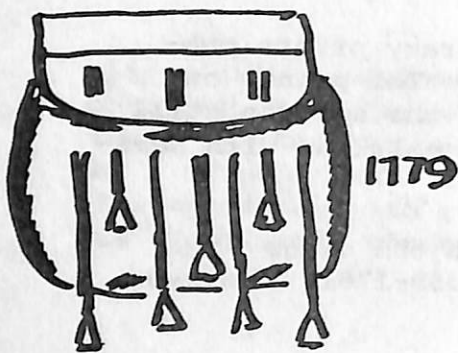
(Illustration #6)

By 1790 privates of the 42nd wore plain goat skin sporrans. Sergeants had more elaborate designs provided by themselves, animal heads such as the badger and fox, with simple fur tassels replacing the animal feet and legs. Officers were wearing the rectangular canteled sporran mor molach at this time also.

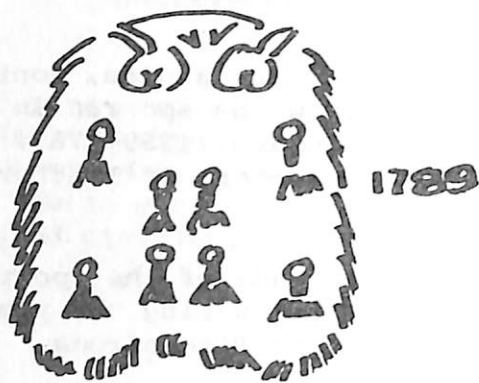
(Illustration #7)

By 1808, commissioned ranks in the 42nd had elaborate sporrans of "regimental pattern". Other Highland Regiments, at this time, began to follow the style set by the 42nd, as indeed had previously been the case with tartan etc.

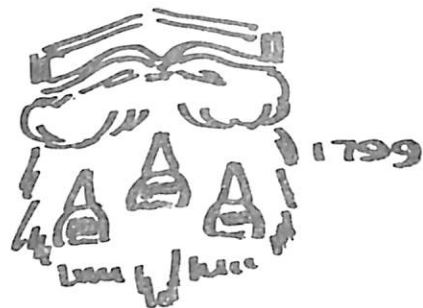
During the Peninsula Campaign and Waterloo, no sporrans were worn



1779



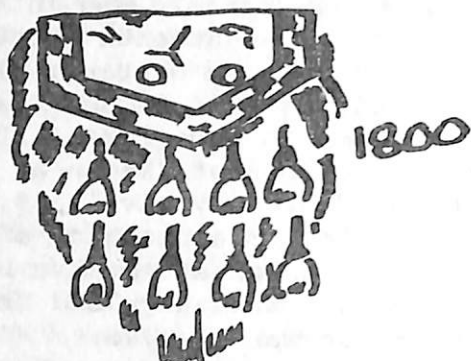
1789



1799



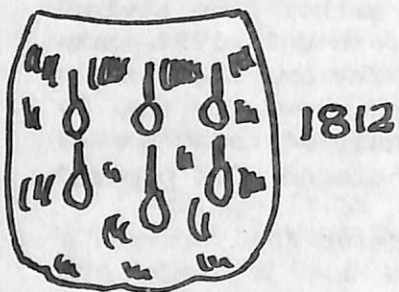
1799



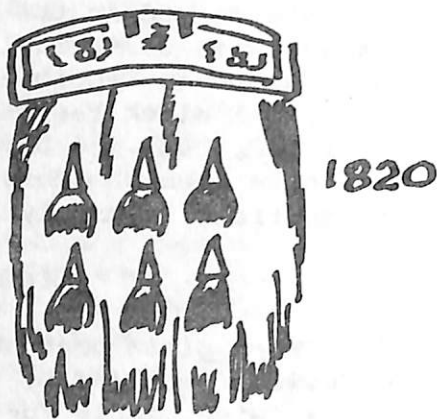
1800



1801



1812



1820



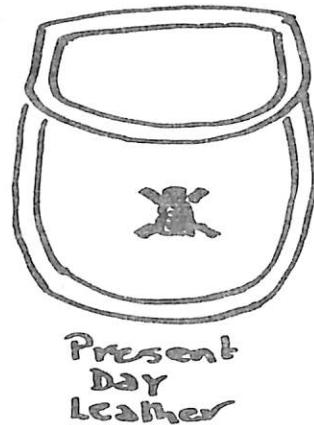
1828



1869



Present Day
Sheepskin



Present
Day
Leather



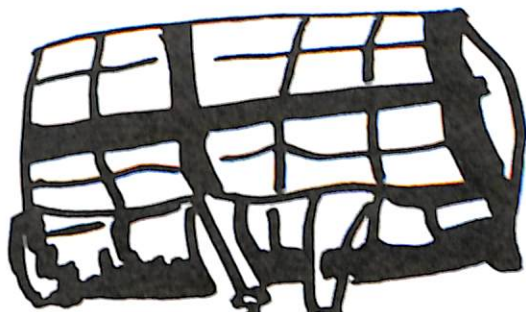
Regimental
Hair Spores



1A



1B



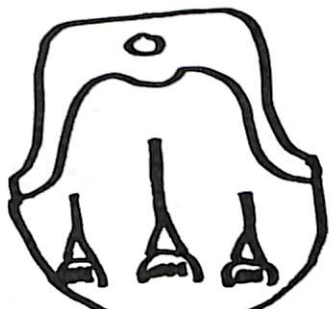
2A



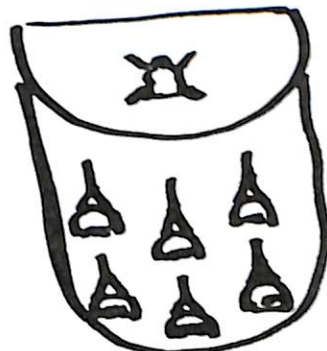
2B



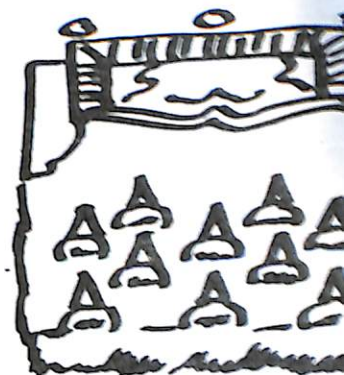
3A



3B



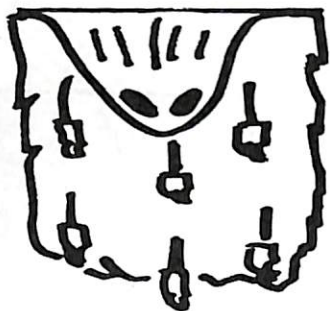
4A



4B



1603
1688



1726



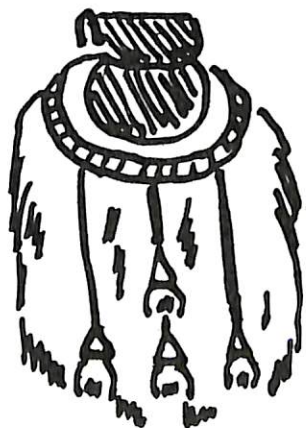
1743



1755



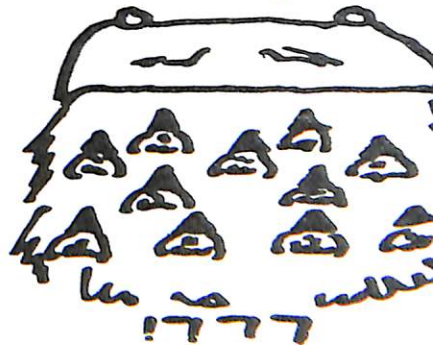
1770



1773



1775



1777



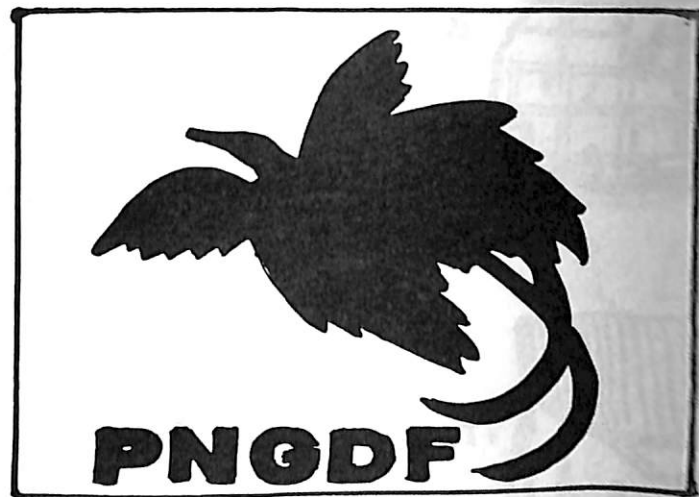
See p.155



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by Highland Regiments on active service.

