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Sabretache



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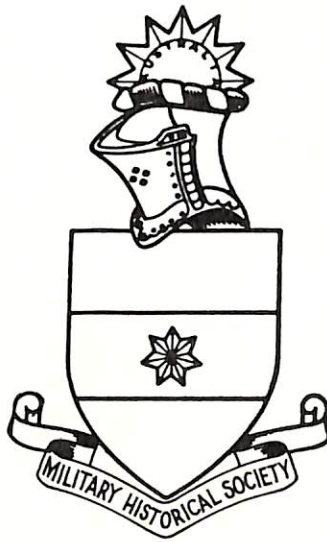
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Contributions, in the form of articles, book reviews, notes, queries or letters are always welcome.

It would considerably assist me if contributors to *Sabretache* could follow these few conventions in submitting work for publication;

- please try to have the item typed in double spacing if at all possible.
- do not type *anything* in capital letters except abbreviations and acronyms.
- never abbreviate ranks to Capt. Maj. etc. except in tables, (eg medal rolls).
- names of ships, books and so on should only be typed in lower case and *underlined*.
- use footnotes, endnotes, references or at least bibliographies if at all possible.

Thank you
Peter Stanley

The Chaps from Snowy River

William Stegemann

*From the regions of the River that Banjo sang to fame;
From the far-off winding Snowy, which oft belies its name –
There's a valiant army moving a-down the new made track;
That leads to splendid glory for the Sturdy Boys Outback.
They are 'Stralians, sturdy 'Stralians who will graft for Love or Fight
They're the men who made our Nationhood – set out a Pristine Might
They're the chaps who've heard the far-off cry of Cobbers, Cross the Sea,
They're the Men From Snowy River, who will die for liberty!
So, we hail you – Men from Snowy – and cheer you on the track
As all-wool true Australians, and the Breed that's bred Outback!*

W.E. VINCENT
*'The Chaps from Snowy River',
Cooma Express, 14 January 1916.*

On 18 June 1915 the Australian Prime Minister, Andrew Fisher, received a cable from the British government stating that "every available man that can be recruited in Australia is wanted."¹ The heavy losses of men at Gallipoli and the 'barbaric' sinking of the 'innocent' Lusitania in May 1915 had begun to impress upon peoples' consciousness what total war involved. The need for further and continuing reinforcements was daily becoming

more apparent, yet in Australia the number of enlistments fell from 25,714 in August, 1915 to 9,914 in October, 1915.² The Australian Government took measures to stimulate enlistments. In July 1915 the War Census Act was passed, and when by September of that year the provisions of this Act had been implemented, the Commonwealth Statistician, G.H. Knibbs estimated that there were 600,000 'fit' men between the ages of 18 and 44.

This vast reservoir of manpower had to be tapped vigorously by the recruiting authorities. The Commonwealth government had committed itself to Britain to send 9,500 men per month to make up for losses in killed and wounded.

War Councils were set up in each State and the whole country was divided into 36 recruiting areas. Almost every town had its recruiting committee. On 30 November 1915 Prime Minister W.M. Hughes sent a circular letter to every municipal and shire and district council in the nation urging that every effort be made to promote recruiting. Recruiting was then, and remained throughout the war, a voluntary matter. The government had made a further promise to Britain of an additional 50,000 men beyond Australia's monthly commitment.

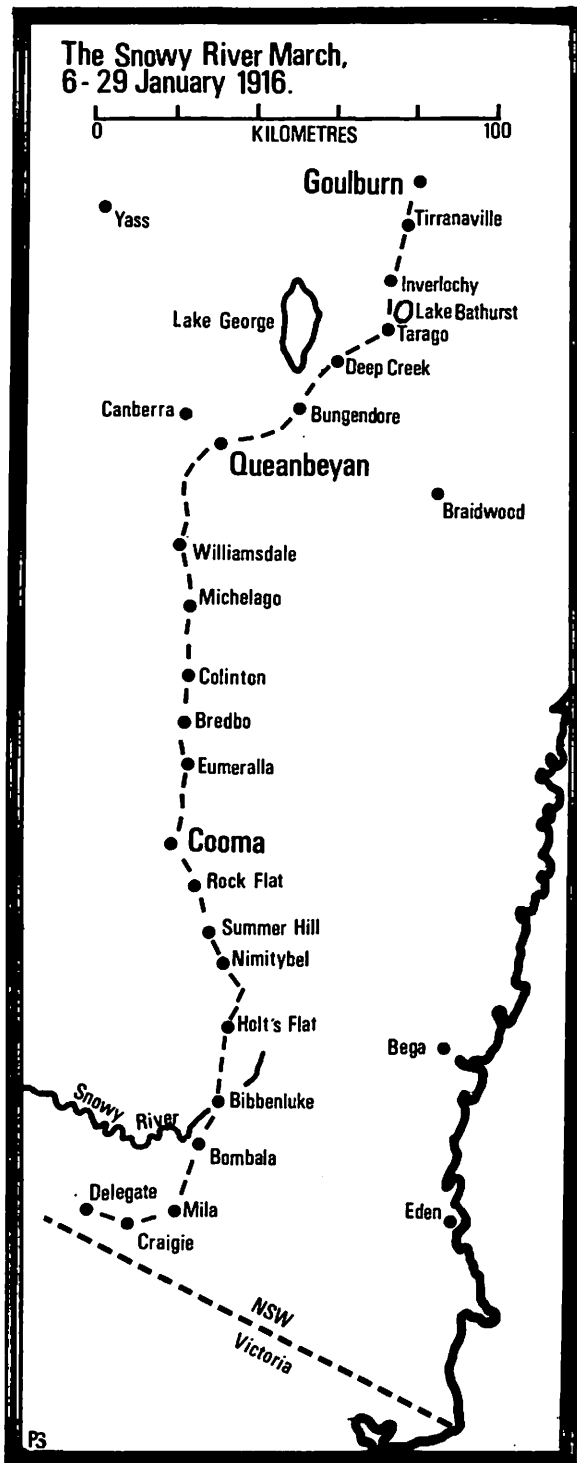
In October 1915 a group of young men set off from Gilgandra in New South Wales to march to Sydney to enlist. As they marched, they were joined by others, and this snowballing group of recruits came to be known as the "Gilgandra Cooees." Their numbers had reached 300 by the time they arrived in Sydney. This idea of a recruiting march soon caught on in other rural areas, and between November 1915 and February 1916 eight such marches in New South Wales and one in Queensland were organised, resulting in total enlistments of 1,436 men. One of these marches was the Snowy River March in January 1916, starting in Delegate and ending in Goulburn.

On 15 December 1915 a recruiting meeting was held in Bombala. Captain F.R. Wedd, Recruiting Officer, was present to promote and co-ordinate the Snowy River March. His skill as a rhetorical orator was brought to bear upon his audience. He only wanted men who were "prepared to fight for their mothers, their sisters and their country," he said, and continued, "You can hear the call across the waters: the call for men: the call from your comrades, your mates: the call from your brothers . . . A man was a dastard who was not prepared to fight for his mates."³ The march would be a 'cake walk' in Captain Wedd's opinion. The Recruiting Officer expressed dismay that only 100 white hats, 100 dungaree suits, 200 blankets, 100 pairs of boots, 100 kits and 100 overcoats had been sent as supplies, for he was confident of entering Goulburn with 300 men. Sgt Donald, a returned wounded soldier, added his support at the meeting to Capt Wedd by suggesting that voluntarism might have to be replaced with conscription – "I say to you, be in the cream, don't wait to be scooped up in the skim milk."⁴

The thrust of these addresses on mateship and moral responsibility was paramount in all the speeches given throughout the entire march, and did not always achieve the response Captain Wedd and others hoped for. Indeed, as the nation's recruiting efforts increased in momentum from mid-1915, recruiting speeches became an almost inescapable part of Australian life. The regularity and sameness of such speeches built up a 'deafness' to them and a desire to avoid them by many young men. In the Monaro village of Berridale on the evening of Boxing Day 1915 a Ball was held to raise funds for the Cooma Hospital. The Ball was very well attended, and commented the *Cooma Express*, "It has been very unkindly suggested that the bumper attendance at the Ball on Boxing night was due to the improbability of recruiting speeches being made. A golden opportunity was lost, as there appeared to be quite a lot of 'eligibles' present. This would be pleasant reading for, say, any Berridale chaps in the trenches."⁵ Dr Dan Coward gives ample evidence of public hostility to the pressure of recruiting speeches. Perhaps the biggest single demonstration was at the Sydney Stadium on 1 August 1915 when a crowd of 16,000 booed and hissed the Premier of New South Wales, W.A. Holman into silence when he began to speak on recruiting.⁶

From Delegate on 6 January 1916, in rain and enthusiasm, the Snowy River March began its 220 mile trek to Goulburn. Fourteen recruits had been gathered. The small contingent was led by Staff Captain Wedd and Staff Sergeant Major Wheatley, with the Reverend R.E. Elliott, Anglican Rector of Bombala, as Chaplain, Cooma Station Master C. Swaddling as Piper, C. Benson as Buglar and D. Hamilton as Quartermaster. The group had been presented with a large banner emblazoned, "The Men From Snowy River" which it was said, was to be carried to Berlin. Each recruit was carrying with him, apart from his official issue of gear, a change of underclothing, handkerchiefs, shaving outfit, 2 towels, soap, toothbrush, and a change of clothing. The men were told by Wedd, "A real good time is ahead for all those ready to assume what they have taken on, that is to play the game and be a soldier."⁷

The first night's camp was at Craigie, the next at Mila, and then on Saturday, 8 January, the March reached Bombala, where it stayed for Sunday. The March was only 3 days old and already Captain Wedd was expressing disappointment, if not disgust, with the response. "The procession from Delegate to Bombala had been a total failure,"



he lamented to the recruiting meeting. He had been looking for the Man From Snowy River and he hadn't found him. It was the Woman From Snowy River he had found. "It was the biggest blank of a route march the country had ever known," asserted the Recruiting Officer. "Eligible men were hiding behind women's petticoats, ignoring their duty to their mothers, sisters and country."⁸ No mention of wives indicates a priority on young, unmarried men as recruits. Wedd's sentiments were echoing earlier efforts by recruiting authorities to use women as a moral weapon in enlistment. In July 1915 William Brooks (President of the Employers' Federation) had said, "the best recruiting agents were the mothers of Australia. Women should feel more pride and satisfaction in mourning a fallen hero than in contemplating those who could have gone but had stayed at home instead."⁹ Captain Wedd's final shot at Bombala's 'eligibles' was that he would leave Bombala with an I O U for 25 men and hoped the town would honour it before the March reached Goulburn.¹⁰ This recruiting meeting ended with the screening of the propaganda film, "The Heroes of the Dardanelles." Church services were held next day, Sunday, at which the marchers were present. On the morning of 11 January 22 recruits marched out of Bombala on the road to Cooma.

On Friday, 31 December 1915 the *Cooma Express* featured an advertisement of the impending Snowy River March, and called for subscriptions from the public towards a general fund to provide for the equipment and necessary expenses of the march. That such an appeal was necessary may indicate an element of hesitancy or confusion in the mind of recruiting officialdom as to the funding of these marches. Questions such as "when does the marchers' pay start?", "who should supply their clothes?", and "should the men march with rifles?" had not been conclusively answered, although the Snowy River men were given clothing and did not march with rifles. All catering needs, it was correctly assumed, would be satisfied by the residents along the route. Ambivalence prevailed on the matter of commencement of pay – some thought it was to be from the time men joined the march (as stated in the *Queanbeyan Age*),¹¹ others from the time they were classified as medically fit (quoted by Captain Wedd, *Queanbeyan Age*),¹² and others from the time they were enlisted. On the Snowy River March, medical examinations were conducted in Bombala, Cooma, Queanbeyan and Goulburn. Because of problems such as these, says L.L.

Robson, "the military authorities were not too happy about these marches."¹³

The March continued its progress via Bibbenluke and Holt's Flat to Nimitybel. At this village the recruiting meeting was again supported by the screening of "The Heroes of the Dardanelles." The numbers were slowly increasing, 48 recruits in all leaving Nimitybel. Summer Hill and Rock's Flat were overnight camping stops before Cooma was reached on Saturday 15 January. Cooma was bedecked with flags, bands welcomed the marchers, and a civic reception was held in their honour. Two ladies, Mesdames C. and A. Hain gave the men apricots and peaches as they marched along and a stop was made at Scullin's cordial factory where the men were encouraged to drink as much as they wanted. This reception was the most enthusiastic the Snowy River Men had yet experienced, even though by now they had experienced a warm reception at every stopping place except at the hamlet of Summer Hill, which was castigated for its neglect by the Cooma press, saying acidly "Fortunately for the men, this state of things does not exist on any other section of the march."¹⁴ Of Cooma's welcome to the marchers, said the press – "It is doubtful whether any previous function in Cooma ever accounted for such a muster of town and district residents; and certain it is that no previous function deserved it more."¹⁵ A presentation of 2 flags and 100 handkerchiefs was made, and fortunately for the men a downpour of rain cut speeches short, though not before the Mayor, Ald. G. Kaufline managed to say that although he did not believe in compulsory service, if the number of men required could not be obtained voluntarily, then he would vote for a Compulsory Bill.¹⁶ The men were hurried to the Showground where they were billeted in the Agricultural Hall. After a clean-up in the improvised showers, the men returned to the town where they were treated to tea by the Red Cross ladies. The local Federal member, the Hon. A. Chapman attended this function. He had missed the start of the march due to illness. By now disillusionment seemed to be overtaking Captain Wedd. In responding to Mr Chapman's toast, Wedd repeated his disappointment as expressed in Bombala a week earlier. He said he had expected one man per mile, so that he would arrive in Goulburn with 250 men, and that so far, he should have 80 instead of only 50 men. He expected 60 men to join from Cooma. He was sorry that he had seen many eligible men hanging around street corners, refusing to enlist. This had

made him think that Banjo Paterson had made a mistake when he immortalised the Man From Snowy River; it should have been the Women From Snowy River, for every 3 or 4 miles of their march they had been met by women offering refreshments.¹⁷ That night, at a film showing, says the *Perkins Papers*, "Captain Wedd appealed for recruits but appealed in vain."¹⁸

It is possible that Wedd's oratory had an abrasive rather than a stimulating effect upon his audience, but it is also possible that many young men did not want to feel that they were being dragooned into the Army. One Snowy River man, H.J. (Bert) McDonald, still living in Cooma, joined the March in Goulburn, travelling there by train to enlist. Said Mr McDonald, "I wanted to enlist, but I could see no point in walking to Goulburn to do it."¹⁹ It is a reasonable assumption that many men enlisted irrespective of the March, and that Captain Wedd was doing the cause in which he believed so strongly little good by trying to shame men into joining his March. Indeed much of Wedd's jingoistic rhetoric was wasted on many young country men. Many no doubt enlisted out of a sense of duty to King, Empire and Country as was the case with Mr Eric Patrick, who joined the March on its last day before Goulburn.²⁰ But many, according to Bert McDonald, joined the army because they believed it would be an adventure, an opportunity to travel overseas, and that the war would not be of long duration. Once in the trenches on the Somme they changed their minds. Captain Wedd might have attracted more men had he used his oratory to appeal to a sense of adventure rather than to hammer his audiences with demands upon duty and patriotism.

When the March left Cooma on Monday 17 January 44 more recruits joined. The route to Queanbeyan was via Bunyan, Umeralla, Billyligeria, Bredbo, Colinton, Michelago, and Williamsdale (all of which provided receptions and speeches), reaching Queanbeyan on Saturday, 22 January. A severe dust storm had hit the group near Eumeralla but the discomfort of this was washed away in a swim in the Numeralla River. At Eumeralla a telescope was presented to the men which it was hoped would be "useful when they reached the firing line." One resident of this district also hoped that the men would return with some of the Kaiser's scalp; an appeal to adventure more enticing than Captain Wedd's speeches.

