

Military Historical Society of Australia
Sabretache



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

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

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

www.mhsa.org.au

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

SABRETACHE

The Journal and Proceedings of
**The Military Historical
Society of Australia**

Vol XXXIV

July/September 1993

Number 3

Registered by Australia Post --- Publication No. NBH0587

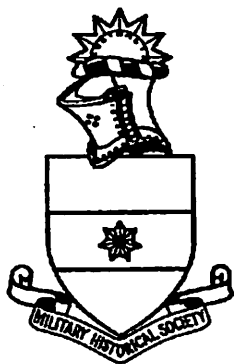
JULY—SEPTEMBER 1993
VOLUME XXXIV — NUMBER 3

CONTENTS

3. The Gallipoli Star
David Chinn
15. The Other Boer War: The Second Boer War as a Civil War
David Vivian
20. Historic Defence Sites entered on the Interim List of the Register of the National Estate
Rod Christopher
21. General Sir Edward Bruce Hamley — a commemorative note on the centenary of his death in London
Warren Perry
25. Nominal Roll of Australians who fought in the Russian War of Intervention 1918-19
Terry Truswell
29. Storing your medals
John Ashton and Cathy Challenor
31. Biographical notes and the Northern Territory service of Major Max White MC
Paul A Rosenzweig
43. Book Review
44. Biennial MHSA Conference, Perth, WA — Easter 1994
45. Financial Report
46. Letters
47. Obituary — Raymond K Cooper
48. Notes from the Editor on contributions to *Sabretache*

Contributions in the form of articles, notes, queries or letters are always welcome. Authors of major articles are invited to submit a brief biographical note, and, where possible, submit the text of the article on floppy disk as well as hard copy. The annual subscription to *Sabretache* is \$26.

Published by authority of the Federal Council of the Military Historical Society of Australia. The views expressed in this journal are those of the relevant contributor and not necessarily those of the Society.



**The Journal and
Proceedings of The
Military Historical
Society of Australia
(founded 1957)**

Patron

Admiral Sir Anthony
Synnot, KBE, AO

Honorary Office Bearers

President

Brig. A R Roberts (retd)

Vice President

Lt. Col. T C Sargent (retd)

Secretary

Anthony Staunton
PO Box 30,
Garran ACT 2605

Treasurer

Mr N Foldi

Editor

Elizabeth Topperwien
PO Box 30,
Garran ACT 2605

SABRETACHE

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

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.

Advertising

Society members may place, at no cost, one advertisement of approximately 40 words in the "Advertisements" section of the Journal each financial year.

Commercial advertising rate is \$150 per full page, \$80 per half page, and \$40 per quarter page. Contract rates applicable at reduced rates. Apply Federal Secretary, PO Box 30 Garran, ACT 2605.

Advertising material must reach the Secretary by the following dates:

1 January for January-March edition	1 July for July-September edition
1 April for April-June edition	1 October for October-December edition

Queries

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

Branch Secretaries

ACT — Ivan Lomasney, 28 Beasley Street, Pearce, ACT 2607

Victoria — Steve Gray, 12 Player Close, Hoppers Crossing, Vic. 3030

Geelong — Robin Mawson, 25 Allanbee Avenue, Grovedale, Geelong, Vic 3216

Albury-Wodonga — R N Morrison, PO Box 593, Lavington, NSW 2641

Queensland — Mr S W Wigzell, 17 Royal Street, Alexandra Hills, Qld. 4161

South Australia — Mr A R Clark, The Hermitage Drive, Angley Estate, Anglevale, SA 5117

Western Australia — Rhonda Grande, 19 Sillman Way, Duncraig, WA 6023

The Gallipoli Star

Colonel David Chinn¹

The landing of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps on the Gallipoli Peninsula, at what is now known as Anzac Cove, was effected 75 years ago¹ on 25 April 1915.

Negotiations took place between the British Government and the Australian and New Zealand Governments from late 1917 to late 1918 for the issue of a decoration to Australian and New Zealand troops who served in Gallipoli. These negotiations were finally abandoned because the decoration (the Gallipoli Star) was not to be awarded to other Empire troops who also served at Gallipoli.

Over the years, a number of proposals have been raised for the Gallipoli Star or an equivalent medal to be approved and issued. The latest action has been a private venture which has produced the Star in sufficient quantity to allow presentation, prior to Anzac Day 1990, to surviving Australian veterans of Gallipoli, from proceeds of sales of the remainder of the Stars to collectors and others. It was in anticipation of enquires expected to be generated by this 75th Anniversary, as well as this private venture, that this paper was prepared.

Reference

The primary reference for this paper has been the DOD file 448-6-2554 (1919-1937), held by Australian Archives (Melbourne) in the series MP367, Bundle No 31. A photocopy of that file is held by DEGP, MAT DIV, Army Office. This paper is based on material available as at 11 April 1990. As and if further reference material is received from sources, primarily UK and New Zealand, it may need to be revised.

Background

As early as 1916, questions were asked in Parliament in Britain as to whether a special decoration would be issued to British troops who had fought in Gallipoli. The Government's reply was that it was too early to take decisions about the award of medals for the war still in progress. The view of the British War Office expressed in 1917 was that in conformity with the views expressed by the King, the number of different medals for the British Army should be quite limited. Although the idea of granting a separate medal for each theatre of war was considered, this was found to be impracticable. There was concern if such a system was instituted that some soldiers who had fought continuously in one theatre would receive only one medal while others who had spent time travelling between different theatres would receive three or four medals. The preferred War Office solution was therefore for the issue of only two medals/decorations for the British Army. These would be:

- an international medal, ie. one of similar design issued by all the Allied powers thus overcoming problems of inter-Allied awards, for which clasps for battles or localities could be issued; and

¹ Col David Chinn MBE (ret'd) prepared this staff paper for the Army in 1990. Copies of the paper received limited circulation at the time but the paper has not previously been published. Colonel Chinn prepared Appendix A — Summary of operations 1965-1966 in *To Long Tan: The Australian Army and the Vietnam War 1950-1966*, by Ian McNeill. Colonel Chinn is the author on the recently published study of colour patches in the Australian Army.

- a British medal to be issued to all officers and enlisted personnel of the British, the Dominion, Indian and Colonial armies.²

Some significance had been attached to the dispatch of elements of the British and Indian Expeditionary Forces (BEF, IEF) to France and Belgium following the outbreak of war in 1914.

From the Australian viewpoint, significance was similarly attached to the departure from Australia of some 32,000 members of the AIF for the Middle East prior to 31 December 1914. While members of the BEF were involved in heavy fighting until 22/23 November 1914, the AIF had arrived in another theatre of war, under threat of Turkish attack, in the shadow of which it undertook extensive training. There was some discussion of the question of the award of medals at the Imperial War Conference in 1917 with the New Zealand representative being very insistent as to the desirability of awarding a special decoration to those who had left New Zealand (and Australia) in 1914 and had fought in Gallipoli. This view was reflected in subsequent messages to the UK. The Canadian and Newfoundland representatives agreed in theory but felt that all troops who had left their native land to fight overseas should be eligible for any such award, not just those involved in Gallipoli. However no firm decisions were taken.³

On 2 October 1917, Lt-Gen Birdwood, in his appointment as GOC 1 ANZAC, cabled Defence HQ, Melbourne, on the subject of leave in Australia for original members of the AIF who had left Australia in 1914. Included in this cable was a final paragraph:

“Realising what great difficulties there must consequently be suggest for your consideration that the 1914 medal which is about to be sanctioned for men who left England in the original Expeditionary Force during first months of the war should be extended to men of Australian and New Zealand Forces who left in 1914 with their original contingents (stop). This would doubtless not be as completely satisfactory to all members of the Force, but from what I can gather from large numbers would go a long way toward granting desire of all ranks that their coming forward in first instance should receive special recognition and it would include those present at landing Anzac April 25th 1915 and would be appreciated enormously. I therefore suggest that this point of view should be urgently pressed on Imperial Government.”⁴

Developments

This proposal was apparently accepted by the Australian Government, as a cable was subsequently dispatched to the Secretary of State for the Colonies strongly urging that the 1914 medal “should be extended to men of Australian forces who left in 1914 with original contingents. This would include those present at landing Anzac 25th April 1915”. (The suggestion that a particular operation—Gallipoli—should be singled out for special treatment caused the Canadian Government to reserve the right to make further representations on behalf of its soldiers should the award go ahead). The Secretary of State for the Colonies responded on 22 November 1917 by cable as follows:

² Ministry of Defence (MOD) HB(A)/6/3 of 28 February 1990.

³ *Ribbons and Medals*, H. Taprell-Dorling, George Philip & Son (London) 1960 (page 63); *Discovering Gallipoli — Research Guide*, Australian War Memorial 1990; MOD HB(A)/6/3 of 28 February 1990.

⁴ DOD file 448-6-2554 folio 1.

"Careful consideration has been given to suggestion that Australia and New Zealand should give some recognition to Australians and New Zealanders who left in 1914 and afterwards took part in the operations in Gallipoli. The decoration to be issued by the two Governments. Question has been discussed by Army Council and proposal has their full approval on condition that the decoration is only given to members of Australian Imperial Force or New Zealand Expeditionary Force. It has been submitted to His Majesty who has been graciously pleased to approve. It is his Majesty's wish that this mark of distinction should take form of a decoration such as is being given in the case of British Expeditionary Force 1914 rather than of a medal. Design and riband should be submitted His Majesty's approval it should of course be quite distinct, from any past or present British decoration. Similar telegram has been sent to New Zealand."⁵

The Comdt AIF HQ London, in following this development, indicated by cable on 22 November 1917 to Defence HQ Melbourne, that the Secretary for War, Lord Derby, had suggested that "two or three designs for the star and riband be submitted for King to make selection". Lord Derby had also suggested that after agreement with New Zealand, designs of the riband (ribbon) should be cabled to AIF HQ for manufacture of samples for the King's approval. Designs for the star could be submitted later.⁶

Concurrently in November 1917 the Secretary of State for War in Britain was approached by a representative of the Australian Government who suggested that the recognition of those Australian troops who left Australia in 1914 and fought in Gallipoli, by means of an award of some sort, was a critical factor in the outcome of the impending election in Australia where the question of conscription was being considered. The discussion between the Australian representative and the Secretary of State for War covered the possibility that, subject to the approval of the Sovereign, the Australian and New Zealand Governments should issue a special medal to the men who fell into this category. At that time it was expected that the British troops who fought in Gallipoli would be awarded a clasp to one of the British war medals if the special committee on this subject so decided. Details of this discussion were circulated to the Army Council. Although the earlier idea of limiting the different number of medals available to the British Army to just two had only recently been breached by the award of the "1914 Star", the British authorities, especially in the War Office, still wished to limit further types of medals as far as possible. However one member of the Army Council noted that even if the British authorities wished, they could not prevent the Dominion Governments issuing any special medal.⁷

On or about 1 December 1917 a cablegram was dispatched from Australia to New Zealand referring to the Secretary of State for the Colonies cable of 22 November 1917 and advising the views of Comdt AIF HQ. It was indicated that designs of star and ribbon would be forwarded, when prepared, for the New Zealand Government views.⁸

At this stage, the press appears to have become aware of the proposal, prompting the submission of designs for the award by at least two interested citizens:

⁵ *ibid* folio 3; MOD HB(A)/6/3 of 28 February 1990.

⁶ *ibid* folio 4.

⁷ MOD HB(A)/6/3 of 28 February 1990.

⁸ DOD file 448-6-2554, folio 8.

- Mr Merriman, Station Master at Lilydale, Vic: three designs for an Anzac Medal, each based on a seven pointed star, and a laurel wreath around a central circle; variations consisted of the suspension point being a crown, the AMF badge or plain, and the central circle containing "ANZAC" and "1914", with variations of crown, AMF badge and New Zealand fernleaf.
- Mr Whitelocke, journalist of Mosman NSW: three designs — two crosses and one six-pointed star — each heavily emphasising the letters "ANZAC", the stars of the Southern Cross and mottoes on the themes of "King", "Flag" and "Home" in various arrangements.

At about the same time, on 6 December 1917, a Warrant Officer R.K. Peacock, Military Staff Clerk, apparently on the staff of the Quarter Master-General (QMG) submitted a design for and description of what he titled "The Anzac Star". They are significant because WO Peacock was later to submit the design for the star finally selected, and because the title (as well as that of Mr Merriman's designs) reflected the trend towards a prime purpose of recognition of service in Gallipoli, and the lessening of the significance of 1914 expeditionary forces, the original consideration by Lt-Gen Birdwood.⁹

Lt-Gen Birdwood recommended by cable on 30 November 1917 that emblematic colours should be chosen for the ribbon and suggested gold or yellow to represent Australian wattle, green for the New Zealand fern leaf, and blue the sea "upon which we depend"; for the star a seven pointed pattern as for the Commonwealth star on the Ensign, was suggested, the star to be of bronze with possibly a suitable silver design superimposed. The QMG on 3 December 1917 supported Lt-Gen Birdwood's recommendation in a minute to the Secretary for Defence, proposing the text of a cable to be sent to the New Zealand Government. He recommended however substitution of an eight-pointed star instead, "as the seven-pointed star of the Australian ensign is considered to be representative of the seven states of the Commonwealth".¹⁰

Press reports of the proposal, some titled "Gallipoli Star," meanwhile had prompted a number of letters to various newspapers, to the Secretary for Defence, MHR the Minister for Defence and ultimately the Prime Minister.¹¹ The issues addressed were:

- the inclusion of those who had landed in Gallipoli on 25 April 1915 but had left Australia after 31 December 1914; and
- the inclusion of those who had landed in Gallipoli later in the campaign, some having served as members of the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force (AN and MEF) which annexed German New Guinea in late 1914. Later contingents included 2 Aust Div and the light horse brigades.

These aspects were subject of telegrams between the Secretary and the Minister for Defence over the period 5-10 December 1917.¹² The staff estimate of Australian troops involved in-service in Gallipoli was 29,000 of those who left Australia in 1914, and 21,000 who left in 1915.¹³ A cablegram was dispatched to New Zealand on 12 December 1917, referring to the cablegram of 1 December 1917 and dealing only with Lt-Gen Birdwood's recommendation

⁹ *ibid* folios 7, 21 and 26.

¹⁰ *ibid* folios 11 and 12.

¹¹ *ibid* folios from 9 to 45 (not all relevant).

¹² *ibid* folio 14-17, 27, 30-33.