After the Crimean War, the new double-breasted tunic actually became adaptable in Highland Regiments to accommodate the sporran. The body of the tunic, below the waist, was cut into separate flaps, two in front and two in back, the sporran being worn between the front two flaps. Needless to say, that all this change reduced the sporran from its original purely functional form, to an appendage of mere ornamentation.

It appears that the brass rimmed leather cantle was introduced around 1830 by the 93rd Highlanders.

A more functional sporran patterned after the first Military specimen in the Scottish United Services Museum, was introduced for all ranks after World War II. A far cry from the elaborate level dress sporrans of Victoria's reign, but strikingly similar to the sporran used in 1743. Hair sporrans are still used by regimental pipers today and there is rumour that the designers of things of "regimental pattern", are now hard at work "changing" this universal pattern sporran to a less functional design.

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MILITARIA

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SCENES FROM THE 1973 EASTER EXHIBITION



MAJ. GEN. H.E. ELLIOTT, CB., CMG., DSO., DCM., VD., Order of St Anne
C de G.

LECTURE BY COLONEL J.A. CLARK O.B.E.,
DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL SUPPORT, ARMY
HEADQUARTERS TO A.C.T. BRANCH MEMBERS
AND VISITORS - 9 APRIL, 1973

1. The Australian Army Training Team was the first Australian Unit committed to Vietnam and the last to be withdrawn. The team arrived in Vietnam in July 1962 and left in December 1972. This is the longest period that any Australian unit has ever been continuously on operational service and it is rather strange that both in and out of the Army very few people understand how the unit worked. It was a unique unit in almost every respect. It consisted for most of its time in Vietnam with only Officers and Warrant Officers. Its members won 112 British Decorations and the Unit was given both U.S. and Vietnamese Unit Citations. One in 7 of its members were wounded and one in 31 was killed. Its tasks varied with the Vietnamese requirements and therefore it is very difficult to describe, in a limited time, exactly what the team did. I thought what we might do tonight is to show how the training team was deployed during the first half of 1970. There were several changes in Vietnamese, American and our set up during the year but to keep it all as simple as I can, I will not refer to most of them unless specific questions later show that there is a requirement to do so.

2. In order to understand the AATTV deployment it is necessary to understand both the U.S. and Vietnamese major formation deployment and the U.S. Advisory system. Therefore, I propose to tackle the subject by:-
 - a) *Firstly outlining the Vietnamese Forces main deployment and then*
 - b) *The Free World Forces: i.e. the U.S., Korean, Thai, and Australian main Forces then,*
 - c) *The U.S. Special Forces: to be followed by*
 - d) *The Vietnamese Government Organisation*
 - e) *I will then detail the U.S. Advisory systems, into which the AATTV members were fitted*
 - f) *I will then give the AATTV deployment that fitted into these various organisations.*

- g) *Finally, I will talk a little about advising and what it all means*

(Give locations in 1 Corps in detail to show how much areas were interwoven and just general areas for other Corps areas)

3. The Vietnamese Army organisation:-

- a. J G S - 4 Corps areas
- b. 1 Corps - (1) Orgs in detail to show the picture
(2) HQ locations
(3) 1 ARVN Div.
a. HQ Loc
b. 1 Regt - 4 Bns
2 " - 5 "
3 " - 4 "
54 " - 4 "
11 Cav. - 3 Sqns
7 " - 3 "
Huc Ban -
- (4) 51 st Regt - 3 Bns
HQ Armd Bde
Ranger Group
- (5) 2 ARVN Div.
a. HQ Loc
b. 4 Regt - 4 Bns
5 " - 4 Bns
6 " - 4 Bns
4 Cav
Regt - 3 Sqns
- c. 2 Corps (1) HQ Loc
(2) 22 ARVN Div - 3 Regt Quin Nam
14 Cav. Regt
(3) 23 ARVN Div - 3 Regts.
(4) Ranger Group

- d. 3 Corps
 - (1) HQ Loc
 - (2) 18 ARVN Div.
 - (3) 5 Div.
25 Div.
 - (4) AB Div.
 - (5) Marine Div.
 - (6) Ranger Group
- e. 4 Corps
 - (1) HQ Loc
 - (2) 7 ARVN Div.
 - (3) 9 ARVN Div Dong Tan
 - (4) 21 ARVN Div.U Minh
Ranger Group

4. The organisation of the Free World Forces:-

- a. HQ MACV Location and 4 Corps Areas
- b. HQ 24 CORPS
 - (1) Loc
 - (2) 1/5 Mech Bde
 - (3) 101 AB Div. - 3 Bdes
 - (4) 1 Marine Div.
 - (5) ROK Bde
 - (6) American Div. - 3 Bde
- c. HQ 1 FFV
 - (1) Loc
 - (2) 2 ROK Divs
 - (3) 4 Inf. Div.
 - (4) 173 AB Bde
 - (5) TF South
- d. HQ 2 FF(V)
 - (1) Loc
 - (2) 1st Air Cav. Div.
 - (3) 11 A C R

d. HQ 2 FF(V) (continued)

- (4) 25 Inf. Div.
- (5) 3rd Bde 9 Inf Div
- (6) 199 Lt Inf. Bde
- (7) Thai Div.

e. DMAC

- (1) Loc
- (2) NO FW Army Corps

5. 5th Special Forces Gp and SVN SF. The Hq 5 Special Forces Gp was with the SVN SF HQ at Nha Trang. Their role was to equip and train an indigenous border Surveillance Force and to report on and deny the enemy access into SVN. SF operational headquarters, under HQ 5th SF Gp were established at DANANG, PLEIKU, BEIN HOA and CAN THO. These HQ controlled about 70 "A" camps which were mainly located in isolated areas near the LAOS and CAMBODIA borders astride known enemy infiltration routes. Each camp contained an A Team of 10 US SF and between 2-700 indigenous soldiers (i.e. Montagnards or Vietnamese) 20 assist the A camps ready reaction unit known as M S F were established in each area. In 2 M S F, in PLEIKU, there were 4 Bns, each of 3 Coys. A Coy was jointly commanded by an SF Capt and a Montagnard, who was selected on his ability to speak English, his operational experience and his personal standing amongst members of his Coy. A M S F Bn. was usually commanded by an SF Major.

3 particular A camps of interest to us are TRA BONG, BEN HET and DAK SEANG.

6. Next I would like to talk very briefly on the organisation of the SVN Government. From Parliament in SAIGON the government worked through two main channels. They were:-

a. direct to the 45 provinces on such matters as

- (1) Agriculture
- (2) Secondary industry
- (3) Education
- (4) Refugees
- (5) Traffic Control etc.
- (6) RD

- b. The second channel of communication was through the SVN Corps HQ. Each of the normal government activities, that I just mentioned required security in which to operate and therefore in each province the government established RF Province Tps, PF - District Tps and PSDF Hamlet or Village Tps. To co-ordinate these activities the Government established what was known as Sector HQ. at Province HQ. level and Sub Sector HQ. at District Sub Sector HQ. worked to Sector HQ. who worked to Corps HQ. was established something like this:-

Province Chief (Also Sector Chief)

Deputy for Administration

Deputy for Security

Agriculture etc.

RF
PF
PSDF

District HQ and Hamlet HQ were organised the same.

7. All of this must by now start to become confusing but I will now try and show you how the various advisory organisations fitted into the SVN Army and Government organisation. Basically there were 3 types of advisers. They were the SF Advisers which which I have already described and the MAC(V) and CORD'S Advisers.

8. Firstly the MACV advisors:-

JGS	HQ MACV	Gen Abrams
Corps HQ.	Corps HQ Advisors	Brig. and Staff
Div. HQ.	Div. HQ. Advisors	Colonel and Staff
Regt HQ.	Regt HQ. Advisors	Lt Col and Staff
Bn HQ.	Bn HQ. Advisors	Maj./Capt. & 2 NCOs.

9. Secondly, the CORDS Advisors

SVN Govt	Ambassador for CORDS
Corps HQ.	Dep Cords & Staff Mr Vann civvie & mil. staff
Province HQ.	Province Advisor Civ & Col

Civil Staff	Mil Staff
-------------	-----------

District HQ.

District

Major
mainly Mil staff

MATTS

No advisors below district

10.