As in Cooma, so in Queanbeyan, the arrival of

the March had been heralded well before by an appeal in the press for donations from local residents for food, chaff, oats, vegetables, firewood and cash. This appeal indicates an expectation that some or all the marchers would be on horses. Captain Wedd was reported as stating that his marchers would be a "happy band of singing pilgrims", that the men would be paid 5/- per day from the time they were declared medically fit and were sworn in, and that the March would be a red letter epoch in the lives of those who participated.²¹

The men arrived in Queanbeyan on 22 January. The town was *en fete* in their honour. Banners reading 'Australia will be there', "We are Australians", and "Welcome to the Snowies" greeted the March, and the by now familiar round of receptions and speeches ensued. A lavish garden party luncheon was given at 'Glenrock', the home of the Hayes family. Mr Austin Chapman, MP was again present, and the Mayor, Alderman F.P. Woodward spoke candidly when he said "If the March had been organised earlier he felt certain that it would have been one of the most successful in New South Wales. The glamour and novelty of route marches were now on the wane and were deprived of the booming of the daily press which at first had been such a great factor in the success of earlier marches."²² Had the Mayor caught some of Captain Wedd's fretful disappointment, or was he reflecting a more widely held doubt from the Army on the value of these recruiting marches? Ernest Scott claims that by the end of January these marches had become an expensive form of publicity rather than an effective recruiting device²³ and *The Call to Arms* spoke of the cost of the Marches as being 'inordinately high'.²⁴ Captain Wedd repeated his disappointment at the response from young men, and again paid a high tribute to the women folk for their generous support. He said he had tried every means to induce men to come out of their 'dugouts' and not hide behind the skirts of their women folk.²⁵ Then Mr Chapman MHR gave his views - he believed that eligible single men with small responsibilities should go first: he believed in the voluntary system, but if that failed and they had to choose

between conscription and German domination, he would choose conscription; and finally, the men in the cities who were producing nothing and could best be spared should be taken first. One wonders what Captain Wedd would have thought of this last remark, seeming to imply that there was no urgency about the enlistment of country men until after the cities had been drained of their numerous, unproductive youth. Sunday in Queanbeyan was another church parade day as it had been in Cooma. The Marchers left Queanbeyan 110 strong. Mr Chapman had described the Snowy River Men as "the best conducted lot of men who had joined in marches which had taken place in different parts of the State,"²⁶ and Wedd was reported in the Cooma press as saying, "Nowhere had they experienced anything so hearty and generous as their reception and entertainment in the town of Queanbeyan," to which the Cooma paper added, "the men secretly agreed that for receptions, Cooma 'took the cake.'"²⁷

Once clear of the town, the men enjoyed themselves with a swim in the river, which they voted to be 'the best yet'. They were now on the final leg of their journey to Goulburn. The Chaplain, the Rev. R. Elliott was proving to be a cheerful companion, who saw to it daily that an early morning parade with prayers was held. At Bungendore a local grazier made the offer of £100 to the first Bungendore man to win a Victoria Cross. The town also produced some additional irregular verse inspired by the March. The route followed from Bungendore was via Deep Creek, Tarago, Inverloch, Tirannville to Goulburn. At Tirannville the men were joined by the Anglican Bishop of Goulburn, the Right Reverend L.B. Radford, who marched with them the remaining 6 miles to Goulburn.

The Snowy River March reached Goulburn on 29 January 1916. Another lavish reception and round of speeches were showered on the men. As the March had begun in Delegate, so it ended in Goulburn in heavy rain. The Marchers numbered 142 men. Captain Wedd expressed disappointment in the numbers, but not in the quality. The men, after the reception speeches were over, settled into the Goulburn Training Camp, and the Snowy River March passed into local history.

The Snowy River Marchers

This list of names is copied from a framed document which for many years hung in the GUOOF Hall in Berridale. Before the demolition of this building the document was given into the safe-keeping of Mr Charlie Jamieson of Berridale in whose possession

the document is still. The list totals 141 yet the official figure quoted at the time of the men's arrival in Goulburn was 142. The notable omission from this list is Corporal Ernie Corey who joined the March in Nimmittel.

Archer, H.
 Alexander, H.A.
 Amott, A.S.
 Brownlie, W.H.
 Baker, C.R.
 Byron, J.
 Blyton, C.F.
 Baragry, E.J.
 Blewitt, E.A.
 Belleiter, A.
 Bourke, T.
 Brotherton, H.J.
 Bonaba, V.C.
 Baker, A.
 Baragry, W.F.
 Brotherton, N.J.
 Bingley, H.B.
 Byrne, R.J.S.
 Blyton, E.J.
 Coulon, W.E.
 Campbell, H.S.
 Campbell, A.E.
 Clarke, K.W.
 Cant, M.H.C.
 Collins, W.C.
 Cullen, P.
 Crisp, P.L.
 Clark, F.J.
 Day, W.J.
 Douch, R.
 Ecclestone, H.J.S.
 Fish, G.
 Freebody, E.J.
 Foster, C.H.
 Flanagan, H.E.
 Freebody, E.A.
 Glennan, M.
 Goodman, A.
 Griffiths, T.
 Gleeson, J.T.
 Givney, J.W.
 Gunning, F.
 Gilbert, L.E.
 Grigsby, C.F.
 Heywood, J.
 Hayland, T.R.
 Holmes, P.

Hedger, F.
 Haydon, J.
 Hart, A.E.
 Haggar, W.J.
 Jones, R.
 Keogh, V.J.
 Kelly, L.R.
 Burton, A.H.
 Kelly, A.E.B.
 Leonard, U.J.
 Lineham, J.F.
 Linnegar, C.A.
 Levi, A.
 Lyne, J.
 Luton, W.P.
 Locker, W.
 Longhurst, V.J.M.
 Law Hawk, C.J.
 Murray, C.W.
 Meads, S.
 Mortlock, W.H.
 Monck, C.J.M.
 Monck, P.E.
 Monck, S.C.
 Matthews, J.O.
 Murray, J.
 Murray, J.J.
 Mortlock, H.
 McDonald, W.
 Morrison, J.C.
 Mustard, W.H.
 McDonald, H.J.
 McMahon, T.E.
 McDonald, J.H.
 Neale, A.
 O'Reilly, D.H.
 O'Neale, J.T.
 Oliver, R.V.
 O'Connor, C.E.
 Primmer, M.
 Power, E.
 Phillips, A.
 Pugh, L.
 Parker, H.A.
 Peisley, J.R.B.
 Pope, J.T.
 Perkins, J.T.

Pegran, J.J.
 Pryce, W.L.
 Patrick, E.E.
 Roach, W.
 Reid, J.H.
 Ryan, C.J.
 Rankin, H.A.
 Rixson, C.W.
 Read, C.
 Randall, R.J.
 Rankin, N.C.
 Stewart, R.E.
 Stewart, A.W.
 Somers, W.J.
 Smith, T.
 Sharpe, T.J.
 Sorrell, A.W.
 Stone, A.E.
 Stevenson, R.
 Stokes, C.H.
 Shiels, J.C.
 Shiels, J.W.P.
 Stroud, T.
 Smith, H.N.
 Smith, F.
 Smith, J.W.
 Stalker, R.
 Stalker, C.E.C.
 Sloan, W.W.
 Thomas, T.
 Tozer, A.
 Triggell, H.
 Turner, S.
 Thomson, A.
 Thompson, P.D.
 Venables, E.C.W.
 Warren, T.
 Woodger, J.R.
 Ward, J.E.
 Winner, A.J.
 White, N.
 Whealey, J.
 Ware, A.
 Woodhouse, T.H.
 Woodhouse, C.J.
 Whiteman, V.J.
 Yelds, S.D.

Staff Captain F.R. Wedd

Quartermaster D. Hamilton

Chaplain Rev. R.E. Elliott, B.A.

Piper C. Swaddling

Staff Sergeant Major Wheatley

Bugler G. Benson

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11. *Queanbeyan Age*, 4 January 1916.
12. *Ibid.* 7 January 1916.
13. Robson, L.L. *The First A.I.F. - A Study of Its Recruitment*, Melbourne, 1970. pp.57-58.
14. *Cooma Express*, 17 January 1916.
15. *Cooma Express*, 17 January 1916.
16. *Ibid.*
17. *Ibid.*
18. *The Perkins Papers, A 3623 Vol. 8* (held by Cooma Monaro Historic Society).
19. Oral Tradition - Discussion with Mr H.J. McDonald.
20. Oral Tradition - Discussion with Mr E.E. Patrick.
21. *Queanbeyan Age*, 4 and 7 January 1916.
22. *Queanbeyan Age*, 25 January 1916.
23. Bean, C.E.W. *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918, Vol. XI - Australia During The War, Op. Cit.*, p.316.
24. *Call To Arms*, 3 March 1916 Sydney, p.8.
25. *Queanbeyan Age*, 25 January 1916.
26. *Ibid.*
27. *Cooma Express* n.d.

Long Service Awards, Tasmania, 1894 - 1901.

Athol Chaffey

R.D. Williams in his newly published book *Medals to Australians* states, in reference to Long Service and Meritorious Service Medals of the state of Tasmania, the following

Numbers issued -- unknown. A figure of 33 together with names is known for volunteer medals. Grave doubts exist as to whether they are state medals or just Colonial Auxiliary Forces medals. So as to shed a little light on the above paragraph I went to the local library and searched the Tasmanian Government Gazettes for the years in which these awards were issued.

I extracted the following names and medals and the date of award.

1894 Volunteer Officer Decoration

Lieut Col J. O'Boyle, Tasmanian Defence Forces.
Major Thomas May Evans, Southern Tasmanian Artillery.

1895 Volunteer Forces Long Service Medal

Lieut Walter Croft, Launceston Artillery.
Sergt Major Frank Martini, Launceston Artillery.
Battery SM John Bennell, Launceston Artillery.
Or: Rm Sergt Jeramiah Bellion Burr, Launceston Artillery.

Sergt Alexander Henry Blair, Launceston Artillery.
Bty SM George James Tyson, Launceston Artillery.

1896 Volunteer Officers Decoration

Major Alfred Ried Tasmanian Rifle Regiment.

1898 Volunteer Long Service Medal

127 Sergt Major Henry Carter, Tasmanian Rifle Regiment.

25 Colour Sergt William Jeffrey, Tasmanian Rifle Regiment.

13 Colour Sergt Andrew Charles Kirk, Tasmanian Rifle Regiment.

107 Colour Sergt George Fredrick Marsden, Tasmanian Rifle Regiment.

23 Colour Sergt Alexander Ried, Tasmanian Rifle Regiment.

26 QMS John Tinkler, Tasmanian Rifle Regiment.

2 Colour Sergt Samuel Whitworth, Tasmanian Rifle Regiment.

Hon. Capt Paymaster H.I.J. Rooke, Launceston Rifle Regiment.

100 Sergt Major John McLennan, Launceston Rifle Regiment.

QM & Hon. Lieut C.R. Atkins, Unit Not Stated.

Batt: SM Alexander Dingwall, Unit Not Stated.

Corporal Henry Collis, Unit Not Stated.

Sergeant James Abbott, Unit Not Stated.

Sergeant John Ford, Unit Not Stated.

Sergeant James Gow, Launceston Artillery.

Sergeant Thomas Andrew, Launceston Artillery.

Bombardier William Irvine, Launceston Artillery.

1898 Volunteer Officers Decoration

Brev Lieut. Colonel William Martin,* Launceston Rifle Regt.

Captain George Richardson, Tasmanian Rifle Regt.

Lieut Colonel George Thomas Collins, Launceston Artillery.

Major George Edward Harrap, Launceston Artillery.

1898 Long Service and Good Conduct. (State of Tasmania)

Orderly Room Sergeant R. Millar, Staff.

Bombardier Jacob James, Tasmanian Permanent Artillery.

Gunner John Caulfield, Tasmanian Permanent Artillery.

1899 Volunteer Long Service Medal

Colour Sergt William Howe, Unit Not Known.

Sergeant Thomas Mitchell, Southern Tasmanian Artillery.

Sergeant Edwin George Jackson, Southern Tasmanian Artillery.

489 Amb. Sergt Thomas Carr, Unit Not Known.

491 Sergt Alma Anthony Mills, Unit Not Known.

23 Corporal William Woolven, 2Bn Tasmanian Infantry.

1899 Volunteer Officers Decoration

Captain Walter Croft, Launceston Artillery.

1901 Volunteer Officers Decoration

Major E.J. Crouch, Medical Officer, Southern Tasmania Artillery.

Lieut Colonel E.T. Watchorn, Unit Not Known.

There were no Long Service awards listed in the Tasmanian Government Gazette after 1901 or before 1894.

Assuming that all awards of this period were gazetted, the count of long service awards in Tasmania from 1894 to 1901 is as follows.

Volunteer Officers Decorations	10
Volunteer Forces Long Service Medals	29
Long Service Medals of the Permanent Forces of Tasmania	3

Allowance was made in the government notice No.315 of October 27, 1897, for the awards of a Distinguished Conduct Medal, a Meritorious Service Medal, and a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

It does not appear that the state DCM or MSM were ever awarded, though specimens exist for the MSM. I do not know if a specimen exists for the DCM, but I would very much doubt it.

It should be noted that the issue of long service medals and decorations in 1899 may be the Colonial Auxiliary Force issue.

If anyone can add to this list please write to the editor so that he may publish the additions in a later publication.

* Martin was listed with the Volunteer medals, but I believe this to be a mistake. It is known that he was awarded the V.D.

Intelligence, Security and the General Staff, 1914 - 1918.

Guy Verney

For the military intelligence section of the General Staff, the problem of assessing Japanese intentions in the Pacific during the war competed for attention with operations to discover and prevent internal threats to Australian security. The intelligence officers, made up of permanent military officers, former members of the Australian Intelligence Corps, censors, and other members of the militia were led during the war by Major E.L. Piesse, and ex-member of the Australian Intelligence Corps in Tasmania. Piesse, who exercised independent judgement in intelligence matters, did not underestimate the problem of Japan for Australia. However, he advised caution against zeal outrunning discretion in understanding the foreign policy of Japan. Under his direction, the intelligence section of the General Staff was able to gather information and develop expertise on Far Eastern and Pacific Affairs during the war.

The intelligence section of the General Staff benefited from reports about Japanese affairs sent by the British Ambassador in Tokio, Conyngham Greene, and the New South Wales Trade Commissioner to the East, John Suttor. In February 1915 the Prime Minister, Andrew Fisher, had recognised the need for Australia to gain information about Japanese policy towards the islands to her north and he asked M.L. Shepherd, his private secretary,

to gather information about Japan and the German Pacific Islands¹. His investigation in government departments showed that there was a lack of information about Japan.

Atlee Hunt, secretary of the Department of External Affairs, informed the Prime Minister through Shepherd of his proposal to ask for reports on Japanese affairs from the British Ambassador in Tokio, Greene, and the New South Wales Commercial Commissioner at Kobe². With two channels of information Australia was likely to cover all matters of importance in Japanese affairs. Fisher contacted the New South Wales Premier, Holman, for permission to use Suttor, while Skuard contacted Harcourt, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to obtain reports from Greene in Tokio. The Australian government wanted translated press reports from Japan and an assessment of their importance, Holman and Harcourt agreed to the proposal. Greene was to send his reports through the Secretary of State for the Colonies or the Governor-General in Australia while Suttor communicated with the Premier of New South Wales who forwarded his information to the Prime Minister. The reports from Greene and Sutton were circulated to the Departments of External Affairs, Defence, Trade and Customs after arrival in the Prime Minister's De-

partment. For the purpose of the thesis, it is important to determine to what extent the reports influenced strategic assessments and military plans during and after the war.

Major E.L. Piesse was favourably impressed by Suttor's reports which included cuttings from Japanese newspapers and information on Germans in Japan and the Japanese Navy and Army. Indeed, Suttor's reports included the material sent by Greene, and much more. However, Piesse regarded the reports as a means of assessing Japanese public opinion and not as a guide to the foreign policy of Japan. In fact, most of the reports on Japanese activities from the British Consul-General in Batavia, a confidential agent in the Philippines, and an intelligence officer in Papua consisted of translations from Japanese newspapers which supported the thesis that Japan was intent upon moving southwards. From time to time, the defence department also received reports from the trading company, Burns Philp, about the behaviour of Japanese on the former northern Pacific German colonies. In response to these reports the Department of Defence believed that Japan presented no military threat to Australia during the war. At the same time, the Defence Department understood that Japanese public opinion and the government wanted to retain possession of the German colonies north of the equator.

In the Department of Defence the concern about Japan was responsible for the introduction of Japanese studies for army officers, who would be members of the intelligence section, General Staff. The Department of Defence took the initiative in June 1916 and suggested the appointment of a lecturer in Japanese to provide language courses for selected army staff cadets from the Royal Military College who might undertake special service duties after graduation³. The University of Sydney was notified in the same month that the Department of Defence intended to establish and fund a lectureship in Japanese. The Australian government then approached the British Embassy in Tokio about the appointment of a lecturer⁴. Australian government officials stipulated that the appointee would be attached to either Sydney or Melbourne Universities with the primary task of teaching at the Royal Military College, Duntroon. The government also wanted the lecturer to translate Japanese documents for the censor from time to time. The candidate chosen for the appointment to lecture at Duntroon was James Murdoch, a British expert on Japan who was looking for a position at the time⁵.

Murdoch started teaching Japanese in March 1917. Eight of the fifty-three cadets who entered Duntroon in 1917 were selected for courses in Japanese language⁶. The government agreed to provide special facilities for further study to the army experts in Japanese language after their graduation from Duntroon. The introduction of Japanese language studies for military purposes in Australia during the war was significant, especially as Japan was an ally. The intelligence section, General Staff, was presented with an opportunity to acquire expertise on Japan and inject qualified advice into the policy making process in the future.

At a higher level the Prime Minister, Hughes, who took office in October 1915, paid no attention to the opinion of the General Staff about Japan. The reports from Suttor and Greene fuelled his anti-Japanese sentiments and after his trip to England in 1916 he was certain that Japan's interest in Australia was real⁷. Hughes, therefore, took matters into his own hands and set about discovering Japanese aspirations through a personal agent, Lieutenant Colonel Sands.