¹³ *ibid* folios 23-24.

regarding ribbon colours and design of star increased to eight or nine points. The question of conditions for award was left at those who had departed in 1914.¹⁴

The Adjutant-General (AG) submitted a minute to the Secretary for Defence on 21 December 1917 discussing three courses open and recommending that the award should be given “to all ranks who took part in the Gallipoli operations at any time included in the period between their disembarkation in Egypt and the final date of the Gallipoli evacuation”. He considered that “in accordance with usual custom, the area of the Gallipoli operations should include all line of communication troops of the Expeditionary Force”.¹⁵

On 22 December 1917, the New Zealand Governor General responded to the cablegram of 12 December 1917 and went straight to the key issue of conditions for award:

“With reference to your cipher telegram December 12th, my government of opinion that decoration should be given to all Australian New Zealand troops taking part in the campaign and I am so informing the Secretary of State for Colonies”.¹⁶

The Australian Government obviously accepted the New Zealand and AG viewpoints in dispatching a cablegram in similar terms on or about 14 January 1918 to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. This was transmitted also to the Comdt AIF HQ London on 30 January 1918, indicating that consideration of the design would be expedited. The award had thus changed to one primarily recognising service in the Gallipoli campaign, regardless of year of departure from the homelands — Australia or New Zealand.

However both the New Zealand and AG recommendations had the effect of including line of communication troops who had never set foot in Gallipoli.¹⁷

Meanwhile the New Zealand Government was reminded on or about 15 January 1918, and again about 23 February 1918 of the Australian Government’s request for views on the ribbon and medal designs.¹⁸ The New Zealand Government’s response regarding the colours of the ribbon and design of the star was received on 4 March 1918. That Government was prepared to leave the design of the star to the Australian Government, but preferred green and scarlet for its portion of the ribbon, “the former to represent the fern leaf, and the latter to represent the flower of the rata, a native New Zealand tree”. This proposal was amended by a cablegram three days later, cancelling the colours notified and substituting “silver grey with lake crimson stripe.”. A letter dated 7 March 1918 followed, enclosing a sample of the proposed ribbon and giving reasons for the change. On 11 March 1918, a cablegram was dispatched asking if the Australian Government would agree to a crimson lake stripe on the yellow of the Australian “half” of the ribbon, as well as on the silver gray of the New Zealand “half”.¹⁹

On 16 March 1918, WO Peacock submitted his design for the Gallipoli Star, reflecting the colours for the ribbon as developed above and including light-blue as the centre colour.²⁰

¹⁴ *ibid* folio 37.

¹⁵ *ibid* folio 46.

¹⁶ *ibid* folio 49.

¹⁷ *ibid* folios 61, 74.

¹⁸ *ibid* folios 62, 79.

¹⁹ *ibid* folios 81, 83, 84, 85.

²⁰ *ibid* folio 91.

On 4 April 1918, the QMG by minute provided the Secretary for Defence with detailed specifications for the ribbon and star. This detail was cabled on 19 April 1918 to the New Zealand Government for concurrence, also proposing that the star be awarded only to those who had actually landed in Gallipoli. The New Zealand Government concurred by cablegram on 29 April 1918, and on or about 9 May 1918 a cablegram was dispatched to the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the same detail recommended.²¹ This was copied to the Comdt AIF HQ on 10 June 1918. It should be noted that, contrary to the reference *Ribbons and Medals* by H. Taprell-Dorling, the colours were chosen for their significance as follows:

- Centre stripe: light blue - the sea (Aegean)
- Intermediate stripes: crimson - flowering gum (Australia); rata flower (New Zealand)
- Outer stripes: gold, the wattle (Australia); silver-grey-fern leaf (New Zealand).

It is of interest to note a copy of a cablegram from the Comdt AIF HQ London to Defence HQ of 27 April 1918, dealing with AIF Order 1084, which amended AIF Orders 937 and 994. These orders dealt with the award and wearing of a brass letter "A" on colour patches to indicate that the wearer had served at Anzac in Gallipoli. Order 1084 was issued by authority of a Defence HQ cable (WV430 of 9 January 1918) directing that the award of the letter "A" on colour patches was extended to those who had served:

"on the islands of Lemnos, Imbros or Tenedos, or who served on the transports or hospital ships at or off Gallipoli, or those islands, or in AIF lines of communications units from Egypt".

The reason for the inclusion of this cablegram, on the subject of colour patch embellishment, on the Gallipoli Star file, relates to the distinction of service in Gallipoli as distinct from service "in the campaign" (see above). Lt-Gen Birdwood wished to represent the "point of view (that) personnel who never left Egypt should not be eligible for distinction awarded for Gallipoli service ..." and in effect challenged the Defence HQ authority.²²

At about the same time the War Office prepared an internal memorandum which noted that the award of all orders, decorations and medals was essentially a Royal prerogative and that the War Office view sought only to reflect the view previously expressed by the King against his soldiers being awarded too many different decorations for the war. Although the award of a special decoration to Empire troops who fought in the Gallipoli campaign would be contrary to the King's policy, in view of the King's original sanction of the award for Australian and New Zealand troops for Gallipoli, the Army Council considered that it was not within their province to offer any suggestions or remarks on this specific award. Nevertheless the War Office considered that such an award presented certain anomalies in that such an award would be:

- unfair both to British soldiers who had fought in the same or other theatres and to other Empire troops who had fought in other theatres (The British Adjutant General had already received requests from one British division which fought in Gallipoli to be allowed to participate in the proposed Australian and New Zealand decoration); and
- inconsistent with one of the main principles which had hitherto governed the award of medals i.e. that these are awarded only for participation in a successful campaign; (the War Office added that the Gallipoli campaign, although giving the opportunity for the

²¹ *ibid* folios 95, 98, 100, 101.

²² *ibid* folio 97.

troops to “show splendid fighting attributes” could not be called successful). The recently awarded “1914 Star” was not considered to breach this latter rule as it commemorated the successful actions preventing the enemy from attaining definitive results in the First Battle of Ypres. Therefore the Army Council intended to maintain a firm attitude against any attempts to get a decoration for the British troops who served at Gallipoli and to prohibit the acceptance by British Army personnel of any dominion decoration awarded for that operation. Indeed, concerned that if the Gallipoli award went ahead “it will become logically impossible to refuse special decorations for every kind of operation”, the Army Council suggested that the criteria for awards based on service overseas within specific dates rather than participation in specific military operations would perhaps be a better solution.²³

On 16 May 1918, the QMG addressed the subject of manufacture of the Gallipoli Star, in collaboration with the New Zealand Government, in a minute to the Secretary for Defence.²⁴ Meanwhile action was being taken, through the Australian Prime Minister (Mr Hughes), then in London, to expedite a British Government decision. When the Imperial Conference discussed the subject on 15 July 1918, the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand were insistent on a decoration purely for their men who served in Gallipoli. The British Adjutant-General then arranged a conference which resulted in an agreement that an identical “Imperial Decoration” could be awarded by each dominion and Newfoundland under conditions drawn up by each dominion but as far as possible to be analogous with those of the British “1914 Star” ie, in terms of limiting the number of men who would be eligible for such an award. However Canada took the view that they wanted no special decoration; what was good enough for the bulk of the British Forces was good enough for the Canadians, a view apparently echoed by South Africa. A cablegram dated 28 July 1918 from Mr Hughes indicated “Re Gallipoli Medal (sic) — matter finally settled yesterday.” This resulted in a follow-up for elaboration to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on or about 20 August 1918.²⁵

Meanwhile Lt-Gen Birdwood had written to the Secretary for Defence on 12 August 1918, enclosing a copy of the draft Army Order which was proposed to be issued by the Army Council. He indicated that Newfoundland forces were now to be included with the Australian and New Zealand Forces for purposes of the award of the Gallipoli Star. Further he advised a review of the conditions for the award to include “those who were employed on the lines of communication to Gallipoli outside Egypt, who were, whilst on transports, often subject to shell fire from the peninsula, to attacks from submarines and to aeroplane bombing attacks whilst on the adjacent islands. Under no circumstances however do I think the award should be extended to those who did not embark from Egypt to take part in the Gallipoli operations”. Lt-Gen Birdwood sought Defence HQ action to have the conditions of the award extended accordingly if his view was concurred in. A cablegram from Lt-Gen Birdwood to Defence HQ on 17 August 1918 emphasised a degree of urgency in reaching a decision on his advice regarding extension of the 25 award “as keen desire here for very early publication Order”.²⁶

The inclusion of Newfoundland forces in the award resulted in a flurry of cablegrams in the period 13-16 August 1918 in which the Prime Minister of Newfoundland expressed a strong

²³ MOD HB(A)/6/3 of 28 February 1990.

²⁴ *ibid* folio 104.

²⁵ *ibid* folios 109, 111, 112; MOD HB(A)/6/3 of 28 February 1990

²⁶ *ibid* folios 113, 119, 122; Newfoundland was a British colony until incorporated into Canada as a province on 31 March 1949.

desire to have the central blue strip of the ribbon changed to white, then accepted the original blue.²⁷ There was a relatively quick response to Lt-Gen Birdwood's communications of 12 and 17 August 1918. On or about 21 August 1918 a cablegram was dispatched to the Secretary of State for the Colonies recommending extension of the award in terms of Lt-Gen Birdwood's advice. At the same time a further cablegram was dispatched to Mr Hughes, still in London, indicating the action taken.²⁸ The Secretary of State for the Colonies, responding on 23 August 1918 to an Australian cable of 11 May 1918, indicated that:

"Alternative designs for Gallipoli Star and riband have been submitted to His Majesty and that preferred by him has been approved by Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and Prime Minister of New Zealand. ... Regulations governing award of decoration ... still under discussion."²⁹

The apparent closeness of the decision on the award was reflected by the Comdt AIF HQ London, with a letter to Defence HQ Melbourne dated 30 August 1918, enclosing 15 yards of the "Gallipoli Medal ribbon", but indicating that the authority for the issue had not at that stage been published. The ribbon was forwarded in anticipation that the order would be issued by the time the letter and enclosure reached the Secretary for Defence.³⁰

While negotiations between the Australian, New Zealand and British Governments had been moving towards finality regarding the design of the star and ribbon, and the conditions for award, concern had been expressed as early as 13 December 1917 in the House of Commons on the status of recognition for British troops who had also served in Gallipoli. Parliamentary Debates (*Hansard*) of the House of Commons for sessions 1917-1919 show that questions on the subject of British troops receiving the Gallipoli Star were raised on a relatively frequent basis, and a number of times in October 1918.³¹ It is understood that similar concerns were expressed from time to time in the British press.

The Melbourne *Argus* of 6 September 1918 and the Sydney *Daily Telegraph* of 7 September 1918 both reported that the Manchester City Council had carried a resolution protesting against the "Gallipoli Medal" not being issued to Lancashire and other British troops, when it was being given to the Anzacs. The Secretary of the NSW Branch of the (then) RSSILA wrote to the Acting Prime Minister (The Hon William Alex Watt) quoting the Telegraph report and seeking representations to the British authorities to remove the anomaly "which will exist, if one section of troops merits distinction for doing what some thousands of other troops also did; that same privilege should also be accorded them".³²

On 5 November 1918, in the House of Commons, Sir H. Greenwood asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether he was aware that Australian and New Zealand troops in France who had served in Gallipoli had expressed dissatisfaction that British troops who had served in Gallipoli were not to receive the "Gallipoli Medal". Further he asked whether the Under-Secretary was aware that great numbers of those troops entitled to that decoration had signified

²⁷ *ibid* folios 115-118.

²⁸ *ibid* folio 122, 123.

²⁹ *ibid* folio 125.

³⁰ *ibid* folio 126.

³¹ Parliamentary Debates (*Hansard*) House of Commons - 13 December 1917, 22 January 1918, 20 March 1918, 11 July 1918, 6 August 1918, 17 October 1918 (2), 21 October 1918, 24 October 1918. (Records Office, House of Lords); MOD HB(A)/6/3 of 28 February 1990.

³² DOD File 448-6-2554 folio 131.

their determination not to wear it until it was extended to the British troops who had fought alongside them.³³

Meanwhile, the War Cabinet agreed on 17 September 1918 to establish a committee to consider the question and to recommend a practical solution to the problem. In outline the committee considered that the award of a special decoration for the operations in Gallipoli would create serious anomalies. It proposed the creation of a "1914-15 Star" to be available to both the British Army and to the Dominion forces, which would therefore cover the greater part of the Gallipoli operation, as well as other notable operations in other theatres. Subsequent discussions with the Dominions led to the extension of the end date for the award to 31 December 1915.³⁴ On 16 October 1918 the Secretary of State for the Colonies cabled the Australian Government. The opening paragraph of the cable read:

"Serious difficulties have arisen owing to strong objection taken not only by members of Parliament and Press here, but by Dominion troops themselves to the issue of decorations to the Dominion troops serving in Gallipoli which cannot be conferred on their British comrades who shared the dangers and hardships. Extension of this decoration would involve even more serious anomalies, for demands for issue of indefinite number of further campaign decorations would become irresistible".

The cable went on to propose a 1914-15 Star (the 1914 Star with the same ribbon but bearing the years 1914-15 inscribed instead describing the envisaged conditions for award and highlighting its advantages.³⁵ As a concession to the Australian and New Zealand Governments, in an awareness of the great importance attached to service in Gallipoli, it was proposed that in the event of adoption of the proposal (1914-15 Star) a special clasp on that war medal should be given for Gallipoli.

On 14 November 1918 the Under-Secretary of State for War (Mr McPherson) made a statement to the House of Commons which, in essence, indicated that agreement had been reached by all governments concerned that a 1914-15 Star would be awarded to recognise service prior to 31 December 1915 at sea and in theatres of war, including Gallipoli.³⁶ The Australian Government's decision was reflected in a response to a Parliamentary question by Mr Hector Lamond, Member for Illawarra, on 10 December 1918. The Assistant Minister for Defence, Mr Wise, indicated in the House of Representatives on 16 December 1918, that the proposal subject of the Secretary of State for the Colonies cable of 16 October 1918 had been adopted, and elaborated on the various considerations involved.

On 8 June 1920, the Prime Minister of New Zealand wrote to the Prime Minister of Australia re-opening the question of the Gallipoli Star and seeking his views the subject. The Australian reply alluded to the special clasp offered in the Secretary of State for the Colonies cable of 16 October 1918, and suggested that the final report of the Battle Clasps Committee, established by the British Government, be awaited and considered before taking any further action. On 2 July 1923, the Secretary of State for the Colonies informed the Governor-General of Australia that, in view of the (then) financial stringency, the Army Council had decided not to

³³ Parliamentary Debates (*Hansard*) House of Commons 5 November 1918; MOD HB(A)/6/3 of 28 February 1990.

³⁴ MOD HB(A)/6/3 of 28 Feb 90.

