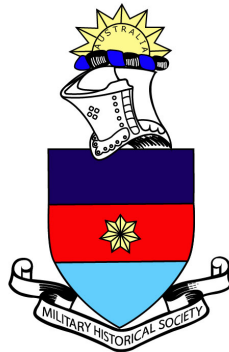


Military Historical Society of Australia
Sabretache



Copyright © 1957-2019 Military Historical Society of Australia on behalf of the Society and its authors who retain copyright of all their published material and articles. All Rights Reserved.

Sabretache policy is that the submission of material gives the Society permission to print your material, to allow the material to be included in digital databases such as the MHSa website, Australian Public Affairs-Full Text, INFORMIT and EBSCO. Reprints to non-profit historical and other societies will be approved provided suitable attribution is included and a copy of the reprint is sent to the author. Copyright remains with the author who may reprint his or her article or material from the article without seeking permission from the Society.

The Society encourages the download and distribution of *Sabretache* for personal use only and *Sabretache* can not be reproduced without the written consent of the Society.

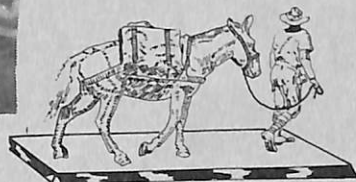
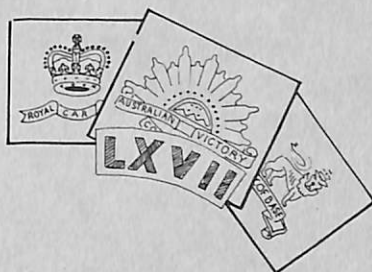
www.mhsa.org.au

Military Historical Society of Australia
PO Box 5030, Garran, ACT 2605.
email: webmaster@mhsa.org.au

48

SABRETACHE

JOURNAL OF
THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF AUSTRALIA



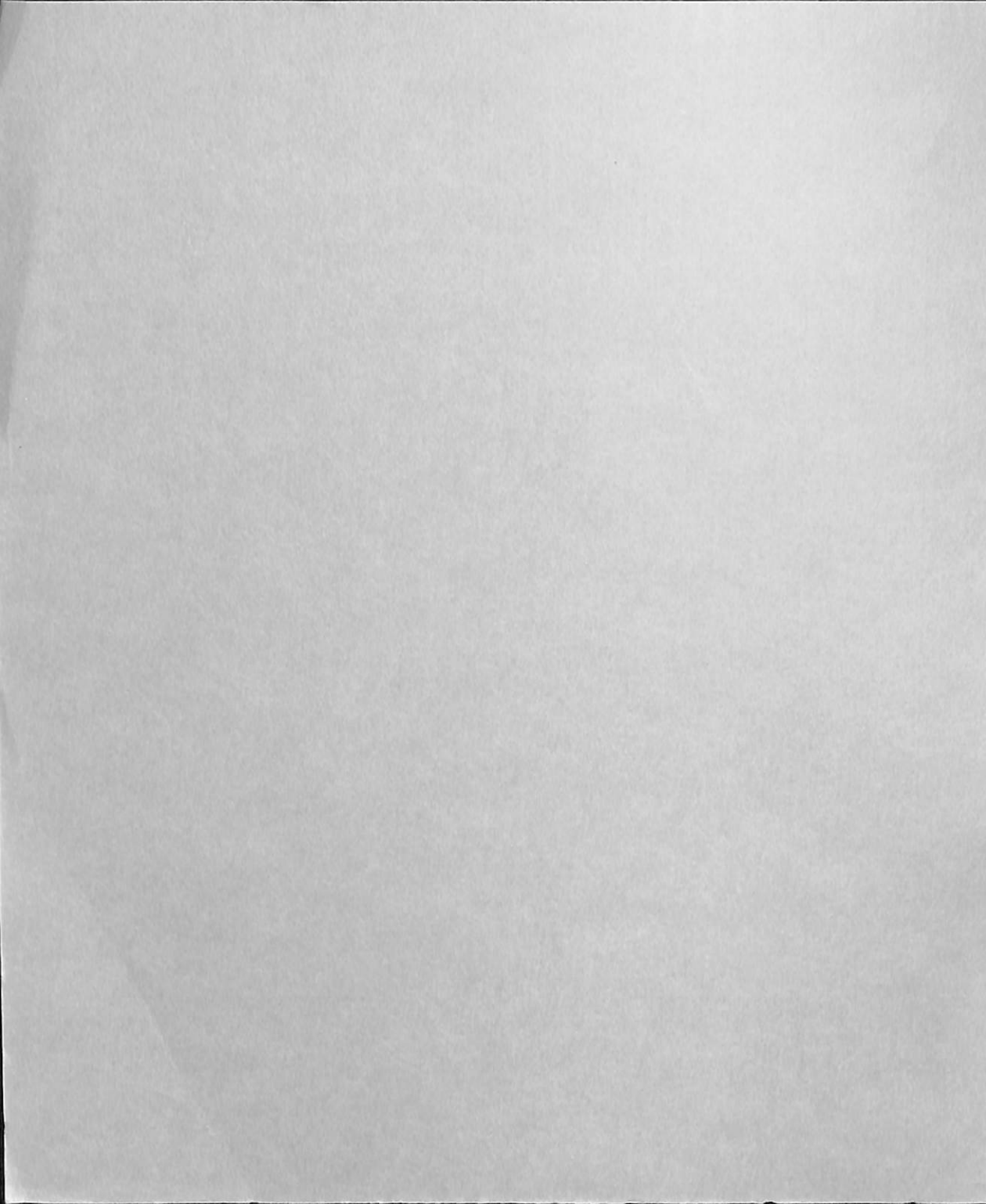
EDITED BY
JAMES W. COURTNEY

PRICE THREE DOLLARS (AUST)

DECEMBER, 1975

Vol. XVII

No. 2



Aims of The Society

The aims of the Society are the encouragement for the 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.

Published by Authority of the Federal Council of The Military Historical Society of Australia by Ken White, P.O. Box 67, Lyneham, ACT, 2602

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



THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

Patron

Major E.W.O. Perry ED, MA, BEc, FRHSV

Honorary Office Bearers Elected for 1974-75

Federal Council

President Major I.L. Barnes, E.D.,

Vice President Brigadier M. Austin DSO, OBE psc (RL)

Secretary Mr K.R. White
P.O. Box 67
Lyneham ACT 2602 Telephone: 487497 Home
950361 Office

Minute Secretary Mr I.D. Lomasney

Treasurer Lt. H.B. Gordon (RL)
8 Coutts Place
Melba, ACT 2615

Councillors

(ACT Branch) Major R. Clark OStJ, JP
(Victorian Branch) Mr A.J. Ray LLB
(Geelong Branch) Major I.L. Barnes ED
(W Aust Branch) Mr P. Shaw
(Qld Branch) Mr J.H. Irwin

Editor Mr James W. Courtney
1 McCubbin Street,
Weston ACT 2611

Legal Advisor Colonel B. Virtue LLB

Librarian Mr I.D. Jenkins



BRANCHES OF THE SOCIETY

VICTORIA

Secretary

Mr R.J. Kirk
18 Osborne Court
HAWTHORN, Vic. 3122

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Secretary

Mr K.R. White
P.O. Box 67,
LYNEHAM, A.C.T. 2602

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Secretary

Mr H. J. Bohn
3 Sapphire Road,
MORPHETTVALE, S.A. 5162

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Secretary

Mr J. Grant
28 Smith Ave.,
REDCLIFFE, W.A. 6104

GEELONG (Victoria)

Secretary

Captain W.G.J. Titchmarsh,
Unit 7, Glenleith Court,
GEELONG, VIC. 3220

QUEENSLAND

Secretary

Mr S.W. Wigzell
17 Royal Street,
CAPALABA QUEENSLAND 4157



CONTENTS

Article	Author	Page
Editorial	Editor	91
Federal Secretary's Notes		92
Man At The Top	Lt Col A.S. Hinds	94
Australian Winners of The Military Cross with Two Bars	Major R. Clark	100
The Taking of Beersheba	Tpr J. Roberts	108
The Death of Baron Von Richthofen — An Eye Witness Account	C.J. McIntosh	111
The Varied Career of Capt G. Cooper MC	K.R. White	114
Two Fighting Greats of The 2nd Battalion AIF	Major R. Clark	115
Sentences on Officers In South Africa	Despatch from C in C	119
Brig Gen F.F. Badcock DSO	A. McGrath	125
The Parachut Regiment 1954-75	J.R. Grant	126
Three RAN Noteables	C. Falk	129
Australians At 'Overlord'	R. Williams	130
Mission 204 — Tulip Force	Lt Col I.C. Teague	131
One Mans Food Is Another Man's ?	Capt W.G.J. Titchmarsh	133
Random Shots	'Gunner' Barnes	134
Canadian First World War Badges		136
Book Reviews		141
Medalman		145
Badgeman		149
Modelman		152
Letters To Editor		153
Advertisements		155

EDITORIAL

OH ! WHAT PETTINESS

There has never been any doubt on the stand taken by the Society with regards the acceptance and wearing of foreign awards. In fact it was through the untiring effort of our President that produced the only accurate record of awards for Vietnam. Comments in previous editions on the unrewarded gallantry of Flight Lieutenant Cooper has brought us much good publicity and public awareness of the existence of the Society. In our last edition mention was made of awards to Major Clark for service in Oman and later a newspaper article hinted that the Queens approval to wear the awards would be over ruled. I saw Major Clark in uniform and sure enough pettiness had once again triumphed as he was not wearing the awards mentioned.

We have been quick to blame the Government on the policy regarding foreign awards, however my investigations indicate that pettiness within the services has been the major contributing factor to a 'non policy' on foreign awards. I could go on at lengths however the following letter from a most distinguished Victoria Cross winner sums up the matter. I might add this letter expresses moderate views when compared with some others received.

'Those who earn foreign awards rightly hold them in as high esteem as British awards so any restriction placed on their acceptance or wearing must cause resentment. It is ludicrous that those who have earned foreign gallantry awards cannot wear them, yet those officers who for 'shining their pants on a headquarters' wear British awards which could hardly be described as having been earned.

I am shocked and annoyed to learn that the decorations awarded Major Clark, and approved by Her Majesty, for his most gallant service in Oman, cannot be worn. It would appear that pettiness can now over rule decisions made by Her Majesty, whom I am sure would not be amused to learn that there are members of the Australian Army who no longer accept Her decisions. I served with Major Clark in both Vietnam and Oman and I know of no person who can equal his incredible record for consistent gallantry in the field. His bravery in Oman under a British system would have warranted the highest award for gallantry. All true Australians will applaud any action to correct this most unfair treatment of such a gallant officer. Is it any wonder that most of our distinguished officers have left the armed services.'

Sincerely,

K. PAYNE, VC

If there are senior officers who 'earned' their awards as mentioned by Captain Payne then they should not use their embarrassment against those who earned awards under different circumstances. Australia's military heritage is a proud one so lets not taint it with pettiness. The Shadow Minister for Defence D.J. Killen has expressed in writing his complete agreement with the views of the Society on awards for Vietnam.

FEDERAL SECRETARY'S NOTES

The response to our appeal for prompt payment of subscriptions was well received and all members who responded are thanked most sincerely. Branch Treasurers are asked to forward as soon as possible any subscriptions not yet forwarded as this issue will only be sent to paid up subscribers.

The sincere thanks of Federal Council and all members are extended to members of Geelong Branch who forwarded a donation of \$20 to assist meet costs of publishing Sabretache. This is a fine example from one of our smaller Branches, which makes up for its limited numbers with a great deal of enthusiasm.

My personal apology for the recent delay in answering correspondence. This has been due to my wife being on the sick list for some months, due to a major operation, from which she is now recovered. Our thanks for the many expressions of best wishes received from members.

Once again you are asked to support our advertisers and also assist the Society by buying our books and other gear.

Merry Xmas and Happy New Year from Federal Council.



St. George's English Rifle Regt Helment Plate (1903)



General F.G. Hassett, AC, CB, CBE, DSO, MVO

MAN AT THE TOP

by

Lt. Col. Allan S. Hinds

*a short biography of
General F.G. Hassett, AC, CB, CBE, DSO, MVO*

On a cold June evening in 1934 a young man sat before the blazing fire at his home in the middle class Sydney suburb of Clovelly to read the afternoon newspaper.

He had just turned 16 and already was in his sixth month as a junior clerk with the Department of Tramways.

Australia was in the grip of the Great Depression. In the uncertainties of the time there were few opportunities for a youth at the threshold of his working life. Leafing through the news pages he felt bored with the monotony of office routine and disenchanted with the prospect of a clerical career. Yet there was nothing else he particularly wanted to do. He was about to put the paper aside when his eyes caught an advertisement which unaccountably held his attention. "Enter the Royal Military College, Duntroon, and become an officer in the Australian Army," the heading read. There was no military background in his immediate family . . . A life in the Army had never occurred to him. But something must have stirred in his mind, because later that night he went to his older brother and asked: "What's Duntroon all about?". Today, that young man is General F.G. Hassett, AC, CB, CBE, DSO, MVO, the most decorated Australian soldier of modern times. He was a Lieutenant at 20, a Captain at 21, a Major at 22, and at 23 became the youngest Lieutenant Colonel in the Australian Army. Now at 57, he is to be Chief of Defence Force Staff – commander of all Australia's Armed Services and only the second soldier to be promoted General in peacetime.

Francis George Hassett was born in Sydney on April 11, 1918. The second son of three children of a foreman in the NSW Railways Department. He attended school at Canterbury Primary and then Canterbury High. As a student he was not particularly interested in academic matters, preferring the challenges of the sports field to any scholarly aspirations. He left school in December 1933 with an Intermediate Certificate – a standard of education that almost ended his Army career before it began. For Frank Hassett answered that advertisement in 1934 and later in the year faced a Selection Board chaired by the then Commandant of the Royal Military College, Brigadier Lavarack (later Lieutenant General Sir John Lavarack). It was from the Selection Board that Hassett learned the minimum standard for entry to Duntroon was Leaving Certificate. Something of Hassett's potential must have been apparent even then because Brigadier Lavarack agreed to accept him as a cadet providing he reached the required standard during his four years at the college.

Hassett revelled in the College environment. He had a natural aptitude for the complexities of tactics and the military arts. He shone at sport and rapidly developed a previously untapped talent for leadership. He won the middleweight and then light heavyweight boxing titles; excelled in athletics at 100 yards, 220 yards and the broad jump; and from his first year at Duntroon played wing three-quarter in the 1st Rugby XV. A fellow cadet, describing Hassett, said: "He was the quiet, soft-spoken type who never lost his cool. Yet he could be one of the boys, too. Frank was no bully, but there was never any doubt who was boss". During final year in 1938, Hassett's resolution was rewarded by his appointment as one of four cadet Under Officers. One of the responsibilities that went with the rank was to entertain visiting dignitaries. In the Spring, the Army's Inspector General, Major General E.K. Squires, visited the College accompanied by Colonel S.F. Rowell (later Lieutenant General Sir Sydney Rowell). Frank Hassett was seated with Colonel Rowell at lunch. The two engaged in lengthy conversation and Rowell obviously was impressed. As the official party left the College soon after, Colonel Rowell, never a man to pay compliments lightly, made a prophetic comment to General Squires: "I believe I have just had lunch with a future Chief of the General Staff".

In December 1938, Hassett graduated ninth from a class of 15, and predictably perhaps, won the prizes for Infantry and Physical Training. He was also a close second in Tactics -- a subject he then considered too speculative. He was now Lieutenant Hassett, Australian Army Staff Corps. While a cadet, Hassett's progress had been watched closely by the Director of Military Arts at Duntroon, Lieutenant Colonel H.C.H. Robertson (later Lieutenant General Sir Horace Robertson). Robertson was forming the Darwin Mobile Force in 1938 -- a unit of 240 men which was to train and live in Australia's far North. He hand-picked the staff and selected Hassett on graduation to command the Mortar Platoon. The year Hassett spent in Darwin was to be his last command of troops for 12 years. Australia was about to enter World War 2. It was disappointing yet inevitable for a young Staff Corps graduate. From the end of World War 1 the Australian Army had followed a pattern of appointing part-time Militia officers to command of units and formations while the career officers out of Duntroon filled staff appointments. The system was incongruous and frustrating for the professional soldiers who considered they should at least share more equitably the opportunities for command. When war was declared in 1939, Hassett was one of three officers posted out of the Darwin Mobile Force to join 16th Infantry Brigade of the newly formed 6th Division, 2nd AIF.

He became Adjutant of the 2/3rd Battalion and sailed with them to the Middle East on the first troop convoy out of Sydney on January 9, 1940. The Battalion was equipped and trained in Palestine and Egypt throughout 1940 and during the year Hassett was promoted Captain. He received his baptism of fire in the battle for Bardia on January 4-5, 1941, and two weeks later his battalion was preparing for the attack on Tobruk. On the night of January 17, Hassett, with the Brigade Major (later Major General R.W. Knights), and a small protection party, crept out on the featureless

desert towards the Italian positions to mark a starting line for the Divisional attack. The Italian defenders had planted hundreds of mines and booby traps along their perimeter and negotiating a safe path through them at night was slow and hazardous. Nearing the enemy barbed wire defences, a booby trap was triggered by the leading scouts and Hassett was hit about the body and legs by flying shrapnel. He was mentioned in Despatches and spent ten weeks in hospital recovering from wounds.

In October 1941, he was promoted Major and became Brigade Major of 18th Brigade, then located in Syria. Early in 1942, the 18th Brigade returned to Woodside, South Australia, to re-equip for war in the Pacific against the Japanese. Hassett's brilliance as a staff officer had preceded him and he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel. Still only 23, he was the youngest Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, and became a Grade One Staff Officer (GSO1) on Headquarters, 2nd Australian Corps, in Sydney and later at Esk, in South Queensland. He was to remain a staff officer until the end of the war. In 1944, he made a determined effort to drop rank to return to his old battalion but at the highest level he was told that he would serve where it best suited the Army, and the plea was rejected. When 2nd Corps joined the New Guinea campaign, Hassett was again mentioned in Despatches and was awarded the OBE (Officer of the Order of the British Empire), for distinguished service during the Finschafen campaign. He saw out the final months of the war as a GSO1 with 3rd Division on Bougainville.

With the coming of peace Hassett's experience made him a logical choice as an instructor at the Australian Staff College, then located at Cabarlah, outside Toowoomba, Queensland. It was while here that he met and married Hallie Roberts, the daughter of a Toowoomba doctor. Hassett stayed with the Staff College when it moved to Seymour, NSW, and then in 1947 to its present site at Queenscliff, Victoria. In 1948 the Citizen Military Forces came into being with the raising of 2nd Division in Sydney. Hassett was appointed the original GSO1 to guide it through the formative stages. He remained there until 1951 when again the drums of war began to roll — this time in Korea.

In April, 1951, a delighted Hassett was given command of 1st Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment, at Ingleburn. He saw the chance to fulfill a cherished dream — command of an infantry battalion in action. Fulfillment came sooner than he expected. Three months later he was in Korea as commanding officer of 3rd Battalion, the Royal Australian Regiment, at that time the only Australian battalion engaged in the war. The 14 months he led the unit in battle was to be the most satisfying of his career. He had the confidence and loyalty of his men; his judgement was respected throughout the 1st British Commonwealth Division; and he had his personal triumph in Operation Commando with the immediate award of the DSO (Distinguished Service Order).