The secret mission of Lieutenant Colonel Sands to Batavia, Singapore, China and Japan in the second half of 1916 was a consequence of Australian military apprehension about Japan. The mission was undertaken with the knowledge of the Australian Prime Minister but according to Davis, a Colonial Office official, it was 'primarily to collect information for the use of the Governor-General'⁸. However, the close association between Hughes and Sands over the mission and the need for the Governor-General to gain permission to use an Australian officer for his own purposes, which were an extension of British government policy, suggests the mission was a joint project by the Prime Minister and the Governor-General. Sands was asked by Hughes to report on the "aims and aspirations of Japan relative to Australia and Pacific Dependencies," and the appointment of Australian commercial representatives at Batavia, Shanghai and Tokio⁹. Hughes interviewed Sands before he left Australia and warned him about Japanese agents covering his activities¹⁰. Lieutenant Colonel Sands' report was submitted by the Governor-General of Australia to the Colonial Office in February 1917 and was received by the Foreign Office and the India Office. Although there is no evidence that the Australian government received the report it seems unlikely, in the light of Prime Minister Hughes views about Japan, that he did not view the report, especially

as Sands reported on Australian trade representation in the East¹¹.

Sands visited Japan, Korea, Manchuria, China, the Federated Malay States, and the Dutch East Indies. Colonel Sands' report was a broad examination of Japanese aspirations in the Far East and the Pacific. The subjects in the report included Japanese politics, immigration, naval and military forces, German prisoners of war in Japan and the representation of Australia in the Far East. Sand's view on Australia's relations with Japan and the Far East were based on his own observation and the expert knowledge of British and Japanese officials as well as businessmen in the Far East. Although the quality of the report was uneven Colonel Sands left no doubt about Japanese aspirations towards Australia.

Few Australians have up to the present realised the facts that nearly every move in the Far East affects in some degree the security or otherwise of the freedom they now enjoy. The man of the street knows that Japan is ever knocking at Australia's door, but up to the present, he has not his mind to seriously consider the why or wherefore of the case. He knows there is a danger but he does not realise the clutching yellow hand which is just at the present moment not marked but which is busy gradually placing stepping stones for its countless millions to walk over when the time is propitious.

The united opinion of all the leading diplomats and business men in Japan today is that Australia is the ultimate objective, and that Australia, because of the policy she is adopting towards Japan, will soon feel in some way, the effect of the discrimination practised between the Japanese and European nations 12. . .

In his opinion the Japanese government had every intention of extracting concessions from the Imperial authorities for its services to the allied cause during the war. The retention of the former German colonies in the north Pacific was listed as a concession. The report also mentioned that the officers of the Japanese army were pro-German¹³, and that some newspapers were poisonous about Great Britain. Sands' suspicion about Japan in the report was supported by an examination of Japanese activities in south-east Asia which, he felt, only confirmed his case. In the Federated Malay States the Japanese were told to use cars and carriages instead of rickshaws to demonstrate their equality with Europeans. The presence of a fishing

boat in the Malay Straits manned by Japanese naval personnel in disguise who were taking 'soundings' pointed in the direction of information useful for a military invasion. On the subject of immigration the report argued that Japanese immigrants at a steady rate would head for Singapore and the adjacent islands.

Further military attention was focussed on Japan towards the end of the war when Prime Minister Hughes asked Major E.L. Piesse, the Director of Military Intelligence, to assist H.E. Jones, an officer in the Special Intelligence Bureau, to compile a summary of all information about Japan held by government departments¹⁴. Piesse had scrutinised reports from Japanese newspapers since 1916, but he believed that they were unable to reveal Japanese policy objectives in the Pacific. From mid 1916 onwards, the attention of the Director of Military Intelligence was directed exclusively towards Japan¹⁵. Hughes even contemplated another mission for Lieutenant Colonel Sands. Unfortunately, there are no records extant on the proposed second mission. Piesse, a good friend of Sands, thought he was unsuitable for the task although he did not give reasons for his opinion. The point in favour of Sands was that he had money¹⁶. However, Piesse hoped that the mission would be abandoned by the government. Piesse's friend and contemporary in charge of naval intelligence, Commander Latham RAN, wrote to him on 24 September 1918, two months before the end of the war and said that he was attempting to improve Australian access to information sources in the Pacific. However, he told Piesse that his efforts were hampered by the problems of operating a secret service, but he did not explain them¹⁷.

During the Great War the secret efforts by the military intelligence section, General Staff, to monitor Japanese popular opinion and assess the national objectives of the Japanese government were successful. However, Piesse and his officers were unable to persuade the Prime Minister to moderate public statements against Japan. On 31 May 1918, in a speech at the Pilgrim's Club, New York, Hughes stated that the Australian government wanted an "Australasian Monroe Doctrine in the South Pacific". Australia looked to America for assistance and co-operation in the project at the peace conference, and if need be, on the battlefield. The New York speech gave notice to the Japanese that Australia was intent upon defending her territorial integrity¹⁸. Hughes by making his statement provided the Japanese in the easiest way possible with an opportunity to

press the islands question and Australia's restrictive immigration as central issues at the Peace Conference.

Apart from the task of gathering information about Japan, the military intelligence section of the General Staff was involved with the prevention of internal threats to Australian security. During the first two years of the war the intelligence officers concentrated for the most part on watching enemy aliens and suspected foreign agents. The energy and effort expended by the General Staff intelligence officers in field operations failed to uncover threats to the national security¹⁹. An example was the Christmas Eve uprising in Sydney, 1914. In Sydney, Colonel Kelly and Brigadier-General Ramaciotti had taken the word of two informants about a proposed insurrection of the German community and mobilised troops in readiness on 24 December, 1914. The insurrection did not take place but in his report to Colonel Legge, the Chief of the General Staff, on Boxing Day, Colonel Kelly argued that an uprising might eventuate with the aid of a German ship. Kelly asked Legge to make sure that there were no German ships in the Pacific capable of assisting an uprising in Sydney. The defence minister, Pearce, authorised the payment of £200 for the services of the informants and authorised Legge to offer £500 to a fellow called Jackson if it was possible to verify his story that there was a German station in the proximity of New Guinea containing 300 armed Germans, two ships, and a wireless station²⁰. The Christmas Eve uprising was one of many reports about suspected enemy sympathisers in Australia. The intelligence officers had the task of investigating the reports, which left a good deal to the imagination. Reports of a meteorite over New South Wales fuelled rumours of an impending insurrection.

In fact, there was no German spy system in Australia nor individual cases of hostile spying during the war. On 26 March 1917 Brigadier-General Foster, Chief of the General Staff, told Pearce that Major Piesse, the Director of Military Intelligence, had stated that there had been an example of hostile spying since November 1914, the month the minister took office²¹.

The involvement of intelligence officers, General Staff, in counter-espionage activities after the first two years of the war was the subject of an enquiry by Major Steward, the head of the newly established central intelligence unit, the Counter Espionage Bureau (CEB). The CEB was created by British encouragement and made possible by a

provision in the disbandment of the Australian Intelligence Corps which included the establishment of a secret service in war²². Steward, who was the Governor-General's private secretary, was a former member of the Australian Intelligence Corps and sometimes Special Duty Officer in the Royal Engineers from 1882 to 1892²³. The CEB was to provide a 'common focus' for the Australian intelligence services and facilitate the interchange of information in peace and war about 'secret service agents' hostile to the British Empire²⁴.

Steward discovered in New South Wales that military intelligence officers had drifted into counter-espionage with the result that no local intelligence records were kept and many of the citizen soldiers were not suited to the work. He argued that the Military Intelligence Department needed to deal with 'purely army matters.' The report by Steward was sent to Pearce, who accepted its findings. The title of Piesse's office, MO3, was altered to Director of Military Intelligence on 16 March 1916²⁵. From that date counter-espionage in Australia was conducted by the CEB, which changed its name to Special Investigation Bureau in January 1917. Steward's successor, Major H.E. Jones, was a former member of the Australian Intelligence Corps and a member of the Intelligence Section, General Staff in the 3rd Military District.

The reorganisation of the intelligence section, General Staff, as the Directorate of Military Intelligence did not end the involvement of intelligence officers in counter-espionage activities. As the war progressed tension mounted and resentment against the warfare state focussed on anti-conscription. The anti-conscription elements including Irish Nationalists, Pacifists, Socialists, the Wobblies (Internation Workers of the World), State Labour leagues, unions and a majority of Labour parliamentarians were regarded as disloyal by Hughes and they became the subjects of surveillance. For example, the Broken Hill Miners Association was watched by Captain Borrow, the intelligence officer, Broken Hill, in December 1916 to determine the relationship between the Australian Miners Association and the IWW. Borrow worked in conjunction with the police in Broken Hill and followed the movements of the union leaders and their correspondence as far as was possible²⁶.

The determination by the government to watch disloyal elements drew the General Staff into planning against civil unrest, which was a police

function and not a military activity under the scheme drawn by Steward. In December 1916 the defence minister Pearce asked the General Staff to take secret precautionary measures in each military district. The measures were to cope with cases of 'sudden emergency' in capital cities and riots or disturbances of a more serious nature which were widespread in a state²⁷. Pearce sanctioned the establishment of a Reserve in addition to the Permanent Guard allotted to defend strategic installations. The Reserve was designed to deal with disturbances in the capital cities²⁸ and was to remain as secret as possible. A machine gun and an adequate supply of ball cartridge were listed as essential items for each Reserve force. In Brisbane the Permanent Guard consisted of 200 men in four platoons. The plan to quell disturbances in Victoria included the use of two aeroplanes to overawe rioters, co-operate with the artillery and drop bombs. In December 1917 the District Commandants were asked by Sellheim, the Adjutant General, to review their plans for civil disturbances in view of the possibility of violence occurring after the 'Reinforcement Referendum'²⁹. The plans against local disturbances remained in force at least until the end of the war.

The General Staff became more deeply involved in surveillance and non-military activities with the formation of the Australian Protective League, which was modelled on the American Protective League. The Council of Defence decided at a meeting on 1 May, 1918 to suggest to the minister the formation of an association consisting of prominent citizens, who would report on cases of disloyalty, industrial disturbance and other matters of interest to national security. Pearce approved, and a meeting of government representatives and citizens was held on 29 May 1918. The government representatives included Watt, the acting Prime Minister, Pearce and Legge, the Chief of the General Staff. Legge told the meeting that such an organisation was necessary. The notes taken at the meeting summarised his views.

... He could assure them it was necessary and particulars so at the present time. We had not had to meet a crisis so few, barring a shortage of recruits. (General Legge, speaking confidentially, referred to the probable dangers, the sources from which they were likely to come, the means by which enemy propaganda was started ... The only thing to do was to get everybody to get to organise and suggested that badges denoting loyalty be worn ... 30

The meeting decided that a 'Citizens Bureau of Intelligence and Propaganda' was necessary and another meeting was scheduled to implement the proposal. The Australian Protective League was disbanded after the war without performing any services for the government.

During World War I the intelligence section of the Australian General Staff expanded its activities from analysing the activities of foreign powers in the Pacific and strategic planning to the problems of internal threat to Australia's national security. The association of the General Staff with counter-espionage activities did not detract from the task of assessing Japanese aspirations in the Pacific. Major E.L. Piesse, the Director of Military Intelligence, was able to combine the tasks of assessing external intelligence and counter espionage.

- 1 Letter from the First Naval Member to Minister of Defence, 30 December 1914, AA, A 1/20/7685; Minute from Prime Minister to the Secretary, Prime Minister's Department, 17 February 1915, AA, A 1/20/7685; Memoirs of M.L. Shepherd, 1873-1936. AA, CRB A 1632: 1 Vol. Whole Series.
- For an examination of the career of J.B. Suttor see G. Walsh, "John Bligh Suttor - the New South Wales Commercial Agency in the East," (B.A. Hons. Thesis, University of Sydney, 1979).
- 2 Secretary, Department of External Affairs to Secretary, Prime Minister's Department, 22 February 1915, AA, A 1/20/7685.
- 3 "Japanese - Study of Language in Australia," AA, CP 78/22, File no. 1916/65.
- 4 Greencroft to Grey, 6 June 1916, FO 371/2693.
- 5 Murdoch had met Morrison of Peking in March 1900 - see the Diary of Morrison, 4 March 1900, Morrison Papers, Mitchell Library, Sydney, MP 312/60.
- 6 Annual Report of the Royal Military College, 1917.
- 7 E.L. Piesse, "Australia and Japan," *Foreign Affairs*, IV (Jan. 1926), pp. 475-488; T. Waters, *Much Besides Music - Memoirs of Thorold Waters*. (Melbourne, 1951), pp.10-11.
- 8 "Opinion of Mr Davis," in Australia's relations with Japan and the East Indies," PRO, CO 418/157/226.
- 9 "Australia's Relations with Japan and the East Indies," PRO, CO 418/157/226-277.
- 10 PRO, CO 418/157/236.
- 11 PRO, CO 418/157, 226-231.
- 12 PRO, CO 418/157/241-242.
- 13 The Japanese army was subject to Prussian influence after the appointment of General Meckel in 1885 as a military adviser. For 32 years, the Japanese army had followed textbooks, and organisation guidelines written by the German General Staff. A number of Japanese officers were trained in Germany.
- 14 Letter from Piesse to Latham, 22 May 1918, Papers of Major Piesse, NLA, MS 882/5/1.

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|----|---|----|---|
| 15 | D.C. Sissons, "Attitudes to Japan and Defence, 1890-1923," (M.A. thesis, University of Melbourne, 1956), p.79. | 22 | Military Board Minute, 18-19 June, 1914. |
| 16 | Letter, Piesse to Latham, 22 May 1918, Piesse Papers, NLA, MS 882/5/1. | 23 | See biographical notes. |
| 17 | Letter from Latham to Piesse, 24 September 1918, Piesse Papers, NLS, MS 882/5/3. | 24 | AA MP 1049/1, File No.16/014. |
| 18 | <i>New York Times</i> , 2 June 1918; <i>Argus</i> , 5 June 1918. | 25 | M.O. 138/1916; Letter from Steward to Macandie, 15 May 1916, AA MP 1049/1, File no.16/014. |
| 19 | N.K. Meaney, "Australia's Secret Service in World War I," <i>Quadrant</i> , Vol.23 (July 1979), p.20; C.D. Coulthard-Clark, <i>The Citizen General Staff</i> (Canberra 1976). | 26 | Letter from Brigadier-General Irving, Commandant, 4th M.D., to Chief of the General Staff, 13 December 1916, AA B197, File no.1997-1-130. |
| 20 | AA, B197, File no.2021-1-64. | 27 | Memorandum from the Adjutant-General to the Commandants, All Military District, 18 December 1916, AA B197, File no.1887-7-52. |
| 21 | AA, MP 367, File no.512-1-64. | 28 | <i>Ibid.</i> |
| | | 29 | Sellheim to All District Commandants, 30 December 1917, AA B197, File no.1887-1-52. |
| | | 30 | AA MP 729/2, File no.1851-2-45. |

Cloth Insignia of the RAN Helicopter Flight, Vietnam, 1967 - 71.

Peter Aitken

In 1967 it was announced that pilots and support personnel of the RAN would join a US Army helicopter unit in South Vietnam.

The first of a total of four contingents arrived at Vung Tau during October 1967 and joined the US Army 135th Assault Helicopter Company. Flying Huey UH1H "Slick" and UH1C "Gunships" they began combat air operations in November.

Moving its base from Vung Tau to Camp Black Horse, Long Khanh Province in 1967 and later to Bear Cat, Bien Hoa Province in 1968, both of which were north east of Saigon, its final operational base move was to Dong Tam in the Mekong Delta Province of Dinh Tuong in 1970.

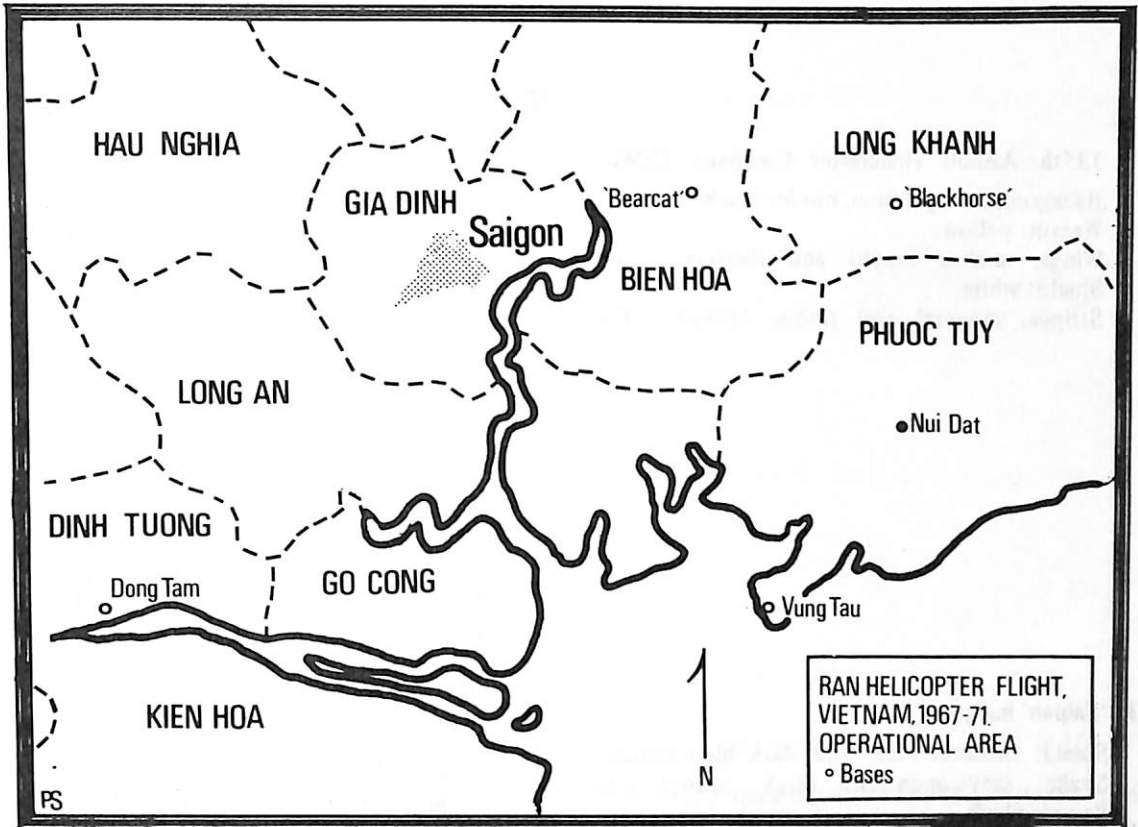
During its four years service in South Vietnam

the RANHFV operated throughout the delta area of Military Region 4 and Military Region 3 in support of allied forces.