³⁵ DOD File 448-6-2554 folio 152; *Ribbons and Medals*, H. Taprell-Dorling George Philip & Son (London) 1960 (page 63).

³⁶ Parliamentary Debates (*Hansard*) House of Commons (14 Nov 18); *Ribbons and Medals*, H. Taprell-Dorling, George Philip & Son (London) 1960 (page 63).

proceed with the proposal to issue battle clasps for the "Great War".³⁷ A specialist in decorations and service medals has advised however that the Battle Clasps Committee had determined that the introduction of battle clasps was impracticable due to the complexities of delineation of battles and units involved therein, and in effect recommended that no clasps be awarded.³⁸

Turkish Award

The Turkish Government did not issue a special Gallipoli Star to its forces involved in the Gallipoli Campaign, notwithstanding the implication in the entry Serial 591 "Turkish Star for Gallipoli Campaign" in *Ribbons and Medals* by H Taprell-Dorling. The Turkish Embassy in Canberra has advised that the decoration referred to was in fact the "Ottoman War Decoration", introduced by Sultan Mehmet V in 1914 for war service. Participants in the Gallipoli Campaign including Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the Turkish Commander, received this award.³⁹

Subsequent Action

Since World War I a number of efforts have been made to introduce a medal or medal-ribbon clasp to commemorate the Gallipoli campaign. These included:

- in 1919 and later in 1937, as a Coronation gesture, a proposal by Mr W C M Prosser, Secretary of the British Ex-Cavalrymen's Association in Sydney, for a Gallipoli medal for all British and Dominion troops;⁴⁰
- many individual submissions to Federal members of Parliament, Ministers and Prime Ministers;
- in the year leading up to Anzac Day 1950 (the 35th Anniversary of the landing), a proposal for the Gallipoli Star as designed in 1918 to be granted by the Australian Government to those Australians who had served in Gallipoli;⁴¹
- a submission by the NSW Branch of the Gallipoli Legion of Anzacs to the Prime Minister in 1962, followed by further representations in 1964 and 1965;
- from 1962 to 1966, increasing pressure by way of two Private Members' Bills and Parliamentary Questions for the striking of a special medal or the Gallipoli Star itself to mark the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Gallipoli Campaign;⁴² and
- the Private Member's Bill (Member for Capricornia, Mr Gray) introduced into Parliament on 17 May 1962, causing questions to be addressed to the Head AJSS London. He was to

³⁷ DOD File 448-6-2554 folio 157, 160; DOD file 167-1-26, folio 26A (letter Secretary for the Army A81-1-628 of 10 July 1962 to Secretary for Defence) .

³⁸ Mr Anthony Staunton, Research Officer, Veterans' Review Board: telephone conversation of 7 March 1990.

³⁹ *Ribbons and Medals*, H. Taprell-Dorling, George Philip and Son, (London) 1960 (page 265)); First Secretary, Turkish Embassy (Mr Arda) — telephone advice of 21 March 1990, in response to facsimile transmission DEGP 0244 of 270020Z March 1990 to Turkish Embassy.

⁴⁰ *Reveille*, November 1931; *The Melbourne Age*, 14 April 1937.

⁴¹ Australian War Memorial File 449-9-16, undated/unattributed paper.

⁴² Parliamentary Debates (*Hansard*) House of Representatives 9 May 1962, 17 May 1962, 9, 10, 19 April 1963, 14 May 1963, 18 March 1964, 23 April 1964, 5 May 1964, 23 November 1965, 24 March 1966 (2), 17 August 1966, 29/30 September 1966.

seek reactions by the appropriate British authorities to proposals raised by the Gallipoli Legion of Anzacs on the "Anzac Medal" (in fact the "Gallipoli Star"), as well as the proposed clasp to the 1914-15 Star. Background information on how the British Government dealt with the 1914-18 War medal proposals and reasons for their abandonment were also to be sought. The very comprehensive reply elaborated on the reasons for abandonment of the Star and clasp discussed previously. At the same time the reaction of the New Zealand Government was sought; the reply, through the Deputy High Commissioner, supported the British, Australian and New Zealand positions taken previously.⁴³ (There is no indication on file of how the Bill was disposed of, but it was not passed).

The Private Member's Bill (again the Member for Capricornia, Mr Gray) introduced into Parliament in March 1965 was defeated, but resulted in a range of consultations involving in the main Cabinet and a special group of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister, and the Member for Capricornia. In addition, the matter of a clasp for the 1914-15 Star was re-opened with the British authorities, through the Australian High Commissioner, to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. No change in position resulted. Various options considered included that of the issue of a distinguishing clasp for the 1914-15 Star, and lapel badges comprising either the Australian Army Badge, or unit colour patches, both with the letter "A" (for Anzac) superimposed. A commemorative medallion was also considered, and following New Zealand Government agreement, was finally adopted. The Prime Minister discussed likely designs with representatives of the RSL and the Gallipoli Legion of Anzacs during the latter half of 1965. As foreshadowed by the Minister for Defence in answering a question in the Parliament on 24 March 1966, the Prime Minister announced in Parliament on 16 March 1967 that the Australian Government, in consultation with the New Zealand Government, had completed arrangements for the production and issue of a Gallipoli Medallion and Badge to veterans of that campaign, and the Medallion to next of kin or other entitled persons if their relative died on active service or had since died.⁴⁴

This action, it appears, was intended to satisfy the continuing demand for recognition of Australian and New Zealand service in Gallipoli, at the same time not conflicting directly with the concerns expressed in 1918 regarding the issue of the Gallipoli Star. It appears that even with the Gallipoli Medallion, there was still a range of opinion, through the RSL and Gallipoli Legion of Anzacs, regarding eligibility for the award; the restrictive viewpoint would have limited issue of the Medallion to those who had actually served in Gallipoli, the opposite viewpoint saw issue to all who were qualified to wear the brass "A" on the colour patch in terms of Defence HQ cable WV430 of 9 January 1918 (see above).

Representations for the issue of a medal for service in Gallipoli have continued since, and notwithstanding the issue of the Gallipoli Medallion. In 1975, Mr A J Grassby wrote to the Minister for Defence and Mr L A Kane of Ryde NSW wrote to the Prime Minister. In 1981, Mr C W Howe of Bridport NSW wrote to the Minister for Administrative Services. The responses to each of these letters, inter alia, indicated that the issue of a special medal to Australian and New Zealand troops who served would be unfair to the other Empire troops who had also served in Gallipoli, and that the issue of the 1914-15 Star to all troops who have served in Gallipoli logically precluded issue of a second medal for the purpose of recognising

⁴³ DOD File 167-1-26, folios 20, 27A, 33A.

⁴⁴ DOD File 167-1-26, folios 65, 66, 88, 105, 116, 135, 138; DOD File 167-1-57 Minute — Secretary to Minister for Defence of 28 January 1966.

the same service. It was suggested that the issue of the Gallipoli Medallion and Badge in 1967 was an appropriate action to recognise participation in the campaign, given the circumstances relating to the issue of medals above.⁴⁵

On 13 September 1951, the General Secretary of the (then) RSSAILA wrote to the Minister for Defence (Mr McBride) concerning an Executive resolution passed at its September meeting; it requested that Royal assent be obtained for personnel who served in Gallipoli to wear a miniature "A" on the 1914-15 Star ribbon. The Minister's reply (of 15 November 1951) indicated that, *inter alia*:

- the 1914-15 Star was an Empire award, whereas the brass letter "A" was an Australian symbol authorised for wear on the colour patches of those who had taken part in the Gallipoli operations;
- the wearing of a miniature "A" on the 1914-15 Star would accord a special recognition to Australian troops, in relation to an Empire award which did not, by clasps, distinguish particular campaigns; and
- these matters were fully considered and determined after World War I.

This proposal was re-examined during the lead-up to the 50th anniversary of the landing in 1965. It involved semi-official enquiries through the Australian High Commissioner in London to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations (see above), and official correspondence with the New Zealand High Commissioner in Canberra. The results re-affirmed the previously advised policy.⁴⁶

Conclusion

The desire for the recognition of Australian and New Zealand volunteers of 1914 along with their British counterparts was inextricably linked with their commitment to the Gallipoli campaign and other Australian and New Zealand volunteers of 1915. Eventually, the Gallipoli campaign, of singular national importance to both Australia and New Zealand, became the focus for recognition of the troops involved by the introduction of the Gallipoli Star proposal. This discriminated however against the British and other troops who had served alongside them during that campaign.

The issue of the 1914-15 Star overcame this discrimination and in effect precluded the issue of a second medal to recognise the same service; this did not however satisfy Australian and New Zealand desires for recognition of the Gallipoli campaign from national viewpoints. The introduction of the Gallipoli Medallion and Badge in 1967 went as far as was practicable in redressing this situation without directly conflicting with the issues which caused the demise of the Gallipoli Star as an Australian and New Zealand Government award.

⁴⁵ DOD File 67-1638, folios 54, 56, 58, 59A, 61, 69.

⁴⁶ DOD File 167-1-26 (Minister for Defence 064-1-364 of 15 Nov 51 to General Secretary RSSAILA); same file, folios 86A and 88.

The other Boer War: the Second Boer War as a civil war

David Vivian¹

It is perhaps an inevitable process that events, when viewed in hindsight, have a uniformity that they did not possess when these events were unfolding. This seems to be particularly true of the Second Boer War. The popular image we have of the Boer War is the majority one of British and Colonial forces arrayed against the wily Boer commandos. This image is, however, by no means the only one. The full picture is much more varied than this. By viewing the Second Boer War as a civil war we can explore some of the pressures that were at work on the Boers and Boer society. Pressures that caused Afrikanerdom to be stretched almost to breaking point.

When the Boer commandos invaded Cape Colony and Natal in October 1899 dissenting Boer voices to these invasions were seldom, if at all, heard. Open Boer criticism of the war was reserved for a later date. However this is not to say that all Boers were anxious to go on commando in 1899, for clearly some were not. It has been stated that in some districts up to 13 per cent of Boers ignored the mobilisation orders.² Yet we must be careful to link this with opposition to the war. It would seem, rather, to reflect the individualism of the Boer. A people who have been rightly called "grand but disputatious peasants",³ who would heed the call up notice only if they wanted to. They could be forced to go on commando, but it was still up to them whether they stayed with it.⁴ Sluggishness to go on commando was nothing new. The Afrikaner biographer, Johannes Meintjes, wrote, with the kind of "feel" for his people that only an Afrikaner could have, that when General Joubert called out the commandos in August 1882 to avenge the death of Chief Sekhukune, the Burghers, "for a change ... came readily".⁵ What we can draw from this is that the reluctance to go on commando in itself was nothing out of the ordinary.

Yet the fact that not all Boers rushed to go on commando in October 1899 suggests that divisions existed which might widen as the war went on. One example of the divisions forming is afforded by Christiaan De Wet's anger at his brother, Piet, when the latter mentioned the possibility of not being able to continue the struggle.⁶ As is well known in the case of the De Wet brothers anger was to turn into hatred before the war was over.

¹ David Vivian has been a member of the South Australian Branch for nearly 14 years and has a wide range of interests in military history. Some of his particular interests include South African military history, RAF Bomber Command 1939-45, Australian POWs of the Japanese 1942-45 and Australians on the Western Front 1916-18.

Acknowledgement: The author thanks Mr Don Pedler for his interest in this project and for the loan of the books by Pakenham and Tylden.

² A Grundlingh, *Collaborators in Boer Society*, in P Warwick (Ed), *The South African War: The Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902*, London, 1980, p.260

³ J Morris, *Heaven's Command*, Middlesex, 1981, p. 5

⁴ Grundlingh, p. 260

⁵ J Meintjes, *President Paul Kruger*, London, 1974, p. 135

⁶ CR De Wet, *Three Years War*, Westminster, 1902, p. 17

Winston Churchill wrote that with the capture of Pretoria in June 1900 many in England felt that the war was over.⁷ Of course, the war continued and with the beginning of the guerrilla phase the war degenerated into what Lord Milner called, "a miserable business".⁸ The scorched earth policy and the concentration of civilians in camps, instituted by Roberts and expanded under Kitchener, caused some Boers to doubt the wisdom of continuing the war. Allied to this was that in May and September 1900, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal were annexed to the British crown. The significance of this action will be seen below.

The Burgher Peace Committee, formed in December 1900, was the first formal expression of collaboration of Boers who had come to view the war as disastrous. The original impetus for this Committee came from Milner who had told Kitchener that he wanted to send prominent surrendered Boers back out into the field to persuade others to surrender.⁹ How surrendered Boers viewed the nature of this Committee is shown in a letter Piet De Wet, who was prominent in the Committee, wrote to his brother stating that it was better to surrender, "than ruin the country and starve the people", and he went on to say that if the war continued much longer that "the nation will become so poor ... that they will be working class in the country, and disappear as a nation in the future".¹⁰

This type of sentiment was the thing that prompted some to join the National Scouts and the Orange River Colony Volunteers when these units were formally organised in September 1901, under the command of Major E H M Leggett DSO, out of *ad hoc* Burgher units that had appeared in the two former republics.¹¹ Indeed L S Amery, in the *Times History*, wrote that by September 1901 many Boers in British hands had come to view the war as "wanton and ruinous folly".¹²

Thus, in a sense, one could say that someone like Piet De Wet was making an appeal to save what they could of their nation before there was nothing left to save. It is perhaps not too much to suggest that De Wet, and others like him, would have considered themselves as "patriots". Yet the motivation for many of the rank and file of these units was less "noble", if perhaps understandable. Many of these came from the lower class of Boer society, the poor, landless bywoners (poor whites). These people had formed a disgruntled pre-war class in Boer society and became an easy target for British propaganda.¹³ After enlistment, many Boers were made vague promises of preferential treatment in the settlement of land after the war.¹⁴ This, along with certain political aspirations of the "joiner" leaders,¹⁵ were not to be fulfilled. Other incentives for enlistment were the promise of loot (however these units later came to receive regular pay) and preferential treatment of their families in the concentration camps.¹⁶ Another reason has also been suggested as to why bywoners formed the bulk of the rank and file of these units. This being that these men were not of the "sternest stuff" in the first place which

⁷ W S Churchill, *My Early Life*, London, 1972, p. 361

⁸ A Milner, quoted in G H L Le May, *British Supremacy in South Africa 1899-1907*, Oxford, 1965, p. 125

⁹ T Pakenham, *The Boer War*, London, 1992, p. 488

¹⁰ P De Wet, quoted in E Lee, *To the Bitter End*, Middlesex, 1986, pp. 122-124

¹¹ Grundlingh, p. 268

¹² L S Amery (Ed), *The Times History of the War in South Africa 1902-1*, Vol. V, London, 1907, p. 406

¹³ Grundlingh, p. 273

¹⁴ Amery, p. 407

¹⁵ Lee, p. 172

¹⁶ R Kruger, *Goodbye Dolly Grey*, London, 1983, p. 460

served as a reason for their collaboration.¹⁷ As many bywoners were also to be found in the ranks of the "bitter enders"¹⁸ this point seems to be overstated. Also in light of the above comment it is perhaps worthwhile to point out that two surrendered Boer generals who were instrumental in raising the National Scouts, A P Cronje and Celliers, have surnames that are prominent in South African history.