In October 1951 the Chinese were firmly entrenched in rugged mountain country north of the 38th parallel. The aim of Operation Commando was to break the enemy hold on the territory and establish a new forward United Nations defence line. The 28th British Commonwealth Brigade was allotted the major task on the east-central sector, an assault on Hill 355 and Hill 317. As part of the Brigade, 3 RAR's role was to first assist

in the taking of Hill 355 and then to launch a battalion attack on Hill 317. Hassett's operation order for the attack became a classic example of staff writing. It was well conceived, thoroughly planned and brilliantly executed. Hill 317 was a dominating feature shaped like a pyramid. Its eastern face was so steep that it could be climbed only on hands and knees and with great difficulty. The western slopes, behind the enemy lines, offered easy access for enemy reinforcements and supplies. The ridges around the hill were ringed with trenches, machine gun nests and fighting pits. The approach to Hill 317 was across a wide, open valley to the eastern slopes. Three times previously U.N. troops had tried to assault the Hill in dawn attacks but each time they had been driven back by murderous cross-fire along the valley floor. Hassett's plan was to cross the valley at night and position his troops on the enemy's flank, in the foothills, ready to begin climbing at first light. He sent A Company to create a diversion on the left. B Company was to clear the lower slopes and D Company was to pass through and capture Hill 317 itself. C Company was to remain in reserve. The attack began at 3.30 am on October 5, in semi-darkness and in a heavy mist that did not clear until mid morning. The soldiers slipped and slithered over the steep, broken and heavily timbered ground. It was exhausting and frightening as they engaged pockets of enemy unseen under the blanket of mist. Once the mist cleared the fighting became more intense, much of it hand to hand, as the Australians grappled with both the enemy and the treacherous mountain. To the soldiers Hassett seemed to be everywhere, either in person or on the radio, giving encouragement, support and direction. At 4 pm the advance had slowed. Both B and D Companies had taken casualties and the men were physically exhausted. Hassett then made the decision that was to clinch the final victory. While A Company continued to divert enemy fire on the left, Hassett ordered the rested and relatively refreshed troops of C Company to pass through B and D Companies and take the hill-top. By 5 o'clock Hill 317 was in Australian hands. During October 6 the Australians consolidated their position and prepared for a company attack on the remaining key feature held by the Chinese, the Hinge. Hassett directed this battle from a shell'scrape high on the forward slope of Hill 317 as enemy mortars and artillery bombarded the hillside all day. His soldiers below were concerned for the safety of "The CO" in his exposed position. But when the battle was over that night and Hassett returned, dust-stained and weary-eyed, to the nearest company positions, his first remark to the young Lieutenant who met him was: "Hello there, what sort of day have you fellows had?" The five-day Operation Commando ended on October 8 with the Australian battalion being showered with praise. But perhaps the finest tribute came from Hassett, who said of his men, "their sheer guts is beyond belief".

On return to Australia in September 1952, Hassett spent almost a year as Chief Instructor at the School of Infantry, before becoming Director of Military Arts at Duntroon. He was appointed Marshall for the Royal Tour of Queen Elizabeth in 1954, responsible for co-ordination of all ceremonial activities, transport and communications. At a Friday investiture during the tour, Her Majesty presented Hassett with his DSO won

in Korea. The following Monday he was summoned to the Royal Suite to receive the MVO, Member of the Royal Victorian Order, for personal services to Her Majesty during the tour. Promoted to Colonel in 1955 he remained at Duntroon until 1958 when he became Military Secretary at Army Headquarters for two years.

In July 1960 the Emergency in Malaya officially ended with only a handful of Terrorists still operating in the northern Malay States from sanctuaries in Thailand. The 28th Commonwealth Infantry Brigade had been committed to the conflict for five years and a strong leader was required to replace the popular British Commander, Brigadier John Mogg (now General Sir John Mogg, Deputy Supreme Commander of NATO). Hassett was chosen, and promoted Brigadier to take command in October 1960. As well as the men of the Brigade stationed in Perak, Hassett also commanded the North Malaya Military District which stretched from Kuala Lumpur north to the Thailand border – some 8000 men. The colorful Mogg had moulded the British, Australian and New Zealand troops of the Brigade into a successful force of jungle fighters, usually operating in company or battalion strength. Hassett quickly saw that if the Brigade was to retain its peak of efficiency and morale, a wider role than the occasional skirmish with remaining Terrorists was required. Plans for a SEATO type involvement had been gathering dust since the Brigade entered the Emergency. Hassett began training his units in more conventional warfare and gradually increased the scope and tempo until the entire Brigade was exercising as a single force for the first time since Korea. During 1961 Hassett supervised the move of the Brigade from Perak south to the coastal State of Malacca where the Brigade was to be concentrated in the recently completed Terendak Garrison. On leaving Perak, the Sultan presented Hassett with a Meritorious Service decoration. He was the only Australian so honoured during the Brigade's involvement in the Emergency.

A year at the Imperial Defence College, London, in 1963 came next, followed by promotion to Major General and two years as Deputy Chief of the General Staff in Canberra. In 1966 he was awarded the CBE (Commander of the Order of the British Empire), for long and distinguished service to the Army, and returned to the United Kingdom. This time as head of the Australian Joint Services Staff and Extra Gentleman Usher to the Queen. From 1968 to 1970 he was General Officer Commanding, Northern Command, with headquarters in Brisbane. While stationed in the sunny capital of Queensland he was able to relax frequently with his wife and children Lyndall, Michael, Jonathon and Sandra, to enjoy fishing and boating – now his main sporting interests.

Early in 1970 Hassett began his most significant contribution to the Service he had made his life – complete reorganisation of the Army. There was a desperate need for modernisation. The existing structure had been unchanged since Federation. The three principle areas concerned were Army Headquarters, the antiquated system of geographic commands based on State boundaries, and a rationalization of the logistic services. Of the installations in each State some were controlled by the local commander and others by Army Headquarters. In the field of logistics alone it was sometimes necessary to go

through seven different Army channels to obtain a single item. As chairman of the Army Review Committee, Hassett spent twelve months producing a plan to rationalize command and control by introducing a functional system of Field Force, Training and Logistics Commands with an Army Headquarters superimposed to provide overall authority and policy directions. In evolving an acceptable plan the requirements of every branch of the Army had to be considered. Important additional benefits were the Army's capability to more quickly mobilise in time of war and streamlining of the working relationships with the RAAF and the RAN. Hassett was awarded the CB (Companion of the Order of the Bath) during this planning year. In 1971 his reorganisation concept was approved and he was appointed Vice Chief of the General Staff. For the next two years he supervised implementation of his proposals.

On November 20, 1973, Hassett reached the pinnacle of Army achievement when he was promoted Lieutenant General and appointed Chief of the General Staff. The distinction was rare in that he was the first Australian to become the nation's top soldier in an Army structure of his own design. In the two years that he served as Chief of the General Staff he steered the newly structured Army through a major reorientation of Defence thinking. To use his own often quoted words: "An independent and pressing task was for the Army to reinforce and broaden its high level of professional expertise gained over the past decade, by developing and testing doctrinal concepts against the problems of the defence of Australia, and the support of Australian interests and initiatives elsewhere." This was an aspect of Australian defence which had, of necessity, been given a low priority in recent years.

When the first awards under Australia's new honours system were announced in June this year, Hassett received the AC (Companion of the Order of Australia), for "eminent service in duties of great responsibility." But the ultimate in military reward for Hassett was still to come. Three days later it was officially announced that on November 24, 1975, he would be promoted General to fill Australia's highest Service appointment — Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee — a title which is to be changed early in 1976 to Chief of Defence Force Staff.

AUSTRALIAN WINNERS OF THE MILITARY CROSS AND TWO BARS – PART 1

by

Major R. Clark

Four Australians have the great distinction of being awarded the Military Cross and TWO bars, all were awarded for service in the First World War, and of these three served again in the Second World War and one recipient is still alive.

Lieut. L. DADSON MC**, 12th Battalion AIF

Lieut. (Later Brigadier) E.H.W. MEYERS MC**, 9th Battalion AIF

Captain W.J.D. LYNAS DSO, MC**, 16 Battalion AIF

Captain O.H. WOODWARD CMG, MC**, 1st Tunnelling Company AIF

*Captain Oliver Holmes WOODWARD CMG, MC***

Oliver Holmes Woodward was born in Tenterfield, (NSW) in 1885 being the eldest of a family of three. He was educated at the State School in Tenterfield and Newington College. After college he went to Charters Towers School of Mines, where he obtained his diploma as a Mining Engineer.

When war broke out he was working as a mining engineer in Papua and was in the first to volunteer for service in the armed constabulary as an invasion from the German fleet was feared. Woodward finalised his Papuan work and returned to Sydney on 26 August, 1914 to take leave in order to regain his health which had been affected from bouts of malaria. He returned to work at Mount Morgan as it was a strong rumour that Australian troops would be used only for garrison type duties. However after the news of the Anzac landing he had no further doubts on service and severed his connection with Mount Morgan. It was of interest that whilst working at Mount Morgan Woodward received several letters containing white feathers. No doubt as the war progressed the senders became rather 'red' faced.

Woodward, was on enlistment posted to Engineers being gazetted a 2nd Lieutenant on 23 December 1915. He was transferred to the Australian Mining Corps, which was disbanded in May 1916, the three companies being given a separate entity. He trained at Casula Camp, Liverpool, took leave and sailed to France.

On May 16, 1916 the 1st Aust Tunnelling Coy, of which he was now a member, took over control of mining operations in the Armentiers sector; in November 1916, assumed control of mining operations at Hill 60, and remained there until the firing of the mines on June 7, 1917. It was his hand that pulled the lever, exploding the great Hill 60 mines, preliminary to the attack and capture of Messines Ridge. At Hill 60 a charge consisting of 45,700 lbs of ammonal and 7,800 lbs of guncotten blew a crater, of which the diameter was 68 yards, the depth from the original ground level 33 feet, and the radius of rupture to complete obliteration 140 feet; while at the Caterpillar mine a charge of 70,000 lbs of ammonal caused a crater, the diameter of which was 90 yards,

the depth from original ground level 51 feet, and the radius of rupture to complete obliteration 90 feet. The two Hill 60 mines were connected in parallel. The mines had done their work as trenches were squeezed together so quickly that enemy dead were still in a standing position. Few prisoners were captured, those that were alive were nervous wrecks. Official war records claim 700 Germans were killed by the explosion of the mines. Those present described the removal of the dreaded Ypres Salient as an "absolutely awe inspiring sight".

After the Battle of Messines Ridge, the 1st Aust Tunnelling Coy operated on construction of forward roads and advanced dug-out in the Wyttschaete sector, and later in the Menin Road sector. In March, 1918, the company was transferred to the south, and worked until the end of June on construction of G.H.Q. defence line. During the advance to the Hindenburg line it was engaged on forward road work, and in October No. 4 section, of which Woodward was in command, was attached to the 1st Bde, 1st Div, B.E.F. in the erection of a bridge to carry tanks across the Oise-Sambre Canal for the attack on November 4.



Captain O.H. Woodward MC**

Mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's despatch of November 8, 1918, Captain Woodward with his section accompanied the advance guard of the 1st Division, B.E.F. on the march to the Rhine, removing delayed action and other mines, laid by the enemy, until early in December 1918. The Australian section entered Germany near the fortress town of Malmendy on December 21, and was then recalled to rejoin Australian Corps.

The deeds for which he received his decorations are officially described as follows:

Military Cross (Armentieres Sector 10 June 1916)

"For conspicuous gallantry and determination when after repeated attempts, under difficult circumstances, he succeeded in blowing up a ruined house 120 yards from our trenches. This house had been frequently used as an enemy sniping post".

Bar to Military Cross (Bony, 28 September 1918)

"On September 29, 1918 at Bony, he was in charge of three sections of 1st Aust Tun Coy on forward roads under heavy enemy shell and machine-gun fire. Owing to the infantry advance being checked, the position on forward roads became very involved. By his courage and resourcefulness in patrolling the roads and organising the work, he succeeded in carrying this important work forward, thus enabling subsequent attacks to be carried through. He set a splendid example to all his men at a time when casualties were heavy. He rendered throughout the day very valuable and accurate reports".

2nd Bar to M.C. (Rejet De Beaulieu 3-4 November 1918)

"For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in the presence of the enemy on the night of November 3-4, 1918, at Rejet de Beaulieu, when this section was entrusted with the construction of a heavy bridge to carry tanks across the Canal de la Sambre er l'Oise. The successful completion of this work within five hours after zero was mainly due to his detailed preparations, made at short notice, and to his example and disregard of danger under intense artillery and machine-gun fire. His conduct was worthy of the highest praise".

When Captain Woodward returned from the war he carried on his profession as a mining engineer at Mount Morgan. From there he transferred to the Broken Hill Associated Smelters as assistant manager at Port Pirie, and being promoted then to manager of Broken Hill North. In 1956 he was awarded the CMG and retired to Tasmania. In 1932 he wrote for private circulation (about 30 copies) a book titled "My Story of the Great War" which is not only a valuable record of the 1st Tunnelling Company AIF but one of the most interesting books written on the war.

Honours awarded Captain Woodward were: CMG, MC with two bars, 1914-18 War Medal, Victory Medal with MID emblem, George V Jubilee Medal, George VI Coronation Medal and Elizabeth The Second Coronation Medal.

The following is an extract from the book written by Captain Woodward and it describes the action for which he was awarded the Military Cross.

The position of the Red House was such that by its use as a machine gun emplacement the enemy could enfilade our Front line trench.

We left Headquarters at 7 p.m. on the night of Saturday 10th June and arrived at the Headquarters Dugout of "A" Company 10th Wests Kents at 10.45 p.m. This Company was to supply four men who were to work in two parties, one on either side to protect us from being taken unawares by any enemy patrol. We soon completed our final preparations and then had about half an hour to wait before Zero Hour arrived. In that half I did some calm thinking and made a mental balance sheet of the position. We were to carry out a duty in the sight of a large number of the manhood of our nation. To show signs of cowardice in any form in the hope that thereby one's life might be preserved meant that life under such conditions would be purchased at a price too terrible to contemplate. There was only one course open and that was to overcome any sign of cowardice and this I strove to accomplish. I can honestly say that throughout my life as a soldier I never really overcame fear. It was always present to a greater or lesser degree. I believe I did conquer cowardice. I am of the opinion that those who claim to never have experienced fear in War were either braggarts or were devoid of intelligence. A hard statement but none the less true. The degree of heroism was the degree by which individuals conquered cowardice.

At midnight we crawled over the parapet and made our way through our own wire entanglements and were soon in No Man's Land bound for the Red House. In travelling across No Man's Land every precaution had to be taken to avoid detection. At night the area is brilliantly illuminated by means of flares which when fired well up into the air, burst in a great white flame and slowly descend to earth and while doing so brilliantly illuminate the surroundings. Fortunately, when sailing aloft they make a sound like a Sky Rocket going off and when on the alert the party has time to drop down and hug Mother Earth. There is no time to select the spot on which you propose to lie, it is a case of down and then lying still until the flare has burnt out. It is only in the interval between flares that reasonable progress can be made. In addition to the risk of detection there is the danger of flying bullets which constantly sweep across No Man's Land. In our case the risk was increased by the presence of 100 lbs of high explosive which would be detonated by the impact of a bullet.

Fortunately at this season of the year there was a good growth of grass on No Man's Land and this assisted in preventing detection. The innumerable shell holes which we had to go round made it difficult to keep our direction. After about half an hour's crawling we arrived at a point quite close to the ruins and then lay for about 15 minutes in an attempt to discover whether they were occupied. Quietness reigned so we then wormed our way forward until we reached the foot of a pile of bricks. At this point we could hear German's talking, but we satisfied ourselves that the voices came from the main trench. We then crawled over the top of the bricks and lowered the charge into what appeared the basement of the building. That crawl into the building was nerve-racking. It seemed impossible that with the number of flares going off we could escape

detection. After lowering the charge into position we crawled back to the foot of the pile of bricks. In view of the fact that we could still hear voices it seemed to me that there was a possibility of the charge being discovered at any moment. I therefore decided to fire by means of the ignition fuse. There was the risk that the lighting of a match might disclose our position, but forming ourselves into a knot and aided by our steel helmets we made a reasonably light-proof area. Once the safety fuse ignited we hurried away and took temporary shelter in a shell hole. To our dismay there was no explosion. Evidently the rough handling while travelling across No Man's Land had broken the junction between the Safety and Instantaneous fuse. We had only the electrical method of firing left and fearing that the leads might be damaged we returned to the foot of the brick pile and set out for our trenches, running the leads through our hands. By this means we discovered six breaks and repair of these under the conditions was not easy. Eventually we reached the ends of the leads and found that they were about 20 yards ahead of our own wire. I sent Sapper Morris in to get the Exploder and it was soon coupled on. In order to prevent congestion at the gap in our wire the Infantry patrol and my two companions spread themselves out as a guiding line. When all was set I drove the handle of the exploder down and immediately a terrific explosion followed. Tearing the exploder away from the leads I set off at top speed for the trenches.

The explosion was the signal for our Artillery and Infantry to open up on the Hun lines. Before the Hun had time to get his retaliation under way I was safely seated again in the dugout of "A" Company, after an absence of a little over three hours. We remained in the dugout until matters quietened down and spent the time recounting our impressions of the evening's work. At about day break we left for Headquarters and by 4.30 a.m. I was in my bunk completely tired out both in mind and body. I was thankful that I had been spared to safely come through my first venture in No Man's Land.

A few days later Company Orders contained the following note of appreciation: "Brigadier-General Davidson has noted with pleasure the successful demolition of "The Red House" on the night of 10th/11th instant and conveys to the notice of your Company his appreciation of the way in which the patrol under the command of 2nd Lieut. Woodward did their work."

Some time after I received a note of thanks from Major-General Lawford, G.O.C. 41st Division, which read as follows:—

"The G.O.C. 41st Division wishes to place on record his appreciation of your behaviour on the night of 10th/11th June when you with a small party succeeded in blowing up the ruins of a house between the German Trenches and our own."

And still later Company Orders conveyed the following intimations:

"Award of the Military Cross to 2nd Lieut. O.H. Woodward First Australian Tunnelling Company, Australian Engineers, For conspicuous gallantry and determination when after repeated attempts under very difficult circumstances he succeeded in blowing up a ruined house 100 yards from our Trenches. This house had been used as an enemy sniper's post."

The trophies of the chase to the officer, nothing to his men, other than the satisfaction of knowing that they had done their duty equally as well as the officer. I was quite embarrassed when my companions on the stunt offered me their hearty congratulations and I begged them to realise that I was the victim of *over enthusiasm and lack of discretion on the part of Senior Officers.*

LIEUTENANT (Brigadier) E.W.H. MEYERS MC**

The only Australian to be awarded the MC and two bars still living is Ernest Henry William Myers who at 79 years of age still has the bright and smiling face which is lit up by a pair of steady brown eyes, which in times past mirrored his absolute fearlessness. He has a remarkable memory and can recall in detail the actions and the mates who shared them with him.