The RANHFV integration finally came to a close in June 1971 with its return to Australia.

Due to the 135th AHC designation as an Experimental Military Unit (EMU) they soon became known as the EMU's as can be noted on several of the unit's patches.

It should be noted that in 1968 a small independent detachment of RAN pilots joined No.9 Squadron RAAF based at Vung Tau. The Squadron supported the 1st Australian Task Force at Nui Dat.



1. RAN Helicopter flight, Vietnam

Background: black.

Rope: yellow outlined in black.

RAN lettering: yellow.

Lower scroll: black lettering on yellow.

Central device: black kangaroo over the red on yellow Republic of South Vietnam flag.

Crown: yellow, white, red, green and black.



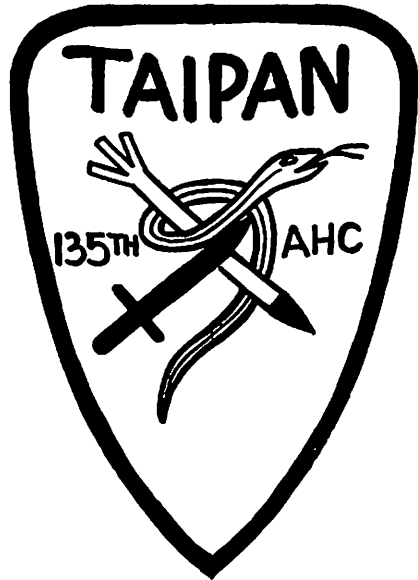
2. 135th Assault Helicopter Company [EMU]

Background: royal blue, border black.
 Wreath: yellow.
 Wings, anchor motto and ribbons: white.
 Shield: white.
 Stripes, numeral and ribbon lettering: red.



3. 'Taipan' badge

Shield: medium blue with dark blue border.
 Snake: grey-cream and black, tongue red.
 Sword: black.
 Rocket: grey and black.
 Lettering: red.



4. Troop carriers 'slickships' badge

Hexagon: yellow.
 Lettering and border: black.
 Helicopter: green rotors, black.
 'Snoopy': black and white-red scarf.



South Australia's Army, Part Three.

Hans Zwillenberg

This is the eleventh instalment in a series of articles on the history of South Australia's defence forces, taken from a major work submitted by the author to the University of Adelaide some years ago as part fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts.

The Permanent Military Force. 1878-1901

The establishment of a permanent military force in South Australia was first recommended in the Freeling-Scratchley report of 1866¹⁴⁷, which suggested a complement of 60 all ranks. In 1876, the Third Finnis Commission¹⁴⁸ envisaged a force of 100 ranks of 100 men, permanently based in the Port Adelaide area, firstly, because maintenance of the heavy ordnance equipment was considered to be beyond the capabilities of volunteers, and secondly, because volunteers may have been unable to man this front line of defence instantly in the event of an alert. The only expression of public concern for the proposal for a permanent military force was a letter suggesting that the force should form an adjunct to the police force¹⁴⁹.

Following the Jervois report of 1877¹⁵⁰, the commandant, Colonel M.F. Downes, submitted in 1878 an estimate for £10,155, to cover the annual cost of four officers, 15 non-commissioned officers and 90 other ranks¹⁵¹.

He also requested an infantry contingent of 50 all ranks. This the government regarded as an attempt to introduce the concept of a standing army. Downes' request was rejected¹⁵².

Nevertheless, in October, 1878, the government introduced the Military Forces Bill, 1878,¹⁵³ thereby formally establishing a permanent military force in the Colony. It was to consist of a field officer, three subalterns and 130 other ranks, and be subject to the Mutiny Acts. The enlistment period was to be for three or five years, with the incentive of additional pay for soldiers who enlisted for the longer term. In addition, members of the permanent force were to receive 6d. a day deferred pay. The act provided for a reserve, open to ex-members, and others who were prepared to serve under the provisions of the Mutiny Acts. The age limit for the reserve was 45 years, the pay was £5 per six months, payable six months later, and members were obliged to attend six drills per annum. No territorial limitations were placed on the areas where the permanent force and its reserve were liable for service. The legislation also provided for the police force to be enlisted in the reserve, thus taking into consideration the possibility of the permanent army serving as an aid to the civil power. Non-commissioned officers of the permanent force were automatically eligible

for preference in civil service positions.

When the attorney-general introduced the Military Forces Bill and explained its aims, he emphasised that the estimated cost was £13,500 per annum, but an efficiently trained force could not be had cheaply. 'If the Honourable Members did consider the venture too costly, it would be very much a case of

*We don't want to fight,
But by Jingo if we do,
We've got no ships, we've got no men
And we want the money too.*¹⁵⁴

The House was not amused. Objections were raised. A permanent force was not only alien to the spirit of the people, it threatened their very liberty. The introduction of permanent artillery could be the thin edge of the wedge: soon the military would demand permanent cavalry and infantry as well. On the other hand, should this force be sent out of the Colony, South Australia would again be as defenceless as it had been when the Imperial troops were withdrawn. There were other objections, on the grounds that permanent officers would introduce a degree of snobbishness into the community, and that the proposed establishment of 50 all ranks in excess of Jervois' original recommendation would merely 'provide a cushy billet for some pet from England'¹⁵⁵. It was also suggested that the permanent force should have been organised on a federal basis; there would then be no danger of its having a demoralising effect on the volunteers¹⁵⁶. In fact, the first commanding officer, Colonel Downes, received his commission¹⁵⁷ directly on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty. The oath of allegiance referred to the Crown only, and not in any way to the Colony of South Australia, thus making the status of the force the same as that of the Imperial troops¹⁵⁸.

Despite the absence of serious objections, the provisions of the act were not implemented until 1882. A major reason for the delay was lack of barrack accommodation. Even the destitute asylum was considered at one time. Eventually

rooms in the institute building were chosen, because of their proximity to the police barracks and the gun sheds¹⁵⁹. Above all, Downes wanted a central staff office, a *Kommandantur*, to serve as an overall military headquarters.

The force was raised eventually, though its other ranks complement only reached full strength once, in 1890, to provide a garrison for Albany. During the waterside workers' strike in 1890 the force was alerted to aid the civil power, but was not involved in any action¹⁶⁰. At the outbreak of the Boer War some of the commissioned and many of the non-commissioned officers in the first South Australian contingent came from within its ranks. More importantly, the force provided postings for a number of experienced Imperial officers, whose skills would otherwise not have been available to the Colony. It was also an invaluable local training ground for both South Australian and English staff officers. Those who had served in the permanent forces discharged their subsequent duties more successfully, than their colleagues who had had no opportunity to adjust to the local political and military climate.

A longer instalment of Major Zwillenberg's series will appear in the next edition of *Sabretache*. The abbreviations for Major Zwillenberg's notes were published in the July-September edition of *Sabretache*.

Notes

- 147 PP 43/1866.
- 148 PP 45/1876.
- 149 O. 14.10.1876 L.
- 150 PP 240/1877.
- 151 CSC/I/737/1878.
- 152 CSC/I/1600/1878.
- 153 S.A. Statutes 125/1878.
- 154 H.A. 29.10.1878.
- 155 O. 9.11.1878 L.
- 156 *Ibid.*
- 157 CSC/I/1454/1882.
- 158 CSC/I/160/1883.
- 159 CSC/I/1681/1882.
- 160 J.M. Gordon, *op. cit.*, pp.210-211.

The Naming of Campaign Medals to the Australian Army 1860 - 1981.

Michael Downey

The article by Arthur McGrath in *Sabretache*, January-March 1981, prompted me into setting down some very *basic* information on the naming of campaign medals to the Australian Army.

The RAN and RAAF are excluded as I have not had the opportunity to inspect a wide enough range of medals named to them. However, I think it is fair comment to state that there was a wider variety of naming styles used by these two services, especially in World War Two, than by the Army.

In commenting on each campaign I have firstly discussed the most common style used and then mentioned certain variations that I have noted in over twenty years of collecting.

There is no doubt that as medals have increased in value the forger has also increased his activities. Collectors must also consider the possibility of a genuine late, or duplicate issue, to the original recipient. In these instances it is critical to obtain any relevant paperwork if purchasing the medals from the original owner.

The medals section of Central Army Records Office can also confirm reissued medals, although this information is restricted unless the recipient has given permission for it to be released or he or she is deceased.

And there is always the exception to the rule! When confronted with this problem I have always valued the advice of fellow collectors. It finishes up as to whether one is completely happy with the medal or not i.e. it's your money and your choice!

New Zealand War Medal 1860-66

Virtually all medals were impressed in the neat seriffed capital letters used on the MGS and NGS medals. I have never favoured many of the engraved examples, although no doubt some of the local and later issues were engraved.

Soudan War 1885

All the medals were engraved in a seriffed capital lettering slanting to the right. This face was common to most of the Egypt medals issued to British troops. I have seen a late issue to an officer impressed in the same style of naming as the Queen's South Africa medals indicating a claim circa 1901.

South Africa 1899-1902

The large number of troops involved obviously meant that two or three contractors were used to name the medals. Variations are:

- N.S.W. Lancers. Every medal that I have seen has been engraved in neat capital letters, slightly italicised. (As were most medals issued to British cavalry regiments.)

- Mounted Rifles. There were two styles of impressed capital letters used, a condensed version and an expanded version.

The expanded version was used by the early contingents: 1st/2nd/ 3rd Queenslanders, 1st/2nd/3rd Victorians. These two styles of naming would account for at least 90% of all QSA's and KSA's issued. The early South Australian units (1st and 2nd SAMR) had large rather crude engraved capitals – almost the depth of the medal rim.

- Special Service Officers. I have seen both engraved and impressed medals, often named to the recipient's parent unit in Australia e.g. 5th Volunteer Battalion/NSW Field Artillery.
- Bushmen Contingents. Many medals issued to these units from NSW were un-named and there is a variety of engraved naming – some a little crude – that I have seen. If possible check the medal with other QSA's held by fellow collectors.
- KSA Medals. Virtually all impressed in the neat condensed lettering. One often sees an obviously re-engraved KSA paired with a genuine QSA. The issue of the KSA as against the two date bars, 'South Africa 1901' and '1902', on the Queen's medal must have been a source of discontent to some of the old sweats who reckoned that they should have two medals rather than just a couple of extra bars!

China War 1900

All medals to the three contingents are impressed in large seriffed capital letters. This style was used on the Africa and Naval General Service Medals awarded to the Royal Navy 1905-1915 and also on the Naval DSM and LSGC medals. Any other engraved style would be suspect.

First World War 1914-19

Two styles of impressed capital letters used. A condensed and a more squat expanded version. Engraved medals are suspect. Again, 90% of all medals were named in the two common styles.

The GSM with clasp 'KURDISTAN' is impressed a neat capital letters slightly smaller than used on the World War One medals.

The Mercantile Marine Medal and British War Medal carry the word, AUSTRALIA after the recipient's name when issued to members of the Australian Merchant Navy.

Second World War 1939-45

Many stars were issued un-named but the Defence Medal/War Medal/Australian Service Medal

were always issued named. The small neat capital letters impressed on the stars and medals would again be common to at least 90% of all medals issued to the army. This style of letters appears to cease after the Korean War Medal. I have seen Second World War medals named in the same face used to name Vietnam Medals but suggest that this definitely indicates a late/duplicate issue.

Korea

The British medal is mostly impressed the same style used for World War Two medals. The UN medal has a couple of variations – both styles being somewhat crude. The most common face is a large impressed serif type almost the whole depth of the rim. *The Kapyong Battalion* by Jim Atkinson has an excellent picture showing the correct styles of naming. Engraved medals to the Australian Army are suspect.

General Service Medal 1918-1962

Mostly found with bar Malaya and impressed in large capital letters.

Campaign Service Medal 1962

This medal saw the introduction of what I call Vietnam-style naming. These are large impressed condensed capital letters often with a figure "1" or a letter "I" struck heavier than other letters on the medal. This lettering must have come into use around 1962-3.

Vietnam

See my last remarks regarding the CSM. This style appears on 90% of medals issued to the army. The Vietnamese medal is usually engraved in Woolworths style of naming – a great assistance to the forger!

Most collectors would now have a pair of Vietnam medals in their collection. Check them carefully. If you find their style of naming on World War One or World War Two medals it is certain that these earlier medals are:–

Duplicate issue, Late issue, or Dud.

This style of naming was also used on the medals stamped 'COLLECTORS ITEM' that were available from the Army Medal Office some years ago.

Gallantry and Long Service Awards

Again, some general comments only. The DCM and MM should be impressed for all campaigns. I suspect that World War Two issues may even have been impressed in the UK and then forwarded to Australia for presentation. Some are named to "AIF" and some to "Aust. Military Force".

The early LS & GC/MSM's were impressed and engraved — often most crudely. The forgers' asset again! I would suggest that most men who qualified for an MSM circa 1914-1950 would have some war service medals as well. Naturally, the MSM in a group would command a much higher price than on its own.

To do justice to this subject would require enlarged photos of all the naming styles I've mentioned and some further research into the contractors employed to stamp the naming onto the medals. If there is an amateur photographer in Sydney interested it may be possible to prepare some shots for a future issue of *Sabretache*. In the meantime, 'Caveat Emptor'.

The editor would welcome any photographs which would illustrate Mr Downey's article.

A case of injustice

George Ward

Sometime ago I obtained an old Victorian State government file relating to Sergeant Major William Waite. Apparently this and a large number of other files were headed for the shredder. They were rescued and because of my interest in discharge papers this one ended up in my collection.

William Waite was born at Blackhill in County Durham in 1863, enlisting in the Royal Marine Light Infantry at Sutherland on 23 August, 1883. He served in Egypt in 1885 and purchased his discharge for £20 after completing 3 years, 198 days of service. Of this, 2 years 96 days were spent afloat. He was discharged at Forton Barracks, Gosport on 9 March, 1887, his character being 'very good' and having received one good conduct badge. He then emigrated to Australia.

In 1896 while serving with the Victorian Infantry Brigade he worked as a miner at Sebastopol, Victoria. In 1898 he worked at Ballarat, still as a miner. In 1899 he attended the Ballarat School

of Mines and passed to qualify for the 'Certificate of Competency' as mine manager. He served in the 3rd Battalion Infantry Brigade, Victorian Forces for 13 years, 1 month being discharged at his own request on 21 June, 1901. He had in the meantime been attested at Langwarrin, Victoria for service in South Africa with the 5th Victorian Manned Rifles. Waite was appointed Company Sergeant Major and was wounded at Hammers-Fontein in the Transvaal on the 16th of June, 1901. On the expiry of his time he took his discharge at Green Point, Capetown after 1 year, 72 days.

In 1904 he was employed as mine overseer for 'Knight's Pietersburg Gold Mines Ltd.' in the Transvaal. He took a holiday on full pay and decided to return to Melbourne. His employer forwarded on to him a reference plus a cheque for a large bonus. In December 1906 he was employed by the 'Port Lincoln Copper Company Limited' again as overseer, this time with 80 men under his

control. His termination of employment with this company was bought about by the suspension of mining operations.

In 1908 he attended the 'Mining Department of Victoria' and qualified for the 'First Class Certificate of Competancy'. He also gained similar qualifications in Sydney.

In late 1911 or early 1912 Waite applied to the government for the position as 'Inspector of Mines'. He qualified by examination, but was not appointed on grounds that he had not the required 2 years experience as a Mining Manager. He then went ahead and gained the necessary 2 years and applied again. He again qualified but this time was told that being 51 years of age he was too old for the position. In the Public Service Act 27 December 1900, however, it clearly states that a person who has seen service in South Africa, China, or served 5 years in the Victorian Local Forces will be given preference for the position, regardless of age. A copy of the Act is enclosed in the file.

He was given temporary work at Apollo Bay, Victoria on 8/6 per day, involved with mining. On the same site a 57 year old German was made

Inspector and put on the permanent list with a salary of £4 per week. William Waite spent about 3 years corresponding with the Victorian Government in which time they offered him a position as an Asylum Attendant at a salary of £72 a year, which he did not accept.