AATTV Deployment:

a. Firstly MACV Advisers:

(1) 1 Corps

2 Regt	-	5 Bns	-	5
1 "	-	4 "	-	4
3 "	-	4 "	-	4
54 "	-	4 "	-	4
7 Cav Regt (3 Sqns)				1
HUC BAU				1
11 Cav Regt (3 Sqns)				1

51 ST Regt 3 or 4 Bns				4
17 Cav. Regt				1

5 Regt - 4 Bns	-	4
6 " - 4 "	-	4
4 " - 4 "	-	4
4 Cav Regt	-	1
Arty Bn	-	1

Corps HQ.	-	1
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(2) 11 Corps

14 Cav Regt	-	1
RTC	-	1

(3) 111 Corps

Armd School	-	1
NTC LRRP	-	5

(Failure)

18 ARVN Div.	-	1
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(4)	V1 Corps	NIL			
			Total		48
b.	COORDS Advisors				
(1)	1 Corps	Cam Lo (RF)	1	WO	
		Quang Tri HQ.	1	Maj.	
		Province Hospital	1	WO	
		<hr/>			
		Nana Hoa	2	Maj.	1 WO
		Province Hospital	1	WO	
		<hr/>			
		Hoa Vang	1	WO	
(2)	11 Corps	Quin Nan Pru	1		
		Dalal City Pru	1		
(3)	111 Corps	Vang Tua - Pru	1		
		Baria - RD	1		
		PSDF	2		
		RF	2		
		<hr/>			
(4)	V1 Corps	Can Tho Province			
		Hospital	1		
		HQ Coords	1		
		UDATS	10		
		TOTAL:	27		

c. SF Advisors

Pleiku (a)	121 Bn 2 In	SF Bn Comd	1
		Coy Comd	1
		P1 Comd	5
(b)	2nd Bn	Coy Comd	1
		P1 Comd	3
(c)	Trg Coy	OC	1
		2IC	1
		Trg.	1

		TOTAL:	14
d. AATTV Adm.	(a) Danang		2 WO
	(b) HQ Adj. RSM, CC Pay, Dvr. OC		6
		TOTAL:	97

11. During 1970 the Team doubled its strength and in the main the extra 100 Advisers were employed in Phuoc Tuy province as CORDS advisers.
12. The success of AATTV, measured in both Honours and Awards and the high esteem that they were held in by both U.S. and SVN officials can be attributed to several aspects: the principal ones being:
- AATTV never took on advising in any area unless the SVN really wanted it.
 - The quality of the WO's and Officers was generally speaking, very high.
 - Team members were selected for the type of work which generally suited their attributes and
 - The team was completely flexible in the type and level of employment of its advisers and their deployment.
13. You may well ask them "what makes a good adviser?" I believe there are four main attributes and in order of priority they are:-

MATURITY AND EXPERIENCE

The average age of the team was 36 and most advisers had been in at least one other war. Asians have a great respect for age and the older adviser is accepted much more quickly than the younger.

SECONDLY:

He must have high professional and morale standards. Our advisers were often to a large degree their own bosses and they had considerable freedom of action. They had to therefore have all the will power to drive themselves when the going was tough and to resist the temptations when it was not.

THIRDLY

The adviser had to be dedicated - not only to his job but also to the people he was working with. He had to eat their meals, drink with them and in fact be a part of their team.

FOURTHLY

He needed knowledge. This in the main, he got at courses in Australia but much of it had to be acquired in the country he was in. He had to learn the language and the SVN way of doing things. He had to learn all about their country, their religions, social and ethnic groups and their organisations and methods.

14. In conclusion, I would like to say two things. The first is that no one can learn advising at a school. He has to teach himself and this he can do by, for the first few weeks or months NOT offering advice but by being so interested in his unit and people etc., that they accept him. If he is not accepted he will never be an adviser.

Secondly, I would like to show that we have discovered nothing new in the advising game. Some years ago, another adviser wrote a set of guidelines. This is what he said:-

- "1 Go easy for the first few weeks. A bad start is difficult to atone for. When you have reached the inner circle in a tribe you can do as you please with yourself and them.
- 2 Learn all you can about them. Get to know their families, clans, friends and enemies, wells, hills and roads. Get to speak their dialect - not yours.
- 3 In matters of business deal only with the commander of the Army, column or fact in which you serve. Never give orders to anyone at all, and reserve your directions or advice for the commander, however great the temptation, for efficiency sake, of dealing directly with underlings. Your place is advisory and your advice is due for your commander alone. Get your commander to see that this is your conception of your duty, and that he is to be the sole executive of your joint plans.
4. DO NOT try to do too much with your own hands. Better your allies do it tolerably well than you do it perfectly. It is their war, and you are to help them, not to win it for them.

5. The beginning and ending of the secret of handling native allies is unremitting study of them. Keep always on your guard; never say an unnecessary thing; watch yourself and your companions all the time; hear all that passes, search out what is going on beneath the surface; read their characters; discover their tastes and their weaknesses and keep everything you find out to yourself. Bury yourself in their circles, have no interests and no ideas except in the work in hand, so that you realise your part deeply enough to avoid the little slips that would counteract the painful work of weeks. Your success will be proportioned to the amount of mental effort you devote to it."

15. These words are equally apt today as they were over fifty years ago when they were written by T.E. LAWRENCE - better known as LAWRENCE OF ARABIA.

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HERO OF ZEEBRUGGE - CAPTAIN J. HOWELL-PRICE

MEMBER OF FIGHTING FAMILY

(Acknowledgment to Reveille December 1st 1937)

Captain John Howell-Price, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.R., whose death occurred last month in England, at the age of 51, was a member of one of Australia's most distinguished fighting families. Three of his four brothers who served in the A.I.F. were killed in action in France - Lieut-Colonel O.G. Howell-Price, D.S.O., M.C., (3rd Bn), Major P.L. Howell-Price, D.S.O., M.C., (1st Bn,) and Lieut R.G. Howell-Price M.C. (1st Bn.). The fourth brother Major G.P. Howell-Price, D.S.O., who is at present in Sydney on leave from Sumatra, served in Sinai and Palestine.

Second son of the late Rev. & Mrs J. Howell-Price, John served his apprenticeship in the clippers "Neotsfield" and "Yalloroi". During the war he served as a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and was in the armed merchant cruiser "Alcantara" when she met the German Raider "Grief" in the North Sea on February 28th 1916. After a hot fight both ships were sunk, the survivors nearly freezing to death in the open boats before they were rescued.

After this, Howell-Price transferred to submarine service, and had some hair-breadth escapes. He was chosen to navigate the old submarine C3., which, filled with several tons of high explosive, was to be blown up underneath the viaduct connecting the mole with the shore at Zeebrugge, during the famous naval raid on that submarine base on St George's Day 1918.

Shortly after midnight the submarine struck the viaduct, its commander, Lieut Sandford, jamming the bows of the vessel tight between the girders. The fuses were then lighted, and Sandford and Howell-Price and their men made away in a motor skiff, which had to be rowed as the propeller had been damaged.

They were sighted from the viaduct and fired on by rifles, machineguns, and pom-poms; but when they were only a cable's distance away from the viaduct, the submarine blew up with a flash and blasted away one hundred feet of the viaduct. For their brilliant work that night Sandford received the V.C. and Howell-Price the D.S.O. Their names, together with those of the other four members of their gallant band, are inscribed on the memorial erected there by the Belgian Government after the war.

At the end of the war, Howell-Price was present at Scapa Flow to witness the surrender of the German fleet, and afterwards took one of their big submarines on a tour of British ports. In 1919 he returned to Australia in command of one of the submarines (the J3) that the British Government presented to the R.A.N. Two years later, he returned to the merchant service, and made a number of trips to Australia in command of vessels. His last command was that of the New Zealand Shipping Company's motor vessel "DORSET".

NOTE: It is understood that the Howell-Prices mentioned are nephews of Colonel Tom Price of V.M.R. fame.

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A SOCIETY THANK YOU

It is regretted that an acknowledgment was not made in March 1973 issue of "Sabretache" which we now will correct.

Our sincere thanks to U.S. members, Reg Campbell for the very fine Light Horse Print which was featured in our March Journal. The artist was wellknown American Military artist H. Charles McBarron, Jr.

We look forward to receiving other Prints in the future and will advise members when commercial prints are available.

A ROUND UP OF BUSHMEN

By Mrs A. Hazlewood

My sisters and I, as very small girls, were among the crowd cheering the last ceremonial mounted parade of the 2/14 Light Horse Regiment (QMI) up the main street of Southport, on what is now called "The Gold Coast." The year was 1940 and the Regiment had been camped for three months on the local Showground, in training for the part it expected to play in the war.

The then Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, took the salute from flashing sabres and the bushmen gave him "eyes right" under their proudly worn, emu plumed, slouch hats. It was a sight never to be forgotten, shining polished harness, superbly groomed mounts, clip-clopping hooves and jingling accoutrements. How could we know that there would never be such a spectacle again? That the troopers would dismount and armoured cars would replace the horses?