E.W.H. Meyers was born at Cairns on 18 December 1896, and after schooling was employed as a bank clerk. He enlisted in the AIF on the 13 June 1915 and served throughout the war with the 9th Battalion AIF. In addition to his awards Lt. Meyers was wounded on three occasions. He was commissioned on 16 September 1916 and promoted to Lieutenant on 28 December 1916. Meyers whilst a Sergeant in the orderly room served under another distinguished soldier, the Adjutant Maurice Wilder-Neligan CMG, DSO*, DCM, CdeG, MID.

On 11 June 1916 Meyers was one of the raiding party under Wilder-Neligan which carried out one of the most daring and successful raids of the war. The only weapons of the forward element of the raiding party were knobkerries (an entrenching tool helve with an iron cog wheel attached to its end) which were used with great effect on the heads of the surprised Germans. The raid resulted in the Germans sustaining 53 casualties and 23 prisoners were taken, in addition weapons and valuable documents were also captured. Meyers after having entered the German lines, where he played a prominent part in the hand-to-hand fighting, calmly sat down after it was over and commenced to rid himself of some bomb splinters, which had become embedded in his chin. He continued this operation until forcibly reminded that he was still in the German trenches and it was time to return to his own line. He was one of the last to leave and narrowly avoided capture.

The high degree of gallantry and leadership displayed by Lieutenant Meyers can best be illustrated by extracts from letters which he received from General Birdwood.

24 October 1917

'This is a line to congratulate you most heartily upon the award to you of the Military Cross which you have so fully earned by your conspicuous courage and devotion to duty during the operations at Hoogle on the 20 September 1917. I know that you displayed great dash and initiative in command of your platoon, and on the capture of the final objectives, you carried out special patrols in front of the position, and worked untiringly in its consolidation. Later, when all the other officers of your company had become



Brigadier E.W.H. Meyers, MC**

casualties, you assumed command, and held on under very heavy fire until your battalion was relieved.'

27 February 1919

'I have just been advised of the award to you of a Bar to the Military Cross, on which I congratulate you most heartily, for you have fully deserved this distinction in recognition of your marked bravery and devotion to duty in our operations near Lihons on the 9 August 1918. You displayed great initiative in organising sections of various companies and in reducing a strong point which had been holding up the advance. On the following day you rendered further valuable service in filling a gap in the line, in doing which you had to pass through Suger Wood which had not been mopped up. Your work throughout was of a high order for which I thank you.'

10 April 1919

'I am sorry that delay has again taken place in my being officially informed of the award to you of a second Bar to the Military Cross, and I write now to send you my heartiest congratulations on this recognition of your particularly good and courageous work in our operations at Villenet on the 18 September last.

You commanded the left line company and displayed great dash and determination in overcoming enemy opposition. On the barrage lifting at the second objective, your determined advance was of great assistance in enabling the troops on either flank to move forward.'

Words cannot adequately express the goodwill and affection that all ranks bore Lieutenant Meyers. Truly an outstanding leader of men whose feats of gallantry that earned him the Military Cross and two Bars makes one wonder what has happened to our standards for granting awards.

After the war Meyers was in business as an auctioneer at Ipswich in Queensland. During the Second World War Meyers was called back to serve as a Brigadier in charge of the VDC in Queensland. He received no further honours, however it is hoped that as the only living holder of the MC with two Bars the Queensland or Commonwealth Government will honour this great and gallant Australian, one of whom gave us our proud military heritage.

Brigadier Meyers' awards are: 1. MC and two bars; 2. 1914 Star; 3. War Medal; 4. Victory Medal; 5. 1939-45 War Medal; 6. Australian Service Medal; 7. Somme Medal; 8. Belgium War Veterans Cross.

THE TAKING OF BEERSHEBA

by

878, Tpr. J. (Snowy) Roberts, 12th L.H. Regt.

Trooper John ("Snowy") Roberts, who in this article, describes the taking of Beersheba, is a native of Newcastle (N.S.W.). He embarked with the 2nd Reinforcements of the 12th L.H. Regiment, this regiment being used as reinforcements on Gallipoli to the 1st, 6th, and 7th L.H. Regiments. While serving with the 7th L.H. on Gallipoli he was blown up and evacuated to Malta. Joining the 12th L.H. again after it was reformed, he served through Sinai, Palestine, and Syria, returning to Australia in October, 1919.

The taking, on October 31, 1917, of Beersheba — a mounted charge of four miles by the 4th A.L.H. Bde. — stands out as one of the most notable exploits in the history of the Australian Light Horse.

Years have fled since that famous charge, years which seem but yesterday, for who among those who took part in that crowded hour, could ever forget it?

After months of hard work — outposts, patrolling day and night, fatigue parties, and a hundred and one other jobs — we were informed that the day was at last at hand.

On Sunday, October 28, 1917, all mounted troops struck camp and left Tel-el-Fara for Esani. I was lucky enough to be on Tel-el-Fara, and from there saw one of the grandest sights in the history of mounted men. On the move forward were the Anzac and Australian Mounted Divisions, Imperial and Indian Mounted Brigades, field ambulances, field artillery, machine-gun squadrons, field squadrons of engineers, and, last but not least, the Imperial Camel Corps. As far as the eye could see was one moving mass of mounted men.

The Gaza-Beersheba line, which extended for some thirty miles, had been chosen by the Turks as an almost ideal line of defence. Situated on high ground dominating the British positions, its strongly fortified entrenchments covered two important towns — Gaza and Beersheba — and were protected on one flank by the sea, and on the other by a practically waterless desert. The whole line was held in strength by experienced Turkish infantry divisions, supported by a force of cavalry and hundreds of large calibre guns and machine guns.

In April, 1917, we had unsuccessfully attacked about 15 miles of this line, with some 70,000 men and eight tanks. In consequence of this failure, and of one in the previous month, Sir Archibald Murray, the Commander-in-Chief of the E.E.F., and General Dobell, who had charge of the operation, were relieved of their commands.

General Allenby succeeded General Murray, and, believe me, things began to stir after his arrival in July. Who will ever forget those rides out to the "white house", exchanging a few shots here and there, capturing a few prisoners? — rides, some slow and weary,

others hard and fast, but oh! what rides. But one must not forget to mention the wonderful month we spent on the beach resting and swimming at Marekab.

During this time, while General Allenby was reinforced with men, guns, munition and aeroplanes, our railway and water pipe-line had to be pushed forward with all speed. Supplies had to be brought up and a hundred other things done to bring the army up to the standard necessary for a great offensive.

Two or three weeks before the operations began we were informed as to the number of guns, rifles and machine-guns that the enemy had along our section of the front, and I can assure you the British Intelligence Service were not far out. After the British failure in April the Turks considered their positions impregnable. The bulk of their force was grouped around Gaza, Hariera, Abu-Irgeig, and Beersheba, with a reserve ready to reinforce any threatened part of the line.

The British line was held by infantry from sea east-wards for 15 to 20 miles, the balance being held and patrolled by the Australian Light Horse brigades and Imperial yeomanry.

For several days Turkish airmen harassed the brigades, doing much damage, until our planes drove them off, sneding two of them to the ground in our lines.

According to General Alleby's orders, Beersheba was to be captured on the first day of the offensive. The British 20th Corps had to attack the town from the south-west, while two divisions of Chauvel's Desert Mounted Corps struck at it from the east and north-east. At the same time the 21st Corps was to assault the Gaza end of the line, in the coastal sector.

At 8.30 a.m. on October 31 the infantry of the 20th Corps began their advance; shortly after midday their main attack was launched with conspicuous success. In the meantime the Mounted brigades had met with stiff resistance at Tel-el-Saba, a formidable redoubt guarding Beersheba on the east, and it was 3 p.m. before it fell. The storming of Beersheba itself had still to be undertaken, but with most of the day gone, and as the country was rough and difficult, it became clear to the "heads" that a dismounted attack on the entrenched Turks might not succeed before nightfall. So it was that the now famous mounted charge on Beersheba was ordered, and our brigade — the 4th Light Horse, consisting of the 4th, 11th and 12th regiments, under General Grant — was given the job.

We were then resting under cover in undulating country 4½ miles from Beersheba, after our 30-mile march the previous night. The C.O. of our regiment, the 12th, was Lieut.-Col. Don Cameron (of Aberdeen, N.S.W.), a man well loved by all ranks — there was never a more popular commander in the AIF. He was very strongly in favour of the tactics now to be employed, and had more than once recommended them to the higher authorities.

It was about 3.30 p.m. when we received orders to look to our saddles and girths, for we were to charge mounted into Beersheba, using our bayonets as swords. *Rifles were to be slung over our shoulders.* Two squadrons of the 12th and one of the 4th

Regiment were to charge in a single line in extended order, right through to Beersheba. The other three squadrons making up the two regiments were to form a second line, whose job was to round up the prisoners. The men in this line met with some heavy hand-to-hand fighting.

About 4 p.m. we started off, trotting for about two miles, and then breaking into a hard gallop. From the start we came under artillery fire, but the range was long and the casualties trifling. When we broke into the gallop heavy machine-gun and rifle fire opened on us, particularly from the left flank. Horses and men began to fall. But, keeping a good line, we dashed on straight for the town, cheering and coo-eeing as we went. On reaching the Turkish trenches and redoubts, which were protected with barbed-wire, there was only one thing to do – gallop our horses straight at them. Some jumped the wire and trenches, other failed; a few luckier ones found openings. The survivors of our line kept going, because our orders were, "Beersheba at all costs". Sweeping on, we arrived at the waddi and into the town, capturing everything, together with over 700 prisoners.

Major Fetherstonhaugh (of Coonamble), our squadron commander, had his horse hit. The last I saw of him he was firing his revolver; later he fell, shot through both thighs. Two of the 12th men were found next day with 12 dead Turks.

At the waddi I came across two Turkish guns, still firing. Riding up to their officer, I took his revolver off him and ordered him and the crews to hook their horses to the guns and pull them out of their positions. Needless to say, the officer was quite indignant at being ordered about by a trooper. At this stage Corporal (Darky) Purves came up, and I handed over the prisoners and guns to him, and galloped off up the main street to rejoin my mates, who were rounding up other prisoners.

I have heard lots of arguments as to who was the first man in Beersheba. That man was Captain Jack Davies (of Scone, N.S.W.), and he would tell you that a blunt sword will not cut. I saw him slash a Turk with his and it had no effect. The next after Davies was Lieut. C.L.A. Abbott, M.H.R. for Gwydir. Then followed Sgt. J. Dowley and troops.

It has been stated that a German officer in Beersheba said that the Australians were not soldiers, but madmen, to gallop into barbed-wire and trenches the way they did. I myself heard this remark from the German. Another remark with mentioning made by a British cavalry officer of General Allenby's staff was that he had been through nearly every cavalry action in France but this was the best charge of mounted men he had ever seen.



THE DEATH OF BARON VON RICHTHOFEN – AN EYE WITNESS ACCOUNT

by

C.J. McIntosh, Ex 44th Battalion AIF



The day before we were transferred to the Morlancourt Sector our Battalion witnessed what is still known as one of the most controversial events in the whole war. We witnessed the downfall of Germany's greatest airman, Baron Von Richthofen, and for which the 44th claimed the credit, if it can be determined "credit".

Practically every day we witnessed the flight of Richthofen's Troup flying up and down the Somme front. The planes would be somewhat similar to the "Moths" of today, and while all his group had standard coloured planes., his was painted red and stood out clearly.

The Baron was an expert on strategy, he used to fly above his troupe when he saw one of the Allied planes were out of the fighting group, he would pounce on it and usually there was only one result, another Cross to be marked on the Baron's plane.

He had already brought down sixtyfive allied planes for which he would present himself with a Silver Cup to place on the Mantlepiece. A Manufacturing Jeweller in Berlin had a constant job of melting down old silverware and making cups for the Baron.

D. Day had to come one day, and that was to be today. As usual Richthofen's Troup flew over and up and down the Somme Front until he espied an Allied Troup. As usual he flew above and directed operations and he picked out one of our unfortunates who veered away from his own flight group. The Baron got on to the tail of this plane piloted by Brown, a Canadian Airman and the more Brown spiralled down towards the earth to try to escape, the more the Baron kept on his tail. As both planes flew closer Anti Aircraft guns of all descriptions opened fire from the ground. Lewis guns

held by resting Battalions together with Vickers Machine Guns mounted near Heilly, and the usual Anti Aircraft Batteries in the vicinity were all blazing away, they had to fire with care because of the closeness of the two planes. Richthofen was simply playing cat and mouse with Brown as you must remember he was Germany's greatest flyer. The closer Brown got to the earth there was Richthofen right on his tail. Guns and even Rifles were blazing like fireworks and none of us had ever witnessed such a fight while in France.

At last the two planes were skimming the ground from about twenty feet up when our Lewis Gunner Pte. G. Towerbutts opened up and down came Richthofen's plane. We think that Richthofen erred while keeping on Brown's tail and did not appreciate that he was so near the ground but that fact brought about his death. He came to the earth in the middle of the 44th sector and then the fight between our men to obtain souvenirs. All souvenirs were confiscated by the 44th Officers, but a few were retained by devious means, one of my mates John Holmwood still has the gun sight, while James Duff tore the Iron Cross from the Fusilage. The Baron was a great airman and respected by Foe and Friend alike. The Officers of our Battalion attended his funeral when his remains were laid to rest in the nearest cemetery.

Brown was decorated for destroying Baron Von Richthofen and that was the greatest injustice that could be done to him. The man who should have been decorated was the 44th Lewis Gunner George Towerbutts who did actually fire the fatal shot.

EDITORS NOTE

Richthofen had 80 confirmed victories and was the highest scoring ace of any nation for the First World War and was awarded more individual orders, decorations and medals than any other flier.



Awards of Baron Von Richthofen

The following is a list of the awards of Baron Von Richthofen which are illustrated:

A. *Worn or mounted separately*

- 1 Order Pour le Merite – Prussia
- 2 Order of the Red Eagle, 3rd Class, with Crown and Swords – Prussia
- 3 Iron Cross, 1st Class – Prussia
- 4 War Merit Cross, 1st Class – Lippe
- 5 Order of Bravery, 4th Class, 1st Grade – Bulgaria
- 6 Imtjaz Medal, in Silver, with Swords – Turkey
- 7 Liakat Medal, in Silver, with Swords – Turkey
- 8 War Medal (the Iron Crescent or so-called "Gallipoli Star") – Turkey
- 9 Pilot's Badge, Army – Germany
- 10 Pilot's Badge, Army – Austriai-Hungary (Franz Joseph)

B. *Worn on the order bar*

- 1 Iron Cross, 2nd class – Prussia
- 2 Order of the Royal House of Hohenzollern, Knight's Cross with Swords – Prussia
- 3 Military Cross of St. Henry, Knight's Cross – Saxony
- 4 Order of the House of Ernestine, Knight's Cross, 1st class, with Swords – Saxon Duchies
- 5 Order of Military Merit, 3rd class, with Crown and Swords – Bavaria
- 6 Order of Military Merit, Knight's Cross – Wurttemberg
- 7 Duke Carl Edward Medal, with Swords – Sax-Coburg-Gotha
- 8 General Honor Medal, "for Bravery" – Hessen
- 9 Cross for Faithful Service – Schaumburg-Lippe
- 10 War Merit Cross, 2nd class – Brunswick
- 11 Hanseatic Cross – Lubeck
- 12 Hanseatic Cross – Bremen
- 13 Hanseatic Cross – Hamburg
- 14 Order of the Iron Crown, 3rd class, with War Decoration – Austria-Hungary
- 15 War Merit Cross, 3rd class, with War Decoration – Austria-Hungary

It is a great injustice that George Towerbutts did not receive the recognition for shooting down Richthofen before he died about four years ago. The anomaly should be corrected both for his family and for history and this Society should take the initiative in getting some award for Towerbutts.



THE VARIED CAREER OF CAPTAIN G. COOPER MC

by

K.R. White

Captain George Cooper, M.C., commenced soldiering in 1899 at the age of 17 years, with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. The same year he transferred to the 90th Regt. (Scottish Rifles), with which he served in the *South African war*.

In May, 1902, in India, he joined the 26th Regt. (The Cameronians), then stationed at Nowshera, and while there was awarded the *Royal Humane Society's Medal* for rescuing an Indian soldier from the Kabul River. From Nowshera he went to Meerut, joining the 17th D.C.O. Lancers (Death or Glory Boys), and in 1907 he transferred to the 23rd Regt. (Royal Welch Fusiliers), the only regiment still wearing "The Flash", and one of the few regiments that has a real goat on its strength. With this battalion he proceeded to Burma.

He came to Victoria in 1912 and joined the Instructional Staff of the C.M.F., and was attached to the 51st Infantry at Albert Park, serving with this unit until May, 1914, when he was discharged by purchase.

On the outbreak of the Great War he was farming on the North West Coast of Tasmania. He returned to Victoria and enlisted in the A.I.F., and was allotted to the 14th Bn., his old C.O. (51st Bn.) being the Commanding Officer. He attended the first Officer's Training School at Broadmeadows, where he qualified for a commission in Dec., 1914, being the first out of the school, and probably the first enlisted man who had not previously held a commission, to receive one.

He was given command of the 1st Reinforcements, 14th Bn., and embarked on Dec. 22 on board the Berrima; and in Egypt was appointed Assistant Adjutant to then Capt. C.M.M. Dare. *On the Peninsula* he was posted to "C" Coy until appointed by the late Gen., Monash to be his staff Captain, vice then Capt. C.H. Jess transferred to 2nd Bde., as Brigade Major. In July he was promoted Captain and appointed Adjutant 14th Bn., which appointment he held until evacuated wounded (second occasion), August 28. For services on the Peninsula he was awarded the *Military Cross and mentioned in despatches*.

He returned to Australia in Dec. 1915, and was appointed Camp Adjutant, Broadmeadows. He was transferred to West Australia in June, 1916, as Camp Adjutant, Blackboy Hill, and in early 1918 was appointed Camp Commandant vice Col. L.E. Tilney. On the break-up of the camp he returned to Tasmania, and after a period of farming again joined the Instructional Staff and was appointed Area Officer at Glenorchy until voluntarily retrenched in 1922.

by

Major R. Clark

Within the ranks of the 2nd Battalion were many distinguished fighting soldiers who later served Australia in the Second World War.

Two of these 'Fighting Greats' of this most distinguished battalion were:—

RSM T.H. McCall, DCM, MM and bar, MSM (C.L. Bateman)

Pte (later Sgt) A.L. Carlson, DCM, MM, MID (A.L. Carson)

During the First World War a number of personnel enlisted under names other than their own and the above mentioned are examples with their Second World War name shown in brackets.

1153 RSM Thomas Henry McCall, DCM, MM and bar, MSM — First World War
Q36471 WO2 Charles Lowther Bateman, DCM, MM and bar, MSM — Second World War

On the 21 October 1914 T.H. McCall enlisted in the AIF at Rosehill and served for 4 years 297 days of which 4 years 229 days were spent on overseas service. He was discharged in London on 7 September 1919 having served with the 2nd Battalion from Gallipoli to the end of the war. (Discharge Certificate No. 7753). Corporal McCall was awarded the MM for his actions in charge of a raiding party at Ypres Salient. The task of the raiding party was to bring back German prisoners so that units could be identified. The raid was most successful as 7 Germans including one officer were captured without any casualties to the raiding party. The Bar to the MM was awarded for gallantry in the battle of Delville Wood. MM awarded in Supplement 29893 of LG dated 5 Jan 17 and Bar to MM in Supplement 30184 of LG dated 14 Jul 17.