There are numerous letters from both parties in the file. Waite's main argument being, that preference was now being given to men with no military experience, when at the time of the South African War the troops on enlisting were promised 'certain future benefits'.

The final comment on the front of the file dated 22 June, 1917; "Returned to his excellency the governor. It is recommended that *no action* be taken in this matter that would cause Mr Waite to continue his correspondence".; Signed by the then premier, 13/8/1917.

Sergeant Major Waite's Medals are,
Egypt Medal Clasp Suakin
Khedive Bronze Star
Q.S.A. 3 clasps, awarded 15/4/03.

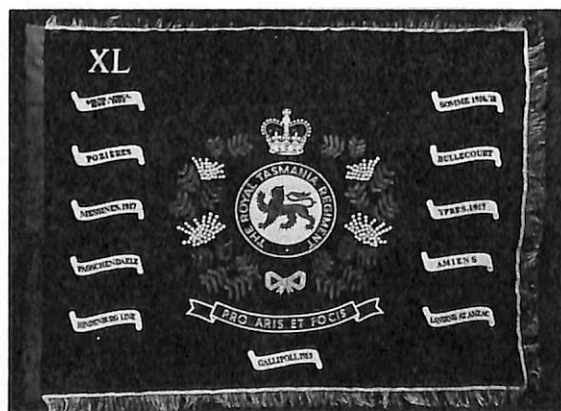
If anybody has in their collection or knows the whereabouts of his medals I would be keen to purchase them.

Colours, Guidons and Banners:

Part Three: Infantry Regiments *continued*

The Ceremonial Section of the Directorate of Personnel Support, Department of Defence (Army) has kindly allowed *Sabretache* to publish an abbreviated version of their six-monthly return of Guidons, Colours and Banners of the Australian Army.

The Regimental Colour of the 40th Infantry Battalion (Royal Tasmania Regiment).



Unit	Date Presented	By Whom Presented	Type	Date Laid Up	Where Laid Up	Remarks
25th Inf Bn (The Darling Downs Regiment)	1927	—	KR	22.11.59	St Lukes Church Toowoomba	Badly faded, shrinkage and frayed edges
25th Inf Bn (The Darling Downs Regiment)	20. 9.59	Maj Gen T.J. Daly	QR	1.12.68	St James Church Toowoomba	Condition good for both
26th Inf Bn (The Logan and Albert Regiment)	—	—	KR	13. 9.54	War Memorial Canberra	Good
27th Inf Bn (1st Australian Scottish Regt) (South Australian Regiment)	15. 3.25	Lt Gen Sir T. Bridges	KR	22.11.64	Scots Church Adelaide	Fair condition well displayed
28th Inf Bn (The Swan Regiment)	2.10.20	Sir Ronald Munro Fergusson	K	29.11.64	State War Memorial Perth	Fair condition
28th Inf Bn (The Swan Regiment)	2.10.27	Lt Gen Sir J.J. Talbot Hobbs	R	29.11.64	State War Memorial Perth	Poor condition
29th Inf Bn (The East Melbourne Regiment)	13. 3.26	Brig Gen E. A. Drake-Brockman	KR	29.11.63	The Shrine Melbourne	Poor condition colour fading
30th Inf Bn (The NSW Scottish Regiment)	—	—	KR	9.12.62	St Stephens Church Sydney	—
30th Bn (1st New South Wales Scottish Regiment)	—	—	—	1926	Scots Church Sydney	—
31st Bn (The Kennedy Regiment) (Qld Rifles)	8. 7.11	H.E. The Earl of Dudley	KB	May 1927	Town Hall Townsville	Tranferred to Aust War Memorial 8.3.73
3rd Bn 31st Infantry Regiment (Kennedy Regiment)	—	—	KB	—	Holy Family Anglican Church Charters Towers	In glass case No Pike, Tassel or cords
31st Inf Bn (The Kennedy Regiment)	—	—	KR	23.10.60	St James Cathedral Townsville	Held by 1 MD to be transferred to Aust War Memorial
31st Inf Bn (The Kennedy Regiment)	30. 8.58	H.E. Col Sir Henry Abel-Smith	QR	23. 9.68	St James Cathedral Townsville	Good
32nd Inf Bn (The Footscray Regiment)	—	—	KR	Aug 1970	St John Church Footscray	Kings colour disintegrating
33rd Inf Bn (The New England Regiment)	—	—	KR	18. 3.70	C of E Cathedral Armidale	Now located War Memorial Canberra
34th Inf Bn (The Illawarra Regiment)	25. 3.21	—	KR	16.11.58	St Michaels Church Wollongong	—
34th Inf Bn (The Illawarra Regiment)	26. 5.57	H.E. Lt Gen Sir J. Northcott	QR	14. 8.60	St Michaels Church Wollongong	—
35th Inf Bn (The Newcastle Own Regiment)	—	—	K	18. 6.66	Warriors Chapel Newcastle	1. Both colours fading 2. Kings colour disintegrating and tassell missing

Unit	Date Presented	By Whom Presented	Type	Date Laid Up	Where Laid Up	Remarks
36th Inf Bn (The St Georges English Rifle Regiment)	—	—	KR	22. 6.47	St Oswalds Church Haberfield	A banner issued earlier no longer exists
37th Inf Bn (The Henty Regiment)	—	—	KR	10. 6.62	The Shrine Melbourne	—
37th Inf Bn (The Henty Regiment)	—	—	KR	26. 7.53	C of E Cathedral Sale	Now laid up at War Memorial Canberra
38th Inf Bn (The Northern Regiment)	11. 6.16	Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson	KR	17.11.68	All Saints Cathedral Bendigo	Both colours fading Kings Colour disintegrating and tassell missing
39th Inf Bn (The Hawthorn-Kew Regiment)	—	—	KR	14. 6.52	St Marys Church Ballarat	1. Laid up at the Shrine on 10.6.62 but location now unknown
39th Inf Bn (The Hawthorn-Kew Regiment)	—	—	KR	22. 9.65	The Shrine Melbourne	2. 1 set only located
40th Inf Bn (The Derwent Regiment)	13.11.27	Sir James O'Grady	KR	22. 2.70	St Davids Cathedral Hobart	Reasonable condition some fraying
41st Inf Bn (The Byron Scottish Regiment)	10.10.24	Lt Gen Sir H.G. Chauvel	KR	2.11.68	St Andrews Church Lismore	—
41st Inf Bn (The Byron Bay Regiment)	6. 5.65	H.E. Lt Gen J. Northcott	QR	2.11.68	St Andrews Church Lismore	—
42nd Inf Bn (The Capricornia Regiment)	1923	—	KR	9.10.38	St Pauls Cathedral Rockhampton	Falling to pieces
42nd Inf Bn (The Capricornia Regiment)	—	—	QR	8. 3.70	St Pauls Cathedral Rockhampton	As Above
43rd Inf Bn (The Hindmarsh Regiment)	15. 3.25	Lt Gen Sir T. Bridges	KR	13.12.64	St Xaviers Church Adelaide	K. Needs repair R. Beyond repair both poorly displayed
44th Inf Bn (West Australian Infantry Regiment)	18. 2.11	H.E. Sir G. Strickland	KB	7. 6.30	City Council Chambers Perth	Suitable condition
44th Inf Bn (The West Australian Rifles)	2.10.20	Sir Ronald Mundro Ferguson	K	29.11.64	State War Memorial Perth	Poor condition
44th Inf Bn (The West Australian Rifles)	22.10.27	Lt Gen Sir J.J. Talbot Hobbs	R	29.11.64	State War Memorial Perth	Poor condition
45th Inf Bn (The NSW Rifle Regiment)	—	—	KR	19. 7.53	St Johns Bishop Thorpe-Glebe Point	—
45th Inf Bn (The St George Regiment)	—	—	KR	19. 6.60	St Pauls Church Kogarah	—
46th Inf Bn (The Brighton Rifles)	—	—	KR	21. 3.54	The Shrine Melbourne	Colours fading
47th Inf Bn (The Wide Bay Regiment)	1927	Brig Gen C.H. Foot	KR	1953	St Pauls Church Maryborough	—

Unit	Date Presented	By Whom Presented	Type	Date Laid Up	Where Laid Up	Remarks
47th Inf Bn (The Wide Bay Regiment)	2.10.38	Sir Leslie Orme Wilson	RK	17.11.68	St Pauls Church Maryborough	—
(48th) 1st South Australian Infantry Regiment)	13.12.11	H.E. The Earl of Dudley	KB	—	Not known	Not identified
48th Inf Bn (The Torrens Regiment)	15. 3.25	Lt Gen Sir T. Bridges	KR	8.11.64	St Peters Cathedral Adelaide	—
49th Inf Bn (The Stanley Regiment)	—	—	KR	12.10.58	—	Fair condition R. badly faded & tattered
50th Inf Bn (1st Tasmanian Rangers)	13.12.11	H.E. The Earl of Dudley	KB	—	—	No details
50th Inf Bn (The Tasmanian Rangers)	15. 3.25	Lt Gen Sir T. Bridges	R	3.10.37	St Davids Cathedral Hobart	Transferred to Hobart 1973 Condition good
51st Inf Bn (The Far North Queensland Regiment)	—	—	KR	1. 9.57	Council Chambers Cairns	transferred to Aust War Memorial
51st Inf Bn (The Far North Queensland Regiment)	18. 8.57	H.E. Field Marshal Sir W. Slim	QR	30.11.69	St Monicas Cathedral Cairns	Some dust intrusion
52nd Inf Bn (The Gippsland Regiment)	—	—	KR	5.12.54	The Shrine Melbourne	Kings Colour is disintegrating. R. Colour fading
53rd Inf Bn (The West Sydney Regiment)	—	—	KR	18. 3.70	War Memorial Canberra	—
54th Inf Bn (The Lachlan Macquarie Regiment)	—	—	KR	13. 2.66	All Saints Cathedral Bathurst	—
55th Inf Bn (The Collingwood Regiment)	13.12.11	H.E. The Earl of Dudley	KB	—	The Shrine Melbourne	Now missing
55th Inf Bn (The Collingwood Regiment)	8. 3.14	H.E. Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson	KR	8. 7.28	—	Location unknown
55th Inf Bn (The New South Wales Irish Rifle Regiment)	18.12.21	Sir Walter Davidson	KR	19. 7.53	St Johns Church Glebe Point	—

Abbreviations: K Kings; R Regimental; C Colour; B Banners; Q Queen's.

The Editor will be happy to receive information on the Banners, Guidons and Colours referred to in this series of articles. Any further details of the location or condition of colours will be published in the Notes and Queries section of Sabretache.

A Gentleman's War:

Major John Lindsay, M.C., (S.C.), 1908 - 1975

Part Two.

Kimberley John Lindsay

On 12 February 1942, just on two years since arriving in Palestine, the 2/4th Australian Infantry Battalion embarked for Australia. Captain Lindsay, however, was obliged to remain, having been seconded to the British Middle East Staff School 'War Staff Course No 6' at Haifa on 2 February.

One of the Australians on the course was a 7 Division Captain named John Wilton, who later became CGS of the Australian Army. Sir John recalled: 'He was one of a group of junior officers from 6 Div who had been selected, and appeared to be a keen, capable and serious officer who was well accepted and respected by his colleagues.'

There were two Staff Schools in the Middle East at the time, that at Haifa, known as the Senior Staff School, normally for Majors and above, and one at Sarafand, near Tel Aviv, known as the Junior Staff School, for Captains and below. Both schools were attended by officers from the British, New Zealand, South African and Australian armies.

According to Captain Lahey, 'one had to be pretty good to be accepted for either of these schools as they were very selective and it was considered an honour to be chosen to attend.'

On completion of the course, Lindsay was awarded a (P.C.) Certificate. He then embarked on

the *Clan Maccauley* for Australia. The vessel reached Sydney in July, 1942, after being forced to shelter in the West Australian port of Albany, due to a severe storm.

He received ten days' leave and was reunited with his wife and six-year old son, after an absence of over two and a half years. Arriving unexpectedly, a small boy opened the door to him and Lindsay greeted him with, "Hullo, you must be Michael." To this the boy (his son) replied, "Yes. You must be John."

In the same month his next appointment came through, in Brisbane, as Instructor 1st Australian Army Junior Staff School.

Promotion to Temporary Major followed on 20 August, 1942. It was about this time that he broke his arm – during high-spirited games in the Officer's Mess.

Of this period, his fellow-instructor, Captain Lahey, recalled: 'The Junior Staff School was located at Ashgrove, in Brisbane, the building having been a Marist Brothers Boy's College before being taken over by the Army.'

'I remember that when we first met, he was very thin and had a broken right arm in plaster. He was a quiet man and kept to himself; he was well respected by his fellow instructors and the students.'

This was because he was not only intelligent and spoke well, but had an excellent command of his subject.

'I recall that John had a dry sense of humour, and when ragged about his arm, or anything else, he had a standard comment which amused me — this being: "You bloody sod". Neither of us cared for the job of instructor very much. One has to be a professional for that sort of thing, and we were not that.'

On 5 December 1942, he relinquished his instructor position to take up duties as General Staff Officer 2, Staff Duties and Training, Headquarters 1st Australian Army, at Toowoomba, near Brisbane. Major Lindsay lived in a pleasant house with his family, no doubt making up for the long absence under harrowing circumstances.

Soon, however, he was in the war-zone again — flying to New Guinea on 15 January 1943 as one of the Land Headquarters Observer Party. This flight was a hazardous one, due to a navigational error. Lindsay returned to Australia two months later, flying from Port Moresby to Townsville on 15 March. During this time in New Guinea he attended RAA 2 Corps School (25 February to 25 March, 1943), finishing the course in Australia.

Five months later, the Lindsay family had to move yet again. Major Lindsay was sent to attend No 4 Course of the Senior Wing of the wartime Staff College (Aust), located at Duntroon.

Broadly, the role of the unit was to train selected officers in staff procedures with a view to appointment to senior staff positions. Whilst the unit was within the grounds of Duntroon, and operated under the administrative control of the Royal Military College, it was a completely independent unit.

One of the students, artillery Major Keith Oliphant recorded that, 'the course was a long one — 5 months — and we were under constant pressure. I think it was intended we should be. I know I have never worked so hard or so late in my life. There was no "Final Exam" — we were judged on our performance throughout the course.'

'The living conditions were magnificent — the greatest comfort and superb meals. This was also probably intended, to make up for the strain!'

The Chief Instructor was Colonel C.C.F. Spry, who in post-war years became head of Australia's Security Service as Sir Charles Spry. 'Lindsay was a quiet, business-like person of solid personality and efficiency' he recalled, "Reserved, yes, but possessing good manners and consideration for

others. A very nice man and a credit to his battalion and the AIF.'

T/Major Lindsay was the most junior in rank amongst the seventeen students — all Majors, Lieutenant-Colonel and one Colonel. However, only he and Major D.L.B. Goslett held the Military Cross from the Second World War.

Two of the students later became Brigadiers and one a Major-General. This was the then 28 year-old artillery Lieutenant-Colonel Tim Cape.

Lindsay completed the course successfully, being awarded a (SC) Certificate: 'Qualified at Staff School (Australia), Grade 2 Wing or equivalent Staff Course.'

The course at Duntroon lasted from 18 August to 10 December, 1943. Thereafter, Major Lindsay was appointed GSO 2 (Org) Director of Staff Duties, Land Headquarters. This was in Melbourne, and LHQ was the headquarters of the Australian Army. The appointment began on 12 December 1943, and he was rationed and quartered at the Officer's Mess, Campbell Barracks.

In about March of 1944, Colonel A.W. Sheppard arranged a welcome home dinner for Captain John Copland — who had been repatriated from a German POW camp. Both of these officers were originals of the 2/4th Battalion. Also present at the dinner, held at Menzies Hotel in Melbourne, were Brigadier Dougherty and Majors Lindsay and Capper.

Colonel Sheppard was at the time Director of Organisation, LHQ, and it was possible for him to help Lindsay with a special appointment.

This "Special appointment" came on 7 August 1944, and was that of GSO 2 (Operations), Headquarters 7 Australian Division. The HQ was located at Kairi, North Queensland on the Atherton Tablelands.

However, before this, on 21 July 1944, Major John Lindsay became a father for the second time. Kimberley John Lindsay (the author), was born at Darlinghurst, Sydney, and his father obtained two days' leave in August to come up from Melbourne to visit.

At HQ 7 Div, Lindsay met up with Lieutenant-Colonel Lahey, who had been on the Duntroon course the previous year. The GOC 7 Division was Major General Milford, who was obviously a hard taskmaster. Lindsay's comment years later was, "I never worked so hard in all my life!"

This was a training, waiting and leave period for the Division. One of the highlights of this particular

time was a visit to General Milford's Mess by the Duke of Gloucester.

Div HQ had three Messes. The General's Mess consisted of only 6 or 7 officers, who apparently lived in some style, despite being in the bush. Each officer had his own metal napkin ring, engraved with name and divisional crest:

'Major J. Lindsay. Strathpine, Kairi'.

Promotion to substantive Major came through on 23 October 1944.

On 18 February, 1945, his appointment as GSO 2 (Ops) came to an end. The end of the war in Europe was imminent. The Australians had already set up the AIF Prisoner of War Reception Group, in the United Kingdom. It was to this unit that Major Lindsay was seconded, on 19 February, as Liason Officer. On 25 February, he travelled to Sydney to begin a preparatory course.