Piet De Wet, in his letter to Christiaan, stated that no Free State (or Transvaal) government existed against which he could commit treason.¹⁹ This leads us into considering the legal ambiguity in which the collaborationist units were formed. With the annexation of the republics, it has been stated, the Boers were technically obliged to help in the restoration of order under the new regime.²⁰ Yet, at least in relation to the Transvaal, Kruger had issued a proclamation declaring the annexation null and void.²¹ This raises the thorny legal question of whom these men were to obey. Amery wrote that Kitchener, looking for a swift conclusion to the war, reached for the militarily expedient solution offered by the "joiners", with little thought to the political consequences²². Kitchener's sponsorship of these units was a valuable tool in his desire to hasten the end of the war by exploiting divisions within Boer society.²³ This he did well.

Now that we have looked in some detail at the formation and motivation of these units, we must now consider how Boers in the field reacted to them. Not surprisingly, Boers on commando hated these "joiners". For regardless of legalities they could not help but look upon them as traitors. This is a point shown by Emily Hobhouse who wrote in February 1901, in relation to the Peace Committee and their envoys to the commandos, that, "an error was made in sending as Peace Envoys men whom the Burghers could only look upon as traitors to their country".²⁴ In fact a nickname for the National Scouts was the "Skunks".²⁵

Something of the loathing in which these men were held among civilian Boers is shown by the following account in which a woman berated a "handsupper" Boer attached to a British patrol as a guide, by calling him coward and saying that if her husband were to catch him that he would kill him. The woman ended up by saying that if her husband ever surrendered she would, "never sleep with him again".²⁶ Abuse from angry women was one of least things Boer collaborationists had to fear. As often as not, captured "joiners" were executed. One writer has stated that this was an action the Boers were entitled to take, as upon joining the British army they became traitors in a legal sense.²⁷ Regardless of the legalities involved, many captured "joiners" were shot anyway because of the hatred in which they were held. Thomas Pakenham recounts the story of a certain Morgendal, a Peace Committee envoy to Christiaan De Wet's

¹⁷ Farwell, *The Great Boer War*, London, 1976, p. 447

¹⁸ Grundlingh, p. 273

¹⁹ P De Wet, quoted in Lee, p. 122

²⁰ Amery, p. 409

²¹ J Meintjes, *General Louis Botha*, London, 1970, p. 69

²² Amery, pp. 409-410

²³ Grundlingh, p. 268; see also Le May, p. 95, p. 114

²⁴ B Hobhouse, *Boer War Letters*, Cape Town, 1984, p. 70

²⁵ Meintjes, *General Louis Botha*, p. 70

²⁶ P Marling, *Rifleman and Hussar*, London, 1935, p. 278

²⁷ Grundlingh, p. 265

laager, who was flogged and shot by General Froneman "in a paroxysm of rage".²⁸ General Ben Viljoen wrote that any Boers under his command who attempted to become "handsuppers" were charged with high treason.²⁹

What was the military effectiveness of these "joiner" units? The Nation Scouts and the Orange River Colony Volunteers, which were the largest of the joiner units, were never very large themselves. By the end of the war they numbered 1,480 and 480 respectively.³⁰ Beyond their role as scouts and the advice they gave the British, which could make things tough for the Boers as De Wet attests,³¹ they were of limited direct military use.³² However their usefulness, from the British point of view, rested more in the effect the existence of these units had on Boer morale. It is possible that this may have hastened the end of the war.³³ The demoralizing effect of these units caused some Boers either to join them, or drop out of their commandos. This effect can be seen from a comment made by Louis Botha during the peace negotiations at Vereeniging: "it appears to me that lately there are more Afrikaners (sic) against us, than fighting for us".³⁴ Here, at the end of the war, we can see that the divisions within Boer society were deep indeed.

As can easily be imagined, the lot of former "joiners" after the war was not an enviable one. It has been stated that the war had stretched Afrikanerdom to the limits of cohesion.³⁵ This is a good way of putting it, as the war had left deep and bitter divisions within Boer society. Given that by the end of the war some Boers had come to believe, erroneously, that the British were pursuing a policy of extermination against them,³⁶ it can come as no surprise that a great amount of bitterness and hatred was directed at former collaborators. The Dutch Reformed Church, for example, felt that the "joiners" had to repent of their "sin" before they could be allowed to rejoin Boer society.³⁷ Emily Hobhouse shows us an example of the extent of the ostracism practiced against former "joiners". In July 1903 she wrote in a letter:

"Next day we passed over break-neck roads through the mountains to Dullstroom. I called upon a National Scout as we passed, my escort saying, 'Come away, come away', as if he were infectious."³⁸

Former "joiners" had little reason to feel grateful to their former allies. Whatever political aspirations they may have had were ignored at Vereeniging and as regards to land settlement the British civil authorities saw them as ordinary Boers to be repatriated.³⁹ The bywoner status

²⁸ Pakenham, p. 488

²⁹ B Viljoen, *My Reminiscences of the Anglo-Boer War*, Cape Town, 1973, p. 236

³⁰ Amery, p. 408

³¹ De Wet, p. 233

³² G Tylden, *The Armed Forces of South Africa*, Johannesburg, 1954, p. 130; Kruger, p. 461. G H L Le May offers a dissenting view as to their usefulness, Le May, p. 126

³³ Grundlingh, p. 272

³⁴ L Botha, quoted in Revs J D Kestell and D E Van Velden, *The Peace Negotiations between Boer and Briton in South Africa*, London, 1912, p. 82

³⁵ Le May, p. 213

³⁶ See for example comments by L J Meyer, quoted in Kestell and Van Velden, pp. 177-178

³⁷ Hobhouse, p. 220

³⁸ Hobhouse, p. 234

³⁹ Amery, Vol. VI, p. 53

of many former "joiners" made repatriation even harder. Many farmers, being "bitterenders", refused to employ them.⁴⁰ It was thanks to their wartime commander, Leggett, that some eventually found work in various public departments. Others were settled on experimental farms in the Transvaal, which eventually failed, while those in the Orange River Colony worked as labourers on relief programs.⁴¹ Given all of the above, one can well understand the laments of former National Scouts that they felt forsaken by both God and man and that "they wish they could undo the past."⁴²

In the years immediately following the war, Louis Botha worked towards the reuniting of Afrikanerdom. He attempted to bring the despised "joiners" back into the fold, believing that a continuation of hatred would achieve nothing for the restoration of Afrikanerdom.⁴³ Outwardly he achieved this by the formation of the political party Het Volk (The People) in 1904. Outward expressions of unity are one thing, but the hatred generated against collaborators both during and after the Boer War has left its mark on subsequent South African history and politics. By looking at the Second Boer War from an angle that is not usually considered from, as a civil war, we can begin to see something of why this is so.

⁴⁰ Amery, Vol. VI, p. 54

⁴¹ Amery, Vol. VI, pp. 55-56 Former "Joiners" also found employment in an -interesting spin-off of the National Scouts, the Somaliland Burgher Corps, which served in Somaliland from March to June 1903. See Tylden pp. 158-159

⁴² Hobhouse, p. 220

⁴³ Meintjes, *General Louis Botha*, p. 133

Historic Defence Sites entered on the Interim List of the Register of the National Estate

Rod Christopher

Two significant and historic former defence sites were entered on the Interim List of the Register of the National Estate in June.

The listing of the Cape Peron Gun Battery in Western Australia and the Green Hill Fort on Thursday Island means that they have now been recognised as being of national heritage value to all Australians. The Cape Peron Battery formed part of a chain of gun emplacements that were erected during World War II. The chain stretched from Rottnest Island along the coast near Fremantle, Woodman Point, Cape Peron and Garden Island. The battery consists of two gun emplacements and associated ordnance storage facilities, structures for military personnel during gun firing and an observation post located on the highest ground of Point Peron. The facilities were known as the Peron 804 or "K" heavy battery. The No. 2 gun emplacement shows clearly the arc of traverse, the block on which the gun was fixed and the rail on which the trail ran.

The Cape Peron Battery was built in 1942 and was fitted with two 155mm, US patterned Grand Puissance Filoux (GPF) guns. They were placed to enable them to cover any ships approaching within range south of Rockingham and Safety Bay and the western approaches to Garden Island as well as providing cover for the boom defence which was laid across the channel that separates the mainland at Cape Peron from Garden Island. The guns have a maximum range of about 18kms and used 42.08kg shells. The battery, which is the most southerly artillery battery of the Perth/Fremantle gun placements, provides a link to the war years when Australia was under threat of attack from enemy warships.

Construction of the Green Hill Fort on Thursday Island in the Torres Strait began in August 1891 and it was operational by the following March when 50 members of the Queensland Permanent Artillery were posted there. Following Federation the fort, which is located on the very top of Green Hill at the south-west end of the island, was handed over to the Royal Australian Artillery. By 1912 the garrison had increased to 93 men. Lord Kitchener inspected the fort in 1909. During the First World War Green Hill Fort was placed on full alert but, despite a number of scares, did not play any active role. From 1919 the importance of the fort declined and in 1929 the barracks were abandoned. The main barrack buildings were dismantled and shipped to Darwin. The fort buildings continued to be used by the Navy for ammunition storage and in 1942 were again used as part of the island's defences. In the early 1950s the site became a weather station.

In 1980 the 4th Field Regiment of the Royal Australian Artillery, based in Townsville, cleaned and painted the guns and the interior of the fort which remains in structurally sound condition. The fort is considered significant for its association with the development of Australia's national defences. Its construction was an early product of collaboration between the colonies on defence matters and as such represents the move towards an integrated defence policy that took place in the years prior to Federation.

Inclusion on the Interim List of the Register of the National Estate alerts the public to the national heritage value of places such as Green Hill Fort and the Cape Peron Gun Battery.

General Sir Edward Bruce Hamley — a commemorative note on the centenary of his death in London

Warren Perry¹

Thursday 12 August 1993 marked the Centenary of the death of General Sir Edward Bruce Hamley of the British Army at his residence at 40 Porchester Terrace, London.

His regimental career began when he was commissioned in the Royal Artillery (RA) on 11 January 1843 as a 2nd Lieutenant. He served with the RA in the Crimean War. When Hamley set out for the Crimea he had hitherto been serving at Gibraltar. Throughout the Crimean War he served on the staff of Lieutenant-Colonel (later Field-Marshal) Sir Richard Dacres (1799-1886). Hamley was at first his Adjutant in a regiment of artillery and later, when Dacres was appointed to command the artillery of a division, Hamley became possibly his Brigade-Major. Hamley returned home from that war as a brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. In his leisure times during the war in the Crimea, he had a book of substance published by Blackwoods in London in 1855 entitled *The Story of the Campaign of Sebastopol*.

From his earliest years in the Army he was a frequent contributor to Blackwood's Magazine. Hamley's only novel, *Lady Lee's Widowhood*, was first published in 1854 and it went through five editions during his lifetime. In 1859 Hamley became Professor of Military History at the Staff College at Sandhurst. This College had been established in the previous year as an institution separate from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He soon gained a reputation at the Staff College for his pre-eminence as a Lecturer. Hamley had a dramatic talent, backed by great powers of diction, enabling him to invest the story of a campaign with absorbing interest. Five years later Hamley relinquished the post of Professor of Military History and returned to regimental duties.

Hamley's lectures on Military History at the Staff College in this posting provided the basis for the first edition of his book *The Operations of War*, which was published in 1866 by William Blackwood and Sons². He could not then foresee that this book was to become a great and enduring work. It went through several editions during his lifetime and more after his death. Although Hamley had died in August 1893, more than fifty years later, during the War of 1939-45, he was still exercising an influence on Great Britain's Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, who referred to Hamley's *The Operations of War* as an authority in his book *Triumph and Tragedy*.

When I visited the Staff College, Camberley, in July 1971, I was shown an annotated copy of Hamley's *The Operations of War* in a glass case. It had belonged to Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson (1864-1922), who was one of Hamley's successors in the post of Commandant of the College³. On the eve of the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, Hamley returned, to date 1 July 1870, to the Staff College then at Camberley as its Commandant and retained this post

¹ Major Warren Perry, MBE, ED, MA (Melb), BEc (Syd), late RAA, Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Victoria, sometime Federal President, Military Historical Society of Australia.

² It was reviewed in *The Times*, London, on 3 July 1866, p. 12.

³ See also Warren Perry, *An author at arms: a literary portrait of General Sir Edward Bruce Hamley*, *Sabretache*, Canberra, Oct-Dec 1985, p. 10.

for the next seven years. Hamley felt obliged, in an ever changing military world, to equip his students with knowledge, conviction, and enthusiasm to enable them to cope effectively in the future with their duties as commanders and staff officers. He was resolved, too, to teach them to overcome what Clausewitz described as "frictions of war".

On the 2 November 1863, Hamley was awarded a brevet colonelcy which, on 29 March 1873, was made substantive. In the previous year he had another pleasant experience when he was invited to judge the essays submitted for the Wellington Prize of 1872. The Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, had approved, possibly in 1871, a proposal by the 2nd Duke of Wellington that an essay competition be conducted within the British Army for the best essay on "The System of Field Manoeuvres best adapted for enabling our Troops to meet a Continental Army". The Duke of Wellington further offered a prize of £100 for the best essay. Thirty seven officers of ranks varying from general officers to subalterns submitted essays, and the Commander-in-Chief selected Hamley for the task of judging them and selecting the best to be "The Wellington Prize Essay". The essays were submitted to Hamley under *nom de plumes* and so the names of the authors were unknown to him. In addition to the Prize Essay, Hamley said, in his letter dated 22 April 1872 to the Duke of Wellington⁴, that there were eight others which would be a loss to military literature if they were not also published. These eight essays included one by General Craufurd and one by Colonel Sir Garnet Wolseley. The Wellington Prize for the best essay in this competition was awarded to Lieutenant (John) Frederick Maurice, RA (1841-1912).⁵ At the time of this award he was an instructor in tactics at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and had graduated at the Staff College, Camberley, in December 1870.⁶

On 1 October 1877, Hamley was promoted to the rank of Major-General. Then two months later on 31 December 1877, he relinquished the post of Commandant of the Staff College, Camberley. He had been the Staff College's fourth Commandant, the first Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel (later General Sir) P L MacDougall, having been appointed on 5 February 1858.