Sergeant McCall was awarded the DCM for his actions against the Hindenberg Line, the text of the citation follows:—

'During the action against the HINDENBERG LINE. On 4 May greatly assisted his Coy Commander by keeping a firm control of the men and urging them on when the attack was met by strong opposition and might have been seriously checked. His work was conspicuous throughout the attack.'

The history of the 2nd Battalion Nulli Secundus shows RSH McCall was awarded the MSM however no detail on the award is given.

T.H. McCall returned to Australia in 1926 and as Q303135 Charles Lowther Bateman enlisted on 8 January 1940 at Yeppoon in Queensland. He served for 53 days and was discharged when the Depot at Yeppoon closed. (Discharge Certificate No. Q821). Bateman then moved to Townsville and on the 20 September 1941 again enlisted as a Warrant Officer Class 2 in the 42 Battalion. He served for nine hundred and twenty

seven days being discharged on 12 April 1944 at the age of 53. His regimental number for this service was Q36471 and his discharge certificate number 77889.

RSM McCall-Bateman was awarded the following decorations and medals: 1. DCM (George V), 2. MM (George V) with BAR, 3. MSM (George V), 4. 1914-15 Star, 5. War Medal, 6. Victory Medal, 7. 1939-45 War Medal, 8. Aust Service Medal, 9. Aust Medal of Merit (Legion of Frontiersmen).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT – The author would like to record thanks to Roger Morgan, Secretary of 2nd Battalion Association whose efforts have been most appreciated by the Society.



RSM T.H. McCall DCM, MM*, MSM – France 1918

Arthur Lawrence Carson DCM, MM, MID



There have been a number of recipients of both the Distinguished Conduct Medal (DCM) and Military Medal (MM) but the author knows of only one Australian who has the rare distinction of being awarded a DCM in the First World War and a MM in the Second World War. The veteran concerned, a painting of whom hangs in the Australian War Memorial, served in the First AIF as 1733 Pte Arthur Lawrence CARLSON 'D' Company 2nd Battalion and in the Second AIF as NX5027 Sgt Arthur Lawrence CARSON HQ Company 2/3 Battalion.

Upon the outbreak of war Carlson enlisted at Sydney on the 26 February 1915 and served until 9 July 1919 having four years and 32 days overseas service (Discharge Certificate No. 1733). Carlson was wounded three times and was awarded the DCM at Bullecourt on 4 May 1917. The DCM was published in London Gazette 30234 of 16 August 1917 and the text of the citation follows:—

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He showed the utmost coolness and courage as a bearer under heavy fire. He made repeated journeys in front, bringing in wounded. On his last journey he was wounded while getting a man back. In spite of this he succeeded in crawling in, dragging the wounded man with him.'

Private Carlson would have been awarded the Victoria Cross for the above actions except a stupid rule at that time prevented the VC being awarded for *merely* saving life. Dr Bean the noted historian wrote the following regarding Carlson :--

"These actions obviously warranted the highest military award and was recognised by the Commander of the 1st Brigade, Brig-Gen Leslie. But a rule had been made that the mere saving of life was not to constitute grounds for the award of the VC. The rule should not have applied to stretcher-bearers, but, probably through a mistaken application of it by some higher authority, that reward was not granted."

Carlson served between the wars in the Militia with the 55th Battalion and enlisted in the Second AIF on 3 November 1939 and was discharged on 13 August 1945. (Discharge Certificate No. 181383). His overseas service was Palestine, North Africa, Greece, Crete and New Guinea and he was awarded the MM and mentioned in Despatches (MID). The citation for the MM follows:--

'Sergeant Carson and his party volunteered to evacuate a badly wounded man from Eora Creek village although they were warned the job would be particularly dangerous. They were fired on by heavy and light machine guns and pinned down by the enemy. Under particularly heavy fire Sergeant Carson made his way up the steep mountain road and organised more carrying parties who successfully removed all wounded. His courage and coolness under fire was an outstanding example to his men.'

(CAG 81 dated 27 April 1944)

The MID appeared in Australian Gazette 271 dated 23 December 1943, being awarded for gallant and distinguished service in the South West Pacific Area. In 1952 Sergeant Carson was awarded the Efficiency Medal.

A.L. Carson was awarded the following decorations and medals for distinguished service in two wars: 1. DCM (George V); 2. MM (George VI); 3. 1914-15 Star; 4. British War Medal; 5. Victory Medal; 6. 1939-45 Star; 7. Africa Star; 8. Pacific Star; 9. Defence Medal; 10. War Medal with MID emblem; 11. Australian Service Medal; 12. Efficiency Medal (George VI). What a magnificent chest of fighting awards.



Sgt. A.L. Carson DCM, MM, MID (taken 1972)

SENTENCES ON OFFICERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Despatches from the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa and Extracts from the Proceedings of Two General Courts Martial Relating Thereto.)

[Copy.]

Governor-General.

MINUTE FOR THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Governor-General has to submit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, the subjoined copy of a telegraphic despatch which has this day been received from the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, dated Pretoria, 5th April, 1902:—

“Your telegram of 4th April, Hancock and Whitton were charged with twenty separate murders including one of a German missionary who had witnessed other murders. Twelve of these murders were proved. From evidence appears Morant was originator of crimes, which Hancock carried out in cold blooded manner. The murders were committed in wildest part of Transvaal known as ‘Spelonken’, about 80 miles to the north of Pretoria, on four separate dates, namely, 2nd July, 11th August, 23rd August, and 7th September. In one case, when eight Boer prisoners were murdered, it was alleged in defence to have been done in spirit of revenge for ill-treatment of one of their officers, Lieutenant Hunt, who was killed in action. No such ill-treatment was proved. The prisoners were convicted after a most exhaustive trial, and were defended by counsel. There were, in my opinion, no extenuating circumstances. Lieutenant Witton was also convicted, but I commuted sentence to penal servitude for life, in consideration of his having been under influence of Morant and Hancock. Proceedings have been sent home”.

(Sgd.)

HOPETOUN,
Governor-General
6th April, 1902.

[Copy.]

Army Headquarters, Pretoria, 9th March, 1902.

From the General Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, to His Excellency the Governor-General, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to forward herewith for your information extracts from the proceedings of two General Courts Martial held at Pietersburg, Transvaal, in January and February, 1902, for the trial of five officers of the Bushveldt Carbineers — a local

South African corps — on various serious charges. Three of these officers, Major Lenehan, Lieutenants Hancock and Witton, were at one time members of Australian contingents, and may have relatives in Australia, for which reason I beg to forward these extracts of the Courts Martial proceedings.

Major Lenehan, late 2nd Contingent, New South Wales, was sentenced to be reprimanded; his services have since been dispensed with, and he has been returned to Australia.

Lieutenant Hancock, late Farrier Sergeant 2nd Contingent, New South Wales, was sentenced to death, and the sentence was carried out on February 27th, 1902, in Pretoria Gaol.

The sentence of death on Lieutenant Witton, late Sergeant-Major Victorian Imperial Regiment, was commuted to penal servitude for life.

The address of his relatives is believed to be "Ernest W. Witton, 263 Collins Street, Melbourne."

I may add that Lieutenant Hancock, before his execution, begged that the Australian Government would befriend his children.

The address of the nearest known relative of the deceased is that of his sister, "Mrs J. Dempsey, Post Office, Peel, via Bathurst, New South Wales."

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J.W. KELLY, Major,

Acting for General Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

[Copy.]

G.C.M., Pietersburg, 21/1/1902

President:

Lieut./Col. H.C. Denny, 2/Northn. R.

Members:

Bt.-Major J. Little, 2/Northn. R.

Bt.-Major H.M. Thomas, R.F.A.

Major R.J. Ouseley, R.F.A.

Capt. A.D. Nicholson, 1/Cameron H.

Capt. W.S. Brown, 2/Wilts. R.

Capt. W.M.K. Marshal, 1/Gordon H.

1st C.S.

Major R.W. Lenehan, late O.C., B.V.C.

A.A.26(2)

When on active service by culpable neglect omitting to make a report which it was his duty to make,

in that he,

when in command of the B.V.C. between the 1st day of August, 1901, and the 24th day of October, 1901, failed to report to superior authority the fact that Trooper Van Buuren, of the B.V.C., was believed to have been wilfully shot at and so killed by Lieut. P.J. Handcock, of the B.V.C., at or near Sweetwater Farm, in the District of Zoutpansberg, Transvaal, on 4th July, 1901, when he, the said prisoner had good reason to believe such to be the case, and it was his duty as O.C., B.V.C., to report such reasonable belief to superior authority.

2nd C.S.

A.A. 26(2) Major R.W. Lenehan, N.S.W., M.R., Commanding B.V.C.

When on active service, by culpable neglect omitting to make a report it was his duty to make,

in that he,

when in command of the B.V.C. between the 1st day of August, 1901, and the 24th day of October, 1901, and when on active service, failed to report to superior authority the fact the two men and one boy, names unknown, were believed to have been wilfully shot at and so killed by men of the Regiment under his command at or near Sweetwater Farm, in the District of Zoutpansberg, Transvaal, on or about the 7th day of September, 1901, the said two men and one boy being then and there unarmed prisoners of war in the custody of the said men of his said Regiment, when he the said prisoner had good reason to believe such to be the case, and it was his duty as C.O. as aforesaid to report such reasonable belief to superior authority.

<i>Plea</i>	Not guilty.
<i>Finding</i>	Guilty 1st C.S. Not guilty 2nd C.S.
<i>Sentence</i>	To be Reprimanded. Dated 24/1/02. Confirmed, 20/2/02.

G.C.M., Pietersburg, 17/2/1902

President:

Lt.-Col. F. Macbean, C.B., 1/Gordon H.

Members:

Major L.L. Nicol, 2/Rifle Brigade.

Major E. Brereton, 2/Northampton R.

Capt. E. Comerwell, 1/York R.

Capt. E.J.C. Stapylton, R.F.A.

Capt. W.J.B. Rhodes, 1/Welsh R.

Capt. T.W.S. Kent, 2/Northampton R.

A.A.41 Lieuts. H.H. Morant and P.J. Handcock, Bushveldt Carb.

First Charge Sheet.

When on active service committing the offence of murder, the prisoner, Lieut. Handcock,

in that he,

at or near Bandolier Kop, in the district of Zoutpansberg, Transvaal, on or about the 23rd day of August, 1901, when on active service, wilfully, feloniously, and of malice aforethought, did kill and murder one C.A.D. Hesse, a missionary.

The prisoner Lieut. Morant,
in that he,

at or near Fort Edward, in the district of Zoutpansberg, Transvaal, on or about the said day and date, when on active service, did wilfully, feloniously, and of malice forethought, incite, instigate, and command the aforesaid Lieut. P.J. Handcock, B.V.C., then and there serving under his command, to kill and murder the said C.A.D. Hesse; whereupon the said Lieut. Handcock, being thereto incited, instigated, and commanded as aforesaid, did there and then kill and murder as aforesaid the said C.A.D. Hesse.

Plea Not Guilty.

Finding Not guilty. Dated 19th February, 1902.

G.C.M., Pietersburg, 5/2/02

President:

Lt.-Col. H.C. Denny, C.B., 2/Northampton R.

Members:

Bt.-Major J. Little, 2/Northampton R.

Bt.-Major H.M. Thomas, R.F.A.

Capt. W.H. Matcham, 2/Wilts. R.

Capt. H.R. Brown, 1/Cameron H.

Capt. A.D. Nicholson, 1/Cameron H.

Capt. W.S. Brown, 2/Wilts. R.

Major Thomas, R.F.A., objected to

Capt. J.G. Lecky, A.S.C., replaces him.

A.A. 41 Lieuts. H.H. Morant and P.J. Handcock, B.V.C.

Second Charge Sheet

When on active service committing the offence of murder,
in that they,

at or near Sweetwater Farm, in the district of Zoutpansberg, Transvaal, on or about the 7th day of Sept., 1901, did, when on active service, wilfully, feloniously, and of malice aforethought, incite, instigate, and command Troopers Thomson and Botha and Corporal McMahon, B.V.C., then and there serving under the command of the said prisoners, each and all or one or more of them, to kill and murder two men and one boy, names unknown; whereupon the said Troopers Thomson and Botha and Corporal McMahon, being thereto incited, instigated and commanded as aforesaid, did, each and all or one or more of them, kill and murder the said two men and one boy, names unknown.

Plea Not Guilty.
Finding Guilty.
Sentence Death by being shot. Recommended to mercy. Dated 6/2/02.
Both confirmed. Dated 25/2/02.

G.C.M., Pietersbrug, 3/2/1902

President:

Lt.-Col. H.C. Denny, C.B., 2/Northampton R.

Members:

Bt.-Major J. Little, 2/Northampton R.

Bt.-Major H.M. Thomas, R.F.A.

Capt. W.E. Matcham, 2/Wilts. R.

Capt. H.R. Brown, 1/Cameron H.

Capt. A.D. Nicholson, 1/Cameron H.

Capt. W.S. Brown, 2/Wilts. R.

Lieuts. H.H. Morant, P.J. Handcock, and G.R. Witton, Bushveldt Carbineers.

When on active service committing the offence of murder,
in that they,

each and all or one or more of them, at or near Fort Edward, in the district of Zoutpansberg, Transvaal, on or about the 23rd day of August, 1901, did, when on active service, wilfully, feloniously and of malice aforethought, instigate, incite, and command Squadron Sergeant-Major Hammett, Troopers Thomson and Duckett, Bushveldt Carbineers, then and there serving under the command of the said prisoners each and all or one or more of them, to kill and murder eight men, names unknown, unnamed prisoners of war then and there in the custody of the said prisoners; whereupon the said Squadron Sergeant-Major Hammett, Troopers Thomson and Duckett, being thereto incited, instigated, and commanded as aforesaid, did, each and all or one or more of them, kill and murder the said eight men, names unknown.

Plea Not guilty.
Finding Lieut. Morant. Guilty.
Lieut. Handcock. Guilty.
Lieut. Witton. Guilty.
Sentence All death by being shot. Dated 4th February, 1902.
Confirmation Lieuts. Morant and Handcock. Finding and sentence confirmed.
Lieut. Witton. Commuted to Penal Servitude for Life.
Dated 25th February, 1902.

G.C.M., Pietersburg, 16/1/1902

President:

Lt.-Col. H.C. Denny, C.B., 2/Northampton R.

Members:

Bt.-Major J. Little, 2/Northampton R.

Bt.-Major H.M. Thomas, R.F.A.

Major Ouseley (D.S.O.), R.F.A.

Capt. A.D. Nicholson, 1/Cameron Hrs.

Capt. W.S. Brown, 2/Wilts. R.

Capt. W.M.K. Marshal, 1/Gordon Hrs.

A.A.41 Lieut. H.H. Morant, Lieut. H. Picton, Lieut. P.J. Handcock,
and Lieut. G.R. Witton, Bushveldt Carbineers.

When on active service, committing the offence of murder,
in that they,

each and all, or one or more of them, did, at or near Reuter's Mission Station, in the District of Zoutpansberg, Transvaal, on or about the 11th day of August, 1901, wilfully, feloniously, and of malice, aforethought, incite, instigate, and command Troopers, Silke, Thomson, Botha, and Honey, Bushveldt Carbineers, then and there under the command of the said prisoners, each and all, or one or more of them, kill and murder one Visser, and unarmed prisoner of war then and there in the custody of the said prisoners; whereupon the said Troopers Silke, Thomson, Botha and Honey, being thereto incited, instigated, and commanded as aforesaid, did, each and all or one or more of them, kill and murder the said Visser.

<i>Plea</i>	Not guilty.
<i>Finding</i>	Lieut. Moran. Guilty.
	Lieut. Picton. Not guilty of murder; guilty of manslaughter.
	Lieut. Handcock. do. do.
	Lieut. Witton do. do.
<i>Sentence</i>	Lieut. Morant. Death by being shot. Recommended to mercy.
	Lieut. Picton. To be cashiered.
	Lieut. Handcock. Six (6) c.n. I.H.L.
	Lieut. Witton. To be cashiered.
	Dated 29th January, 1902.
<i>Confirmation</i>	Lieut. Morant. Confirmed.
	Lieut. Picton. Confirmed.
	Lieut. Handcock. Finding confirmed.
	Lieut. Witton. Confirmed.
	Dated 25th February, 1902.

Editor: The controversy over what many claimed was the most unjust act of the war resulted in never again could an English Court Martial pass a death sentence on an Australian serviceman.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL FREDERICK FRANCIS BADCOCK, D.S.O.

by

A. McGrath

The second son of General Sir A.R. Badcock, K.C.B., C.S.I. Indian Staff Corps., was born on 13th September 1867.

He was educated at Wellington College England and in August 1886 at the age of 19 was commissioned as Lt. in the Wiltshire Regt. In June 1888 he was appointed to the 1st Bn 5th Gurkha Rifles, India and first took part in active service in October 1888 with the Black Mountain Expedition on the North West Frontier. In March 1891 he was detached from the 1/5 Gurkha's and served as Brigade Transport Officer on the 2nd Black Mountain Expedition and was mentioned in Despatches. On April 17th he rejoined his unit for the 2nd Mirangai Expedition. In September 1891 he took part in the Hunza-Nagar Expedition and in December 1891 during the storming of the Fort at Nilt was seriously wounded, for this action he was again mentioned in Despatches and recommended for the Victoria Cross but was awarded a D.S.O. In 1894-95 he served with the Waziristan Field Force in the Mahsud Expedition.

In August 1897 he was promoted to Captain and his son Frederick Theodore was born, this son later served in France and Italy during the 1914-18 War and also saw service in the North West Frontier in 1919 to 1924 as a Captain in the Royal West Surrey Regt. and was later to become famous as a Test Cricketer for many years in New Zealand and an International Coach before settling in West Australia in 1949, where he became State Coach.

During the frontier risings in 1897 Captain Badcock served as Field Intelligence Officer on the Staff of General Lockhart and on October 25th during the campaign was wounded by a Dum-Dum bullet in the left arm, which later had to be amputated in the field. Prior to this wounding he was considered a champion at Tennis and later was able to recover his skill.

The Frontier being reasonably quiet for some years it was not until 1908 that he next took part in active service with the rank of Major in the 2 Bn 5th Gurkhas with the Mohmand Field Force against the SAKKA KHELLS.

In July 1912 he was appointed Commandant of the 2Bn 6th Gurkhas at Fort Chitral and during 1914-15 again took part in active service on the North West Frontier with the rank of Lt. Colonel.

In 1916-17 he served with the Indian Brigade at KUT and BAGHDAD in Mesopotamia with the rank of Colonel and was mentioned in Despatches twice and awarded the Order of Saint Stanilius. He was then invalided back to India where he served as Inspector of Depots and was promoted to Brigadier-General in 1919.

I In April 1920 he retired after 34 years service and went home to England where he died in retirement in July 1926.