He flew to England by RAF transport aircraft, via New Zealand and the United States, leaving on 12 April 1945.

Major Lindsay joined the unit in Eastbourne (together with two other officers) on 17 April 1945. All three were taken on strength as Liason Officers. Five days later, Lindsay was detached to Australian Army Staff, U.K., and crossed to France on 23 April, 1945.

On 27 April he was attached to Eisenhower's Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force – as senior Australian Liason Officer. Based in Paris, Lindsay had an office in the rather palatial stables of Versailles palace. In addition he had a staff car with driver.

His attachment to SHAEF ended on 19 June, and he returned to England. Beforehand, however, he seems to have driven into Germany – at least as far as Cologne. He often remarked in later years of the immense destruction in the city, and the Cathedral being spared. The skulking remnants of the defeated German army compared very unfavourably to his experiences of the paratroops encountered on Crete in 1941.

On 3 July 1945, he ceased to be a Liason Officer and was placed on reposting status. The next day he left England, embarking on the B2, together with numerous officers of the AIF Reception Group. The ship disembarked in Sydney on 8 August, 1945, a week before the war ended.

Major Lindsay's last appointment with the AIF began on 1 October 1945. It was that of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General (R & M), HQ NSW Lines of Communication area, in Victoria Barracks,



Major Lindsay at Duntroon, December 1943.

Sydney. Lindsay very reluctantly gave thought to returning to his civilian occupation.

His AMF "Certificate of Service of an Officer", shows that NX182 Major John George Lindsay, 2/4th Australian Infantry Battalion, had served on continuous full time war service in the Australian Imperial Force from 1 November 1939 to 6 February 1946.

The certificate included a description of the officer, indicating his height to have been five feet eleven inches, brown hair, blue eyes and complexion "sallow".

Honours, Decorations and Awards during that service: Mentioned in Despatches; Military Cross.

Four years later, he received his war medals. They included the 1939-1945 Star, Africa Star, Pacific Star, France and Germany Star, Defence Medal and War Medal 1939-1945. A year later, on 7 May, 1951, the Australia Service Medal 1939-1945 was forwarded to him.

A posthumous medal was to follow almost thirty years later. This was the unofficial 2/4th Battalion Medal with the clasps "Palestine", "Egypt", "Libya", "Greece", "Crete" and "Syria". Application was also made for the (posthumous) issue of the Creek Service Medal 1940-1941.

He retired from the Bank of New South Wales on 30 April, 1963, and four years later moved to Perth.

On 19 November, 1975, John Lindsay reported to the Repatriation Hospital, Hollywood (Perth). Here it was found that he had cancer of the throat. Major surgery was undertaken on 2 December. He later developed pneumonia, and died in respiratory failure on 21 December, 1975.

The plaque comemorating him is in the Garden of Remembrance, in the Perth suburb of Nedlands. This garden is situated within a larger War

Cemetary, both being beautifully kept. The whole is surrounded by tall trees.

At the entrance to the garden, beneath RAN, AIF and RAAF crests, a large plaque is displayed with the inscription:

Those who are honoured in this Garden of Remembrance, died as the result of service in the Armed Forces of the Commonwealth.

Their remains rest in places where proper commemoration cannot be given, or were cremated and the ashes scattered.

Their memory shall not be blotted out.

Regulations Governing Medals and Insignia.

George Vazenry

Reference: *The Defence Act* (unless otherwise cited.)

I have found that there is some confusion as to the definition of a 'badge', and the legality of owning or dealing in badges and related items.

Until 1977 there was little doubt as to the law regarding medals and badges. Section 80B was quite specific — a permit was required by any person who wished to make, sell, supply, offer to sell or supply, display for sale or supply; exchange, pledge or otherwise dispose of a service decoration; buy, receive in exchange or by way of pledge or otherwise, or have in his possession any Service Decoration.

Due to pressure being brought to bear on the government by various individuals and organisations, Section 80B was repealed and replaced by a new Section 80B which removed the requirement for a person to have a permit to deal in service decorations. The only prohibitions under the new Section 80B relates to the unauthorised wearing

of service decorations, falsely representing oneself as the person on whom a service decoration is conferred, and the defacing or destruction of a service decoration.

A person on whom a service decoration was conferred may wear such decoration. Where that person had died a member of the family may wear the decoration, providing they do not represent themselves as the person on whom it was conferred. No person may falsely represent themselves as being the person on whom a service decoration was conferred.

But what is a service decoration? A medal, decoration or badge falls within the provisions of Section 80B if it was *conferred* on a person, that is, it was bestowed on that person. There can be little doubt as to what a medal or decoration is, but the number of badges falling within the definition of a service decoration is minimal.

I turn now to Section 83 which deals with uniforms and emblems. There can be little doubt as

to what a uniform is, so I will not define the word.

The main problem with Section 83 is that, like Section 80B, it includes in the definition of an 'emblem' the word 'badge', along with 'a regimental or other distinctive mark, an armet, a flag, an ensign or a standard'.

The 'badges' worn on uniforms are not badges; they are 'regimental or other distinctive marks'.

To amplify Section 83, a notice was published in the *Commonwealth Gazette* Number 2, 12 January, 1956, page 77. This notice listed all of the badges to which Section 83 applied. The badges listed were:

1914-1918 War

Discharged Returned Sailors Badge
 Discharged Returned Soldiers Badge
 Volunteer Home Service Badge
 Volunteer Medically Unfit Badge
 Volunteer Ammunitions Workers Badge
 Female Relative Badge
 Mother and Widows Badge
 Demobilized Recruit Badge
 Transport Wireless Operators Badge
 Australian Mercantile Marine War Zone Badge
 Munition Workers Badge
 War Workers Badge
 Silver War Badge

1939-1945 War

Returned from Active Service Badge
 Australian Merchant Navy Badge
 General Service Badge
 Exemption (Medically Unfit) Badge
 Exemption (Reserved Occupation) Badge
 Female Relatives Badge
 Mothers and Widows Badge
 Air Crew Reservist Badge.

It is readily apparent that all of the above badges are designed to be worn on civilian clothing. Section 83(1) states:

A person shall not, without lawful authority –
(a) use, wear or have in his possession; or
(b) make, supply or offer to supply,

any uniform or emblem to which this section applies or any colourable imitation, representation or miniature of any such uniform of emblem.

This is quite clear and is similar to the repealed Section 80B. A collector requires a permit to 'have in his possession' any of the badges listed above, or any other emblems (or uniforms or accoutrements). These permits are issued, in the form of a letter by the Headquarters of military districts acting for the Minister for Defence.

Section 80(7) defines 'emblems' as 'a badge, a regimental or other similar distinctive mark, an armet, a flag, an ensign or a standard'.

The 'regimental or other distinctive mark' refers, to my mind, to anything denoting a corps or unit and would include hat and collar badges, lanyards, buttons, gorgets, etc. Other items such as rank and qualification badges would be part of the definition of a 'uniform'.

Section 83(2) is interesting in that it includes not only uniforms or emblems of the RAN, Australian Army and RAAF, but those

of any other part of the King's [read Queen's] dominions, or, in time of war or in time of defence emergency, of any ally of His [Her] Majesty, and to such other uniforms or emblems related to the defence of Australia in respect of any war in which His [Her] Majesty is or has been engaged. (My emphasis).

This, then covers uniforms and emblems or any country which was engaged in World War II as an ally of Australia. For those conflicts after World War II, the definition of 'war' and 'defence emergency' must be studied.

Section 83(4) is also interesting. Second-hand dealers are licenced under the laws of the various states to deal in second-hand goods, but I doubt if such a licence negates the requirement under Section 83 which requires a permit to 'deal' in emblems and uniforms. However, the Army, through the Department of Administrative Services, sells its obsolete equipment, including uniforms and emblems, at auction. Perhaps this selling by the Army removes the requirements for a second-hand dealer to obtain a permit?

Section 83(6) allows a court, where an offence is proved under Section 83, to order the forfeiture of a uniform or emblem in respect of which that offence was committed. This has happened in the past in extreme cases, but I doubt if a legitimate collector would have his collection confiscated simply because he did not have a permit.

The wearing of uniform

or any dress having the appearance or bearing any of the regimental or other distinctive marks of any such uniform, in such a manner or under such circumstances as to be likely to bring contempt upon that uniform, or employs any other person to wear that uniform or dress

is an offence under Section 84. The 'wearing' portion of this section would be impossible to police as items of uniform are readily available

on the market. However, the offence under Section 84 is the bringing of contempt on the uniform. Given the prevailing social climate, it is unlikely that contempt for the uniform is a usual intention, or result of it being worn without authority. On the other hand, if a uniform is worn with intention to deceive, then there is an offence under various state laws. (AMR 791 covers the unauthorised wearing of uniform by members of the CMF (Army Reserve).

It should be noted that it is lawful under Sections 80B(3) and 83(5) for service decorations, and all items mentioned in Section 83, to be worn 'in the course of a dramatic or other visual representation (including such a representation to be televised) or in the making of a cinematograph film'. No mention is made of 'bringing contempt', the offence under Section 84, so I must assume that if the script calls for it contempt may be brought upon the uniform during the course of a play, etc.

Reverting to the new Section 80B, it would appear that there is no offence in the creation of a replica of a Service Decoration. Any offence in relation to a replica would be with regard to dealing in, or use of, that replica. A replica, if sold or bought as authentic, could give rise to an offence such as 'selling or obtaining property by false pretences' (Section 179 Crime Act NSW 1900-1968). In Victoria Section 301 of the Crimes Act makes it an offence to make replicas of medals with intent to defraud and deception generally. If the replica is worn then there is an offence under Section 80B(1) as the definition of Service

Decorations includes colourable imitations. If, during the manufacture of the replica the original is defaced, then there is an offence under Section 80B(5).

Fortunately, the above paragraph does not apply to emblems in Section 83. It is an offence to recreate emblems, which makes me wonder how so many replica hat and collar badges are appearing on the market at prices equal to that which would be asked for an original. However, I have not yet been told by any seller that a replica is authentic, although one did tell me that he could not tell the difference as he was not conversant with badges, while another pointed out to me that a particular badge on display was a replica, but only after I had asked to inspect it.

There have been a few new badges brought out since the notice of 1956. The one that comes readily to mind is the Infantry Combat Badge. Personally, I do not consider this to be a badge under Section 83, but have placed it in the category of an 'other similar distinctive mark' under Section 83(7).

To summarize –

Section 80B – the only restrictions on service decorations relate to wearing, defacing and false representation.

Section 83 – The collector must have a permit under Section 83(3), to possess or deal in emblems or uniforms, which seems anomalous – do almost anything with medals and decorations, but restrictions are placed on emblems.

Australia's Old Regiments: The Australian Rifle Regiment.

Peter Burness

Before 1896 there were four Partially-Paid infantry regiments and the Scottish Rifles, a volunteer regiment, in New South Wales. That year an additional three volunteer regiments, also bearing national titles, were raised – The Irish Rifles, The St George Rifles, and The Australian Rifles.

The 6th NSW Volunteer Infantry Regiment – The Australian Rifles, came into existence on 11 November 1896. Four companies were originally authorised and this was expanded to six the following year. Lieutenant Colonel Francis A. Wright, a veteran politician and a retired volunteer officer, returned to uniform to become the regiment's first commanding officer.

During the South African War (1899-1902) mounted troops were in demand and New South Wales contributed only one composite company of infantry to the war. Thirteen members of the Australian Rifles served with the infantry company (Privates F. Smith and D. Willis were killed), however a further 50 men from the regiment served in the various NSW mounted units. A former Adjutant, Lieutenant G.J. Grieve (Permanent Staff) was killed at Paardeberg on 18 February 1900 while attached to the Black Watch.

The original six companies were raised in Sydney, Goulburn and Hornsby. In 1903 the

Goulburn company transferred to Gosford and in 1908 a company was raised in Manly after the Hornsby company could not be maintained. In 1902 Colonel Wright retired and command of the regiment passed to Lieut-Colonel George I. Michaelis.

In 1903 the regiment was reorganised under the Commonwealth following Federation. There were few major changes, although the regiment's name changed to "The Australian Rifle Regiment". It remained a volunteer regiment until 1911 when the existing volunteer regiments became militia. From 1905 the headquarters was housed at Victoria Barracks.

Enthusiasm was a vital element in the volunteer regiments, whose members received no pay for their services. This quality was particularly evident in the attitude to rifle shooting in the Australian Rifle Regiment. In 1903, 1908, 1909, and 1910 the regiment met the cost of sending its best shot to compete in the British National Rifle Association meeting at Bisley, England.

In 1909 the regiment was granted the King's Banner for its service in South Africa. The Banner was accepted from H.E. The Earl of Dudley in a ceremony in Sydney on 3 July 1911. Later in its history, the Banner was finally laid up in St Anne's



The band of the Australian Rifles 1899.

Church, Strathfield, NSW, on 17 December 1939.

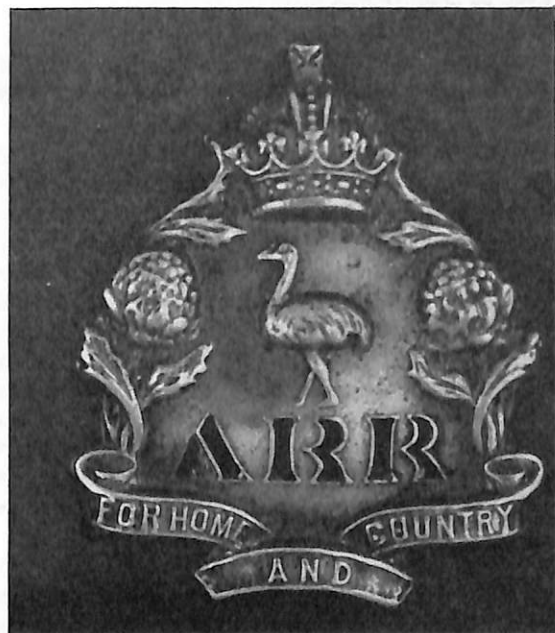
The Australian Army was reorganised in 1912 and as a consequence the Australian Rifle Regiment became the 29th Infantry (Australian Rifles) regiment. Like other militia regiments, it languished during the First World War. However many former members gave distinguished service in the AIF. Notable amongst these was Captain Alfred John Shout who had joined the Australian Rifle Regi-

ment as a private in 1907. On Gallipoli, on 9 August 1915, he won a posthumous Victoria Cross for his actions at Lone Pine.

It is practical to end the story of the Australian Rifle Regiment at this point. However the regiment was revived after the war, and despite further reorganisations and name changes, the title "Australian Rifles" continued to be borne by later battalions of the Australian Militia and CMF.



Badge of 6th NSW Infantry Regiment (Australian Rifles). The design is attributed to a former adjutant of the regiment, Captain H. Cox-Taylor.



Australian Rifles badge 1903 - 1912.

The Raikes brothers.

Christopher Fagg

Whilst conducting research into gallantry decorations, I was amazed to find the following information and thought that it might make interesting reading for members. Possibly someone might even be able to better it.

There cannot be many families who have collectively won as many decorations as did the Raikes family during World War I. There were six sons in the family. The eldest died in 1908. The remaining five all went to war, had collectively won five DSOs, three bars to the DSO, 2 MCs and two bars to the MC, excluding foreign awards.

The sequence of gaining awards was as follows:—

14 January 1916	DSO	L.T. Raikes
22 September 1916	DSO	G.T. Raikes
25 October 1916	DSO	R.T. Raikes
22 June 1917	bar to DSO	R.T. Raikes
26 September 1917	MC	D.T. Raikes
4 February 1918	bar to DSO	G.T. Raikes
4 February 1918	MC	W.T. Raikes
18 February 1918	DSO	D.T. Raikes
16 September 1918	2nd bar to DSO	G.T. Raikes
16 September 1918	bar to MC	W.T. Raikes
11 January 1919	bar to MC	D.T. Raikes
3 June 1919	DSO	W.T. Raikes

The eldest son, Laurence Taunton Raikes,

born in May 1882, was awarded the DSO while serving as a Major in the Royal Artillery. The official citation for his award states simply “for distinguished service in the field”. After the war he commanded the 20th Field Brigade RA (1925-28), was Chief Instructor at the School of Artillery 1928-32, and then Commander of the 4th Division RA until his death in October, 1932.

The second son, Geoffrey Taunton Raikes, born in April, 1884, was awarded the DSO while serving as Captain, temporary Major in the South Wales Borderers. His citation reads “for conspicuous gallantry in action. He led forward his reserve under very great difficulty with the greatest coolness and courage. After that he personally supervised the withdrawal of his wounded”. The first bar to the DSO, awarded whilst an acting Lieutenant Colonel with the South Wales Borders, was “for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Under very difficult conditions he organized the defence of his line against a strong enemy counter-attack. On a later occasion he led his battalion headquarters to the attack and thereby checked the advance of the enemy, averting what might have become a very difficult situation. Throughout the operations he ceaselessly exposed himself to heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and

by his example of fearlessness and energy, did much to stimulate the morale of his men." His second Bar to the DSO was

"for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, when in command of the remnants of two brigades formed as one battalion. Though both flanks had gone he held on, encouraging his men, and repelling frequent enemy attacks. When the situation was critical he inspired his men by his brilliant example, and it was due to absolute disregard of danger, capacity for command and powers of organisation, that the line held to the last."