On Sunday, 14th November 1971, the old bushmen came into the Waterhole - not so many of them now - the faces under the broad-brimmed hats lined and furrowed by more than war. They saw the Regiment "hold ground" while the new guidons were laid on piled drums, to be blessed and dedicated, before presentation by the Governor-General, Sir Paul Hasluck.

The bushmen nodded their quiet approval, confident that 111 years of proud history and tradition are upheld today by their beloved Regiment; the Light Horsemen have obeyed the trumpet call "Dismount" for the last time, but the fluttering guidons they emblazoned with battle honours are in safe hands.

And we were there too, as we watched with crowds of other sons and daughters and grandchildren, fiercely proud of our privilege and fully aware of our proud military heritage.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Mrs Hazlewood is the daughter of Major Sid Appleby, Curator of 2/14 QMI Regimental Museum and Troop Leader of the Boonah Troop in the final counted parade of the Regiment. See photograph opposite page. (181)



Lt S.S. Ableby leads the Boonah Troop for the last mounted parade of the 2/14th Light Horse

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Rising Sun Badge - Designer dead - Acknowledgement to:
"Reveille, March 1st 1936"

*(This article may further confuse readers on the subject of
the design of "The Rising Sun")*

Designer of the Rising Sun Badge, which has been a feature of the Australian army uniform ever since the South African War, Colonel Herbert Jas. Cox-Taylor, D.S.O., a veteran of the Boer and Great Wars, died in Campbell Town Hospital (Tas.) on Feb 5 at the age of 63. He joined the N.S.W. Permanent Artillery in 1891. Following the South African War, he took a course of gunnery in England, and became chief instructor at the school of gunnery, South Head, Sydney; afterwards being in command of the R.A.A. at Thursday Island and Queenscliff. At Fromelles, he commanded the 25th Field Artillery Brigade. (5th Div.). He was invalided home in 1917, and later was posted to Liverpool Camp. He was military commandant in Tasmania from 1927, retiring in 1932. Of inventive brain, his suggestions for improving equipment, together with other innovations, received honorable comment from the War Office.

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BOOK REVIEWS

In order to provide a service to readers it is important that Book Reviews give an accurate account of the book being reviewed. It is thought that the following reviews meet the readers' requirement.

An extract from Australian Army Journal April 1973

UNIFORMS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES by Alfred N. Festberg and Barry J. Videon, Hill of Content, Melbourne 1972, pp.58 colour plates 12. Australian Price: \$24-50

Reviewed by The Military Historical Society
of Australia, A.C.T. Branch.

The scope of the book is limited in that it reproduces only a selection of twelve of the Carl Jess plates on Australian Military Uniforms. The first eight pages are taken up with the title, contents and acknowledgments, followed by an introduction which gives the reader a vague coverage of Australia's military background. A selection of colour plates together with notes on the units depicted constitute the bulk of the book. The last section of the book comprises extracts of Dress Regulations which in some cases have no relation to the plates.

The book is worth very little from a military historical point of view as it has a large number of errors. The brochure accompanying the book describes the authors as military historians of note; hardly a fitting description when the many mistakes are noted. The brochure further points out the descriptions of uniforms are done with 'marvellous accuracy, colour and finesse', which is far from the truth. The title is misleading as it suggests a complete coverage of all uniforms of all colonies. West Australia is not covered and only a limited selection of those from other states.

There is a short biography of Lieutenant General Sir Carl Jess in which he is described as Australia's youngest brigadier-general, a rank he achieved at 34 years of age. This is not so. Australia's youngest brigadier-general was the 29 year-old Gordon Bennett. The paintings by Carl Jess are excellent but should not be described as 'executed with meticulous accuracy.' The colour in several plates does not match that of the actual uniforms, but this may be in the reproduction.

The most lasting impression of the book is its waste of space, as in addition to blank pages some have as little as eight lines of printing. This waste would no doubt be a major contributing factor to the excessively high cost of the book. The reviewers ask why the Dress Regu-

lations are separated from the plates to which they refer, and why those not related to the illustrations are included? This could indicate a poor selection of paintings, as Regulations are available for a large part of the Jess Collection.

It may well be that the purposes of Australian military history would have been better served if the book had been published in a cheaper format, such as Penguin edition (1948) of *British Military Uniforms*, or more recently, the Hamlyn all-colour paperback of *Rene North's Military Uniforms*, both of which sold for less than \$1-00 and therefore would have appealed to a much wider range of readers. Even when one considers some of the more expensive publications of recent years, such as the Evelyn publications of *British Uniforms*, which contained very similar material, it is hard to justify the recommended retail price.

In summary, there are many points that can be criticized in this book though the authors should be commended for their interest. It is hoped that further publications of this nature will only be made after more careful research. The book is not recommended for the student or collector of Military Uniforms but may have some appeal to the more wealthy who have a general interest in militaria.

From The Canberra Times - Saturday 17 February 1973

So sparse, expensive and useless is Festberg and Videon's edition of a dozen of the General Sir Carl Jess's paintings of Australian Military Uniforms that one can only wonder why they ever bothered. The answer is simple: they are antiquarians whose encyclopaedic knowledge of trivia is undoubtedly unrivalled.

It is a great shame that this work was entrusted to them, because in the hands of an Inglis it could have been a wondrously entertaining and informative survey of a cluster of attitudes ranging from nationalism to social class. As it is, only its brevity spares it from being boring.

*** *** ***

FIELD OF WAR.....Canberra Times dated 2 June 1973

A BLOODY FIELD BY SHREWSBURY. By Edith Pargeter, Macmillan 412 pp. \$6-95

Reviewer: LEONARD WARD

BOOK REVIEWS (Continued)

For those who still have regard for elegant English and the straight narration of classical tragedy, let me recommend Edith Pargeter's 'A Bloody Field by Shrewsbury'.

This historical novel in the old style is a good one.

The plot is borrowed from Shakespeare's Henry IV and to this due acknowledgment is made by the author.

It relates the last years of Lord Henry Percy, heir to the estates of Northumberland, better known as Hotspur. It tells of Hotspur's relationships with that Henry of Bolingbroke who, banished by King Richard II and deprived of his inheritance as Duke of Lancaster, returns to England and, with the aid of the powerful Percy family, deposes Richard and takes the throne as Henry IV.

It tells of Hotspur's paternal love for his ward and Henry's heir, the young Prince Hal, Prince of Wales, and of his final revulsion to Henry on learning of Richard's death by starvation as Henry's captive.

He turns away from Henry, cuts the close tie with the young Prince Hal and joins his erstwhile enemy, that other Prince of Wales, Owen Glendower, in his rebellion against the English king, to meet his death at that bloody field by Shrewsbury.

Woven into the narrative are those other characters made immortal by Shakespeare's play, Mortimer, Douglas and Worcester, and for extra measure a delicate and tenuous love story.

It is a feat to take one segment of a Shakespearean play and turn it into a full-length novel of power and some distinction.

And for those to whom the names are familiar but their owners just unknown, this novel presents an admirable picture of those characters with two of the most felicitous names in history, Hotspur and Owen Glendower.

*** **

THE TERROR IN THE AIR.....Canberra Times dated 2 June, 1973

ONE SPRING IN PICARDY: By William Stanley. Angus & Robertson
253 pp \$4-95

Reviewer: PETER RUSHBRIDGE

How does one conquer fear? I don't mean the occasional burst of

BOOK REVIEWS (continued)

adrenalin, caused by exposure to a moment of fleeting danger; but rather the slow demoralising fear that is fed by a lively imagination, and which grows in the pit of the stomach to reach out all over the body, finally producing apathy and complete mental collapse.

Christopher Robson, a young RFC pilot, arriving at the front in time for the last big German push of World War I, is frightened in this way. He has to fly FE2b aircraft, old aeroplanes which were originally day fighters, and which are now, because of their slowness and lack of manoeuvrability, relegated to the job of night bombing. The FE2b has a single engine, mounted behind the cockpit; and Robson is haunted by the fear that, in a crash landing, the engine will jerk free from its mounting and crush him.

His basic lack of flying skill, coupled with the fear induced torpor of his brain, make these crash landings a frequent occurrence. The propeller (a 'pusher') is mounted inside the tail booms. If a bit of blade flies off, then it will sever the tail of the aircraft, sending it and Robson spiralling out of control down to earth.

Robson becomes obsessed with these and other fears to the point where he experiments with ways of simulating engine malfunction, thus giving him an excuse to abandon his mission. He acquires the stigma of cowardice, and only the chronic shortage of pilots and a sadistic C.O. who forces him into the air, prevent his being sent home in disgrace.