Awards, Medals and Clasps – 1. D.S.O. (Victorian Cypher); 2. India General Service Medal 1854-95 with 5 clasps:– *Hazara 1888, Hazara 1891, Samana 1891, Hunza 1891 and Waziristan 1894-95*; 3. India General Service Medal 1895-1902 with 2 clasps:– *Punjab Frontier 1897-98 and Tirah 1897-98*. 4. India General Service Medal 1908-35 with clasp *North West Frontier 1908*; 5. 1914-15 Star; 6. 1914-18 War Medal; 7. 1914-19 Victory Medal; 8. Russian Order of Saint Stanilius with Swords, 3rd Class.

This combination of Medals and clasps is thought to be unique as Brigadier-General Badcock was the only recipient.

References: "The Story of the V.C." by Sir John Smyth V.C. "The Indian Frontier War" by Lt. Col. L. James. "Campaigns on the North West Frontier" by Capt. H.L. Nevill. "Battles of the 19th Century" article by E.F. Knight. "The History of the 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles" Private Edition. "London Gazettes" and "Official Army Lists" H.M. Stationary Office. "The London Illustrated News" Dec 1897. Newspaper, Eng.

THE PARACHUTE REGT. 1945-75

by

? R. Grant

This article is a summary of those units of the Parachute Regiment which have seen active service since the end of World War Two. As part of the Strategic Reserve the regiment has seen considerable service during this period but very little combat jumping has been carried out, even at Suez when the whole of 16 Parachute Brigade was committed only 3rd Bn and Guards Independent Para Coy actually used their parachutes, the 1st and 2nd Bn along with their support units coming ashore by helicopters or landing craft.

When the war finished there were 17 Bns available but this was run down to 9 by the end of 1947 when their final post war establishment was formed at 3 Bns to constitute 16 Brigade in honour of the 1st and 6th Airborne Divisions.

As already stated all three battalions saw action at Suez also in Cyprus and more recently in Northern Ireland where their efficiency has earned them the aspired hatred of the I.R.A. who before thought that the British soldier was meant to be a passive target. Single battalions have fought in Borneo, Radfan and in Aden. In the Malayan Emergency an Independent Parachute Squadron operated for a period. The 1st and 3rd Bns were flown from Cyprus to Jordan in July 1958 to assist King Hussein much to the disbelief of the locals who believed that they had all been killed at Suez. In 1969 the 2nd Bn

“invaded” the little Carribean Island of Artega during a Gilbertean coup d’stat by “President” Webster

Finally I must mention the “13,000 British Paratroopers” who dropped on the Jebel Akhdar in January 1959 suffering “enormous casualties”, fortunately for the aforesaid casualties this massive expansion of 16 Brigade was wholly in the mind of the enemy propogandist, no paratroops being used in the attack.

I would be pleased to hear from anyone who can give more precise dates (and their sources) especially for the battalion arrivals in Palestine.

Periods of service of the various battalions

Java

7th/12th/13th Bns

arrived 11-15 Nov 45
departed 26 Apr 46

Palestine

1st Bn
2nd Bn
3rd Bn
4th Bn
5th Bn
6th Bn
7th Bn
8th Bn
9th Bn
17th Bn

April 46 to April 47
April 46 to April 47 out a 2/3 Bn
Oct/Nov 45 to April 47 out a 2/3 Bn
Oct/Nov 45 to July 47 out as 4/6 Bn
Oct/Nov 45 to July 47
Oct/Nov 45 to July 47 out as 4/6 Bn
May 47 to July 47
Oct/Nov 45 to April 47 out as 8/9 Bn
Oct/Nov 45 to April 47 out as 8/9 Bn
April 46 to May 47

Malaya

The Independent Parachute Sqdn

April 55 to April 57

Suez

1st Bn
2nd Bn
3rd Bn
The Guards Independent Parachute Coy

5 Nov 56 to 14 Nov 56
" "
" "
" "

Cyprus

1st Bn
2nd Bn

3rd Bn

The Guards Indp Parachute Coy

Jan 56 to Dec 56 and Jun 57 to Oct 57
July 56 to Feb 57
June 57 to 17 July 57 (approx 30 days)
Jan 56 to Dec 56
June 57 to 17 July 57 (approx 30 days)
July 56 to Feb 57
June 57 to 17 July 57 (approx 30 days)

The above had a short break for Suez.

Borneo

2nd Bn March 65 to June 65

Radfan

3rd Bn April 64 to July 64

South Arabia

1st Bn May 67 to 27 Nov 67

Northern Ireland

1st/2nd/3rd Bns tours on rotation since 1969 — still continuing.

Sources

Official War History "The War Against Japan, Vol 5"

"The Regiments Depart" Gregory Blaxland

Famous Regiments Series.

Origins of the 17 battalions in existence at the end of World War II.

1 Bn	ex 2 Commando ex 11th SAS Bn raised (15/Sept/41)
2nd/3rd/4th Bns	raised from volunteer Army personnel.
5th (Scottish) Bn	7th Cameron Hldrs converted (raised 1/Aug/42)
6th (Royal Welch) Bn	10th Royal Welch Fusiliers converted (raised 1/Aug/42)
7th (Light Inf) Bn	10th Somerset Light Inf converted (raised 5/Nov/42)
8th (Midland) Bn	13th Royal Warwickshire Regt converted (raised 5/Nov/42)
9th (Eastern Home Countries) Bn	10th Essex Regt converted (raised 5/Nov/42)
10th/11th Bns	raised from Army volunteers in India in Nov 42.
12th Bn	10th Green Howards converted (raised June 43)
13th Bn	2/4th South Lancaster Regt converted (raised June 43)
14th/15th/16th/ 17th Bns	raised from Army volunteers.



THREE RAN NOTEABLES

by

C. Falk

Captain James Chapman CLARE, CMG

James Chapman Clare had what could only be described as an early introduction to navy life in that he was born in 1853 in the Bay of Biscay on board the ship "Matilda Wotonback" of which his father was Captain. He served his apprenticeship in vessels of Messrs Smith and Fleming of London and later spent five years in Far Eastern waters where he became thoroughly acquainted with the China coats.

Clare came to South Australia in 1880 and on 15th June of that year he joined the South Australian Marine Board. Early in 1884 he was given command of the lighthouse vessel "Governor Musgrave" and was also appointed Assistant Harbourmaster of South Australia. On 1st December 1886 he received a commission as Lieutenant-Commander in the South Australian Naval Forces. Promoted Commander 1st March 1900; Captain 11th July 1900.

Captain Clare was appointed State Naval Commandant in July 1900 and served in "Protector" (as senior Lieutenant) during the Boxer Rebellion, receiving the CMG in recognition of his services. He then commanded "Protector" until 1910. He also served as Naval Commandant for South Australia until 1910 when he was appointed District Naval Officer, Fremantle. During World War I, he was District Naval Officer, Fremantle, until the end of 1918 when he returned to South Australia and was District Naval Officer until July 1919 when he retired.

Captain Clare died at his home in Glenelg, South Australia on the 28th September 1940.

Comdr Lionel Sydney DALTON, DSO

Born 26th October 1902 — Malvern, Victoria.

Entered RAN College 1916 — Midshipman 1st January 1920.

Promoted Sub-Lieutenant (E) 1st December 1922

Promoted Lieutenant (E) 1st December 1924

Promoted Lieutenant-Commander (E) 1st December 1932

Promoted Commander (E) 31st December 1937

His first ship was "HMAS Australia" in 1920 after which he served in various ships of the Royal Navy before undergoing his Engineering Course in the United Kingdom. At the outbreak of war he was serving in "HMAS Sydney" and as a member of the crew of that ship took part in the sinking of the Italian Cruiser "Bartolomeo Colleoni" in July 1940. He was lost when "HMAS Sydney" was sunk by the German Armed Merchant Cruiser

"Kormoran" 19th November 1941. He was awarded the DSO on 27th December 1940 for his services in the action against "Bartolomeo Colleoni".

Lieut William Garrard WHEELER, DSC

Born 23rd September 1915 – Narrabri, NSW.

Entered RAN College 1929 – Midshipman 1st May 1933.

Promoted Sub-Lieutenant 16th March 1936

Promoted Lieutenant 1st September 1937.

His first ship was "HMAS Australia" after which he served in "HMAS Shropshire", "Revenge" and "Ramilles". At the outbreak of war in 1939 he was serving in "HMAS Vampire", being appointed to "HMS Cossack" in January 1940 as Flotilla Torpedo Officer. He was mentioned in despatches for good service in the withdrawal of troops from the Namsos (Norway) area, and awarded the DSC (posthumously) 'For mastery, determination, and skill in action against the German Battleship BISMARK'.

He died on 27th October 1941 when HMS "Cossack" was torpedoed by a U-boat west of Gibraltar.

AUSTRALIANS AT 'OVERLORD'

by

R. Williams

No major Australian Army units were involved on D-Day, 6 June 1944, invasion of Europe, which changed the course of world history.

Australians who did take part in OVERLORD include: VX20317 T/Lt.-Col. later Maj.-Gen., R.R. McNicol; VX213 T/Lt.-Col., later Col., W.T. Robertson; NX12163 T/Maj., later Col., W.H. Campbell; VX30053 T/Maj., later Brig. DEME, G.H. Martin; QX6139 T/Maj. W.H. Lees; VX3511 T/Maj., later Ambassador to Greece, H.B.S. Gullett; VX2120 Capt. W.S.W. Tracy; SX1438 T/Maj. I.D. Hayward; NX12260 T/Maj., later Brig., C.C. Thomas; QX6522 T/Maj. R.O.K.T. Moodie; QX6168 T/Maj., later Maj.-Gen., D. Vincent; WX11142 T/Maj. G.D. Clark; and VX59352 Capt. L.G. Coleman.

Those listed were awarded the France Germany Star which is a relatively rare award to Australians. The above list of those Australians present for 'Overlord' is not thought to be complete, the author would welcome hearing of any additions to this list. One recipient of the France-Germany Star not listed is Lt. Gen. Sir S. Rowell.

MISSION 204 – 'TULIP FORCE'

by

Lt Col I.C. Teague

There are a number of 'special type forces' which were raised to undertake tasks, during the second world war, of which little is known. One such force was a combined forces organisation, Tulip Force, which was formed to penetrate into China in 1942 and train the Chinese troops to fight the Japanese. The Force got into China but, was unable to carry out its intended role, instead it made its way through Thailand, Burma and Assam into India, fighting a guerilla war. Australian members who died whilst serving with Tulip Force are listed below. Some who served with Tulip Force and survived, later died whilst serving with other units, mainly 'Z' Special Unit.

- NX31696 A/Sgt C. MARTIN (2/20 Inf Bn) – Died of illness in China on
15 July 1942.
- NX28141 WO2 R.W. BARKER (2/20 Inf Bn) – Died of illness in Burma on
5 December 1941.
- NX26078 Pte. R. WARD (2/20 Inf Bn) – Missing, presumed dead in Burma on
or about 1 April 1942.
- VX26936 Spr G.M. McRAE (2/10 Fd Coy) – Died of wounds in Burma on
18 April 1942.

Those who are interested in this most unusual adventure involving Australian Servicemen should read the book "The Surprising Battalion" by William Noonan who was an Australian who served with Tulip Force.

The author has not been able to produce a nominal roll of those who served in Tulip Force however in AIF Malaya, Unit '204 Tulip', Daily Orders Part II No. 1 dated 2 Aug 41 the undermentioned personnel are shown as transferred to '204 Tulip' force on 28-7-41. The roll is known to be incomplete so the author would welcome any additions, in particular who was the 60 year old Australian CO who had just won a DSO in Ethiopia who is mentioned in the book "The Surprising Battalion".

QX1997	Sgt. MacKenzie, R.J.	From 2/10 Fd Regt.
QX4588	" Binnie, T.D.	" " " "
QX17046	L/Bdr MacMillan, C.C.	" " " "
NX20007	Pte Sinclair, J.F.	" 2/20 Inf Bn
NX20081	Cpl Moore, J.M.	" " " "
NX26078	Pte Ward, R.	" " " "
NX27018	Pte Gilmour, J.W.	" " " "
NX28141	Cpl Barker, R.W.U.	" " " "
NX31205	Pte Strand, D.G.H.	" " " "
NX31696	L/Cpl Martin, C.	" " " "

NX32324	Pte. Browne, H.M.	From 2/20 inf Bn
NX33597	Pte. Cordingley, W.S.	" 2/19 " "
NX35151	Pte. Archer, G.S.	" " " "
NX35435	Pte. Butt, A.S.	" " " "
NX35662	Pte. Croton, R.J.	" " " "
NX35935	Cpl. Campbell, I.T.C.	" " " "
NX36029	Cpl. Leake, J.D.F.	" " " "
NX36047	Pte. Carr, G.J.	" " " "
NX40717	Cpl. Ackland, D.H.	" 2/18 " "
NX45386	Pte. Weber, M.F.M.	" 2/20 " "
NX46026	Pte. Green, R.	" " " "
NX52549	Cpl. Sparke, K.P.	" 2/19 " "
NX56199	L/Cpl. Kimbell, M.D.	" " " "
NX58159	Cpl. Carey, W.G.	" " " "
NX58437	L/Cpl. Merchant, J.	" " " "
NX59243	Pte. Eddy, S.K.	" 2/20 " "
NX60375	L/Cpl. Finn, T.R.	" 2/19 " "
NX67855	Pte. Hamilton, T.R.	" 2/20 " "
VX21594	Spr. Peterson, F.G.	" 2/10 Fd Coy
VX26926	Pte. Reynolds, F.J.R.	" 2/9 " Amb
VX26936	Spr. McRae, G.M.	" 2/10 " Coy
VX27069	Pte. Noonan, W.J.	" 2/9 " Amb
VX27112	Pte. Sparks, J.W.	" " " "
VX27806	Sgt. Sandell, J.M.	" " " "
VX29830	Pte. Smart, D.G.	" " " "
VX30654	Pte. Bryson, K.R.	" " " "
VX31245	Pte. Peeler, R.	" " " "
VX31266	Pte. Smith, R.E.	" " " "
VX31493	Spr. Gilmour, W.	" 2/10 " Coy
VX34377	Pte. Taylor, R.A.J.	" 2/9 " Amb
VX35305	Pte. Peddie, V.G.	" " " "
VX41995	Pte. McDonald, K.T.	" " " "
VX43909	Pte. Potts, A.J.	" " " "
VX47434	Pte. Robinson, B.A.	" " " "
WX6873	Sigmn. Hunter, R.A.	" Sigs - 8 Aust. Div.

Was 'Rose Force' part of Force 204 ?

Nationalist China has recently approved the award of the China War Service Decoration to those who served in China. The MHSA is at present trying to establish if the award is also available to Australians who served in China. There seems little doubt that it will be.

ONE MAN'S FOOD IS ANOTHER MAN'S – ?

by

Captain W.G.J. Titchmarsh (Late HLI)

During the month of August, the members of the Geelong Branch were treated to something quite out of the ordinary – from the Military Historical point of view. They were invited to pay a visit to John Belfield's place at Lysterfield (3156), to view and examine his outstanding collection of military vehicles.

Each and every member exclaimed with wonderment at the sight of such a marvelous and varied collection, the like of which is not to be seen anywhere in Victoria, and if the matter is fined down to an individual collection, probably no one else in Australia can produce its likeness.

There were tanks of varied types, even a Grant in working order, and, looking out of order in such company, a Japanese light tank. Bren gun carriers, White scout cars, tanks from island assaults, recovery vehicles, guns, field and A.A. with their associated transport. Military vehicles of mixed breeds, spares and engines. You name it, he has it. One monster is a Churchill tank. Unfortunately the turret is missing. Should any member know where one is to be found, be a sport and let John know straight away.

The collection covers an area of 4 acres, and it makes one wonder how on earth one man has managed to locate and transport to the present site, hundreds of tonnes of metal, aided by only one son. His effort and industry are shining examples of what one man can do, provided he sets his mind to it.

After listening to his method of searching out and acquiring the numerous items in his collection, it is impossible not to realise that here is a man of extraordinary capabilities.

Some individuals may amass outstanding collections of medals, uniforms, books and other items befitting a member of our Society, but for sheer indefatigable industry and perseverance, John Belfield deserves honourable mention, and may his further efforts be crowned with well deserved success.

It is to be hoped that we may find more members of the same calibre as John in our ranks, and, if that comes to pass, the sky will be the limit for the Military Historical Society of Australia.



RANDOM SHOTS

by

'Gunner Barnes'

Military terminology, a neglected aspect of our studies which I ask our members to assist me in compiling. Knowledge of the origins of military idiom broadens our awareness of the soldiers of the time, also many of the words are still common usage today.

INDIA

PUGREE. Originally worn as a full turban having been given to honour someone; or in the case of a small indian village to a visiting European official, as a gift to buy allegiance.

Today worn as a small cloth silken turban around the military headgear in use. Also the term is still in common use in India to denote the taking of a bride or payment of key money.

KUMMER – BUND (Waist – Tie). Officers mess dress, summer cloth waist belt.

BLIGHTY. Virtually the indian colloquial word for the home of the Queen Emperor – London.

British soldiers counted the years of their return to Blighty and it was very much a regular army term until World War 1 when a soldiers aim was to 'cop a blighty one' a wound severe enough to necessitate convalescence in 'BLIGHTY – ENGLAND' and the probability of medical discharge.

SERANG. Today one enquires for the "Head Serang" when requesting direction to the leader of a group of men.

Originally. *SERANG* the boatswain of an East India ships crew – a service of supply man (PERSIAN SARHANG commander). Serangs were regarded as commissioned officers, receiving silver decorations.

BRITISH

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TOASTS. Frequently encountered in officers Meses used by members from a variety of units.

MONDAY	Our Men
TUESDAY	Our Women
WEDNESDAY	Our Swords
THURSDAY	Our Selves
FRIDAY	Our Religions
SATURDAY	Sweethearts & Wives (May they never meet)
SUNDAY	Absent Friends

These were the toasts always drunk nightly after "The King" by the Duke of Wellington during the Peninsula War.

AUSTRALIAN

'FURFY'. Today any rumour of any sort in or out of the army is referred to as a furfy.

The origin of the term is on Gallipoli, when men were detailed by each unit to proceed to the water point and carry back to the line the daily water. At the water points consisting of two wheeled carts carrying each a steel cylindrical tank, long queues formed and here the men passed on the gossip of the doings of the past day. Serious conversations of deeds done, friends killed, rumours of intending activities, all to be memorised by the water carrier and eagerly awaited by his comrades back in the lines. The steel water tanks were made by a firm whose trade name 'Furfy' was prominently displayed across the end of the tank above the top.

'FURFY' news was always regarded as serious, and of reliable origin, as distinct from the 'LATRINE RUMOUR', whose author was only someone with time to ponder.

Could any of our members send in a photo of the end of a Furfy tank, for a great number are still in existence on the farms of Australia.