He commanded the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers 1931-34, and from 1935-37. In 1938 he was appointed CB and was knighted in 1960. He died in March 1975.

The third son, Robert Henry Taunton Raikes, born in August 1885, entered the navy in 1900. He served in the submarine service and was awarded the DSO. At the time he was a Lieutenant Commander in command of Submarine *E54*, and received the award "for distinguished conduct in sinking the German Submarine *UC7*. He was awarded the Bar to the DSO for sinking the German Submarine *U81*. Just before that he was awarded the Legion of Honour, by the French Government. After the war he served as Director of the Royal Naval Staff College at Greenwich 1932-34, Commodore and Chief of Staff in the Mediterranean 1934-35, Rear Admiral of Submarines 1936-38, appointed CVO 1935, and in February 1937, and appointed CB. During World War II, he served as Vice Admiral commanding the Northern Patrol 1940, Commander-in-Chief of the South Atlantic Station 1940-41, and Flag Officer, Aberdeen 1942-44. He was appointed KCB in January 1941 and died in May 1953.

The fourth son, Wilfred Taunton, born in 1892, served in the South Wales Borderers. He was awarded the MC for services at the battle of Cambrin as a Captain, temporary Major with his

Regiment (Special Reserve), attached to the Machine Gun Corps. He was awarded a bar to the MC for services at the battle of Lys. The citation reads "the excellent work done by the machine gun companies was principally owing to personal reconnaissances made by this officer under heavy machine-gun and shell fire. He showed great energy and determination." His award of the DSO was one of the general awards granted at the end of hostilities.

The fifth son, David Taunton Raikes, born in January 1897, served with the South Wales Borderers and the Tank Corps he

"personally led his tanks to their objective under heavy shell fire and M.G. fire, and, when his tank received a direct hit, which killed the commander and wounded most of the crew, he went forward on foot with the remaining tanks and directed a successful attack upon hostile machine guns. Finally when 3 out of his 4 tanks were placed out of action, he organised a party and saved all the Lewis guns under heavy fire."

He was awarded the DSO for

"conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He directed his tanks in an attack with utter disregard of danger, continually going about on foot giving orders in full view of the enemy, and exposed to heavy fire. On the following day he directed nine other tanks in addition to his own in the attack, and set a magnificent example of courage and contempt of danger throughout"

He received his Bar to the MC while attached to the 14th Battalion Tank Corps, when

"he closely followed the advance on foot, horseback and bicycle, as he found the means, redirecting his tanks as the situation demanded. Throughout the weeks operations he was continually reconnoitring in the front area, frequently under heavy fire."

During World War II he served as Chief Inspector of Fighting Vehicles 1943-45, and Director of Ship Repairs 1945-46. He died in July 1966.

Book Reviews

Christopher Campbell, *Aces and Aircraft of World War I*, Blandford Press, 144 pages, illustrated, Review copy from Australia and New Zealand Book Company. Price \$32.50.

At first sight rather “coffee table-ish”, this book combines a history of the development of WWI air warfare year by year with notes on and drawings and photographs of airmen prominent during each year, their aeroplanes and their uniforms.

The choice of aces is unusual. Most of the really high scorers are featured (a strange omission is Mannock) but as the chapters correspond to the years and the operations are not confined to the Western Front, the list includes such less well known aces as Banfield of the Austrian naval flying service (18 victories), Osterkamp of Germany (32) and Smirnoff of Russia (12). An extraordinary inclusion in the 1915 chapter is C. Rumney Samson of the Royal Naval Air Service, who does not appear to have been credited with any victories at all and indeed rarely flew a fighter. Possibly the most brilliantly innovative, versatile and unconventional airman of the war, some of his many exploits, ranging from armoured car to aircraft carrier operations, are outlined in six pages and make fascinating reading. A full length studio portrait of Samson, taken in 1922, in the uniform of an RAF Air Commodore, appears in an appendix titled “Uniforms of the RAF 1918-19”. He is shown with a Kaiser Bill moustache and a non-regulation beard – and just the man to get away with it, too!

The author of the book is plainly interested in uniforms, decorations and medals. The coloured drawings of the airmen, mostly taken from well known photographs, show a variety of uniforms and flying gear and there are some small supplementary illustrations of medals, flying badges and badges of rank. If such material is your interest, it will not bother you that most of the airmen are unrecognisable – the author is no portraitist. It is the same with the side views of aeroplanes. Some look a little odd, but the colours and markings are the main interest and are reasonably accurate. An unusual subject is a Hansa Brandenburg CC fighter flying boat flown by Banfield in the Adriatic.

There is a useful appendix on fighter armament and a number of assorted illustrations; for instance, a pack of cards for playing Skat. These are in full colour, depicting scenes and personalities of the war in the air including Strasser, the naval airship commander, Parseval and Zeppelin and von Pechmann, the first observer to be awarded the *Pour le Merite*, as well as assorted aircraft, guns and flying badges.

Australians are not prominent but Robert Little of the RNAS/RAF, the highest scoring Australian in WWI (48 victories), is featured and his fellow naval triplane and Camel pilots, Dallas and Booker are mentioned, as is Sidney Cotton, inventor of the Sidcot flying suit. The book has a few mistakes but they are not obtrusive. It tells you a great deal about World War I fighter pilots and their equipment and is well worth having. I only wish it was a bit cheaper.

ALAN FRASER

Sir Bernard Callinan, *Sir John Monash*, (published by Melbourne University Press, 1981), 29pp; recommended retail price \$2.80.

Originally presented by Sir Bernard Callinan in June 1980 as the Daniel Mannix Memorial Lecture to the Newman College Students' Club, University of Melbourne, the publication of this monograph is to be welcomed. It is the best short biography of Monash yet to appear. Callinan's strength lies not so much in his use of new material, although there are some notable revelations, but rather, in his perceptive analysis of the character of a man who achieved greatness in the military and civil arenas of his country's history.

He resists the temptation to dwell excessively on any single aspect of Monash's career. Callinan's is a balanced approach, taking the various facets of Monash's life as an engineer and soldier and outlining the qualities common to each. Monash's thoroughness which became an "eccentricity", his determination, his ability to see immediately the essential components of a problem and his good relations with subordinates, were the foundations of any undertaking. The similarities between senior military command and the management of a large business enterprise are clearly illustrated as Callinan cites Sir Willis Conolly's account of how Monash's years as Chairman of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria were marked by the application of principles of military leadership. To these must be added his own deviousness and a belief that any plan of action was better than none at all.

Those interested in Monash the soldier may be disappointed. The description of his command of the 4th Brigade at Gallipoli is couched in the usual clichés to be found elsewhere. However Callinan does mention the antipathy between Bean and Monash which this reviewer feels was at the core of the Official Historian's unnecessarily harsh judgement of his performance there. Monash's thoughts on military leadership are discussed with shrewd understanding and Callinan points out that some of his victories were due at least as much to the abilities of subordinates and the men themselves, as to the thoroughness of his preparation and planning. Finally, the perennial myth that he could have replaced Haig as Commander-in-Chief is effectively demolished, although this does not detract from the outstanding ability shown by Monash as commander of the Australian Corps. For his leadership of that formation he has been justly praised by military historians from Liddell Hart to Montgomery.

Unlike some previous biographers, Callinan does not shrink from exposing Monash's faults. He could be cunning and was extremely egotistic:

It was part of his strength; it was also part of his confidence in his own ability, his sensitivity to criticism, his deviousness. He could bend the truth slightly, elaborate facts or tell only part of a story to promote the most favourable impression. It was also part of his need for recognition, the limelight, honours and praise. Monash had to win, and had to keep on winning.

He did not design the Morell Bridge as is commonly believed. The work was done in Sydney and closely controlled from there but Monash never refuted or corrected statements which allocated credit to himself. After the armistice he sought a position commensurate with his achievements on the battle field; which he "expected . . . to be recognized." Callinan's concluding comments are perhaps the most interesting. Monash's mind was not "powerfully original", but it did have "quite an extraordinary range". Hence none of his learning ran to scholarly depths. His knowledge was wide rather than penetrating. Monash himself denied that his mental endowment was anything unusual. His greatness lay in his "cultivation to a high pitch of excellence" of those talents and virtues with which he had been blessed: a fine memory, attention to detail, energy, capacity for hard work, concentration, orderliness, commonsense and fine judgement.

Sir John Monash does not claim to be an authoritative source on the man. That void will be filled by the publication in 1982 of Dr A.G. Serle's biography. But Serle's generosity in allowing Callinan to quote from his work has contributed in no small measure to its status as a worthy addition to the scarce and often flimsy literature on this great Australian.

P.A. PEDERSEN

Martin Windrow, *Uniforms of the French Foreign Legion 1931 - 1981*, Blandford Press, 1981. 152 pages, Index, 32 colour plates. Recommended price \$27.95.

Driving South from Port Said on the Canal Road one day during the rather abortive Suez Operation in 1956, I was hailed by a French Officer. He was a friend who had spent some time with my Regiment in Northern Ireland, and was commanding one of the forward companies of the 1er *Bataillon Etranger de Parachutists* (1er *BEP*). After completing whatever task I was engaged upon, I called upon his headquarters and was entertained by him and his officers in the company mess. A short while after this at the beginning of the withdrawal phase, and because my duties were in the vicinity of the battalion, which had now concentrated in the dock area, I moved in at the invitation of the CO, and messed with the 1er *BEP*. Living with them for a few days was an experience. These were professional soldiers who had fought in Indo China, parachuted into Dien Bien Phu, survived the Viet Min prison camps, had been withdrawn from active service in Algeria to come to Egypt, and were now on their way back to Algeria. These were the men who five years later, after six years fighting and 775 casualties, and appalled at the French Government's imminent abandonment of Algeria, led the almost bloodless "Generals' Putsch". When other units failed to join them they withdrew to a concentration area and accepted their fate. De Gaulle disbanded them, and the 1st Foreign Legion Paratroops are now history.

The Legion however lives on, and as it is such an integral part of the French military organisation, it undoubtedly will continue to do so for as long as the Republic survives.

Martin Windrow's book is essentially about uniforms. For a hundred and fifty years in all quarters of the globe, in wars and on campaign service, units of the Legion have endeavoured to clothe themselves uniformly. Frequently at the end of the supply chain, and with a low priority even then, they adapted, modified, invented and received hand outs from Allies. French Army Dress Regulations would be but a guide to what should be worn, and this is borne out by the 32 colour plates by Michael Chappell, and the many interesting, and in some instances rare photographs.

Martin Windrow has for some years been the editor of Osprey's Men-at-Arms series, and readers familiar with that series will note a similarity with this volume. His arrangement of detail is good. He has set out chronological chapters covering each period of the Legion's history. Though brief in detail they cover the deployment of units, the campaigns, the organisation, and all too frequently, the reorganisation of units. These chapters are completed by an account of the dress regulations, the changes, and the known exceptions, plus a generalized account of the weapons and equipment. I had difficulty in following the insignia of rank, and I believe the inclusion of one or more colour plates specifically illustrating rank insignia would have made this aspect more readily understood. Furthermore I would have appreciated a few charts depicting the organisation of the Legion as a whole, especially over the last, say, fifty years. Nevertheless despite these two very minor shortcomings the book is exceptionally well researched, it is well written and illustrated and the layout is good. It is a book which will be appreciated not only by those who are interested in uniforms, but by anyone who is interested in the dedication and professionalism that is *la Legion Etrangere*.

M. P. CASEY

Patrick Howarth, *Undercover*, London, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1980. Price \$28.00. Copy from Cambridge University Press.

Undercover is a fascinating book, aptly described in the sub-title as the story of the men and women who served in the Special Operations Executive (SOE), a British clandestine organisation charged in July 1940 by Sir Winston Churchill "to set Europe ablaze". The book is only incidentally a history of SOE operations because the author deliberately concentrates on personalities (Barnes, Kennedy, Buckmaster, Gubbins, Christine Granville, Leigh-Fermor, Marjorie Stewart, etc) rather than on the organisation itself, its planning activities, training logistic support and on the military and political implications of their successes and failures. Therefore, the beginner in serious studies of clandestine warfare is left unsatisfied. On the other hand the expert is well rewarded because the book provides the essential personal details and experiences of the players who made SOE tick.

The organisation of the text is somewhat disjointed, at least in parts of the two introductory chapters. The bulk of the story is divided into theatres of war, Poland, Albania, Yugoslavia, Greece, France, other European theatres and the Far East. The author's description of the people operating in the various theatres is excellent. One particular strength lies in the succinct discussion of the backgrounds that fitted them for these activities. The other major and by far most significant contribution lies in the objective manner in which the various exploits are treated and in the sombre and perhaps even wistful conclusion that SOE could have achieved more if it had not been for the generally unfavourable and even resentful attitudes of the higher echelons in the regular services.

While the book is perhaps somewhat on the expensive side, it is nevertheless a very valuable addition to a collection of texts on the SOE and similar organisations. The book has an extensive general bibliography but the absence of footnotes in the text does not make the task of the serious historian any easier.

H.J. ZWILLENBERG

Michael Montgomery, *Who Sank the Sydney?*, Cassell, Sydney, 1981.

At first sight Michael Montgomery's book appears to be diligently researched and well documented. This appearance is deceptive. Few historical works are produced without the occasional error which reviewers delight in discovering, but in the case of *Who Sank the Sydney?* it is easier to list the few things that the author got right.

Besides half a dozen relatively minor points the book consists of rumour, innuendo, and misinterpretation and is mostly not true, not new or not relevant.

For example, what Montgomery believes to be his ace card, the so called secret diary of Heinz Kitsche, is simply a translation of an article written in December 1941 by a left-wing Australian reporter on the Melbourne *Truth*. He had no access to prisoner or naval records, and never claimed that his story was factual. It is hard to imagine that Montgomery could genuinely believe that a German prisoner, knowing that his word might be found, could write of the *Sydney-Kormoran* battle as a "memorial to Nazi treachery". ("perfidy" in the original). It is on this flimsy basis that he calls Commander Detmers "consummate liar".

Other documents have also been wrongly identified. He seeks to support his claim that *Kormoran* was not disguised as the *Straat Malakka* with the remark, "It is hardly necessary to observe that there is no such entry in the log book". But there is such an entry in the *Kormoran's* log, on 8 July 1941. Montgomery did not find a copy of *Kormoran's* log, only a summary compiled in Berlin in 1943 which Australian Archives in Melbourne labelled a 'log'. Apparently Montgomery cannot recognise a warship's log.

Ill-informed in both naval tradition and military custom, Montgomery claims that *Kormoran* must have been abandoned, otherwise Detmers would have saved his flag. He did, until the last moment when it was dropped from his lifeboat in a metal box; to have allowed it to be *captured* would have been the ultimate disgrace. Montgomery states that Detmers was elected Camp Leader after the capture of the ship's crew, although Major Hellmut Bertram was senior. This is mistaken since a naval Commander outranks a Major.

Being ignorant of the German language, Montgomery could not read original documents, nor suspect when translations were false or unreliable. He tries to prove that the account of the meeting of *Kormoran* with another ship on 15 June 1941 is false, as smoke could not have blown forward from a smoke generator which Montgomery claims was placed astern. He based this on a translation of Detmers words. Detmer said nothing of the kind; the smoke generator was concealed in "*die Back*", which an inept Australian translator consistently rendered as "stern" instead of "forecastle". Translations of German naval documents in Australian Archives range from fair to woeful; only the originals are much use.

Montgomery has also belived some questionable evidence. He writes that someone “claims”, “thinks” or “believes” or that something was “definitely proven” or “positively identified”, but then goes on to quote “definate” and “positive” while suppressing the more tentative expressions. Some of his informants are doubtless genuinely mistaken; others may be described in less charitable terms. For example, there were stories that *Kormoran* adopted a disguise of a Norwegian vessel. All the Norwegian stories can be traced back to only two sources; a Sydney newspaper reporter and a civilian in Carnarvon. The Sydney reporter claimed that he heard the story from a passenger on the RMS *Aquitania*. The civilian told a reporter – though not the Navy – that he heard it from two Germans, Linke and Ahlback. Unfortunately, Linke was in RAAF custody at the time he was allegedly telling this story whil Ahlback, picked up at sea by HMAS *Yandra*, wasnever in Carnarvon. It is hardly surprising that the Carnarvon civilian refuses to be publicly named.

As a final example of Montgomery’s curious logic in this book, there is the treatment of the story of the Japanese ship which was supposed to have provisioned the *Kormoran*. He tries to support the story this way; as there may be the wreck of a Japanese submarine off Eden on the South Coast of New South Wales, then there was one off the Western Australian coast in November 1941, and is must have sunk the *Sydney*. The mind boggles at the logic – and what if the premise is wrong?

The restrictions of space do not permit a detailed coverage of some forty or more similar major errors. This is a very poor piece of historical writing; Montgomery found what he wanted to find. For the author of a work of this kind diligence is not enough. There are more important qualities: common sense, experience and perhaps an open mind.