Robson has no answer for his personal crisis and becomes a liability to his comrades. However, he appears to have the luck of the devil, and this provides his salvation. The turning point comes when, in blind panic, he turns towards an attacking aircraft, instead of away from it, nearly ramming the enemy in the process. From then on, he has a new reputation. He is "Split-Arse" Robson, the man who tried to ram the Hun.

Slowly, Robson comes to believe that he will, after all, survive the war, and this triggers a mental recovery.

As well as being an enjoyable tale, William Stanley's book is convincing from the technical point of view. His descriptions of the difficulties of flying in cloud are particularly vivid. They call to mind the widely-held belief in the early days of aviation that a magnetic compass would not work in cloud. So many accidents were caused in cloud by pilots chasing a spinning compass round in circles, that the Air Ministry commissioned an investigation into possible links between cloud and the erratic behaviour of compasses. Nowadays we

BOOK REVIEWS (continued)

have compasses, submerged in oil baths, or even gyro compasses, and the problem no longer bothers us.

However, the description of Robson watching his madly spinning compass, like a rabbit before a snake, conjures up something of what it must have been like in those collections of bamboo, canvas and wire in which the first battles of the air were fought.

*** *** ***

THE ARMIES OF THE PAST

Life in Wellington's Army By: Anthony Brett-James.
Allen & Unwin. 358 pp. \$15-95

Waterloo: By David Howarth
Fontana Paper-backs. 263 pp. \$2-95

Reviewer: HUMPHREY McQUEEN

Reading these books was an impressive lesson in the importance of style. Both are based on first-hand accounts and deal with the same kind of people at roughly the same time.

Even allowing for the intrinsic excitement of a battle there can no doubt be that Howarth wins by a mile. Where Brett-James quotes and footnotes, Howarth paraphrases. 'Life in Wellington's Army' suffers from the illiteracy of the ranks; only five per cent of the memoirs cited are from other than commissioned officers.

There is a far less justifiable bias against non-British accounts. This is possibly explained by Brett-James's chauvinism which reveals itself in various forms. When French troops cut down olive trees this is reprehensible", but when the English remove enough of the Bois de Boulogne to make a parade ground no comment is offered except to praise the view thus obtained.

All in all, Mr Brett-James is a singularly correct sort of chap. He dislikes male parasols and the want of uniformity in dress. Not only can he not tell a joke of his own, he encases other people's anecdotes in his turgid prose and it was only by the most diligent reading that I discovered that an American biscuit could and did deflect a musket ball; that one officer received two one hundred weight pies from England; or that the French believed cricket made the English nonchalant about cannon balls.

BOOK REVIEWS (continued)

Young officers attending regimental dances in female attire provoke no comment beyond how attractive they looked. It would appear that Wellington's men were immune to venereal disease, and that apart from a small group in one hospital who employed a blanket as a chamber pot, no soldier felt the call of nature.

If 'Life in Wellington's Army' was half as long and had been written by someone else, Mr Brett-James might easily have produced a best-seller. To be fair, it is not a bad book so much as a sequence of lost opportunities.

Howarth's 'Waterloo' is already a best-seller. First published in 1968, it was reprinted twice in the next two years before the issue of this paperback edition. Apart from a few side glances at previous engagements Howarth concentrates upon the eight hours during which his battle raged. He bases his account on the diaries and memoirs of soldiers in the field and gives only limited space to the plans of generals because they can see only see what is going on around them.

Waterloo was a foretaste of the trench warfare of 1915-18. It contained its share of courage and endurance, of gore and ruthlessness, Despite Howarth's enthusiasm for the mechanics of killing, 'Waterloo' should be a great anti-war book.

*** *** ***

*"THE GUADALCANAL CAMPAIGN" By Major John L. Zimmerman
Published by Lancaster Publications, 7101 North Ashland Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois, 60626 U.S.A. Price: \$7-95 (U.S.) Special
price to Society Members: \$5-50 U.S.) post paid.*

190 Pages with 69 Photographs and 22 Coloured Maps

This book is one of the series: "United States Marine Corps Operations in World War II" and it was first published in 1949, as the official Marine Corps history of a bloody battle wellknown to Australians. The reprint is an exact reproduction of the original work printed on fine, glossy paper with many excellent photographs and maps. The book is hard bound with an attractive dust jacket. The book gives a factual account of one of the major operations of the Marine Corps during World War II. Guadalcanal was the first major offensive of the Marines during this war and although combat reporting and photography was at its infancy those photographs published are first class. The book is of particular interest to Australian readers as a good coverage is given to the Australians,

BOOK REVIEWS (continued)

including photographs of those who served with the Marines during the campaign. Recommended as a worthwhile addition to any Military Library.

*** *** ***

"WATCH OFF ARNHEM LAND"

By: C.T.G. Haultain, Roebuck Society Publication No.4
 Price: \$4-94. Obtainable from J.S. Crumpston, P.O.
 Box 17, Aranda, A.C.T. 2614: 292 Pages, 67 illustrations.

The first question of the reviewer was who is the Roebuck Society? The Roebuck Society is a Society who publish books of merit on Australian historical subjects. The name Roebuck comes from the name of HMS Roebuck, the ship in which Captain William Dampier made his second visit to Australia on. Other worthy books in the series are: "Kangaroo Island 1800-1836", "Captain Cook's Australian Landfalls" and "King Island And The Sealing Trade 1802".

There are many aspects of Australian Military and Naval history which as yet are unknown to the researcher and reader with an interest in Australia. This book is about one of these aspects and is a true account of the problems faced by the Administration in trying to control the Japanese pearling luggars in Australian waters just prior to the Second World War. The story is based on the adventures of the "Larrakia" and its eventual capture of Japanese luggars. It will surprise readers to know that the Australian Government lost the case over the captured Japanese luggars, as we were still trying, at that late date, to win favour with a hostile Japan.

The book which is well bound with an attractive dust cover is recommended reading for all with an interest in Australian History.

*** *** ***

"AS IT WAS".....Edited by Major C. Dieppe, E.D., J.P.
 Published by Wentworth Press, Sydney
 136 pages. Price: \$5-50

Reviewer: K.R. White

Major Dieppe has produced a graphic record of a wellknown period of our Military History covering the AIF on the Western Front from 1916-1918.

BOOK REVIEW (continued)

However, due to the use of unpublished material has provided a new view of the massive problems of life on the Western Front.

The war is presented from both the Australian and German sides providing a balance missing from many other publications on the subject. The scene for each battle is set by the use of a limited text, followed by a series of photographs illustrating the battle.

The book is well produced and contains 194 photographs and 20 short supporting articles. The photographs, which appear to have been selected for their clarity of detail, have been obtained from the Libraries of the Australian War Memorial, Imperial War Museum and official German Archives, represent 90% previously unpublished material and should be of great value to all interested in the history of the period. Uniform collectors, modellers and wargamers will find a wealth of detail available to assist them in their search for realism.

Two interesting Australian dress items noticed for the first time were two different types of gaiters, apart from the usual puttees and leather leggings and also the wearing of the Rising Sun Hat Badge on the hat band rather than on the hat. Also of interest is the different ways of wearing the collar badge.

This book is recommended to all members as worthy of inclusion in their Reference Library.

*** *** ***

"THE LINEAGE OF THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY"

By Alfred N. Festberg, Allara Publishing Pty. Ltd.,
Melbourne, 1972. ISBN 0 858870 24 x. Pages 118

Reviewer: B.J. Videon

Mr Festberg's original "AUSTRALIAN ARMY LINEAGE BOOK", produced by Rotary Duplicator in 1965 has never ceased to be sought after since it became unavailable soon after publication. Due to constant requests for this work, Mr Festberg has completely revised and updated it, excluding much material that, while interesting, was extraneous in the first book, with the result that the present volume is much more useful work to the historian interested in the infantry and cavalry regiments of the Australian Army.

BOOK REVIEW (continued)

It is pleasing to see that this edition has been properly printed, using a computer-controlled method which, due to the degree of automation achieved in providing successive proofs for checking and correction, has resulted in a very good production. A minimum of spelling errors in odd place-names may be noted, without detracting from the value of the production. Mr Festberg has been able to fill in the gaps in the lineages published in his first effort, so that the present book will be of immense benefit to the wider reading public resulting from a larger quantity printed.

This book should be in every Military Library, whether official or private. The copy reviewed was a soft-covered version with a neat wrap-around paper jacket showing the latest version of the "Rising Sun" badge (not at present in use for clothing.) A hard-covered version is being produced. The handy quarto-sized page is consistent with Mr Festberg's other books.