WANTED

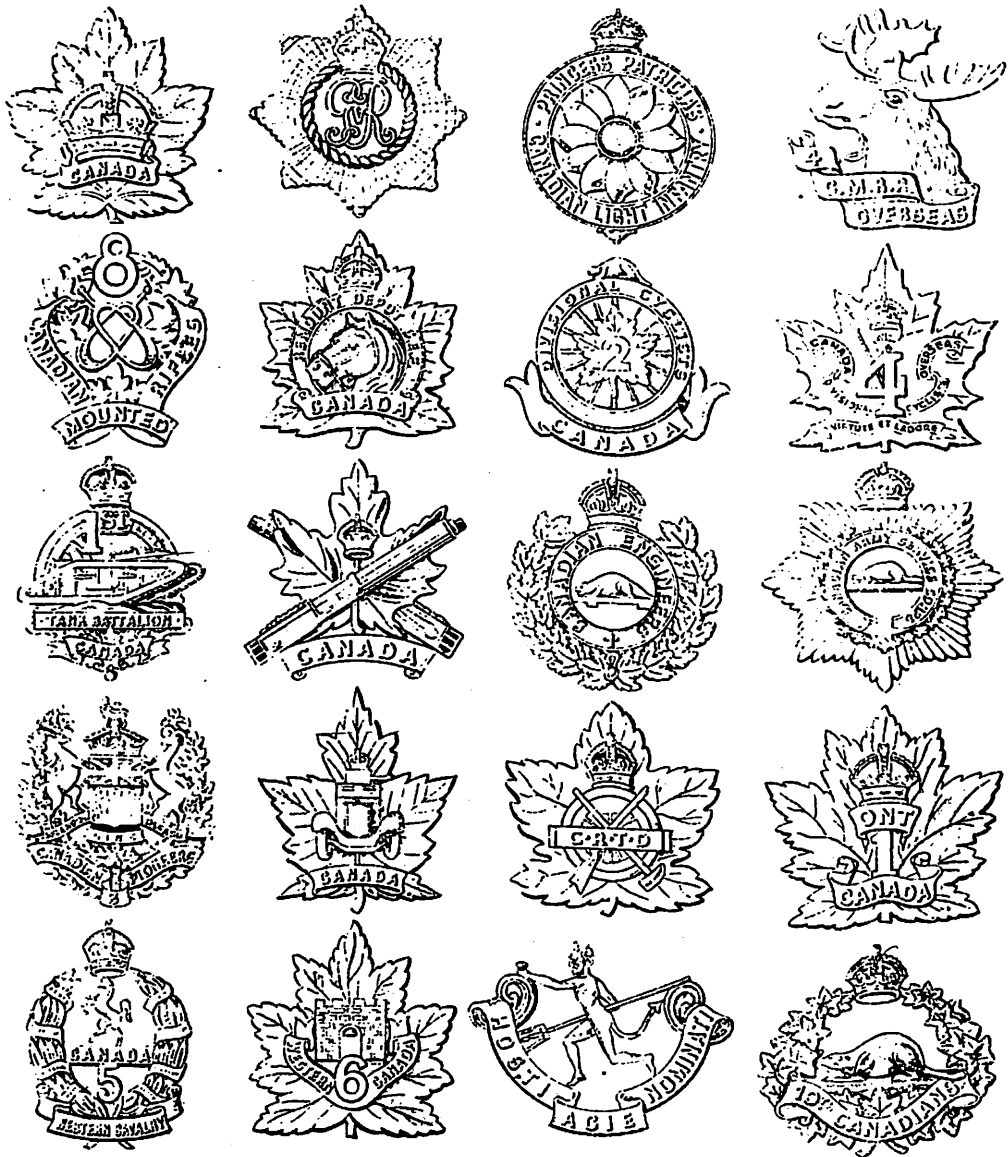
BADGES OF AUSTRALIAN CADET CORPS WILL PURCHASE OR EXCHANGE ALSO INFANTRY BADGES 1930-42

Hat	6 Bn	City of Melbourne Regt.
	8 Bn	City of Ballarat Regt.
	23 Bn	City of Geelong Regt.
	28 Bn	The Swan Regt.
	37 Bn	Hindmarsh Regt.
	39 Bn	Hawthorn-Kew Regt.
	41 Bn	Byron Regt.
	55 Bn	NSW Rifle Regt.

Collar	23 Bn	55 Bn
--------	-------	-------

Contact —
K.R. WHITE,
P.O. Box 67, Lyneham, A.C.T. 2603.

CANADIAN FIRST WORLD WAR BADGES



OVERSEAS BADGES: FIRST SERIES

From left to right, beginning at the top row, the sketches represent: 1 - Canadian General Service Badge, 2 - Royal Canadian Regt., 3 - Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, 4 - 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles, 5 - 8th Canadian Mounted Rifles, 6 - Canadian Remount Depot, 7 - 2nd Canadian Divisional Cyclists, 8 - 4th Canadian Divisional Cyclists, 9 - 1st Canadian Pioneer, 10 - Canadian Machine Gun Corps, 11 - Canadian Engineers, 12 - Canadian Army Service Corps, 13 - 3rd Canadian Pioneer, 14 - Canadian Armoured Battalion, 15 - Canadian Railway Troop Depot, 16 - 1st Bn., Ontario Regt., 17 - 5th Bn., Western Cavalry, 18 - 6th Bn., Western Canada, 19 - 8th Bn., 20th Mounted Rifles, 20 - 10th Bn., 10th Canadian.



OVERSEAS BADGES—SECOND SERIES

Beginning at the top, and passing from left to right, the badges signify: 1-11th Canadian Bn. 2-13th Bn. Royal Highlanders of Canada. 3-14th Bn. Royal Montreal Regt. 4-15th Bn. 48th Highlanders. 5-16th Bn. Canadian Scottish. 6-17th Bn. Seaforth Highlanders of Canada. 7-22nd Bn. French-Canadians. 8-23rd Bn. Montreal. 9-25th Bn. Nova Scotia Rifles. 10-27th Bn. City of Winnipeg. 11-31st P.A.C. Alberta. 12-41st Bn. French-Canadians. 13-43rd Bn. Cameron Highlanders of Canada. 14-44th Canadian Bn. 15-45th Bn. Manitoba. 16-49th Bn. Edmonton Regt. 17-65th Bn. Saskatchewan. 18-67th Bn. Canadian Pioneers (Western Scots). 19-69th Canadian Bn. 20-72nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders.



OVERSEAS BADGES—THIRD SERIES

From left to right, row by row from the top, the badges represent: 1 78th Bn. Winnipeg Grenadiers. 2 85th Bn. Nova Scotia Highlanders. 3 87th Bn. Canadian Grenadier Guards. 4 96th Bn. Canadian Highlanders. 5 97th Bn. "American Legion." 6 102nd Bn. North British Columbians. 7 104th Bn. Jewish Draft. 8 105th Bn. Prince Edward Island Highlanders. 9 107th Bn. Winnipeg. 10 108th Bn. Selkirk and Mautuba. 11 111th Bn. South Waterloo. 12 112th Bn. Nova Scotia. 13 114th Bn. Haldimand (Brock's Rangers). 14 117th Bn. Eastern Townships. 15 128th Bn. Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. 16 150th Bn. Carabineers Mont-Royal. 17 158th Bn. Duke of Connaught's Own (British Columbia). 18 163rd Bn. French-Canadians. 19 165th Bn. Arcadiens. 20 167th Bn. French-Canadians.



OVERSEAS BADGES—FOURTH SERIES

From left to right, the top row first, these Canadian badges stand for: 1—170th Bn. Mississauga Horse. 2—172nd Bn. Rocky Mountain Rangers (Brit. Columbia). 3—173rd Bn. Canadian Highlanders. 4—175th Bn. Medicine Hat. 5—176th Bn. Niagara Rangers. 6—181st Bn. Brandon. 7—183rd Bn. Manitoba Beavers. 8—184th Canadian Bn. 9—187th Bn. Central Alberta. 10—191st Bn. Southern Alberta. 11—192nd Bn. Crow's Nest Pass (Alberta). 12—195th Bn. City of Regina. 13—196th Bn. Western Universities. 14—197th Bn. Vikings of Canada. 15—198th Bn. Canadian Buffs. 16—199th Bn. Duchess of Connaught's Own Irish Canadian Rangers. 17—200th Winnipeg Bn. 18—202nd Sportsmen's Bn. (Edmonton). 19—205th Bn. Hamilton. 20—206th Bn. French Canadians.



OVERSPAN BADGES FIFTH SERIES

This page completes our representative selection of Canadian badges. In the usual manner from top to bottom, across the lines, the sketches show: 1. 208th Bn. Canadian Irish. 2. 210th Bn. Frontiersmen, Western Canada. 3.-214th Bn. Saskatchewan. 4. 216th Bn. Huntsman. 5. 218th Bn. Saskatchewan. 6. 221st Canadian Bn. 7. 222nd Canadian Bn. 8. 223rd Bn. Canadian Scandinavians. 9. 224th Forestry Bn. 10. 229th Bn. South Borderers. 11. 230th Bn. French-Canadian Forestry. 12. 230th Canadian Bn. 13. 234th Forestry Bn. 14. 241st Bn. Canadian Scottish Highlanders. 15. 242nd Forestry Bn. 16. 248th Canadian Bn. 17. 250th Bn. Winnipeg "White Eagles." 18. 253rd Bn. Queen's University. 19. 254th Bn. Quince's Own. 20. 256th Canadian Bn.

BOOK REVIEWS

by

K.R. White

Volunteers At Heart

The Queensland Defence Forces 1860-1901 by D.H. Johnson

This book is both a history of Queensland's Defence Forces as well as a study of the conception and evolution of a citizen army. Lest this statement should suggest a learned but unreadable thesis dealing purely with the record of changes in organisation government policy, statistics etc, let it be clearly understood that, while all the above are included, the book is written in a most entertaining style which makes the book most readable.

The academic will find all the details required for serious study, with most comprehensive references to source material and a wide ranging bibliography, the general student of military history will find all this plus regimental details, unit reorganisations and reference to weapons, uniforms and other such details.

The development of Queensland's Defence Forces was accompanied by all the reorganisations and financial ups and downs which have forever plagued the Australian Army and its possible that this early experience, common to all the Colonies, has become ingrained into our 20th Century defence administrators, which surely must contain some kind of lesson for the present day.

The development of the Defence Forces, both Military and Naval, is very much coupled with the problems encountered by the various Imperial officers acting as advisers or commandants when dealing with the politicians of the day and again history shows that our military leaders of today face much the same problems as those faced by such distinguished advisers as Jervis, Scratchley and French. The work of these officers is covered in some detail and the consequences of their actions continued to influence Australia's defence policy right through to World War II.

The importance of defence in the development of the Federation of Australia is dealt with very completely and provided one common basis for discussion between the Colonies and had much to do with settling the many differences in other spheres of interest.

The Queensland Navy is also included in the story and its development, along with those of the other Colonies, laid a firm basis for the ultimate evolution of the Royal Australian Navy.

In summary a most readable book which is recommended to all students of Australia's military history. Published by University of Queensland Press, available from all good book stores, recommended retail price \$13.00.

For the Weapons Enthusiasts!

"DUTCH MUSKETS AND PISTOLS" (An Illustrated History of Seventeenth Century Gunkamking in the Low Countries) by J.B. Kist, J.P. Puype, W. van der Mark, and R.B.F. van der Sloot. Published in the U.K. by Arms and Armour Press, Australian distributors, Thomas C. Lothian Pty. Ltd., 4-12 Tattersalls Lane, Melbourne. Price \$A21.95. Size 10 x 7½", 173 pages, with Index, hard cover, and with 10 full colour and 253 monochrome illustrations. Trilingual Dutch/English/German text. (English price 7.50 Pounds).

This is essentially a book for those who love beautifully made and decorated weapons, and they will not be disappointed. The early Dutch gunsmiths were to the Northern Netherlands something like the firm of Krupps was to Germany in later years; they became famous throughout the world for the manufacture of the best weapons of their day, and became a source of luxury arms which probably was never surpassed in any other time.

This book describes and illustrates a profusion of magnificent pieces, with closeup photos and sketches showing small details, sufficient to satisfy the most avid enthusiast. Let it be understood, that these are pistols which the average collector will probably never see, so that access to a copy of this book will be essential to round out his knowledge.

Beautifully produced, the book itself is worthy of inclusion in any library of reference books on antiquities and works of art.

"PISTOLSMITHING" by George C. Nonte, Jr. Published in the U.S.A. by Stackpole Books, Pa., Australian distributors Thomas C. Lothian, U.K. distributors Arms and Armour Press. Price in the U.K. 7.50 Pounds. Size 9¼" x 6¼", 560 pages with Index, hard cover, and many illustrations.

The author is a retired Army Ordnance Officer, is a noted firearms expert, writer and pistolsmith, who decided to set out in one handbook all that he knew of the lore and craft of the pistolsmith's art. It is an encyclopaedia in which any and every aspect of pistolsmithing can be found, from tools to timing, from range to repairing. From it, this reviewer has read how he may effect minor repairs and refurbishing to not only weapons of almost all kinds, but also to other metallic objects, for the techniques are the same.

A mighty handbook, this will be of use to any handyman collector of military or civil metal-ware. And the exploded views of weapons will help the beginner to understand what makes firearms work. Not many of us will be working with pistols, but, for those who do, this is a must.

"TEXTBOOK OF AUTOMATIC PISTOLS" by R.K. Wilson and Ian V. Hogg. Published by Arms and Armour Press in the U.K., and in the U.S.A. by Stackpole Books. Australian distributors Thomas C. Lothian. Price \$A23.50; in the U.K. 7.95 Pounds.

Size 9½" x 6½", 378 pages with Index, hard cover, and numerous illustrations of pistols, parts, actions, and ammunition. This is basically a reprint of an earlier work by Colonel Wilson, introduced by Ivan Hogg, who has also made some additions to show how developments proceeded after Colonel Wilson's first edition of 1943.

Colonel Wilson commenced his lifelong study of small arms during his service in the British Army in 1917, and the fruits of his studies are contained in this book, which covers in great detail automatic pistols in use up to about 1936, after which date much information on new weapons was classified or unobtainable. His descriptions of the development of automatic weapons (including some machine-guns and machine-pistols), of the actions of automatic weapons, and his assessments and evaluations of them, are held to be unequalled in any other work, and make fascinating reading. The reason why the clumsy Mauser pistol was popular in some countries and not in others, the attractions of the Luger, and assessments of cheap Spanish copies of better weapons will interest many.

Ivan Hogg's added chapters dealing with weapons after about 1934 serve very well to satisfy the reader who would otherwise have queried the absence of certain well-known modern pistols.

"ROUND SHOT AND RAMMERS" (an introduction to Muzzle-loading Land Artillery in the United States) by Harold L. Peterson. Published by Arms and Armour Press, Australian distributor Thomas C. Lothian. Price \$A10.75. Size 12¼" x 9¼", 128 pages with Index, hard cover, numerous illustrations.

The history and development of muzzle-loading cannons used in the North American continent and in the later U.S.A. are covered most adequately in text and sketches, over the period 1539 to 1865. Sketches show such fascinating detail as decoration on gun barrels, the appearance of gunners, and their surroundings, as well as details of the guns themselves, from mortars to coastal guns. The techniques of muzzle-loading gunnery are dealt with, and instruments used by Master Gunners and gun crews are illustrated, so that the miniaturist as well as the student of full-sized pieces, can use this book as an authoritative reference work, for many classes of weapons. Excellent value for the price, with these illustrations, it will appeal to many as a gift for the young and old artillery enthusiasts.

For Wargamers and Miniaturists

AIRFIX Magazine Guide 3 "MILITARY MODELLING" by Gerald Scarborough. Published by Hicks Smith and Sons, 301 Kent St., Sydney, N.S.W. Price \$A4.00. Size 8½" x 5½", 64 pages, hard cover.

The author deals in this book with the techniques of modelling military vehicles and tanks, mainly based on the 1/76th scale Airfix kits of WW2 vehicles. Tools needed, paints to be used, methods of conversion and assembly are dealt with in detail, and will show how to get the best results from what would otherwise be just an "assemble-and-paint" job.

Recommended to the young and mature modeller as a useful reference work on "how to do it". The 83 photos and 95 line drawings make it simple.

AIRFIX Magazine Guide 4 "NAPOLEONIC WARGAMING", by Bruce Quarrie. Publisher and specifications same as above. Price \$A5.15.

Wargaming, and particularly Napoleonic wargaming, seems to have become a popular hobby in recent years, and here in one small book, Bruce Quarrie has set out to give the beginner all the basic information he requires in order to launch himself into this field. In addition to historical background material, Quarrie sets out strategy and tactics, both of the opposing armies, and for the playing of the wargames.

Although we have received quite a lot of wargamers' books in recent months, this book deserves a place among them all, particularly for the beginner, and particularly in view of its very low price. The 32 photos and 21 line drawings illustrate formations, dispositions and individual figures, while useful tables set out rules and scoring factors. The use of Airfix figures and equipment is, of course, recommended.

B.J. VIDEON.

MEDALMAN

New Medal for Kiwis

The New Zealand Government have introduced two new awards, 'The Queens Service Order (QSO) and a medal titled 'The Queens Service Medal (QSM). The QSO will have precedence in NZ immediately after the OBE, and will be awarded for valuable voluntary service to the community or meritorious and faithful service to the crown. Persons appointed to the Order will be styled 'Companions' and appointments will be limited to 30 per year. The QSM will be for similar service but of a lesser degree with no limit on the number that can be awarded in a year. The QSM will take precedence after the QGM but before the BEM.

It is laughable that we of the western world still think British awards are better than those of other nations. However if one looks at the profusion of British awards available it will be found that not even the 'Banana Republics' can match the British. New Zealand surely would have been better to introduce her own system of awards instead of a mixed bag of confusion.

Expenditure Allowed For New Australian Honours

There has been an amount of \$695,000 allowed in the budget for the new honours system. One wonders how much will be paid for the design of the awards. It seems strange that the designs were not conducted as a competition rather than a particular person being given the task. Press comment would indicate that the awards are to be different being very Australian in design — how about a medal in the shape of Ned Kelly's helmet with a boomerang suspension worn suspended from a kangaroo waist belt?

Papua New Guinea Independence Medal

The design of the PNG independence Medal by Major Rex Clark, artwork done by Major Don Halls, although accepted by the PNG authorities had to be changed in order to have 500 available for issue to dignitaries on the 16 September 1975. The reverse was unchanged but the obverse was changed to use the same die as the Australian Vietnam Service Medal. There is no doubt that the medal is far superior to any previous independence medal and both designer and artist are to be commended. I understand that Major Clark's design for post independence PNG awards have been accepted. I wonder if he was paid a similar sum as the designer of the Australian awards — not likely !

New Zealand Does Away With Outdated Regulations On Medal Collecting

New Zealand has shown the way by removing the requirement for Defence and other regulations for a collector to have a permit to collect medals. This now leaves Australia as the only democratic country where regulations require collectors to have permits. It surely is time that Section 80 of the Defence Act was amended. The only provision

First Australians to Earn Awards in World War I

There has been discussions from time to time on who were the "First" for various awards. The following list is based on a study of citations and may not necessarily have been those first Gazetted however they are the first earned.

VC Lt/Col Albert Jacka 14 Bn for action 19-20 May 1915.