But it was said that: "His success as a man of letters did him no good at the War Office, where he obtained a dangerous reputation for ability; and when he quitted the Staff College he was left without employment, and he fretted much at the inaction to which he was condemned".⁷ Hamley stood outside the dominant military cliques of the time and he was known to be bluntly outspoken. For almost two years after he left the Staff College he was unemployed. The principal staff appointments at the War Office in military training and in military intelligence, both of which fell vacant during this period of unemployment, were bestowed elsewhere.

Early in 1879, the British Commissioner for the Delimitation of the Rumanian Frontier, Colonel Robert Home, RE, (1837-79), died and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis of Salisbury, offered the vacant post to Major-General Hamley, which he accepted. He was also appointed, on 11 March 1880, to be the British Commissioner of the Delimitation of the Russo-Turkish frontier in Armenia, for the evacuation of Epirus and Thessaly by the

⁴ This letter was published in *The Times*, London, 6 May 1872, p. 14.

⁵ Later Major-General Sir John Frederisck Maurice, sometime Colonel Commandant, Royal Artillery, born, 24 April 1841, London. Author of the *Official British History of the South African War, 1899-1902*. Died, 11 January 1912.

⁶ For an explanation of how Lieutenant J F Maurice came to write this Prize Wellington Essay, see Lieutenant-Colonel F B Maurice (his son), *Sir Frederick Maurice: A Record of his Work and Opinions*, published by Edward Arnold, London, 1913, p. 14 ff.

⁷ See *The Athenæum*, London, 19 August 1893, p. 261.

Turkish forces, and for the occupation of this territory by the Greek Army in 1881. All these measures were in fulfilment of the Treaty of Berlin of 1878. Hamley's duties in these tasks were both arduous and responsible and it was for his services in these roles that he was created, in January 1880, a Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George.

Time passed for Hamley in this way, and on the 10 May 1882, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General in the British Army. In the same month he had an article published in *The Nineteenth Century*, London entitled "The Channel Tunnel".

Two months later, in July 1882, he accepted General Sir Garnet Wolseley's offer of the command of the 2nd Division of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force which was then being formed in England for active service in Egypt. Hamley embarked for Egypt in the following month and landed at Alexandria on the 16 August 1882. He stormed the centre of the enemy's lines at Tel-el-Kebir with his division. Although Hamley commanded victorious troops in this campaign and conducted himself with conspicuous personal gallantry, he clashed with General Wolseley who was the Commander-in Chief of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. Hamley returned to England in October 1882. This clash with Wolseley had serious consequences for Hamley for it marked the close of his active military career.

As a case study, this clash between Hamley and Wolseley in Egypt in 1882 has resemblances and differences with the clash in New Guinea, 60 years later, in 1942 between Rowell and Blamey.⁸ Because of his military inactivity, Hamley turned to politics. He was elected to the House of Commons, as the member for Birkenhead, in 1885, and he continued to sit in the House of Commons until 1892. He had, of course, entered politics rather late in life. But no member was listened to in Parliament with more respect than he was on those subjects in which he had specialised; and when he expressed his views in uncompromising language on some subject, his honesty was admired, even by the most prejudiced of his opponents.

In 1887 Hamley, having been unemployed for five consecutive years, became liable to compulsory retirement from the British Army. But Hamley was widely considered to have been an ill-used man. On the 24 September 1887 this public feeling was expressed in *Punch* which published a cartoon of Hamley standing at Attention before the Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge. This cartoon bore the title "Overlooked" under which the following remark was addressed to the Commander-in-Chief: "Really your Royal Highness, in the present state of our defences, is Sir Edward Hamley quite the sort of man to be shelved?" This remark was followed by an extract from Hart's Army List setting out his record of service. In obedience to the demands of public opinion, Hamley's term on the Active List of the British Army was extended but without any intention by the War Office presumably of giving any practical effect to the concession.

On the 30 July 1890, Hamley was promoted to the rank of General. If this promotion brought him any pleasure it was short-lived, for on the following day he was placed on the Retired List. This was the last act in the official closing of a military career which had, in fact, been closed since Hamley's conflict with Wolseley eight years earlier. At the time of his retirement in 1890, Hamley was sixty-six years of age. In retirement Hamley continued to write. His next work was entitled *The War in the Crimea* which was published in London in 1891. This book bore the authority of a skilled writer and it was Hamley's last major work in a long literary life, although his previous writings alone had made a substantial contribution to the best literature of nineteenth century England.

⁸ Lieutenant-General Sir S F Rowell, *Full Circle*, published by MUP, 1974, pp. 126-138.

After having suffered from progressively declining health for about three years, Hamley died at his residence at 40 Porchester Terrace, London on the 12 August 1893, at the age of 69 years. The funeral took place on Wednesday 16 August 1893 and he was buried at Brompton Cemetery beside his father, Vice-Admiral William Hamley, who had died in 1866. According to *The Times*, London: "There was no military display of any kind" and the service "was of the simplest character". The chief mourners were his two nieces, Miss Barbara Hamley and Miss A Hamley, who were orphaned early in life and brought up by their uncle.

Two years later Blackwood's published Alexander Innes Shand's two-volume biography, *The Life of General Sir Edward Bruce Hamley*. This biography was reviewed by Colonel Sir George Sydenham Clarke, RE,⁹ a distinguished writer of his time on Naval and Military subjects and later Governor of the State of Victoria, 1901-03. In this review he said:

"The Life of Sir Edward Hamley [ie, Hamley's biography] derives peculiar interest from its dual aspect. On the one hand, Hamley was undoubtedly the most brilliant writer that the British Army has produced. On the other hand, he was a keen soldier, whose record in the field, both as a young staff-officer and as a General of Division, clearly showed that he possessed in a marked degree the qualities of a military commander. The literary and the military instincts existing side by side, with points of contact yet sometimes mutually repellent, supply the clue to the right understanding of a complex nature and a notable career."¹⁰



⁹ Later Colonel Baron Sydenham of Combe. Born 4 July 1848. Died 7 February 1933.

¹⁰ See *The Quarterly Review*, London, July 1896, p.2.

Nominal Roll of Australians who fought in the Russian War of Intervention 1918-19¹

Terry Truswell

The Great War was over — “the war to end all wars!” Most of the troops would be sent home, but for some there would be more to come. The British Government called for Australian volunteers to enlist in the British Army for the North Russian Relief Force. Nine Australians were already in Russia, still in the AIF, as advisers — part of Elope Force (not unlike advisers in Vietnam some 45 years later).

The Australians who joined the British Army first had to take their discharge from the AIF before being posted to the 45th and 46th Battalions of the Royal Fusiliers and the 201st Battalion, Machine Gun Company. It was agreed that the Australians could retain their AIF uniforms and when the campaign was over, were guaranteed to be repatriated to Australia. Some of these soldiers had been in the AIF since 1914.

Name	Service with the AIF							Service with the British Army			
	Rank	No	Enlisted	Unit	Disch'd	Unit	Awards	Rank	No	Unit	Awards
Abercrombie, B	Pte	2220	23.4.15	2 Bn	18.6.19	2 Bn		Pte	133056	45 Bn	
Allison, R R	Sgt	2856	25.9.16	60 Bn	21.5.19	AIF HQ		Pte	192142	201 Bn	
Andersen, O C	Pte	55324	8.10.17	6 Bn	13.6.19	6 Bn		Pte	133025	45 Bn	
Askew, A E	Pte		22.1.16								
Atkins, D T	Pte	3252	24.10.17		13.6.19	Arty		Pte	133043	45 Bn	
Atiwell, K G	Pte	56029	18.3.18	Arty	13.6.19	Arty		Pte	133040	45 Bn	
Bartlett, A E	Pte	54864	26.3.18	59 Bn	13.6.19	59 Bn		Pte	193024	201 Bn	
Bauer, O	Pte	5348	17.1.16	11 Bn	10.7.19	11 Bn		Pte	13301	45 Bn	
Baverstock, W B	Pte	51079	17.2.18		21.5.19	4 Bn				201 Bn	
Bennett, A H	Gnr	695	1.3.16		21.5.19	Arty		Pte	192228	201 Bn	C St G 4 class
Boreland, S J	Pte	2135	21.3.16	56 Bn	5.7.19	56 Bn		Pte	193018	201 Bn	
Boyle, R H	Gnr	5670	16.7.15		16.7.19	2 FAB					
Brewster, A C	Pte	5310	15.2.16	23 Bn	20.5.19	23 Bn		Pte	192207	201 Bn	
Brooke, N M	Gnr	5376	26.10.16		27.6.19	Arty			133029	45 Bn	DCM
Brown, A (Elope Force)	Capt		25.8.14		KIA 20.7.19	49 Bn	MID twice				O St A O St S
Brown, R	Sgt	491	9.2.15		27.2.19	Arty					
Burrow, W H	Cpl	2073	1.3.16		13.7.19	4 Pnrs		Sgt	133078	45 Bn	
Cheesman, J D	Pte	2760	31.3.16	45 Bn	6.7.19	55 Bn		Pte	133071	45 Bn	
Collier, D S	Pte	2632A	25.7.16		21.5.19	48 Bn		Pte	192191	201 Bn	
Collins, J M	Pte	5803	7.7.16		6.7.19	20 Bn			133018	45 Bn	MM
Cormack, C M	Pte	2584	15.4.15		13.7.19	10 Bn					
Crook, A T	Pte	58681	7.5.18		13.6.19	5 Div Train					
Dale, J T	Pte	2115	23.2.16		13.7.19	4 Pnrs		Pte	133022	45 Bn	
Darby, H	Pte	3307	10.5.17	5 Bn	27.6.19	37 Bn			193033	201 Bn	
Deaville, H	Cpl	50A	7.4.16	3 MG Co	20.5.19	HQ		Pte	193044	201 Bn	
Didsbury, J	Pte	1298	4.11.14		20.7.19	8 Bn					
Donlon, M	Pte	2647A	29.5.16		6.7.19	49 Bn					
Elliott, G	Pte	2317	12.2.16		28.6.19	46 Bn					

¹ This roll is complete to the best of the author's knowledge. Should readers have further information, the author would be pleased to hear from them: T Truswell, PO Box 265, Wynnum, Brisbane, Qld 4178. Phone (07) 893 2024, Fax: (07) 893 1466

Name	Service with the AIF							Service with the British Army			
	Rank	No	Enlisted	Unit	Disch'd	Unit	Awards	Rank	No	Unit	Awards
Fagan, J	Pte	1920	24.6.15		15.7.19	18 Bn		Pte	133042	45 Bn	
Fleming, J C	Pte	2481	27.7.15		14.7.19	Prov Corps					
Flinton, J P	Pte	3540	7.9.15		20.7.19	10 FAB		Pte	193047	201 Bn	
Floras, F	Dvr	602	19.8.14		19.5.19	ASC					
Francis, F	Pte	61389	12.3.18		20.5.19	Pay Corps		Pte	192144	201 Bn	
Francis J	Pte	1268	15.9.14	16 Bn	12.6.19	16 Bn					
Gascoigne-Roy, H F	Sgt								130525	46 Bn	DCM
Gabbott, G J			1.3.15								
Gaffey, E (WIA in Russia)	Pte	3153	14.9.16		6.7.19	53 Bn		Pte	133035	45 Bn	
Gipps, H B	Lieut		15.8.14		12.6.19	5 Div Arty	MID	Cpl	133028	45 Bn	DCM
Goates, E	Pte	61142	11.3.18		12.6.19	6 Bn					
Gooding, F	Pte	4713	18.11.15	18 Bn	5.7.19	20 Bn		Pte	193045	201 Bn	
Graham, R L (Elope Force)	Sgt	20	19.8.14		RTA 4.6.19	3 Bn					
Greatorex, M W	Pte	56324	6.10.17		13.6.19	AAMC		Pte	193023	201 Bn	
Guhl, A C	Pte	55384	6.9.17		12.6.19	11 Bn		Pte	133012	45 Bn	
Guinea, J G	Pte	57673	22.4.18		12.6.19	9 Bn		Pte	133008	45 Bn	
Hanke, T	Pte	60072	19.6.18		13.6.19	56 Bn		Pte	193032	201 Bn	
Hayes, S G	Cpl	53591	5.12.17		13.6.19	55 Bn		Pte	133027	45 Bn	
Henderson, C H	Pte	3679	28.3.17		8.7.19	5 Pnrs					
Hickey, C (Elope Force)	Sgt	1668	26.9.14	11 Bn		11 Bn					
Hickey, J J	Pte	4809	19.11.15		12.7.19	Dental Corps		Pte	133014	45 Bn	
Hill, G G (WIA in Russia)	Pte	59749	4.2.18		13.6.19	55 Bn		Pte	133031	45 Bn	
Hodson, W	Pte	2668	29.5.16		6.7.19	4 MG Co			133024	45 Bn	MM
Hooper, A G	Pte	137	19.8.14		28.7.19	10 Bn			133034	45 Bn	
Howard, C	Pte	6928	16.3.17		28.6.19	28 Bn		Pte	193043	201 Bn	
Hyndes	Pte	3127	13.8.15		15.7.19	1 Pnrs					
James, S B	Pte	3094	4.1.17		21.5.19	22 Bn					
Jenkyn, R	WO	3635	24.12.14		1.8.19	AIF Depot					DCM
Jones, A E	Pte	5872	5.6.16		14.7.19	27 Bn		Pte	133080	45 Bn	
Jones, J	Pte	5659	13.2.16		5.7.19	18 Bn					
Jones, W	Pte	6332	27.9.16		27.5.19	18 Bn		Pte	193013	201 Bn	
Karnell, A D			26.1.16								
Kelly, E P	Pte	3411A	14.11.16		10.7.19	53 Bn		Pte	133077	45 Bn	
Kelly, J R (Elope Force)	Sgt	453	18.7.15		RTA 19.8.19						
Kelly, P	Spr	157	23.9.15		28.6.19	5 Pnrs		Pte	133073	45 Bn	
Kennard, W A	Pte	2972	20.12.15		13.7.19	31 Bn		Pte	133057	45 Bn	MID
Kevan, J Mc (WIA in Russia)	Pte	58591	4.3.18	55 Bn	13.6.18	55 Bn		Pte	133026	45 Bn	
Kevorkian, E	Pte	804	16.5.17		20.5.19	5 MG Bn					
Larkins, F B	Pte	7036	26.9.16			6 Bn					
Lee, L	Pte	377	1.4.16		5.7.19	3 MG Bn		Pte	193041	201 Bn	
Lohan, P F (Elope Force)	Capt					51 Bn					
Lutherborrow, A J	Pte	5701	17.1.16		10.7.19	7 Bn			133005	45 Bn	DCM
McDonald, S											
McLean, J D	Pte	58612	11.12.18	55 Bn	13.6.19	55 Bn		Pte	133037	45 Bn	
McLeod, S	Gnr	15710	3.9.15		13.7.19	5 MT Co		Pte	133047	45 Bn	