*** **

GERMAN INFANTRY WEAPONS OF WORLD WAR II &BRITISH & AMERICAN INFANTRY WEAPONS OF WORLD WAR II

(By A.J. Barker) Arms and Armour Press, distributed in Australia by Thomas C. Lothian Pty. Ltd., Australian Agents 4-12 Tattersall's Lane, Melbourne Vic.3000

Each book of 78 pages, well illustrated with black and white pictures and line drawings of weapons, attachments and in many cases ammunition. Statistical data on weapons is given, and in each case there is a brief historical introduction explaining the subjects under discussion.

The author, Colonel Barker, is well equipped to write these books, as he was the Infantry Weapons Instructor at The Royal Military College of Science between 1954 and 1956.

In card covers, size 14 cm x 21½ cm, these are excellent value for 75 pence U.K. or \$2-60 Australian.

*** **

MONASH AS A GENERAL

(Reproduced by kind permission of The Canberra Times)

This book opens with an absurd statement by A.J.P. Taylor that Monash was "*The only General of creative originality produced by the First World War*"

The author has not had access to the Monash papers, and he provides no facts about the General which are not readily available in other sources. His civil career is given brief treatment and the book concentrates on the campaigns in Gallipoli and France.

To do Smithers justice, he has a lively style and provides quite a vivid account of the operations. Unfortunately, this is a slapdash untidy book; the maps are few and inadequate, there is no documentation, and the text is marred by various errors.

Smithers agrees with Bean that Monash did not shine as a Brigade Commander at Gallipoli; he gives a realistic account of the attack of Monash's Fourth Australian Brigade against Abdel Rahman Ridge in August 1915 and recognises correctly that it was a complete fiasco. While exonerating Monash from the charge of Major Allanson of the Gurkhas that he had "lost his nerve" and was "unable to give coherent orders", he leaves the reader in no doubt that the operation was a deplorable muddle.

Monash did not participate in the great battles in France in 1916, but in 1917, his Third Australian Division fought with distinction and success at Messines and Broodseinde. The Third Division was not heavily engaged in the German offensive of March-April 1918, and it came as a surprise to some when Monash was appointed to command the Australian Corps on May 31, 1918. On this point Bean says:



Monash as a General

BOOK REVIEW (continued)

"That Monash was in some respects an outstandingly capable commander, was well recognised in staff circles, but though a lucid thinker, a wonderful organiser, and accustomed to take endless pains, he had not the physical audacity that Australian troops were thought to require in their leaders, and it was for his ability in administration rather than for tactical skill that he was then reputed".

Smithers does not quote this passage; indeed after leaning heavily on Bean for most of the book, he parts company with him in June 1918. Smithers recognises that Monash's claims to be regarded as a great general hinge almost entirely on the Australian victories between July and September 1918. He writes eloquently about the battles of Hamel, Amiens, and the Hindenburg Line, and he becomes almost lyrical when describing the Battle of Mont St Quentin at the end of August:

"Lee might have done it; Grant probably could not have done it; Wellington achieved something like it at Vittoria.....If he had no other claim to consideration, Mont St Quentin assures John Monash of a place among the great captains".

It is interesting to compare this passage with Bean's comments on the same battle:

"It furnishes a complete answer to the comment that Monash was merely a composer of set pieces. But Monash himself realised that it was also largely a soldiers' battle.....The tactics were necessarily left largely to divisional, brigade, battalion and even platoon commanders; they were sometimes brilliant and sometimes faulty but in general, the dash, intelligence, and persistence of the troops dealt a stunning blow to five German divisions, drove the enemy from one of his key positions in France, and took 2,600 prisoners at a cost of slightly over 3,000 casualties".

Summing up Monash as a Military Commander, Bean says:-

"Whether Monash possessed the ruthless will of the greatest fighting leaders may be strongly questioned, and he was fortunate in never having to carry unsupported the shock of a great reverse".

BOOK REVIEW (Continued)

The victories won by the Australian Corps under Monash's leadership were impressive, but they were part of a general British advance in the Somme Valley and were gained over a German Army whose finest divisions had been shattered in the March-April offensive, and which had virtually no tanks, was dominated from the air, and was heavily out-gunned and out-numbered.

In any case, the decisive battle in 1918 was not fought in the Somme valley but was won by the French Army in the Second Battle of the Marne. Marshal Foch's great counterstroke on July 18 shattered the German front and captured 30,000 prisoners. The French tanks were led by General Mangin, and their new tactics of close co-operation between armour and air force had been designed by General Estienne, a great French soldier whose achievements have been consistently ignored by British historians.

Writing to Australia on November 8, 1918, Monash had the audacity to declare with regard to his local success at Hamel on July 4, 1918 that:-

"There is no doubt at all that it was the success of this battle which induced Marshal Foch to undertake a counter-blow on July 18, which had the effect of arresting the German rush at Paris."

Even Smithers recognises that this claim was ridiculous; in fact he comments rather harshly on Monash as a writer and says of his book *"The Australian Victories in France in 1918"*: *"Dates and names are frequently wrong, and the whole tone is that of a piece of unashamed propaganda"*.

It is high time that the Monash papers were opened for research so that a serious appraisal can be made of this remarkable soldier and organiser.

*** ***

DESPATCHES.....From Robert Gray

The Editor, "Sabretache"

Dear Sir,

It was with interest that I read Mr Videon's item on Australian Flying Corps wings that appeared in the March 1973 issue of "SABRETACHE". I have noticed over the last few years since there has been a demand for badges etc., of Australian interest that there are a number of badges and shoulder titles in circulation that are reproductions or restrikes.

I have seen a number of these items and in some cases are well done, but others can easily be detected without checking with the original item. I understand that in the U.K. collectors are also having trouble with reproductions.

COMMENT

During the last few years other members of the Society have obtained from the U.K. reproductions of early Australian Badges and Belt Buckles. Members often do not object to obtaining a reproduction of a rare item provided it is purchased as a reproduction and not as an original item. Although the Society policy is not to become involved in any transaction of members, comments will always be welcomed on how reproductions may be identified.

EDITOR

*** *** ***

A D V E R T I S M E N T S

THE CENTURION.....Post Office Box 109.....NORTH MELBOURNE VIC.

Dealers in....Militaria...Books...Military Prints...Medals...Uniforms

The Centurion is Australia's first "mail order only" service for collectors. We buy, sell and exchange all types of Militaria with particular emphasis on items of distinctly Australian interest. We have a large stock of items on hand at present and would like to hear from you with details of your wants. Our first catalogue is at present in production and should be available in the near future. If you wish to receive this catalogue, send a 7 cents stamp together with your address. Overseas collectors need only send their address.

The following items from our stock will serve to illustrate the wide variety of good quality pieces we have to offer.

MEDALS

New Zealand 1861-66 to 1st Waikato Regt	EF \$110
New Zealand undated to 3rd Waikato Regt	EF \$100
Egypt Suakin 1885 to NSW Infantry with Khedives Star	EF \$200
Egypt Suakin 1885 to NSW Artillery	EF \$200
Egypt Suakin 1885 to NSW Ambulance (RARE) with Khedives (Sold)	EF \$225
China 1900 to NSW Naval Brigade	EF \$200
China 1900 to Victorian Contingent (SCARCE)	EF \$200
South Africa 1899-1902	
Queens Medal 4 clasps to Queensland Mounted Infantry (Cape Colony-Orange Free State-Johannesburg-Diamond Hill)	EF \$ 60
PAIR: QSA (Cape Colony-Orange Free State-Transvaal-SA 1901) KSA (SA 1901-SA 1902) both to NSW Artillery (RARE)	EF \$180
Queens Medal 5 clasps (CC-OFS-Transvaal-SA 1901-SA 1902) to 3rd New South Wales Mounted Rifles	EF \$ 35

1914-18 War

Groups of three medals (40 different units) per group	EF \$ 10
Pairs - War & Victory Medals (30 different units) Pair	EF \$ 8

1939-45 War

Full range in stock some named

Clasps - 8th Army, North Africa 1942-43, 1st Army, Pacific 50 ¢
Burma each 50 ¢

We have a number of foreign medals in stock including a good selection of United States decorations. Our stock is too large to list individual items. Tell us your requirements.