DSO For action on 25 April 1915

Lt Col C.B.B. White	RAGA
Major C.H. Brand	3 Inf Bde
Major J.S. Denton	11 Bn
Major W.O. Mansbridge	16 Bn
Capt A.G. Butler	AAMC

MC For action on 25 April 1915

Capt J.K.G. Magee	4 Bn
Capt C.R. Richardson	2 Bn
Lt A.P. Denham	5 Bn
Lt C. Fortescue	9 Bn

DCM For action on 25 April 1915

Sgt A. Anderson	2 Bn
Sgt W. Ayling	11 Bn
Sgt W.A. Connell	12 Bn
Pte A. Farmer	3 Bn
L/Cpl H.W. Freame	1 Bn
Pte F. Godfrey	12 Bn
Pte R. Humberston	3 Bn
L/Cpl T. Kennedy	1 Bn
L/Cpl J. Kenyon	9 Bn
Pte A.C.B. Merrin	5 Bn
Pte G. Robey	9 Bn
Pte W. Upton	13 Bn
Pte J.C. Weatherill	10 Bn

Of interest the MC and MM Royal Warrants were not Gazetted until 7 April 1916, over a year after the first awards of the MC for Anzac Operations (London Gazette 1 June 1915).

Army Medals Office Muddlers

From time to time there have been reports in the press about the numbers of unclaimed medals held by the Army. The attitude of the individual having to determine his eligibility and apply is a good reflection of the standard of administration of the Department. Has it ever occurred to those responsible that the many thousands

should be against the illegal wearing of awards. Members of the community should be encouraged to collect our insignia not hindered as by collecting it not only ensures preservation of our heritage but as well gets public interest in the military. Perhaps General Whitelaw as Chief of Personnel will amend the Defence Act.

Korean Medal For Foreign Military Personnel

The Korean Ministry of Defence announced that in accordance with Presidential Decree 7169 all personnel who have served for 6 months or more in Korea will be awarded the service medal. The qualifying period does not have to relate to the Korean War. It is hoped that the Korean and South East Asian Veterans Association will handle issues of the medal to Australians.

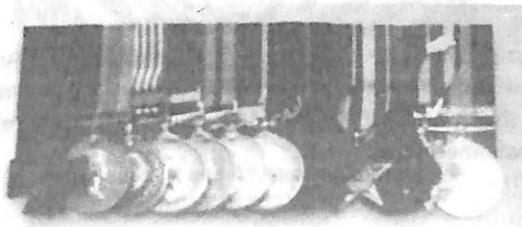
Distinguished Service Medal Proposed for United Nations Service

The United States Ambassador to the United Nations has proposed that the world organisation create a United Nations Medal of Honour for peacekeeping troops. It was suggested that the medal be awarded to those peacekeepers "who particularly distinguished themselves by valor and self sacrifice". The UN now has more than 10,000 troops deployed at danger spots in the Middle East, Cyprus and Kashmir. In the twelve monthly period ending in December 1974 there were 36 UN soldiers killed in action and 411 wounded. If the medal is introduced it will be available for Australians who serve with the UN.

Medals Awarded Captain Keith Payne VC, AMM, DSC, SS, CG

In answer to a number of queries Captain Keith Payne's medals are: 1. VC, 2. Korean War Medal, 3. UN Korea Medal, 4. GSM clasp 'Malaysian Peninsula', 5. Aust Vietnam, 6. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, 7. Meritorious Service Medal, 8. Legion of Frontiersmen Australian Medal of Merit, 9. DSC (US), 10. Silver Star (US), 11. Cross of Gallantry with Star (VN), 12. Vietnam Campaign Medal, 13. Dhofar Campaign Medal.

Captain Payne has the very great distinction of having been awarded more medals than any Australian VC winner other than Edwards.



Medals awarded Capt K. Payne VC, AMM, DSC, SS, CG

discharged before the introduction of medals for the second world war would have no medal entitlement shown on their discharge certificates. How would they ever know they are entitled to medals? It would also appear that it was too difficult a task to forward the parents of those who had sons killed in Vietnam the medals they had earned. It is suggested that someone gets off his rear end as a matter of priority and ensure that the next of kin of those killed in Vietnam are forwarded any medals earned. No wonder many families are upset over the official attitude regarding Vietnam, surely the armed services should have shown some initiative.

Suakin 1885 Group Brings In Excess of \$1200

Most readers would have been asked to bid on a group of medals to a recipient who was with the NSW Artillery in the Sudan, Boer War and First World War. A reliable source claims his unsuccessful bid was \$1200 so one wonders what the lucky buyer had to pay. There is no doubt the Sudan, Boer War, First War group is a most desirable group but what price would the much rarer Sudan, China, First War group fetch on today's market. How I wish I had purchased some Suakin medals to the NSW Contingent twenty years ago as these medals have become the best Australian medal investment.

Comments On The Order of Australia

Understand the comments made in the last issue on the awards of the Order of Australia has caused some discussion with certain senior officers. The writing of future citations will no doubt reflect the outcome of the discussions however no one is so naive as to think the system will change to award the deserving at the expense of senior officers. I hasten to add that letters received fully support Medalman's comments, had hoped a letter from those granting awards explaining why the present system is used. Even have a letter with the next list of recipients and am sure it will be 80% correct.

Copies of Second World War Stars

Copies of WWII Stars have been used by military tailors as replacements or for the individual who couldn't be bothered claiming his awards, but now they are being sold to collectors. The only star which would be a financial proposition to copy is the Air Crew Europe — others would cost more to make than to buy an original. Hope to have some photos of copies for next edition.

Nameing of Medals

RAAF awards are at present being engraved, RAN stamped and Army stamped on medals but engraved on stars. This also applies to First World War awards. It was mentioned previously that Merchant Marine First War medals were renamed as it is policy not to waste unclaimed stock.

BADGEMAN

Specialist Qualification Badge for Ammunition Technical Officers/Ammunition Technicians

A proposal has been submitted to the Army Office Dress Committee to obtain approval for the introduction of a specialist qualification badge for ammunition technical officers (ATO) and ammunition technicians (AT).

ATO and AT are trained and employed on the inspection, proof and repair of service ammunition and in addition are responsible for the disposal of service explosive ordnance. They are trained in, and frequently used on, the dismantling and disposal of improvised explosive devices such as letter bombs, car bombs etc.

UK ammunition technicians have worn a recognition badge since 1952.

The proposed badge features an heraldic 'pellet from a gonne' (early gun), in black, with seven flames issuing from it. (It is not a bursting bomb). This symbolises the historic connections of ATO/AT with explosive ordnance, while the lightning flashes, in red, emanating from the base of the pellet are indicative of the brisance of modern explosive ordnance.

The badge is completed by a wreath of wattle leaves and flowers (green and gold). The wattle was chosen for the wreath rather than the traditional laurel as an injection of Australia's national flower.

The wreath is symbolic of the high level of skill required and possessed by technical ammunition personnel in Australia, where they enjoy an enviable record and are frequently requested by state and Australian police forces to assist them in their work.

There are currently some forty officers who could be qualified to wear the badge if approval is given.



Proposed ATO and AT Qualification Badge

A Few Lines to Badgeman

Reference Vol XVI No 3 page 164, list of enamel badges reference 1930/42 period.

I thought I would let you know of the following which are not listed, unfortunately only collars, but never the less a part of my collection.

Pair 14th Btn Prahran Regt, scrolls in green enamel and gilt letters, red in crown and map in white enamel 14 gilt and remainder gilt.

One only 57th Btn Merri Regt, centre circle dark blue enamel gilt letters, bottom scroll red enamel gilt letters plus red in crown and remainder gilt.

I have a rising sun badge in sterling, has 6 stars between top and crown, in scrolls Aust Com Forces, no lugs but was worn from the uniform by 2 attached rings at top. This badge was used by nursing staff at "The Australian Base Hospital UK 1914/18 war, this badge came from the grand-daughter of the original owner.

Lastly you could well be interested to learn that I have in my collection hat badge of 37th Illawarra Infy G/M K/C, to my knowledge the only one of its kind, I sent a rubbing to both Bob Gray and Les Hornshaw and both these collectors was pleased to hear about same but had not got one, will be happy to send you a rubbing if you wish via the Secretary.

I trust the above info will be useful to add to your reference files, and it is always interesting to read your columns, yours sincerely,

Sam Trill.

Lucky Member

It has come to the ears of badgeman that one of our members has been given an extensive collection of Australian badges. The gems of the collection are pre federation and up until 1918 some gaps after that date — tough ! Still it shows what is around.

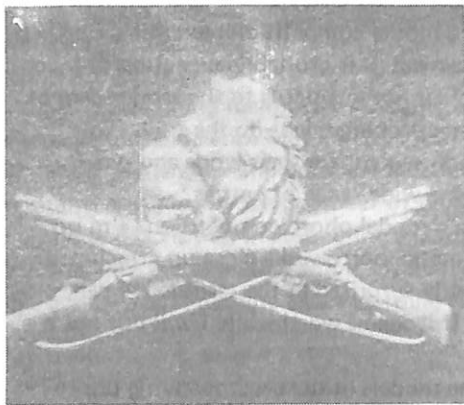
Holidays

Badgeman is at present on holidays and has not been able to answer all letters in this edition.

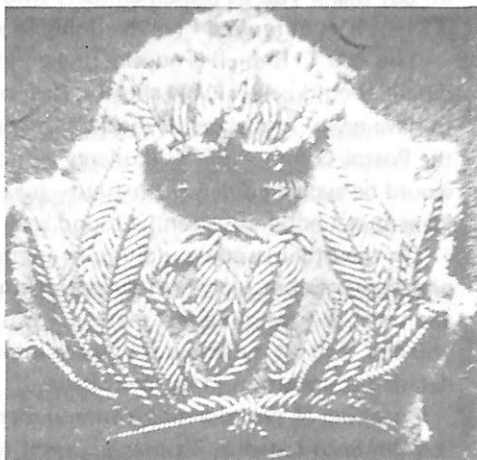
Identification

Any reader who can help identify the badges on the next page are asked to write to Badgeman care of the Federal Secretary. Badge size as per photographs.

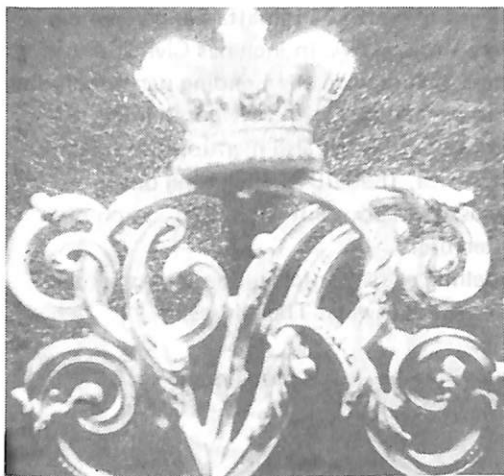
IDENTIFICATION WANTED



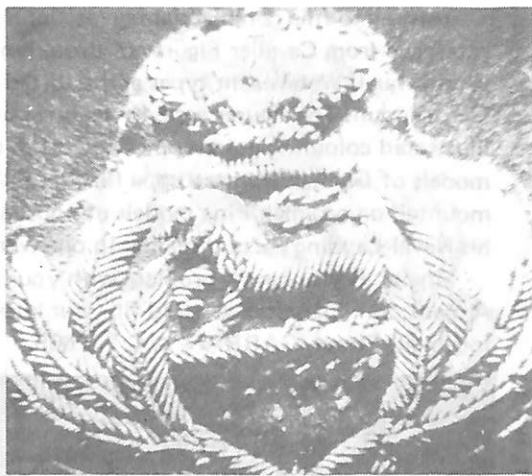
Sterling silver — Manufactured by Stokes



Bullion Q Vic Crown TRC ?



Gilt



Bullion Q Vic Crown Tas Lion

MODELMAN

I realise that, at the time of writing this, there has been little time for letters to come in, but thank you to those members who have been in touch. I enjoyed your letters and if I haven't yet replied I will be doing so soon.

The A.C.T. Branch is considering conducting a model competition next year. Further details should be available shortly. But, being practical, it is probably expecting to much to have many modellers beyond Canberra trust their masterpieces to the tender care of the Postal Commission. Still, plenty of polystyrene packing might do the trick. This would be such a golden opportunity for modellers to compare their work and swap ideas that I hope ways can be found to encourage a wide range of entries.

On the other hand would you be interested in a model photo competition? I'm no photographer but recently I dusted off my instamatic, borrowed a close-up attachment, and went to town on a few models. I was pleasantly surprised at the results. If I can, you can — so let me know if you are interested. If it seems worthwhile I will put out a detailed proposition in the next issue.

Speaking of photographs, can you identify the models in the accompanying photo? Bob White of Latrobe, Tasmania, sent it to me together with some of the models. Bob produced the models from a mould brought to the school at which he was teaching. He describes the mould as being commercially made, with fine detail and two handles to screw in.

Turning to fine commercial figures, John Howard of North Parramatta has given me a catalogue from Cavalier Figures of Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A. It includes Civil War and World War II Wehrmacht types and assorted others including an RN Landing party including Gardner gun. The figures are 54mm and appear to be well cast with very good detail. An illustrated colouring guide comes with each figure or set. I must also mention the three models of German Schutztruppe for South-West Africa, 1898-1915, including one mounted on a camel. Fine models of unusual types. John also sent me a photograph of his Naval Landing Party diorama. In one word "terrific!".

Finally, if you have a problem with your modelling or seek information let me know. A mention in Sabretache could fill your letterbox with answers! The address — 21 Ingamells Street, GARRAN, A.C.T. 2605.



Modelman.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

May 29, 1975

Dear Mr. White,

I am researching the Mortimer family of gunsmiths and Mr. F.J. Kendall, Deputy Director of the Science Museum of Victoria suggested that I write to you. I am trying to locate as many examples of the Mortimers' work as possible. If your museum contains any guns by any member of the Mortimer family would you please send me a complete description including the exact wording of all markings and tell me if photographs are available, and if so, their cost. If there are any trade labels accompanying the guns I would like the exact wording of those also. Thank you for your help.

Yours truly,

H. Lee Munson.



New South Wales Artillery Helmet Plate



New South Wales Volunteers Helmet Plate

9 Mann St.,
Cottesloe
1 Oct. 1975

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your interest in my ex-sword. It went into storage with Grace Bros. in Sydney during August, 1970. I returned straight to Perth and my goods were moved directly from the Sydney store to this house in Perth in Feb. 1975. We found the sword was missing and Grace Bros. have been quite unable to locate it. One can only presume that it has been stolen.

The details are only from my memory and I have no photos of the sword. It was a ceremonial sword about 3 feet long. The scabbard was plain, rust-speckled and an edge around the lower end. It had an inscription to the effect that it was presented to (? Major) Allan Chauvel by the officers and men of the Upper Clarence Light Horse. I don't know the date of presentation. The sword itself had a handle with a full "guard" that was rather fancy, grip made of speckled black stuff.

The blade was about an inch or so wide and remained so until it tapered to the point, quite blunt. There was a rib and engravings along the blade.

I'm afraid that is all I remember. I don't know who manufactured it.

I have done a little homework since I spoke to you. The Upper Clarence Light Horse was formed in 1855 as two cavalry troops and was part of the NSW Military Forces. The Officer-in-charge was Capt. Charles H.E. Chauvel (my great grandfather) and his four sons were all part of his troop. These included Harry, who became the General and Allan, the original owner of the ill-fated sword.

The first (and possibly the only!) duty of the Upper Clarence Light Horse was to provide a guard of honour and escort to Lord Carrington when he opened the Tenterfield railway. They paraded, seventy-five strong, in *their scarlet and gold uniforms, white helmets spiked in blue*, and mounted on superb horses.

I hope this gives you sufficient information. Naturally, I'd be very interested in any responses you receive.

With thanks,

Peter J. Chauvel

NOTE: All members are requested to watch out for this sword which will be easily to identify from the engraving mentioned in the letter.

ALEX KAPLAN & SON (PTY) LTD.

P.O. Box 132,

Germiston, 1400

South Africa

LIST OF MEDALS FOR SALE

POSTED FREE

BY AIR MAIL ON REQUEST.

WE WANT TO BUY

OR

TRADE

Any

BRITISH CAMPAIGN MEDALS

ESPECIALLY THOSE TO

SOUTH AFRICAN UNITS

HOW VALUABLE ARE YOUR MEDALS?

NEW RELEASE

MEDALS TO AUSTRALIANS –

1976 PRICE SUPPLEMENT

Leading collectors and dealers combined to produce this supplement to 'Medals To Australians' the accepted catalogue on Australian awards.

1976 PRICE SUPPLEMENT \$2.00

MEDALS TO AUSTRALIANS WITH 1976 SUPPLEMENT – \$5.00
POSTAGE – 70 CENTS.

WITHOUT THE LATEST VALUATIONS YOU COULD BE THE
LOSER.



AVAILABLE FROM :

FEDERAL SECRETARY,

P.O. BOX 67,

LYNEHAM,

A.C.T., 2602.





The Armoury

296 BRIGHTON ROAD, NORTH BRIGHTON, SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5048

Michael Oleinkaff, J.P. Neville Gibson

Telephone: 08-2965126 AH 08-2935028 or 08-2962855

Our first 1975 catalogue was nearly a sell out. In fact medals and badges were sold out. Swords and longarms as usual were very popular, the Baker rifles being among the first to go. Our book catalogue published in April, 1975 was also well received, some of the better items such as the first edition of 'Greener on Gunnery' was ordered 16 times. We are now in the preparation of our catalogue for the second half of 1975 which should be ready early in July. If not already on our mailing list please send \$1.00 for our catalogues. Please note that \$1.00 does not cover the printing costs. We have decided to devote a major portion of this catalogue to the Sword and to this end we have purchased a fine private collection as well as many other fine individual pieces so far we have 75 swords including Rapiers, Smallswords, Courtswords, Blue and Gilt sabres and swords etc.. Guns will include Muzzle-loading cannons down to the finest ladies purse pistols. Including a good selection of 12 inch Sea Service flintlocks in both .56 and 65 cal.

The Long Arm Collector will be well catered for with a selection of Nocks Screwless lock muskets, Blunderbusses, Harcourts and Yeomanry flintlocks carbines up to Mausers, Jungle carbines etc. . .

We look forward to hearing from you.

ADVERTISEMENT

HILLSIDE COINS AND BADGES –

P.O. BOX 658,

CHRISTCHURCH. NEW ZEALAND.

DEALERS IN BADGES, MEDALS, COINS, BANK NOTES ETC.

PRICE LISTS PRODUCED MONTHLY

Interesting articles on New Zealand Army badges included in each issue.

WRITE FOR CURRENT LIST

SALE TO ASSIST SOCIETY FUNDS

INSIGNIA SULTANATE OF OMAN

Gallantry Medal \$150 (Rare) Bravery Medal \$130 (Rare) DSM \$80
Accession Medal \$50 Jebel Akhdar Campaign Medal \$60 Dhofar Campaign
Medal \$80 Long Service Medal \$30

Pilot Wings (Embroidered) \$5 – Air Crew Wings \$4
Officers Hat Badge –\$4; Other Ranks Hat Badge – \$3

Metal Shoulder Titles – \$1.20 each.

HQSAF, Muscat Regiment, N Frontier Regt, Desert Regt, Jebel Regt. Oman
Gendarmerie, Frontier Force, S Regt, Artillery, Engineers, Medical,
Ordinance, MT, Signals, Training Regiment.

RANK BADGES – Sultans Crown, Sultan Star each \$1.00

*Most of the above are RARE items which are of interest as a number of
Australians have and are serving in Oman.*

ORDERS TO FEDERAL SECRETARY.

— W A N T E D —

**AUSTRALIAN BADGES ALL SIZES AND PERIODS,
FOR MY COLLECTION.**

In exchange can offer Australian British and Commonwealth badges all sizes, plus militaria in general, head dress uniforms etc you name it, only too pleased to search for anything required. For those Australian Badges I need to fill gaps in my collection.