Name	Service with the AIF							Service with the British Army			
	Rank	No	Enlisted	Unit	Disch'd	Unit	Awards	Rank	No	Unit	Awards
Madden, N W	Pte	60483	31.5.18		12.6.19	2 Bn		Pte	133060	45 Bn	
Maher, W	Pte	225	18.11.15		20.5.19	41 Bn					
Merrin, R	Pte	2845	15.8.16		12.5.19	3 MG Bn					
Mercer, J D	Spr	5496	16.8.15		21.7.19	13 FCB		Cpl	133016	45 Bn	
Metcalf, F A	Pte	7583	4.10.17		20.6.19	4 Bde		Pte	133020	45 Bn	
Minkslin, A	Pte	1328	3.8.15		20.7.19	13 LHR		Pte	133066	45 Bn	
Morris, J	Pte	2846	21.10.16		7.5.19	50 Bn					
Murray, J D	Pte	4136	20.2.15		11.3.19	4 FCB					
Naveau, F A	Dvr	4065	7.12.15		13.7.19	5 AAC		Pte	133061	45 Bn	
Odliff, I	Pte	3177	20.8.15		20.5.19	MG Bn		Pte	193040	201 Bn	
Oliver, C	WO	6865A	16.8.17	21 Bn	1.5.19	6 Bn					
Olsen, E J	Pte	5849	5.8.15		20.5.19	18 Bn					
O'Reilly, P S	Pte	5378	18.2.16		5.7.19	19 Bn					
Osborne, R A	Pte	2664	1.6.15		21.5.19	6 Bn	MM				
Parsons, J L	L/Cpl	586	8.4.15		20.5.19	Vet Hosp					
Pearse, S (KIA 29.8.19)	Pte	2870	5.7.15	7 Bn	18.7.19	1 MG Bn	MM	Sgt	133002	45 Bn	VC
Peder, J	Pte	60985	25.3.18		11.6.19	9 GSR		Pte	133039	45 Bn	
Peiti, J	Pte	7514	23.3.17		28.6.19	11 Bn					
Perry, B H (Elope Force)	L/Sgt	487	19.9.14		RTA 19.8.19						
Porteous, E	Pte	2034	23.2.15		28.7.19	16 Bn		Pte	133064	45 Bn	
Purdue, J (WIA in Russia)	Pte	60748	6.5.18	7 Bn	7.6.19	7 Bn			133007	45 Bn	DCM
Quamby, C L	Pte	7786	22.5.17		21.5.19						
Quarrell, W F	Gnr	10897	7.9.15		20.7.19	5 FAB			133059	45 Bn	DCM
Rawlins, B B L	Pte	2063	12.7.15		21.7.19	24 Bn		Pte	133058	45 Bn	
Rea, H	Pte	60025	25.10.17		13.6.19	5 Div Train		Pte	133017	45 Bn	
Redmond, H B	Pte	3967	8.12.15		10.4.19	51 Bn		Pte	133046	45 Bn	
Reviere, J W	Pte	1727	12.12.15		13.7.19	55 Bn					
Riordan, T deB	Pte	433	12.12.15		6.7.19	4 MG Bn		Pte	193051	201 Bn	
Roberts, F	Pte	2705	6.3.16		28.6.19	5 Pnrs					
Robinson, W J (WIA in Russia)	Pte	61464	1.12.17	GSR	11.6.19	1 MG Co		Pte	133038	45 Bn	
Robinson, W J	Sgt	1006	22.8.14		11.6.19	11 Bn		Sgt	133001	45 Bn	DCM
Roche, J F	Gnr	30948	4.9.16		6.7.19	5 TMB			133063	45 Bn	
Russell, J J	Pte	5450	14.12.15		29.3.19	53 Bn		Pte	132258	201 Bn	
Russell, S	Pte	6054	23.10.15		6.7.19	2 Tm Co					
Smirnoff, P (Relief Force interpreter)	Pte	59174	15.5.18		21.5.19	17 Bn					
Smith, P	Pte	4026	24.9.15		20.5.19	23 Bn	MM				
Spies, H J	Pte	1770	28.5.15	20 Bn	27.7.19		MM	Pte	133054	45 Bn	Bar to MM
Stephenson, A A	Pte	66321	4.7.18		11.6.19	20 GSR					
Sullivan, A P	Pte	56133	27.4.18		12.6.19			Cpl	133003	45 Bn	VC
Sutton, J N	Pte	5403	28.2.16		5.7.19	18 Bn		Pte	133032	45 Bn	MM
Tarrant, R (Elope Force)	Capt		17.8.14			45 Bn					
Thompson, J	Gnr	3265	3.10.14		20.2.19	1 FAB		Pte	133081	45 Bn	
Tiley Von Duve, A (Elope Force)	Sgt	3948	14.8.15		RTA 9.8.19	10 Bn	MM				
Watson, G	Pte	408	25.10.14		6.6.19	4 Bn					
Watts, B J	Pte	5792	3.4.16		12.7.19	1 AGH		Pte	133010	45 Bn	

Name	Service with the AIF							Service with the British Army			
	Rank	No	Enlisted	Unit	Disch'd	Unit	Awards	Rank	No	Unit	Awards
Watson, F M (real name Heathcote)	Pte	58180	15.7.18		12.6.19	9 Bn		Pte	193042	201 Bn	
Williams, B P	Sgt	59835	12.1.18		13.6.19	55 Bn		Pte	133069	45 Bn	
Wilson, W A	Pte	54538	11.5.18	34 Bn	12.6.19	34 Bn		Pte	193025	201 Bn	
Woods, C	Pte	59415	30.5.18	18 Bn	12.6.19	18 Bn		Pte	133051	45 Bn	
Woodyard, E V	Pte	3812	25.8.17		13.6.19	57 Bn					
Wright, R J	Pte	736	1.2.17		27.6.19	18 Bn		Pte	133048	45 Bn	
Wyatt, C H (Elope Force)	Sgt	2244	31.5.15		RTA 2.3.19		MM				
Yeaman, W C	Pte	1106	20.7.15		20.5.19	46 Bn		Pte	192143	201 Bn	

Abbreviations:

AGH	Australian General Hospital	Lieut	Lieutenant
AIF	Australian Imperial Force	MG Co	Machine Gun Company
Arty	Artillery	MID	Mentioned in Despatches
Bn	Battalion	MM	Military Medal
Capt	Captain	MT Co	Motorised Transport Company
Cpl	Corporal	O st A	Order of St Ann
C st G	Cross of St George	O st S	Order of St Stanislaus
DCM	Distinguished Conduct Medal	Pnrs	Pioneers
Dvr	Driver	Pte	Private
FAB	Field Artillery Brigade	RTA	Returned to Australia
FCE	Field Company Engineers	Sgt	Sergeant
GSR	General Service Reinforcement	Spr	Sapper
Gnr	Gunner	TMB	Trench Mortar Battery
LH	Light Horse	Tun Co	Tunnelling Company
L/Cpl	Lance Corporal	VC	Victoria Cross
L/Sgt	Lance Sergeant	WO	Warrant Officer

References:

Peter Burness (curator, Australian War Memorial), The Forgotten War in North Russia, *Hamilton's Despatch*, Vol.7 number 2, 1984.

Public Records Office, Kew, London, England

Peter Burness, *Sabretache*, August 1976

Storing your medals

John Ashton and Cathy Challenor¹

Storing your medals correctly is the easiest and most effective way of preserving them. Museums keep their artifacts in stable, carefully-regulated conditions all year round. The temperature is kept at 20-22°C and the humidity at 55%. Light levels are kept low to prevent localised overheating and fading. At home the best we can do is to keep medals—indeed, any precious object—clean and dry, away from extremes of temperature, humidity and light. The metal of medals can corrode from damp, and the fabric can rot. High temperatures and a very dry environment make fabric brittle and weak.

Medals are best stored in boxes made of wood or acid-free cardboard. (Ordinary cardboard is acidic and can harm metals and fabrics.) Before use, wooden boxes must be completely coated with three coats of polyurethane resin (from a hardware store), then left to dry thoroughly so that no odour remains. Please take safety precautions when working with paints or solvents. Wrap the medal in acid-free tissue paper or well-washed fabric, preferably undyed. Soft cotton and linen fabrics such as sheets, handkerchiefs or tea towels are suitable, but other fabrics such as velvet should not be used because some contain acidic dyes.

Acid-free tissue paper and card as well as boxes made of acid-free cardboard are available from specialist suppliers of library or conservation materials. Handle the medal as little as possible, as acid from your fingers can harm it. We recommend wearing soft cotton gloves (readily available and inexpensive) when handling medals or any precious article.

Cleaning medals

You may need to clean or even polish your medal before storing it. However, we don't recommend polishing unless absolutely necessary because it may damage the sharpness of the design or remove too much metal from the surface. Also, some polishes contain silicones which are left on the surface, making applying a protective coating difficult and later cleaning more drastic than usual. Note that you should wear gloves and work in a well-ventilated area. Some of the chemicals are harmful if they touch the skin or are inhaled. Do not smoke when working with paints or solvents.

First, take the ribbon off the medal by cutting the stitching, not the ribbon. Degreasing the medal is the next step. This is done by dipping it in a small jar of acetone (available from your chemist or hardware store) and wiping it with a cotton bud. The acetone will remove most lacquers used to coat the medal. You may scrub the medal with a soft toothbrush if it is very dirty. Next, wash the medal in warm water with a very small amount of a non-ionic detergent added (1% solution). The only readily-available non-ionic detergent is Triton X-100. (For information about its availability, ring the Australian War Memorial Conservation Section on (06) 241 6122 or write to GPO Box 345, Canberra, ACT 2601.)

Rinse the medal well in distilled or deionised water (available from chemists and some supermarkets). Follow the water rinse with a rinse in methylated spirits. This removes all

¹ John Ashton, Metals Conservator, and Cathy Challenor, Textile Conservator at the Australian War Memorial, contributed the information. The methods are the same as the ones used at the Memorial but some materials have been substituted so that you can obtain them easily. If you need more information, ring the Conservation Section on (06) 241 6122 and ask for the relevant conservator.

traces of water, thus helping to prevent corrosion. If the medal needs no further cleaning, lacquer it to protect it from corrosion.

However, if you think that it is necessary to polish the medal, use Hagerty's or Goddard's silver foam for silver or plate. Ensure that the foam does not contain silicone. If foam is not available, use Silvo silver polish or even silver dip. As silver dip etches metals, use it only if foam or polish are not available. Use Brasso brass polish for copper and brass.

Remove Silvo or Brasso before it dries, then clean the medal thoroughly with methylated spirits. Coat the medal with Inctalac, a Wattyl lacquer, thinned to half-strength with the recommended thinner or acetone. Dip the medal in the thinned lacquer, holding it by a cotton thread passed through the bar opening. Touch the last drop to the side of the container, or use blotter or absorbent paper, to help drainage. Hang to dry. Inctalac and thinners are available from hardware and paint stores.

If "rainbows" appear on the medal, the lacquer is too thin or the room temperature too low. Remove the lacquer with acetone and re-lacquer in more favourable conditions. Do not heat the lacquer or place in front of a heater.

Cleaning medal ribbons

If you can not, or do not wish to, remove the ribbon from the medal, you can clean it gently with a soft brush and vacuum cleaner. Attach a narrow piece of soft plastic tubing to the smallest nozzle of your vacuum cleaner. Cover the nozzle with a piece of open weave gauze fabric—net curtain or gauze bandage is ideal. Set the cleaner to its lowest suction level and gently vacuum the ribbon, using a soft brush to loosen ingrained dirt.

If the ribbon needs further cleaning, it can be dry-cleaned, but only if it can be detached from the medal. Do not wash it. Many of the dyes, especially the older silk dyes, run or "bleed" in water. Dry-cleaning can be carried out at home but you must take safety precautions. Wear gloves and work in a well-ventilated area as some of the chemicals are harmful if they touch the skin or are inhaled. Do not smoke. Petroleum spirits, white spirits or methylated spirits are the only solvents that should be used for home dry-cleaning.

The ribbon must be tested for colour-fastness before dry-cleaning can begin. Place some blotting paper underneath the ribbon and gently roll a cotton bud with solvent across a very small area of the ribbon. Immediately blot the ribbon with another piece of blotting paper. Repeat on all the colours. If any dye is visible on either sheet of blotting paper, do not clean the ribbon with that solvent. You can now try the other solvents in the same way. If the dyes are not colour-fast in any of the solvents, dry-cleaning should only be attempted by a textile conservator or professional dry-cleaner. If the blotter shows no sign of dye, clean the ribbon using the technique described above, swabbing and blotting a small area at a time.

Do not iron the ribbon. To flatten it, place it between two sheets of blotting paper that have been very slightly dampened with distilled or deionised water. Put some map weights—or two or three books—on top of the blotter for up to 30 minutes.

If you wish to reattach the ribbon to the medal, stitch carefully with cotton or silk thread. Do not use staples or sticky tape to hold ribbons together. Medal ribbons are vulnerable to light damage. Light can fade the dyes in a short time and make the fibres brittle, especially if they are silk. Ribbons are best stored in the dark, as described under Storing your medals. Interleave acid-free paper between the medal and ribbon to reduce the chance of the metal staining the ribbon.

Biographical notes and the Northern Territory service of Major Max White MC

Captain Paul A Rosenzweig

The tale of the 2nd/1st North Australia Observer Unit (NAOU) is a remarkable story of a unit unique in Australia's military history — a "phantom" unit of the 2nd AIF specially raised to deal with the immense problem of reconnaissance and surveillance across the north of Australia. It was raised at a time when a Japanese invasion seemed likely, and eventually served with operational status during the war although it never left Australian shores. The history of the NAOU was first documented by a former member of the unit, Dr Amoury Vane, and an anecdotal history was subsequently published by Richard and Helen Walker, although there are still many unpublished records, including reports and personal diaries. Prominent in the Unit's history is its founder and first Commanding Officer, anthropologist Professor W E H Stanner CMG (1905-1981) of whom much has been written. But while Stanner was *appointed* to the rank of Major to fulfil this vital command role, the men were in reality led by Stanner's Second-in-Command, veteran Army officer Captain Max White MC,¹ who came to command the NAOU in 1943-45.