MILITARIA

Netherlands East Indies NCO Sword with scabbard \$26
French Helmet WW2 Excellent condition \$18
US Army Bayonet M8 A1 \$ 7
RAN web gaiters 1914-18 vintage - good condition \$ 3
Gorget tabs - Chaplain General - Pair - Purple and Gold \$1-50
Gold and silk embroidered shoulder boards RAN Nursing Service
Excellent Condition (Scarce) \$4-50
Lee Metford Bayonet with Scabbard \$13

BADGESBRITISH 1914-18

The Border Regt	\$1-30	Dorsetshire	\$1-00	Royal Sussex	\$1
West Riding	\$1-25	Notts & Derby	\$1-25	The Queens	\$1
Cyclist Corps	\$2-30	Worcestershire	\$1-00	Isle of Wight	\$2-25
Sth African Bde	\$1-75	Royal Artillery	\$0-75	A S C	\$0-75
SA Gen. Service	\$1-75	Royal Engineers	\$0-75	The Buffs	\$1

We have a good stock of Australian Badges for all periods from 1902 including collar badges. One only of each in most instances. Tell us which badges you need. If we don't have it in stock we will endeavour to obtain it for you.

INTRODUCTORY SPECIALS

19 different RAN rating badges, some white, some blue \$1-30
World War II Vintage \$1
15 different Army Shoulder titles, embroidered, current type \$0-50
10 different Army formation signs (Aust. 1948-58) good condition \$2-50
50 mixed Aust. Army buttons (1910-1970) a neglected aspect of
collecting but becoming very popular

INTRODUCTORY SPECIALS (continued)

10 W.W.1 Aust.colour patches - good condition - very scarce	\$2
6 W.W.1 embroidered shoulder flashes - very interesting items (Naval Bridging Train, Victory Contingent, Stretcher Bearer, etc.) Set	\$8
Volunteer Defence Corps patch (VDC) W.W.2	\$1
Women's Land Army Shoulder Flash W.W.2	\$1

POSTAGE: Please add 25 cents to each order to cover postal charges

PAYMENT: May be made by cheque, money order, etc.
Exchanges accepted.

Please note that we do not have facilities for browsing as our business is devoted to mail order sales exclusively.

*** **

WANTED - AUSTRALIAN BADGES -

REX CLARK
140 BELCONNEN WAY
SCULLIN A.C.T. 2614

1903/12 ALH - Hat: 5, 9, 13, 18
Collar: 8 Facing Right, 9 Facing Right, 13 Facing Right

1903/12 Infantry - Hat: 3, 4, 5, 6, 9
Collar: 1 Facing Right, 3 Pair Collars
4 Pair Collars, 5 Pair Collars

1912/18 ALH - Hat: 19, 26
Collar: 19 Facing Right, 2 Facing Right
25 Facing Right

1930/41 Infantry - Hat: 2, 6, 8, 12, 18, 20, 23, 28, 33, 36,
37, 39, 41, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56

Also want Australian Helmet Plates

Will purchase any of the abovementioned at top prices, or exchange for badges of same period on 2 for 1 basis.

Also have prefederation badges, helmet plates, medals, Rare New Zealand and Canadian Badges for exchange. Please write listing the badge you have and what you will exchange or sell it for.

*** **

BOOKS WANTED: Will purchase or exchange for any of the following:-

REX CLARK
140 BELCONNEN WAY
SCULLIN A.C.T. 2614

1. Tasmanians in Transvaal War
2. 3 Light Horse Regt by F. Blackwell
3. 3 Light Horse Regt by G. Bell
4. 4 Light Horse Regt by C. Smith
5. 8 Light Horse Regt by T. Austin
6. Nulli Secundus by P.W. Taylor
7. The 7 Battalion AIF by A. Dean
8. Legs Eleven by C. Welford
9. History of 15 Battalion AIF by P. Chataway
10. 20 Battalion AIF by M. Jones
11. The Story of 21 Battalion by A. McNeil
12. The Red and White Diamond by W. Harvey
13. The Spirit of the 42nd by V. Brahms
14. Eggs A Cook by G. Longmore
15. Third Light Horse Brigade by C. Wilson
16. 4th Light Horse Brigade by F. Nutting
17. Any Souvenir Publications On Australian Contingents
to Boer War.

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WANTED:

1. Army Ordnance Centre BANDIANA requires a pre 1939 AAOC Hat Badge. Will purchase.

Please contact Adjutant of Centre.

2. Does any reader know the whereabouts of the EGYPT Medal with Clasp Suakin 1885 awarded to 166 Pte R. EATHER, N.S.W. INFANTRY?

Please contact Secretary, Ken White, P.O. Box 67, LYNEHAM ACT

AGENTS WANTED

American distributor seeking dealers for military miniatures, swords, commemorative daggers etc.

Please contact :-

*Mr Reg Campbell
2825 Omega Place,
ROSLYN
PENNSYLVANNIA. 19001 U.S.A.*

*** *** ***

For your information.....

75th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOER WAR

The Australian War Memorial in response to a suggestion from The Military Historical Society of Australia agreed to hold a special display to mark this occasion. A committee comprising the following has been set up to organise the display:-

Chairman	Military Historical Society
Secretary	Military Historical Society
Representatives	Deputy Director Australian War Memorial; Army Liaison Officer, Army Audio Visual; Army Public Relations; Director of Music; Returned Services League; Military Historical Society.

The first meeting was held at the Australian War Memorial and the following was agreed:-

- a) *The display would run from January to December 1974, with an official opening to be held in early January 1974.*
- b) *The Director of Music would record a 12 inch record for sale enclosed in a cover designed by Army Audio Visual.*
- c) *A 10-minute film on the Australians in the Boer War would be made by Army Audio Visual.*

- d) A model of Elands River would be made by Army Audio Visual.
- e) A special envelope designed by Major D. Halls would be sold at the Australian War Memorial.
- f) The Returned Services League will launch an appeal throughout all R.S.L. Clubs in Australia for relics.
- g) Army Public Relations and Australian War Memorial will prepare leader articles for newspapers.
- h) At least one book on the Australians in the Boer War will be published by the Australian War Memorial.

If any reader has relics of the period for loan or donation then please forward them to the Director of The Australian War Memorial.

The Society Secretary welcomes any suggestions for the display and would like members' thoughts on a medallion to mark this anniversary.

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Further information.....

MURRINGO HISTORICAL SEMINAR 1974

Date: The proposed date is 27-28 April 1974.

Subject: The subject will be "Nineteenth Century Social History in Murringo and District". Arrangements are being made to have lecture/discussions presented on the Saturday and Sunday on the following subject areas: education, literature and reading habits, transport, military activities volunteers and militia, religious activities, health and pastoral life. These subjects may be altered and/or supplemented. These lecture/discussions will be held in different places around the village as far as possible, so that they will be given in the relevant places.

Programme & Speakers: It is anticipated that four papers will be read on Saturday and a further three on Sunday, with a panel discussion and question time on Sunday afternoon to wind up the proceedings.

PLATE 1.



Left to Right : 1. 1st Australian Light Horse Regiment (NSW Lancers) Raised from the NSW Lancers. 2. 2nd Australian Light Horse Regiment (NSW Rifles) Raised from the NSW Mounted Rifles. 3. 3rd Australian Light Horse Regiment (Australian Horse) Raised from the 1st Australian Horse. 4. 4th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Hunter River Lancers) Raised from the NSW Lancers. 5. 5th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Northern River Lancers) Raised from the NSW Mounted Rifles.



Left to Right : 1. 6th Australian Light Horse Regiment (New England Light Horse) Raised from the 1st Australian Horse. 2. 7th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Victorian Mounted Rifles) Raised from the Victorian Mounted Rifles. 3. 8th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Victorian Mounted Rifles) Raised from the Victorian Mounted Rifles. 4. 9th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Victorian Mounted Rifles) Raised from the Victorian Mounted Rifles. 5. 9th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Victorian Mounted Rifles) Raised from the Victorian Mounted Rifles.

Social Activities:

It is hoped to arrange social activities on both Friday and Saturday evenings. Friday evening will be a nineteenth century music hall dinner and a limited number of tickets will be on sale. Saturday evening will be a bush dance featuring the Monaro Folk Music Society.....again!

Accommodation:

The organizing committee will undertake to arrange accommodation, where necessary, for registered attenders at hotels, motels, with local residents, and in shearers' quarters or camping areas after registration forms have been returned.

Dress:

All attenders will be encouraged to wear colonial dress, and simple patterns are being prepared for distribution with registration forms to show attenders how to make new clothes, or convert old ones into colonial designs - if they are not that already!

Displays:

There will be displays in as many subject areas as possible. It is hoped that the Murringo Historical Centre, which has started since the last seminar, will be able to assist substantially in this direction. These displays will be at relevant points in the village.

Registration:

Registration forms will be distributed to all persons on the mailing list - if you receive this by mail then you are on it, and if you have any suggestions for other people to be included please drop me a letter - early in 1974. A final decision on maximum registration has not yet been taken, but this will be announced when forms are distributed. The organizing committee believe that the event should not become too large, for then the benefits of a smaller gathering would be lost, and we would envisage only a moderate increase on the 1973 figures being permitted registration.