Correspondence a pleasure by airmail always.

SAM TRILL. 59 SOUTH EASTERN ROAD, RAMSGATE, KENT, ENGLAND.

— F O R S A L E —

BADGES —

I am disposing of my collection of badges, and am cataloguing my Australian Helmet Plates and Regimental and Corps Badges for sale by tender.

Would exchange for medals or sell by tender.

When ready, catalogues will be \$1.00 EACH.

50 YEARS OF COLLECTING INVOLVED.

**D.O. ATKINSON,
9 HALL ROAD,
MANUREWA, AUCKLAND
NEW ZEALAND.**

- W A N T E D T O P U R C H A S E -

LIGHT HORSE BADGES 1930-42 AS FOLLOWS:-

3RD L.H. SOUTH AUST MOUNTED RIFLES; 5TH L.H. WIDE BAY & BURNETT
REGT.; 7TH L.H. THE AUSTRALIAN HORSE; 21ST L.H. THE RIVERINA
HORSE; 24TH L.H. THE GWYDIR REGT.

*Also interested in British Yeomanry, British-Indian Army and
Dominions badges, mainly cavalry.*

V.J.T. SHARPE,
31 RIVERVIEW STREET,
TAMWORTH, N.S.W. 2340

SOCIETY SPECIAL

SUPER VALUE

HISTORY OF 42ND BATTALION by S.E. BENSON.

HARDBOUND - MANY PLATES - 220 PAGES : MEDAL ROLL

POSTED - \$6.00

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN LISTED BY DEALERS AT \$40.00

In Stock Now.

V. SHARPE — "WANTS"

13th HUSSARS — (XIII in circle and wreath): 22nd DRAGOONS.

ROYAL IRISH REGT (Harp of Erin, three-part scroll — not "Angel" harp).

LIVERPOOL IRISH (8th Kings): TYNESIDE IRISH.

YEOMANRY

The Welsh Horse: Lincolnshire Yeo: Denbighshire Yeo: Westmorland & Cumberland Yeo: Derbyshire Yeo: Yorkshire Dragoons: Lancashire Hussars: West Kent Yeo: Royal East Kent Yeo: North Somerset Yeo: 1st Royal Devon Hussars: West Somerset Yeo: 4th Country of London Yeo.

3rd/4th (C.L.Y.) Country of London Yeo: Hampshire (Carabiniers) Yeo.

Am also interested in the various London Inf Regts of which there are about 20 and I only have ARTISTS RIFLES, LONDON IRISH and LONDON SCOTTISH.



J. BURRIDGE

Orders, Decorations & Medals

9 ALBERT STREET, CLAREMONT, 6010
WEST AUSTRALIA

Telephone
31 4139

Telegraphic Address
LUCKNOW, PERTH

**AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL PUBLICATIONS AT 20 PERCENT
DISCOUNT TO SOCIETY MEMBERS**

These Australian War Memorial publications may only be purchased from the Secretary at a 20 percent discount on prices shown. Outstanding value which members should make use of. No limit on the number of copies a member may purchase. Postage must be added. Within Australia (per volume): N.S.W. 80 cents; Vic & Qld 95 cents; SA, NT & Tas \$1.20; WA \$1.30. Overseas: \$3.10 (Any overpayment will be refunded.)

OFFICIAL HISTORY – AUSTRALIA IN THE WAR OF 1939-1945 (22 Volumes)

The following 21 volumes have been published

		Price
Series 1	TO BENGHAZI, Gavin Long	\$2.50
(Army)	GREECE, CRETE AND SYRIA, Gavin Long	\$3.00
	TOBRUK AND EL ALAMEIN, Barton Maughan	\$4.00
	THE JAPANESE THRUST, Lionel Wigmore	\$4.00
	SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC AREA – FIRST YEAR, Dudley McCarthy	\$3.00
	THE NEW GUINEA OFFENSIVES, David Dexter	\$4.00
	THE FINAL CAMPAIGNS, Gavin Long	\$3.50
Series 2		
(Navy)	ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY, 1942-1945, G. Hermon Gill	\$4.00
Series 3	ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE, 1939-1942, Douglas Gillison	\$4.00
(Air)	AIR WAR AGAINST JAPAN, 1943-1945, George Odgers	\$3.50
	AIR WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND ITALY, 1939-1943, John Herington	\$3.00
	AIR POWER OVER EUROPE, 1944-1945, John Herington	\$3.50
Series 4	THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE, 1939-1941 Paul Hasluck	\$3.00
(Civil)	THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE, 1942-1945 Paul Hasluck	\$4.00
	WAR ECONOMY, 1939-1942, S.J. Butlin	\$2.50
	THE ROLE OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY, D.P. Mellor	\$3.00
Series 5	CLINICAL PROBLEMS OF WAR)	\$3.50
(Medical)	MIDDLE EAST AND FAR EAST)	\$3.50
	THE ISLAND CAMPAIGNS) Allen S. Walker	\$3.50
	MEDICAL SERVICES OF THE RAN)	
	AND THE RAAF)	\$3.50

OFFICIAL HISTORY – AUSTRALIA IN THE WAR OF 1914-1918 (12 Volumes)

The following 6 volumes are still available:

Vol. II – THE STORY OF ANZAC (Part II) C.E.W. Bean	\$2.10
Vol. IV – THE A.I.F. IN FRANCE, 1917, C.E.W. Bean	\$2.10
Vol. V – THE A.I.F. IN FRANCE, 1918, C.E.W. Bean	\$2.10

Vol. VI – THE A.I.F. IN FRANCE, 1918, C.E.W. Bean	\$2.10
Vol. VII – THE A.I.F. IN SINAI AND PALESTINE, H.S. Gullett	\$2.10
 ANZAC TO AMIENS, C.E.W. Beans A concise history of the 1914-1918 War	 \$3.00
THE SIX YEARS WAR, Gavin Long A concise history of the 1939-1945 War	 \$7.50
PICTORIAL HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA AT WAR, 1939-45 A five-volume photographic record	 \$23.00
SERVICE ANNUALS – Of the 20 published, the following is still available On Guard	 \$1.00
SOLDIERS OF THE QUEEN – 12 inch long play record	\$4.00
MUSIC OF BOER WAR (Postage 80 cents)	\$4.00
 THEY DARED MIGHTILY, Ed, Lionel Wigmore in collaboration with Bruce Harding. The story of Australian VC and GC awards.	 \$4.20
AUSTRALIA AT ARMS, Ed. Norman Bartlett From the Maori Wars to World War II.	 \$2.50
WITH THE AUSTRALIANS IN KOREA, Ed. Norman Bartlett A cover of the Korean War	 \$2.50
TWO MEN I KNEW, C.E.W. Bean William Bridges and Brudenell White – Founders of the A.I.F.	 \$2.00
SOUVENIR RECORD FOLDER Bugle Calls played in Cloisters of AWM (Postage 40 cents)	 \$1.25
THE SHELLAL MOSAIC, A.D. Trendell. Paperback, illustrated Description of the discovery, origin and design of this important relic.	 60 cents
OTHER BANNERS, Ed. J.T. Laird An anthology of Australian prose and verse of the 1914-18 War	 \$3.90
MILITARY AIRCRAFT OF AUSTRALIA, 1909-1918, Keith Isaacs. The first of four volumes of a history of Australian military aviation since 1909	 \$6.50
AIRCRAFT MURAL CHARTS – Chart 1 (1909-1918), Chart 2 (1919-1939) and chart 3 (1940-1942). Three of six charts of the Australia War Memorial aircraft mural by Harold Freedman. (Packing and postage on one or two charts is 50 cents extra; three charts and up to six, posted together would cost an extra 90 cents.)	 25 ea.

HALL OF MEMORY – Paperback. Description with illustrations in colour	60 cents
AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL PAINTINGS, Ronald Monson Paperback, illustrated	60 cents
PORTFOLIO OF WAR MEMORIAL PAINTINGS, 9 reproductions	\$1.50
POSTCARDS OF WAR MEMORIAL PAINTINGS – 6 cards in wallet	60 cents
THE BILLYBOY AND CEMENT WORKER – Reproductions of Dobell's paintings	\$1.50 each
COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHIC POSTCARDS – War Memorial Scenes	10 each
VIEW FOLDERS (2) – War Memorial Scenes in colour	25 each
COLOUR SLIDES (35mm) – War Memorial Scenes	30 each
AUSTRALIANS IN THE BOER WAR	40 each
THE SIX YEARS WAR – G. Long	\$7.50
BLAMEY – Controversial Soldier – J. Hetherington	\$7.50
BOOKS Available from Federal Secretary	
FOR QUEEN AND COUNTRY (Boer War)	\$4.50
SYDNEY UNIVERSITY REGIMENT – A. Lilley	\$4.00
AS IT WAS by Major C. Dieppe (Western Front 1916-18)	\$3.50

Payment with orders please

BOOK SPECIALS

A Pictorial History of the United States Army from Colonial Times to Vietnam – by G. Gurney – 800 pages – 3,000 illustrations	\$10.00 (post \$2)
World Uniforms in Colour Vol II	\$5.00 (post \$1)
1815 – The Armies at Waterloo by U. Pericoli – 174 pages – 100's of Illustrations	\$6.00 (post \$1)

WRITE TO FEDERAL SECRETARY

WANTED – MEDALS

1914-15 Star, British War Medal and Victory Medal trios to the following units:

Light Horse Regiments: 1,2,5,8,10, 13 to 23.

Infantry Battalions: 1,4,5,14,16,19,21,26,28,30,31,33.

Victory Medals to: Lieut P.A. Ballard AIF; 332 T Sgt E.R. Williams.

1914-15 Star and War Medal to: 6029 Pte S.C. Andrews; 1135 Pte T.W. Seshfield.

War Medal and Victory Medal to: 2857 Pte L.V. Brooks.

WANTED – AUSTRALIAN BADGES

- 1903-12 ALH – Hat: 16 without motto
Collar: 8 facing right, 9 facing right, 13 facing right
- 1903-12 Infantry – Hat: 3,4,5
Collar: 4 pair
- 1912-18 ALH – Hat: 26,28,29
Collar: 2 facing right, 25 facing right
- Infantry – Hat: 7,19,46,50,54,60,65,70,88,92,86
- 1930-42 LH – Hat: 12,16,24, 1 Arm'd Car, 2 Arm'd Car
Collars: 1 Arm'd Car, 2 Arm'd Car, 7,24
- Infantry – Hat: 6,8,18,23,28,37,50,52,55,56

WANTED – BOOKS

3 Light Horse Regt by G. Bell; 4 Light Horse Regt by C. Smith; 8 Light Horse Regt by T. Austin; History of 15 Battalion by P. Chataway; 20 Battalion AIF by M. Jones; The Story of 21 Battalion by A. McNeil; Eggs A Cook by G. Longmore; 3 Light Horse Brigade by C. Wilson; 4 Light Horse Brigade by F. Nutting.

If you have any of the above medals, badges or books for sale or exchange the please contact:

REX CLARK,
140 Belconnen Way,
Scullin, A.C.T. 2614.



MILITARIA



BOX 138 P.O. GRAFTON 2460

AUSTRALIAS OLDEST ESTABLISHED FULL TIME MILITARIA

MEDALS

HELMETS

UNIFORMS

BOOKS

RIBBONS

DAGGERS

BADGES



ALL CURIOS BOUGHT AND SOLD

50c STAMPS FOR CATALOGUE



ADVERTISEMENT

ITEMS AVAILABLE FROM FEDERAL SECRETARY

All profits from the sale of these items are used to further the efforts of the Society in providing additional publications at a minimum price for members, so buy and help the Society to help you.

Publications Available	Price
Soudan Contingent, NSW. 1885. R. Clark. 2nd Edition	2.50
Medals To Australians. M. Downey	2.50
1st QMI Contingent in the SA War. R. Clark	2.50
New Zealand Medal for HMCS Victoria. R. Clark	1.00
Australian Awards of the Kings South Africa Medal. R. Clark	2.50
Dress Regulations, Commonwealth Military Forces. 1903	2.00
Dress Regulations, Commonwealth Military Forces. 1906	2.00
Australian Imperial Force, 1914-20. Data	2.50
1st Bn, 5 Australian Infantry Regt.	2.00
Sir Ross Smith Flight	1.00
Small Arms of World War 1	1.00
Saga of a Sig. Ken Clift	5.50
The Whale Oil Gaurds By J. Kennedy (53 Battalion)	5.00
Orders for more than two books 50 cents, otherwise add 40 cents for each book	
Badges, Buttons and Insignia	
Medallions 50th Anniversary of Armistice, 1918	Gilt 5.00
	Silvered 4.00
	Bronze 3.00
Cloth Insignia 3 Division Formation Sign	10 cents
HMAS Lonsdale Tally Band	10 cents
ARP Badges, Victoria Tin, ARP Warden	10 cents
Metal, various types	30 cents
Buttons RAAF, Kings Crown, Brass and oxidised, various sizes	10 cents
AMF, Kings Crown, brass and oxidised, various types and sizes	10 cents
AMF and Corps, current pattern, various types and sizes	10 cents

Add 43 cents for postage with each order.

Model Soldier Australian Light Horse type, Galipoli dress	1.00
--	-------------

ADVERTISEMENT

XMAS SPECIALS

*Available from Federal Secretary,
P.O. Box 67
Lyneham, A.C.T. 2602.*

CLOTH INSIGNIA

50 Different Titles Embroidered.

ARMoured, INFANTRY, CORPS

MANY EARLY TYPES PRE 1960

20 cents each.

(LOTS OF 10 – DIFFERENT 10% DISCOUNT)

Gold Embroidered WO2 Badge

\$1.50

1912-1929

Brigade Shooting Badges (3 Types) Silver Bullion

\$1.50 ea.

Battalion Shooting Badges (3 Types) Embroidered

75 ea.

Lewis Gunner Embroidered Badge

50 ea.

Packet of 10 Different Cloth Insignia Items

\$1.00

METAL BADGES

Machine Gunner – Gilt

\$1.00

Armourer (Hammer & Tongs) Oxidised

75 cents

Marksman (Pre-1948) Oxidised

\$1.00

“Australia” Titles – Oxidised

40 cents ea.

Rising Suns – Oxidised, Gilt, Brass

(ACMF & AMF) (KC & QC)

Hat

\$1.00 each

Collar

50 each

PACKET OF 10 DIFFERENT BUTTONS

\$1.00

SPECIALS –

REGIMENTAL TIES – SOME SILK

R.A.R., RAA, R AUST INF, AUST INT CORPS

\$2.00 each

BRITISH ARMY BADGES – WWII VINTAGE

Send Stamped Addressed Envelope for List

\$3-\$4 each

Metal Titles W.W.I Vintage

\$1.00 each

ADD 20c postage for single items – 50 cents postage for 2 or more.

THE COLLECTOR

178 Payneham Road,
Evandale, S.A. 5069
Phone 42 5599

KEN STANLEY
Phone 264 4158
After Hours

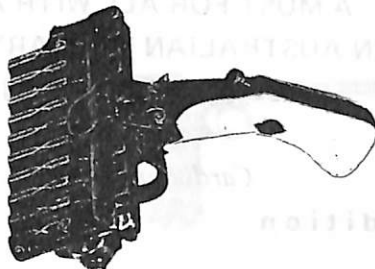
ROBIN LEVINSON
Phone 264 9319
After Hours

Please address all correspondence to P.O. Box 54, Ingle Farm, S.A. 5098

As the result of our expansion we are publishing a sales list each month, so please advise address if you wish to receive a copy.

We handle genuine items of Militaria, Medals, Badges, Helmets, Swords, Daggers, Bayonets, War Souvenirs, Antique Guns and related items.

**IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO SELL OR
EXCHANGE, PLEASE LET US KNOW AS
WE ARE INTERESTED IN ALL YOUR
SURPLUS ITEMS**



**GALLANT
AND
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE
VIETNAM 1962-1973**

by

I. L. BARNES



Foreword by

1st Gen Hon Sir Edmund Herring, KCMG, KBE, DSO, MC, KStJ, ED.

**A MUST FOR ALL WITH AN INTEREST
IN AUSTRALIAN MILITARY HISTORY AND
ALL WHO SERVED IN VIETNAM**

Cardboard Cover — \$5.00

Limited Edition

—

So Order Now

All Profits Go To The MHSA Support Your Society

Order From Federal Secretary

MEMBERS ADDS

WANTED

—

POLICE MEDALS

EITHER SINGLES OR GROUPS

WILL EITHER PURCHASE OR EXCHANGE

CONTACT — H. Storer,
4 Deanswood Court,
Cheltenham, Vic. 3192

WANTED

PURCHASE OR EXCHANGE

(1)

RAAF ½ WING PARA-JUMP INSTRUCTOR

BOTH SILVER AND EMBROIDED

(2)

WORLD WAR II AUSTRALIAN PARACHUTIST

SHOULDER FLASH, "BLUE EAGLE/MAROON BACK-
GROUND"

CONTACT — E. Wilkins,
25 Charmaine St.,
Moorooka, Q'land. 4105



BOOKS AND MILITARIA

Contact

J.B. HIRSH

P.O. Box 20,
GLENHUNTLY, Vic. 3163

Phone: 211-5469

Large Stocks of Orders, Decorations, Medals,
Badges, Uniforms and General Militaria

Mail Orders Our Speciality

Send \$1.00 for 12 months subscription to our Catalogue, issued quarterly

Top prices paid for your surplus stocks of books, medals, badges and
militaria.



ADVERTISEMENT

IRISH REGIMENTAL BADGES AND MILITARIA

WANTED: Books, Medals, Cap Badges and Shoulder Titles to the Royal Irish Regt., Royal Meinster Fusiliers, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Also Cap Badges or Shoulder Titles to the Australian Irish Units.

**CASH OFFERED FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE OR CAN OFFER
MOST U.S. AWARDS IN EXCHANGE.**

**Robert J. Rolleg,
1745 Grand Avenue,
Long Beach, California, 90801
U.S.A.**

WANTED TO BUY

1930-42 AUSTRALIAN HAT BADGES

CONTACT:

**Mr L.J. Landis,
94 Rice Street,
North Rockhampton,
QLD. 4701.**

SALE TO ASSIST SOCIETY FUNDS

CLOTH INSIGNIA

—

CLOTH INSIGNIA

**A LARGE RANGE OF CLOTH INSIGNIA RANGING FROM
1912 TO 1970's**

SILVER BULLION BRIGADE SHOOTING BADGE — \$2.00

TITLES EMBROIDED — 20 CENTS EACH

Central Queensland Regt — North Queensland Regt
Perth University Regt — 6 Rec. Training Coy — NSW
University of Technology Regt (2 types) — 14 and 15
National Service Training Bns — Royal Aust Army
Dental Corps (1st type)

SERVICE CHEVRONS — 1939-45 — 4 & 2 years Bars — 10 cents each

SPECIAL PACK — 10-12 ITEMS — \$1.00 pack
Includes Titles, Formation Signs, Colour Patches etc.

AVAILABLE FROM

Federal Secretary,
P.O. Box 67,
LYNEHAM, ACT. 2602.

PLEASE ADD 50 CENTS FOR POSTAGE

All Proceeds to assist Society Funds