BARBARA WINTER

Stephen Gower, *Guns of the Regiment*, Australian War Memorial, 1981, 249pp, photographs, line drawings and index, \$22.50. Review copy supplied bu John Ferguson Pty Ltd, 133 Macquarie Street, Sydney.

Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Gower has written a fine introductory reference work on forty two of the guns used by the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery and its predecessors from the 1870’s to the present day. *Guns of the Regiments* also serves as a good brief history of the Regiment and as a primer – if the pun is not too obvious – to the technicalities of Australian field artillery. This brings me to remark on the first of several curiosities in this commendable book. It deals largely with field guns, neglecting anti-aircraft and coastal artillery, which is a pity, since it is rather unlikely that a work of this authority will appear dealing with these classes of ordnance alone. One hopes that Colonel Gower will produce a companion to this book in due course.

The book opens with a very clear discussion of the ways of describing artillery pieces, followed by six chapters detailing the history of the Regiment and the tactical and technical development of its guns. The book’s second half is devoted to a series of ‘data sheets’ consisting of specifications, a brief explanatory comment and a line drawing for each piece of ordnance. These sheets should provide all the information that the average artillery enthusiast should require and will doubtless prove to be popular with gunners past and present.

Colonel Gower writes with verve, and has the knack of being able to explain ballistic technicalities with comparative ease, but despite his obvious expertise and evident enthusiasm there are several deficiencies in the book’s presentation. It seems odd that the Australian War Memorial should publish a book which does not give the negative numbers to its own photographs, thirty seven of which appear in it. Members of the Society who have attempted to locate photographs in that institution’s vast collection will understand that a caption more precise than “Gunners go into action in France with the 18 pr [sic] Mark I” is needed to retrieve any given photograph.

Like most military men Colonel Gower is keen on the liberal use of abbreviations, which have been clumsily used in some cases. He substitutes “S.B.” for “smoothbore”, when the word will do perfectly well, and abbreviates “Fire Support Base” to “F.S.B.” to use the term only once more a few lines later. This is a personal quibble, I admit, and Gower is a first offender.

However, I was disturbed to notice two more serious defects. The photographs, which have been judiciously selected from private as well as official sources, have not been satisfactorily captioned. On page 18 there is a photograph of what purports to be a group of the Launceston Volunteer Artillery Corps. This photograph appeared in the July-September edition of *Sabretache* in an article on the Southern Tasmanian Artillery by Peter Burness. Since Colonel Gower's caption-writer describes these men in their crumpled serge frocks as "resplendent" I am further encouraged to rely on the well-known expertise of Mr Burness.

Finally, the quality of the technical illustrations – drawn by Major Dai Thomas – varies from fair to unacceptable. In this, as with the shoddy captioning, Colonel Gower has not been well-served by John Ferguson, the firm responsible for the book's production. The drawings are badly proportioned and poorly shaded. Their crudity mars what should have been a first-class reference work. Colonel Gower's text, for all the minor blemishes I have mentioned, merited the work of a professional technical illustrator. Yet *Guns of the Regiment* is, in spite of these minor points of preference, a most welcome addition to the library of the student of Australian guns and gunners.

REUBEN MERSEY

Guns of the Regiment is available through MHSA books at the usual discount for members of the Society.

Martin Middlebrook, *The Battle of Hamburg*, Allen Lane, London, 1980. 424 pages, illustrated, bibliography, index, personal acknowledgements, and appendices. Recommended price: \$24.95.

Those readers who have lived through a heavy air raid will have some idea of what happened in Hamburg. For those fortunate ones who have never had that experience this book will never be more than a partial substitute. (pp.144-145).

The author's modesty belies the impact of *The Battle of Hamburg*. After the Dresden raid of February 1945, the offensive against Hamburg is the most notorious for its ferocity. Much of what has been written on the Allies strategic bombing offensive has been concerned primarily with the material struggle. Martin Middlebrook in *The Battle of Hamburg* changes the emphasis; he relates to human experiences.

Prior to the Hamburg offensive Middlebrook contends there were six main points to emerge from the use of bombing in World War I, the inter-war colonial wars, and the early years of World War II: the vulnerability of civilians to bombing; the effect upon civilian morale; the belief that concentration on one type of industry would lead to widespread industrial collapse; the myth of the self-defending, daylight bomber formation, whose failure would force a policy of less efficient night bombing; the controversy of a city being a legal target and the diversion of manpower by both attackers and defenders.

The offensive against Hamburg consisted of six major raids in late July and early August, 1943; four by the RAF and two by the USAAF. The RAF had been forced to seek the protection of night bombing early in the war, with no real success. On the eve of Hamburg Bomber Command was becoming a more efficient force with the introduction of the four engine bombers and radar navigation aids and target marking techniques. More important was the change in policy by the Bomber Command hierarchy – German industry was to be attacked indirectly, concentrating upon the morale of the German population by destroying their cities. The USAAF, on the other hand, were purists; industrial targets bombed precisely in daylight. The Americans were confident their bombers could penetrate deep into Germany without fighter escort, but prior to Hamburg USAAF operations had been limited to short range penetrations. Unlike Bomber Command the Americans attacked more than one target in one operation, and had only recently reached an operational strength of 300 bombers.

The Luftwaffe's night defences, the Himmelbett system of boxes patrolled by a fighter, with radar and fighter controllers as the nucleus, were already obsolete. The introduction of the bomber stream left a large number of fighters tied ineffectively to their boxes, inactive as the majority of bombers completed the journey unhindered.

Middlebrook concentrates upon the attempt by Bomber Command to break the morale of Hamburg. The use of "morale" requires further qualification – the word is over used and too poorly defined. "Discipline" is a more tangible concept. The intention was to induce a crisis similar to that in Germany

in 1918 when German discipline collapsed, enabling the war to be brought to a conclusion. The first raid on Hamburg completely overwhelmed the defences, aided by the first use of "window". The city was wide open, but bad marking wasted the opportunity. The second Bomber Command raid was to be the most devastating. Freak climatic conditions, building construction, and an increase in the tonnage of incendiaries carried combined to create a "firestorm", which gutted a large part of Hamburg's working class area, rendering it uninhabitable, and left approximately forty thousand dead. The emergency services were hampered by the intensity of the raid, and were on the wrong side of the city tending to the aftermath of the first raid.

The immediate effect upon Hamburg was a loss to industrial output as personal survival took precedence. After the initial impact Hamburg began to return to a semblance of normal life, although the gutted area was walled in for the remainder of the war. However, industrial output was permanently affected. The population of Hamburg was substantially reduced by death, injury, and evacuation, but it is significant that industrial output returned to eighty per cent after five months. The most important point to emerge was the discipline of Hamburg did not break. As Martin Middlebrook observes:

The English experience in bombed cities had been that, provided a community was given firm authority and efficient leadership, that community's morale would hold. The people of Hamburg were given brilliant local leadership and were governed with the firmest of authority. (p.336).

Two of Middlebrook's earlier observations are also apparent. To meet the emergency units from neighbouring cities were rushed in to bolster Hamburg's civil defence, and more flak units, mostly rail mounted, were diverted to counter any further raids. The rescue work, when it was able to start, highlighted the vulnerability of civilians to bombing.

The two USAAF raids indicated the difficulties that lie in the future. The first raid was hampered by the fires of the first RAF raid, and neither American raid caused any significant damage. The American raids offer Middlebrook the opportunity to study two radically opposite policies on strategic bombing, although the American belief in the self-defending bomber formation would not be exploded until the raid on Schweinfurt-Regensburg.

The introduction of "window" by Bomber Command was successful on the first raid, but the Luftwaffe was quick to adapt its tactics, introducing the Wild Boar and Tame Boar methods which proved so fruitful on Bomber Command's raid on Nuremberg in March 1944. By the third RAF raid this recovery was becoming apparent, but as the fourth raid was dispersed by bad weather a more flexible system was necessary.

The outstanding feature of *The Battle of Hamburg* is Middlebrook's use of personal accounts, providing a framework for the account to make its own comment. A greater empathy is established between reader and participant, particularly in the chapters concerned with Hamburg, stressing the raids not as a corporate but as many individual experiences, many of which cannot be retold. The process of clearing the devastation, the gruesome finds in air-raid shelters, and the harrowing experiences of the firestorm are told sympathetically.

During his research Middlebrook was asked; "why Hamburg?" To the modern reader the devastation of Hamburg contravenes all notions of human rights. Contemporary reportage removed the human element, a trend historians tended to follow; machines and bombs against buildings. The German blitz of England dispelled any reservations of bombing areas inhabited by civilians, and the Bomber Command hierarchy believed the offensive to be an expedient method of ending the war, saving lives by avoiding a drawn out land campaign. Middlebrook concludes that in 1943 the bomber offensive was necessary with no reasonable alternative.

Meticulous, thoroughly researched, clearly written and logical, *The Battle of Hamburg* is Martin Middlebrook's most provocative book to date. It is a well balanced book. The technical introductory chapters provide a firm basis for the body of the book. The use of "oral" history is Middlebrook's trademark – sensibly used it creates a further dimension, placing reality at first hand before the reader. To avoid upsetting the flow of the narrative Middlebrook includes longer accounts of interest in a separate chapter at the end of the book. For the reader who has never experienced an air raid it is a revelation to relate to human experience, rather than a contest of materials. My only criticism is the price, but *The Battle of Hamburg* is worth the investment!

Letter to the Editor.

The Editor,

I read with interest and read again John McLeod's article "Who are the Anzacs" in *Sabretache* Vol. XXII No.2 and Neville Foldi's reply in *Sabretache* Vol.XXII No.3.

Leaving aside for the moment whether the term ANZAC should be used only by and of those Australians and New Zealanders who landed at Gallipoli in WWI or whether it could and should be used when referring to all Australian and New Zealand Armed Forces operations since, I feel Mr Foldi has missed what I take to be John McLeod's major point.

That point is, as I understand it, is that Australia and Australians including the Armed Forces of Australia have wrongly usurped the name ANZAC to themselves.

It is this fact that I, a New Zealand ex-serviceman (and proud of the fact) find most galling and insulting. The term ANZAC at the very least should only be used when both Australians and New Zealanders are jointly involved. I think many New Zealanders see the Australian usurping of the sole use of the term ANZAC as just another 'Aussie' 'put down' of the 'Kiwis.'

Those readers who lack the knowledge should be educated to know the *NZ* in Anzac meant *New Zealand* and New Zealanders!

Not only is it annoying and disturbing to New Zealanders and especially New Zealand ex-servicemen to see the increasing Australian 'take-over' of the name ANZAC, it is also profoundly disappointing and insulting.

The name ANZAC was forged with great sacrifice by the men of two nations in one of history's most bloody and difficult battles. It is surely the responsibility of those who succeed to that title to see honour is paid to both parts of the name – Australia *and* New Zealand.

BRUCE TURNER
Box 105,
Mildura 3500 Victoria.

Society Notes

Obituary: Colonel P. H. G. Oxley

Members will be saddened to hear of the death of Colonel P. H. G. Oxley in Canberra in October. Colonel Oxley, a member of the Society, entered the Royal Military College in 1939, retiring as Director of Protocol and Visits in 1980. In 1969 he was posted as officer commanding Tasmania Command, and for the next six years worked tirelessly for the restoration of Hobart's historic Anglesea Barracks. The Military historical community in Australia has lost one of its most distinguished members; but the restored barracks remains as a monument to his concern for Australia's military heritage.

1982 Albury-Wodonga Display

Arrangements are proceeding for the 1982 Anniversary Display at Albury-Wodonga. Members who expect to attend the display, whether exhibiting or not, are requested to complete the pro-forma return included in this issue of *Sabretache* and to forward it to the address indicated, so that early bookings can be made for accommodation and arrangements made for display aids. Those requiring motel accommodation should not forget that Wineries Walkabout Weekend will be in full swing and accommodation will be at a premium. Don't be late with your booking.

Membership Directory

In his Annual Report (*Sabretache* Vol XXII No 3) the President indicated that a Membership Directory would be prepared and distributed with the October-December issue of *Sabretache*. At the time that material is being forwarded to the printer there are still 70 members who have not yet renewed their subscriptions. To issue a Membership Directory under these circumstances is unwarranted. The production of the Directory has therefore been deferred for a further three months to give unfinancial members the opportunity to renew their membership.

Australian War Memorial Military History Conference

The Australian War Memorial will hold its second annual Australian Military History conference at the Memorial from 11 - 13 February 1982. Further information may be obtained from the Conference Secretary, Australian War Memorial, P.O. Box 345, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601.

Branch Committees

The following Branch Committees have been elected for 1981-82:

Geelong Branch

President – Mr J. Gardner
 Immediate Past – Maj I.L. Barnes ED (RL)
 President
 Vice-President – Mr P. Hall
 Secretary – Mr J. P. Maljers
 Treasurer – Capt J. Titchmarch
 Committee – Mr P. O'Rourke
 Mr R. Agombar

Albury-Wodonga

President – Mr Don Campbell
 Secretary/ – Mr Gary Johnson
 Treasurer
 Publicity – Mr Russell Johnston
 Representative

Victorian Branch

President – Capt. Robin Hale
 Vice-President – Mr Leslie Young
 Secretary – Mr Ron Kirk
 Treasurer – Mr Peter Wilmot
 Editor of – Mr Alfred Festberg
Despatches

Queensland Branch

President – Mr Don Wright
 Vice-President – Mr George Snelgrove
 Secretary – Mr S. Wigzell
 Treasurer – Mr J. Irwin
 (also Federal Councillor)
 Committee – Mr P. Newton
 Mr J. Duncan

MHSA BOOKS: Additions to the booklist.

Medals to Australia, (Williams)

Soft cover \$9.00

Hard cover \$20.00

World Uniforms and Battles, 1815 - 1850, (Blandford)

\$7.50 + \$1.50 postage.

Military Transport World War I, (Blandford)

\$7.50 + \$1.50 postage.

MHSA Books, P.O. Box 67, Lyneham, ACT, 2602.

Alfred Festberg's book *Heraldry in the Royal Australian Navy* which was reviewed in the July-September edition of *Sabretache* is available from the Secretary of the Victorian branch of the Society, Mr R.T. Kirk, 18 Osborne Court, Hawthorn, Vic. 3122.

Australian War Memorial Research Grants Scheme.

Members are reminded that the Australian War Memorial can assist researchers in the field of Australian military history through its research grants scheme. Applications will be called in April 1982 for grants tenable in 1983. Further details may be obtained from the History and Publications Branch of the Memorial.

Members' Sales and Wants

Wanted: by purchase or donation:

8th, 13th and 20th Light Horse badges, for 1982 Albury-Wodonga Branch display. Please forward to the President, Mr R. B. Wiltshire, Creeek Street, Jindera, NSW, 2640.

Wanted: Ball-type buttons to suit Victorian Horse Artillery shell jacket. Must be circular ball-shaped with either of following stampings or inscriptions;

"Aut Pace Aut Bello" or a plain field cannon without crown above.

J. K. Cossum, 3 Perceval Street, Sunbury, Victoria, 3429

Wanted: to purchase: Australian service discharge papers, also British pre-1900. WWI Military Cross and trio preferably to Infantry. I have also to offer as part trade NSW Long Service, Good Conduct Medal, Queen Victoria, unnamed and NSW LSGC Edward VII.

G. Ward, 109 Husband Road, Forest Hill, Victoria, 3131.

Wanted: South West Pacific Area propaganda material.

Syd Wigzell, 17 Royal Street, Alexandra Hills, Qld, 4161.

THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

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

ORGANISATION

The Federal Council of the Society is located in Canberra.

The Society has branches in Brisbane, Canberra, Albury-Wodonga, Melbourne, Geelong, Adelaide and Perth. Details of meetings are available from Branch Secretaries whose names and addresses appear on page 2.

SABRETACHE

The Federal Council is responsible for the publication quarterly of the Society Journal, *Sabretache* which is scheduled to be mailed to each member of the Society in the last week of the final month of each issue.

Publication and mailing schedule dates are:

Jan–Mar edition mailed in the last week of March.
Apr–Jun edition mailed in the last week of June.

Jul–Sept edition mailed in the last week of Sept.
Oct–Dec edition mailed in the last week of Dec.

ADVERTISING

Society members may place, at no cost, one advertisement of approximately 40 words in the "Members Sales and Wants" section once each financial year.

Commercial advertising rate is \$4.70 per Column inch.

Advertising material must reach the Secretary by the following dates:

1 January for January – March edition.
1 April for April – June edition.

1 July for July – September edition.
1 October for October – December edition.

QUERIES

The Society's honorary officers cannot undertake research on behalf of members.

However, queries received by the Secretary will be published in the "Queries and Notes" section of the Journal.

SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

Society publications advertised in *Sabretache* are available from:

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

Orders and remittances should be forwarded to this address.

THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

Please address all Correspondence to:

The Federal Secretary, P.O. Box 30, Garran, A.C.T. 2605. Australia.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

I / Weof
(Name, Rank, etc.) (Address)

hereby apply for membership of the MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY of AUSTRALIA. I/WE agree to abide by the Rules, etc., of the Society and wish to be admitted as a Branch member of the.....

(Strike out non applicable alternative.)

Branch/Corresponding Member/
Subscriber to Sabretache.

My main interests are

I/We enclose My/Our remittance for \$15.00 (Aust). being annual subscription, due 1st July each year.

.....