Enquiries & Comments:

If you would like to help, or know someone who may like to assist in any way, or have any comments to make, (suggestions about improvements to the form of the 1973 seminar would be most welcome), please write to me at the History Department, R.M.C. Duntroon A.C.T. 2600 or to the Hon. Secretary, Project Murringo, c/- P.O. Murringo, NSW. 2589.

"NEIL GOW"

*** **

"THE COLLECTOR" FOR ALL TYPES OF MILITARIA - LARGE STOCKS OF ALL COLLECTORS' REQUIREMENTS. SEND US YOUR WANT LISTS - CATALOGUES AVAILABLE - WE HAVE STOCKS OF HELMETS, SWORDS, UNIFORMS, BAYONETS, MEDALS, BADGES, ETC., ETC., ETC.,

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29a Stuart Road,
DULWICH S.AUSTRALIA 5065 Phone: 6444158 A.H.

Postal enquiries to:- P.O. Box 54
INGLE FARM S.AUSTRALIA 5098

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AUSTRALIAN BADGES.....By Bob Gray

There was no regimental badge designed for the 19th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Victorian Mounted Rifles) which was raised in 1911, but they did wear a shoulder title of this design 19/A.L.H. in white metal.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

This is the first of a series of articles by Bob Gray who is the world's foremost authority on AUSTRALIAN BADGES.

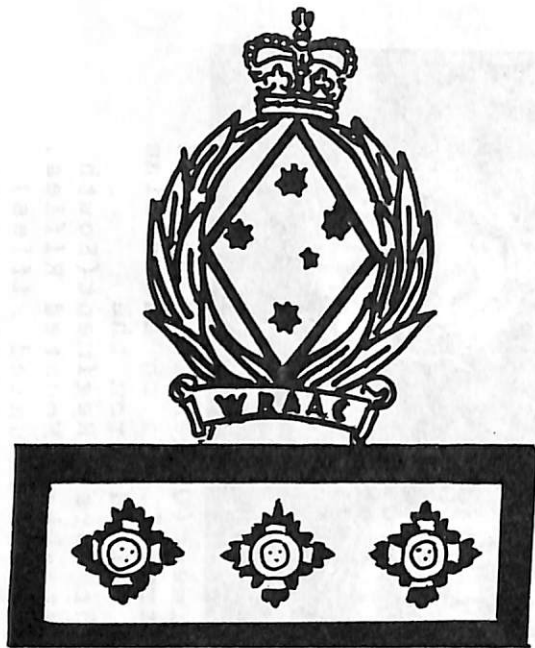
In the next edition, Infantry and Corps Badges 1903-12 will be covered. These articles will become the standard reference on Australian Badges so all badge enthusiasts should seek membership of our Society.



Left to Right : 1. 10th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Victorian Mounted Rifles) Raised from the Victorian Mounted Rifles. 2. 11th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Victorian Mounted Rifles) Raised from the Victorian Mounted Rifles. 3. 12th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Tasmanian Mounted Infantry) Raised from the Tasmanian Mounted Infantry. 4. 13th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Queensland Mounted Infantry) Raised from the Queensland Mounted Infantry.



Left to Right : 1. 14th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Queensland Mounted Infantry) Raised from the Queensland Mounted Infantry. 2. 15th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Queensland Mounted Infantry) Raised from the Queensland Mounted Infantry. 3. 16th Australian Light Horse Regiment (South Australian Mounted Rifles) Raised from the South Australian Mounted Rifles. 4. 17th Australian Light Horse Regiment (South Australian Mounted Rifles) Raised from the South Australian Mounted Rifles. 5. 18th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Western Australian Mounted Infantry) Raised from the Western Australian Mounted Infantry.



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DIRECTORY AMENDMENTSNEW MEMBERS

- (543) Mr J.P. MALVERS, 4 Stork Avenue, BELMONT, VIC. 3216
 (Military Histories of the period 1940-45, in particular, N.W. Europe, Badges, Shoulder Flashses, A.F.V. markings, Tac. Signs, mainly in order of preference: Canadian, British, Commonwealth of the 1940-45 period.)
- (544) Mr J.W. BELFIELD, Wellington Road, LYSTERFIELD VIC. 3156
 (Historical Military Vehicles, Large guns, large ammunition)
- (545) Mr J.R. WILLIAMS, 2 Churchill Drive, Amblecote, STOURBRIDGE, Worcestershire, DY8 4JS ENGLAND.
 (Badges of the British Commonwealth)
- (546) Mr S.J. BLAKE, P.O. Box 1925, WILMINGTON, Delaware 19803 U.S.A.
 (Medals, decorations, badges, rank & trade insignia of the U.S. Army, Marines, Airborne, Special Forces, Commando. All-world basis, especially Australia and New Zealand. Will buy, sell or trade.)
- (547) Mr C.W. SIDWAY, 37 Harcourt Street, HAWTHORN EAST, VIC. 3171
 (A general interest in matters Military)
- (548) Colonel C.A.H. ASHTON, 8 Bellbird Crescent, VERMONT VIC. 3133
 (R.A.A.S.C./R.A.C.T. & their predecessors)
- (549) Mr K. MANJINI, 32 Broadway, EMBLETON W.A. 6062
 (A general interest in matters Military)
- (550) Mr R.V. ROYAL, 7 Hazel Street, TOOWOOMBA, QLD. 4350
 (Australian Military History (all aspects)
 Medal Collecting (British & Australian)
 & Miniature Figurines)

NEW MEMBERS (continued)

- (551) Mr T.A. NORMAN R64645, HMAS PLATYPUS, NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2010
(War Medals and Decorations, Badges, Service Insignia.)
- (552) Mr N.S. SCOTT-BRANAGAN, 16 Glenn Tower Drive,
GLEN WAVERLEY VIC. 3150
(Military Uniforms and Civil Ceremonial Dress)
- (553) Brigadier M. AUSTEN O.B.E., M.C., 17 Farrer Street,
BRADDON A.C.T. 2601
(History of the Army in Australia 1840-1903)
- (554) The Collector (K. STANLEY & R. LEVISON)
P.O. Box 54 INGLE FARM S.AUSTRALIA 5098
(29-a Stuart Road, DULWICH S.A.)
(Military Dealers)
- (555) Mrs M.H. SUMMER BELL, 125 Darling Point Road,
DARLING POINT NSW 2027
(Subscriber to SABRETACHE)
- (556) Mr Robert I. ROLLEG, 1745 Grand Avenue, Long Beach
California, U.S.A. 90804
*(English/Commonwealth Cap Badges, Medals and
History of the Irish Regiments and Volunteer
Units - also World War I Period)*
- (557) Mr Ronald DALE WHITE, 59 Charles Street, ASCOT VALE
VIC. 3032
*(History of Military Badges and Insignia -
collect Badges and Insignia)*
- (558) Mr H.W. SUDUL, 23 Karingal Street, NORTH CROYDON
VIC. 3136
(History and modelling of AFV's)
- (559) LIBRARY COUNCIL OF VICTORIA, STATE LIBRARY DIVISION
- (560) Mrs Maxine V. GORDON Flat 4E Kitchener St. HUGHES ACT 2605
(Uniforms & Insignia of the Women's Services.)

PROMOTION TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL

(127) *Congratulations to Lt Colonel G.H. KELLING (U.S.A.)*

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- (315) Mr K.G. ALLEN to 25 Margate Street, BARWON HEADS VIC. 3227
- (526) Mr A. CULL to 8 Wellington Street, ALBANY W.A. 6330
- (514) Mr J. DOUGHERTY to 8 Wildwood Road, BRAYVIEW PARK S.A. 5158
- (485) Col J.F. Green, Jr. to c/- Artille, 5750 78th Avenue Nth
PINELLAS PARK, FLORIDA 33565 U.S.A.
- (58) Mr D.C. MEARNS to P.O. Box 79, ORANGE N.S.W. 2800
- (511) Mr B.P. NEWTON to Lot 27 Tombombah Crescent, FERNY HILLS
QLD. 4055
- (438) Mr I.G. PENHALL to P.O. Box 463 KINGSTON ACT 2604
- (481) Mr H.J.K. PROEBSTING to P.O. NOOJEE, VIC. 3833
- (512) Mr G.L. VIGDEN to 9 Margary Street, MOUNT GRAVATT QLD. 4122
- Mr J.W. COURTNEY to 1 McCubbin Street, WESTON ACT 2611
- (127) Lt Col G.H. KELLING to USMILGP. APO NY 09881 U.S.A.

INFORMATION OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF THIS MEMBER IS:-

(86) Mr M.L. GOLDER last known address:

33 LEAN STREET,
FORRESTVILLE, S.A. 5035