It is well recorded that the General Officer Commanding Northern Territory Force, Major General Edmund Herring, called upon Stanner to raise and command a "bush commando" unit: Stanner was appointed a Major in the Australian Military Forces, and the North Australia Observer Unit was raised in the space of twelve weeks to watch for and report any enemy landings between Yampi Sound in Western Australia and Normanton in Queensland. Stanner established his headquarters at Katherine and, in August, the first patrols deployed across the Top End of the Northern Territory and Western Australia. For eighteen months they patrolled the north ready to report on, engage and delay the Japanese had they landed.

Upon the Japanese threat subsiding late in 1943, the unit's Headquarters moved to Manton Dam under Major Max White who was tasked with scaling down operations and, finally, disbanding the unit. In the Northern Territory from 1942 to 1945, Max White served with and then commanded one of the least known about units of the Australian Army but one which had perhaps the greatest potential responsibility expected of a single unit in Australian history.

Max White was born in Muswellbrook in 1895, the eldest son of Mr and Mrs E R White of "Merton" Station, a famous pastoral family of northwest New South Wales. He entered the King's School in Parramatta in 1909 and there attained considerable notoriety, both scholastically and in almost every field of sport. An obituary in an Old Boys' Journal recorded:

"Max White would be one of the most prominent boys to attend the School. A Monitor 1912, '13, '14; Captain of Broughton House 1914; Captain of the School 1914; 1st XV 1912, '13, '14; Colours & Honour Cap 1913, '14; Captain 1st XV 1914; GPS 1st XV 1914; Shooting Team 1909-13; House Colours; won most of his contests in the boxing ring".²

¹ The author, Patrick White, was his second cousin.

² Copy provided by Mrs June Schofield, Bribie Island, Queensland, 17 June 1987.



Major Max White MC, in 1944, as Commander, NAOU

He won the School boxing championship and was also a polo player of some note the Commandant of the CMF in the 2nd Military District remarked that he was "a splendid rider, good polo player"³. He passed the University Junior and Matriculation examinations and arrangements were made for him to pursue his studies at Oxford University with a view to a medical career. However, the war intervened and he was, for a brief period, a member of the Australian Imperial Expeditionary Force and would have been commissioned but for his age, although he passed through an Officers' Training School with credit.⁴

He enlisted in the Royal Artillery in England but his potential was soon recognised and he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the

Special Reserve and posted to the 5th Brigade of the Royal Frontier Artillery. He saw action in France and was Mentioned-in-Despatches for bravery. Further, in August 1916, the 64th Battery RFA suffered severely in action, the battery commander and two other officers being killed, leaving White and a fellow subaltern responsible for the battery. White received a congratulatory card from the Commander of the 4th Australian Division AIF⁵ and also a letter from General Sir William Birdwood, Commander of the 1st ANZAC Corps of the AIF:

"I am writing to both you and Roseveare to congratulate you so heartily upon the award of the Military Cross, which I know you both so thoroughly deserved. I heard at the time of your conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, when on the loss of your battery commander and two other officers who were killed on the 10th, you two young officers took charge of your battery, and between you did such fine work for eight days until you were both wounded. I know, too, how both of you were well beyond Pozieres, and continued to make most strenuous efforts to keep a line intact from OP to the battery position. You both of you set the finest example to your men, and I am sure it is a good deal owing to this that the battery kept in such good fettle, when it

³ Reference provided by Colonel Wallack, Commandant, CMF, 2nd Military District, dated 23 April 1915.

⁴ Reference provided by Colonel Wallack, Commandant, CMF, 2nd Military District, dated 23 April 1915.

⁵ Major General Sir HV Cox KCMG CB CSI; congratulatory card dated 11 September 1916.

might have become so easily disorganised by the loss of three senior officers. May good fortune continue to attend you, and I sincerely trust that you both may be spared to finish this war successfully with us".⁶

White saw the Armistice as a substantive Captain and, after the war, returned to Australia and lived for a while on the family property. After its sale, he and other members of the family purchased "Woorang Downs" in the Terry Hie-Biniguy district in 1921. He married Rosalie May Cowdery at St Paul's Church of England in Burwood in 1922 and they later had two daughters: Judy became a medical practitioner at Lithgow while Jane married Tom Schofield of "Glenayr" in Gravesend. "Woorang Downs" was soon sold and they leased "Loch Leven" on the western side of Moree until 1926 when Max purchased "Glen Royal" at Yagobie, on which he lived until the time of his death some forty years later. He was a member of the Gravesend RSL and for many years led the annual ANZAC Day march.

He continued his sporting pursuits after the war, being a top-class polo player through the 1920s. In the late 1930s, White put his equestrian expertise to a more practical use and again donned a uniform, commanding the Gravesend Troop of the 24th Light Horse Regiment, CMF as a Lieutenant,⁷ although he later came to command C Squadron. Among his troopers in 24LHR was Alan Joseph Walker who later, as a Lieutenant, was responsible for purchasing horses in Katherine for the North Australia Observer Unit.⁸ Upon the outbreak of war, White served with the rank of Major in several AIF transport units, but in 1942 eagerly took the opportunity of operational service with the NAOU which was then being raised.

Among the first officers to be appointed was Lieutenant John Fleeting who, after conducting an initial interview of Max White, recommended him to Stanner as his Second-in-Command; as Stanner held the rank of Major, White was required to revert to the rank of Captain to take this appointment, which he willingly did. He soon proved himself to be the backbone of the unit, despite the approach of his 50th birthday, and the one that the men would turn to for leadership and guidance. In the NAOU history, former members gave testimonials to Max White, describing him as slow spoken, laconic, dedicated and unflappable, reliable in an emergency and a real father-figure,⁹ the type to get in and do a job without drawing attention or seeking praise. It was recorded that White became "the most respected member of the unit".¹⁰ Lieutenant Alan Walker had served under White in the pre-war 24th Light Horse, and in his correspondence to his wife referred to him affectionately as "old Max".¹¹

Theo ("Tip") Carty heard of the first air raid on Darwin in February 1942 a few days after his 19th birthday and, after joining the Militia, he served with the 1st Cavalry Division Signals, the 1st Motorised Division Signals and, eventually, the NAOU, reverting from the rank of Corporal to join this relatively elite unit. He later recalled:

⁶ General Sir W R Birdwood, letter to 2nd Lieutenant Max White MC dated 30 September 1916.

⁷ Commission as a Lieutenant in the Active CMF dated 23 August 1939.

⁸ Departed Adelaide for Katherine on 12 June 1942, two days after the first draft of NAOU volunteers arrived at Ingleburn, NSW, to purchase and commence training of horses (NAOU War Diary).

⁹ Walker & Walker (1986) p.16.

¹⁰ Walker & Walker (1986) p.14.

¹¹ Lt A J Walker, letter to Mrs Walker dated 10 August 1942.



Major Max White MC, leading C Squadron, 24th Light Horse Regiment, circa 1939

“... Major White reverted to Captain in 1942 to join the unit as 2IC; he was always referred to as ‘Cappy’ White, even after he became Major again. It was not a case of disrespect; it was affection and admiration”.¹²

While Stanner was renowned as an anthropologist and certainly knew the Northern Territory and understood its Aborigines, he found it difficult to mix with his Nackeroos. His immaculate uniform and meticulous speech disguised his obvious lack of understanding of both military matters and the nature of the Australian bushman, fields in which White was seen to be a natural master. Stanner was obviously the unit’s capable administrator and figurehead, but

¹² Captain T V Carty (retd), Pers Comm, 9 September 1986.

Cappy White was the veteran soldier and leader, who considered the needs of his men first and earned their respect through his quiet professionalism.

On 10 August 1942, White led a small advance party from Sydney to Katherine, via Adelaide, to select a site for the NAOU's Headquarters and to commence the construction of facilities. The site chosen was to the west of town along the road to Kununurra, near what is now the turn-off to the Low Level Reserve.¹³ White then travelled widely across the NAOU's Area of Operations to site sub-unit headquarters and outposts. The maps of the region were so poor and lacking in detail that he often had to send out patrols — on foot, on horseback and on improvised rafts — to explore the country and add to their knowledge.

Of his first outpost among the Adelaide River mangroves, where he spent his 21st birthday, Private "Tip" Carty later recalled the vigilance they maintained, as much for their own safety as for spotting the enemy:

"We had a 100% watch day and night ... I never relaxed this rule ever. We had already been attacked by a 7 metre croc ... and could have killed dozens of crocodiles who ventured too close ... 20 bombers slipped past the radar screen to converge on a 'flare' dropped by a pathfinder. It was after 11 pm when we sighted the flare at 30,000 feet, but did not hear the pathfinders".¹⁴

The Spitfire squadron was alerted by direct communications and the fighters were soon in the air, guided by bearings provided by the outpost, and before long seven Japanese bombers had been downed. Tip Carty further recalled, "A week later Cappy White and a Brigadier came to give us their congratulations".¹⁵ Contrary to some opinions that the NAOU had no role to play after the anticipated Japanese invasion did not eventuate, these "coastwatchers" did play a valuable and legitimate part in Australia's northern war.

The NAOU patrols travelled lightly and carried only meagre rations, usually bully beef and rice. The Aboriginals which accompanied the patrols were invaluable in finding water in dry creek beds and locating such sources of food as wild beehives.

In his unpublished diary, Private "Rod" Roddick of A Company recorded some of the means by which the patrols obtained supplementary rations:

"The owner of cattle received 5 pounds per head for every beast we killed at HQ for food, but on patrol it was a different matter — we usually killed a beast without a brand. A scrubby.

"One of the blackboys (Allen) showed me different kinds of wild fruit which were very nice".

At Dingo Waterhole on the Towns River, the Aboriginal who accompanied the patrol "used hollow reeds to breathe through and dropped into [the] river, swam underwater and pulled ducks down".¹⁶

As well as personally visiting his men in the field, White often led patrols himself. On one patrol in 1943 in the Gunn Point region close to the Vernon Islands, White and two Privates

¹³ A little further west from the NAOU's HQ was the site of the 121st Australian General Hospital, now the site of Norwest Meats.

¹⁴ Mr T V Carty, Pers Comm, 9 August 1986.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Diary of Rod Roddick, NAOU, 1943.

located an abandoned Japanese receiving set near a smouldering fire. Although no-one was found in the area, this discovery confirmed reports of enemy activity in the more remote coastal areas.

As the Japanese threat diminished, in October 1943 Stanner was posted to Land Headquarters and consequently White, again attaining his Majority, was appointed Commanding Officer of the NAOU and was directed to reorganise and reduce the unit. Most of the men took leave prior to being transferred to other units, but some 200 volunteers stayed on. He moved Headquarters to Manton Dam, and Observation Posts were still manned under harsh conditions but only the occasional horse patrol was deployed. Lieutenant Alan Walker, one of the only Militia officers in the unit, was promoted to Captain by White in the latter half of 1944.¹⁷

Stanner and White had hoped the NAOU would be sent to wage a guerilla campaign on Timor, but all suggestions of overseas service were discounted by the Army and, as 1944 neared an end, Max White began closing down the unit. The horses were sold and the donkeys shot, and men posted out. In January 1945, one of White's last tasks was to compile a nominal roll of the NAOU, on which he jotted his observations on many of his soldiers' abilities. The unit Headquarters was shut down and the men then moved south to Wallgrove, out of Sydney, to await the disbanding of the unit. They gathered at Granville Town Hall on 6 March for a farewell dinner and at this time a final unit photograph was taken. Amongst those who remained to the end were three who had originally enlisted in Darwin: Privates Johnson, Zane and Ah Matt.

Of Private Johnson, aged 24 in 1945, Max White recorded that he knew the NT and was a good bushman and horseman. Private Zane had been in the pre-war Militia and was aged 42 in 1945, but was not present for the final disbandment as he was posted to the 103rd Australian General Hospital on 15 March 1945. The third Darwin enlistee still present at this time was Private Ali Ah Matt who had been a timberworker when he had enlisted, acquiring the regimental number DX967, the "D" denoting Darwin as the place of enlistment. He returned to Darwin after the war and came to run the Foodlands behind the Post Office in the 1960s; he was in Darwin for Cyclone Tracy but apparently went walkabout afterwards. Interestingly, despite his AIF service, after the war he was barred from membership of the RSL and Workers' Clubs because he was an Aboriginal.¹⁸

White himself left the NAOU on 27 March 1945 and within weeks, the North Australia Observer Unit (with a final strength of 9 officers and 157 other ranks) was disbanded. Max White retired to "Glen Royal" and died in the Moree District Hospital on 27 July 1966 at the age of 71 after a lengthy illness. He was accorded full military honours at his funeral and an RSL service was conducted, with members of Gravesend and Moree sub-branches in attendance. An obituary in his local paper remarked of White's AIF service in the Northern Territory:

"It was during the years he served with the Second AIF that many district men, to whom Max White had been no more than a retiring and quiet dispositioned man of the land, learnt to know and appreciate him for the gentleman, good soldier and

¹⁷ HQ Message to B Coy NAOU, ZE535 dated 14 September 1944 quoting authority of LHQ W/1/2157 to date from 9 September 1944.

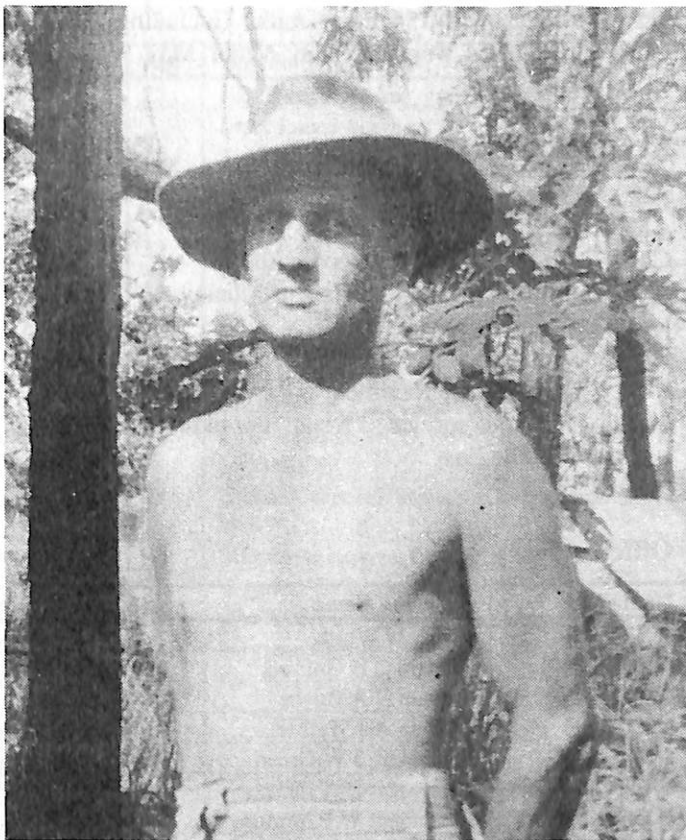
¹⁸ Mr Brian Higginbotham and Mr Harold Thomas, Pers Comm, 1990.

exemplary officer he was. Without exception, the men who served under him regarded him as someone under whom they considered it a privilege to serve".¹⁹

It further made observations upon the esteem in which White was held by all who knew him:

"The character of Max White was admired by all who knew him. He was a true gentleman in every sense and the soul of truth and honour. In all sections of the town and district, people in every walk of life feel a genuine and personal sorrow at his death".²¹

Since 1981, the responsibility for reconnaissance and surveillance in the Northern Territory and the Kimberley region of Western Australia (some 1.8 million square kilometres) has rested with an Army Reserve regiment entitled North West Mobile Force (NORFORCE), which has inherited the role and traditions of the wartime NAOU, and their double-diamond colour patch. Interestingly, while the NORFORCE all-ranks mess was named the "Stanner Club" to commemorate the founder and first Commanding Officer of the NAOU, there is nothing as yet to honour the service of the second, and only other, Commanding Officer — Major Max White MC.



Major Max White MC in the field at Manton Dam, south of Darwin.²⁰

¹⁹ Copy provided by Mrs June Schorield, Bribie Island, Queensland, 17 June 1987.

²⁰ Photograph taken by Lieutenant A J Walker. Supplied by Mr Richard Walker, 6 July 1986 (supplied by Mrs June Schofield and published in Walker & Walker, 1986, p. 175)

²¹ Ibid.

Nominal Roll of the 2nd/1st NORTH AUSTRALIA OBSERVER UNIT in the Northern Territory

Compiled from previously unpublished documents including an NAOU nominal roll dated 1 January 1945 and the unit roll book for the period March to May 1945.²² The total strength was 9 officers and 154 other ranks (including 16 attached personnel). The Commanding Officer's remarks were noted by Major Max White MC on an NAOU nominal roll dated 11 January 1945.

Key to abbreviations

AIF	Australian Imperial Forces	OP	Service as an NCO commanding an Observation Post
AMF	Australian Military Forces	PMF	Permanent Military Forces (today the Australian Regular Army)
CMF	Citizens' Military Forces (the predecessor of today's Australian Army Reserve)	RQMS	Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant
HB	Horsebreaker	RSM	Regimental Sergeant Major
LHR	Light Horse Regiment	W/T	Wireless Telephony
ME	Previous service as a signaller in the Middle East	W02	Warrant Officer Class 2
		WFR	Walker Family Records, Cracow, Queensland

Officers

Number	Rank and Name	Age	Appointment
NX128265	Major M White	49	Commanding Officer
NX128266	Captain C H Golding		
NX28694	Captain N A Doyle		
N2306	Captain A J Walker		B Company
NX59788	Lieutenant J W Green		B Company
TX4768	Lieutenant R A Johnson		
NX115402	Lieutenant W F Munro		C Company
NX39868	Lieutenant D D Scholes		
NX111843	Lieutenant I A Taylor		

Senior Non-Commissioned Officers

Number	Rank and Name	Age	Appointment and CO's remarks
NX84699	W02 W G Armstrong	40	Motorised Transport
SX9685	W02 B R Ford	33	RSM, "Strong RSM Infy"
NX23175	W02 J W Thickett	32	RQMS, "Efficient, active"
NX130197	W02 A F Wyatt	34	RSM "Weapon instructor"
NX107497	Sergeant R G Allan	25	Platoon Sergeant
NX130195	Sergeant A Kearney	30	HT (Office) Harness
NX86739	Sergeant M McPherson	40	Signals "All round wireless expert"
NX130194	Sergeant A Nelson	28	Farrier Sergeant "Horse breaker, good NCO"
NX82515	Sergeant W R Simes	39	Orderly Room Sergeant "Efficient, keen"

²² Documents held by NORFORCE museum, Larrakeyah Barracks.

NX69883	Sergeant J F Tait	33	Quartermaster Sergeant
SX14557	Sergeant L W Thomas	26	Sergeant Saddler
SX15781	Sergeant A G Townsend	33	W/T Sergeant "Good Sig Sjt"
SX15773	Sergeant J L Williams	32	W/T Sergeant "Good Sig Sjt"

Non-Commissioned Officers

Number	Rank and Name	Age	Appointment and CO's remarks
NX11605	Corporal W H Baunach	25	HB "Horse breaker, good NCO"
NX68270	Corporal A Mc Bowles		Later Lance-Sergeant
NX95336	Corporal C E Cannon	38	Signals
NX18487	Corporal K C K Connors	39	Intelligence "Knowledge Maps & Int"
VX54884	Corporal T J Dinneen	27	HB "Reliable NCO"
SX18147	Corporal A H Davoren	32	HB, OP "Horse breaker, good NCO"
VX64537	Corporal E C Edgley	29	"Reliable"
NX106396	Corporal J J Flood	22	OP, "Good Inf Cpl"
NX16462	Corporal M F Knight		Later Lance-Sergeant
VX89316	Corporal D H Kerr	29	OP, "Good Inf Cpl"
NX81942	Corporal R L Krick		Intelligence, later Lance-Sergeant
NX153157	Corporal R A Lockhart	33	OP, "Reliable NCO, reverted Sjt to Pte to join unit"
VX89312	Corporal L Mibus	29	Cipher Corporal "Reliable, knows cipher well"
SX1312	Corporal I S Munro	25	"Overseas service, Good Cpl"
NX86015	Corporal L C Markham	31	Signals, "Reliable Sig Cpl"
SX18154	Corporal J D M Shepley	28	Mechanic, OP "Reliable, horseman"
NX87599	Corporal C W Sattler	24	Hygiene Corporal "Reliable, hard worker"
SX20607	Corporal GB Tilbrook	25	OP, "Good Inf Cpl"
NX84336	Corporal H J Wilson		Later Lance-Sergeant
NX106370	Corporal HR Woods	23	OP, "Good Inf Cpl"
NX88313	Corporal A K Woods	32	OP, "Good Inf Cpl"

Signallers

"All sigs have operated sets in all conditions during 2½ years in NAOU. All have some knowledge of cipher. Have only been Sigs on isolated OPs for periods of 3 to 6 months".

Number	Rank and Name	Age	Appointment and CO's remarks
NX86901	Signaller P E Bayliss	32	
SX16007	Signaller B M Bertram	30	
NX92181	Signaller K Blumenkehl	25	
NX116811	Signaller T J Clark	26	
NX106382	Signaller L W Cooper	22	
NX106397	Signaller M M Cummings	23	
NX89283	Signaller J H Devlin	23	
NX88225	Signaller D B Drinkwater	24	
VX74185	Signaller M W Fletcher	26	
QX48464	Signaller W J Freeman	21	
NX81744	Signaller R Graham	36	
NX91225	Signaller R A Gray	30	
NX94850	Signaller V F Hillier	23	
NX80597	Signaller J C Hoad	36	Sig Storeman, later Lance-Corporal

NX81020	Signaller R J Howarth	24	
NX86728	Signaller H A Keys	35	Sig Maintenance Mechanic
NX91803	Signaller E H E Kruckow	41	ME
NX161167	Signaller C L Lamond	23	ME
NX106391	Signaller K J LeCornu	33	ME
NX86726	Signaller E W Marks	38	ME
NX196376	Signaller G F Matthews	24	ME
VX136619	Signaller R R Milner	23	ME
NX81564	Signaller P P McGrath	34	ME
NX85644	Signaller G McKenzie	29	ME
QX3993	Signaller J P McEvoy	39	ME
NX82416	Signaller P W Pidsley	24	ME
NX145394	Signaller J P Pye	27	ME
NX95410	Signaller W R Rogers	23	ME
NX33799	Signaller J Smith	38	ME
NX161031	Signaller B E Vidler	31	ME
NX106385	Signaller R H Warmoll	23	ME
NX94872	Signaller A M Wilkinson	24	ME
NX162747	Signaller P S Williamson	23	ME

Drivers. Motorised Transport

"All drivers have had extensive experience under bad conditions. Many Qual Dvrs Mech, but no place for them on W.E. [War Establishment]"

Number	Rank and Name	Age	Appointment and CO's remarks
NX83886	Driver H C Bradwell	26	
NX161010	Driver C J Brann	23	
NX82513	Driver R A Campbell	24	
NX49553	Driver D A Chapman	29	"Excellent bush driver"
SX18499	Driver P P Ford	33	"Excellent bush driver"
NX78116	Driver J J Myers	38	
NX89282	Driver C J Millard	30	
NX136873	Driver K R McIvor	22	
NX135349	Driver A R O'Donohoe	23	
NX83162	Driver J S Oldrey	30	
NX44980	Driver N Payten	31	"Good driver"
NX136539	Driver A P Pratt		Later Corporal
NX73930	Driver G Ranger	30	
NX78722	Driver N L Rogers	23	
NX73703	Driver J S Rudkin	24	"Good driver, Horseman"
NX161002	Driver R W R Saddler	29	"Good driver, Bushman"
NX80281	Driver H W O Thomas	25	"Good driver, Bushman"
NX80172	Driver E Wenban	22	
NX36874	Driver A Wilkinson	39	

Soldiers

Number	Rank and Name	Age	Appointment and CO's remarks
NX130208	Private N S Agett	26	"Horseman"
DX967	Private PA Ah Matt	34	"Timberworker"

NX87452	Private A A H Ayres	34	"Bushman", later Lance-Corporal ²³
VX74316	Private F L Bradhurst	40	"Reliable clerk"
NX106379	Private T V Carty	22	"Reverted from Cpl to rejoin unit"
NX161325	Private A J Campbell	22	"Good worker & horseman"
VX89313	Private T C Chapple	25	"Good worker & horseman"
VX79195	Private W F Clark	24	"Road worker"
NX127606	Private F M Coleman	26	"Reverted from Cpl to rejoin unit"
NX106371	Private N H Collier	22	"PT Instructor"
NX161014	Private R B Cook		Later Corporal
NX106390	Private S C Cupples	22	"Good horseman"
NX87502	Private E Davies	25	"MT Driver & horseman"
NX79306	Private C Eldershaw	34	
TX8456	Private C R V Gale	27	
VX89291	Private J M Gooley	32	"Knowledge hygiene, malaria control"
NX136123	Private A H Greaves	29	"Reliable"
NX92213	Private E A Grierson	25	"Suitable as NCO"
VX135348	Private M W Greenway	22	
NX78021	Private R J Hockley	33	
NX106376	Private R J Huckstepp	23	
NX106393	Private G Hutchinson		"Good horseman"
DX979	Private R Johnson	24	"Knows NT, good bushman & horseman"
SX20605	Private WR Kennewell	22	"Good horseman"
SX33603	Private G T Kennewell	18	
VX82306	Private W C Kerr	25	
VX75330	Private B G Moloney	25	"Carpenter"
NX87447	Private C E I Mackney	26	
NX78126	Private H E Morcom	26	"Driver, batman"
VX89281	Private G Mulcahy	30	
NX106372	Private G E Murdoch	28	
VX145376	Private W C McAdam	22	
TX6663	Private R V McGlone	22	
NX49222	Private J W McKeown	22	"Very good clerk, fit for promotion"
SX16842	Private G P H Newbury	34	
VX89292	Private W L Neaves	24	
VX109579	Private R H Peel	23	"Fit for promotion to Corporal", later Lance-Corporal
VX89314	Private G W Pepperill	22	
NX106366	Private C Pryor	22	
TX8417	Private A Richardson	24	
VX89308	Private W R Rowlings		Later Corporal
TX10152	Private E J Russell	23	"Butcher"
TX5977	Private R T Ryan	24	
TX8558	Private W G Sankey	22	"Good cipher clerk"
SX20604	Private B Stanmer	23	"Reverted from Corporal to rejoin unit"
VX85032	Private F H Silvester	24	
TX6899	Private VP Swan	23	
VX137106	Private G W Templeton	25	
NX106358	Private G Wallace	30	"Very good horseman"
SX15402	Private W A Weaver	22	"Good cipher clerk"

²³ Previous service as a mercenary during the Spanish Civil War

SX15687	Private N K Whitmore	38	"Can do clerical duties"
D446	Private EJ Zane	42	

Attached Personnel

"All attached personnel have given excellent service while with Unit"

Number	Rank and Name	Age	Appointment and CO's remarks
SX22284	Sergeant FG Bevan	32	Medical Orderly
NX106359	Sergeant J A Forbutt	23	Pay Sergeant
SX18035	Sergeant R D McBride	36	Sergeant Cook
SX13150	Corporal N Auld	26	Armourer
VP7149	Corporal W L Kennedy	27	Medical Orderly
WX8688	Corporal R S Price	43	Medical Orderly
WX73397	Craftsman W L Baird	35	Mechanic, MT
VX113621	Craftsman J P Tanner	24	Mechanic, MT
NX130207	Private W F Anderson	33	Saddler
VX89319	Private R G Davis	22	Cook3, later Lance-Corporal
NX85029	Private C Frederickson	23	Saddler
VX136731	Private A Love	23	Cook
VX79660	Private H M Lynch	23	Cook & Baker
NX106361	Private D W Neil	30	Saddler/Farrier
VX68079	Private T J Parkinson	24	Cook
NX1018	Private K S Terrett	25	Cook, later Lance-Corporal and transferred to MT Section

The following members were not present at the final disbandment:

Number	Rank and Name	Remarks
NX130195	Sergeant A Kearney	Transferred to 1st Australian Base Depot at Liverpool, 8 March 1945
NX87599	Corporal C W Sattler	Transferred to the Small Arms School at Bonegilla, 8 March 1945
NX130197	WO2 A F Wyatt	
D446	Private E J Zane	Posted to 103rd Australian General Hospital, 15 March 1945

Book Review

Sheila Gray: *The South African War 1899-1902 Service Records of British and Colonial Women*, 90 pages Available from the Author 54a Towai Street. AUCKLAND 5. New Zealand. Priced for Australia, \$NZ 38.00 including packing and postage.

When the Review copy of this work arrived in the mail my wife remarked "What a wonderful book! It seems incredible that so many women served in the war." Even I — who was aware that nurses had served in the Crimea, the 1879 South African campaign, with the troops who had fought in Egypt and the Sudan from 1882 to 1886, and regularly on India's North West Frontier — was surprised to learn that so many ladies had been recruited for what has been frequently referred to as The Last of the Gentleman's War.

The book, subtitled "A Record of Service in South Africa of Military and Civilian Nurses, Laywomen and Civilians" is a veritable goldmine outlining the involvement of some 1,701 women, 25 of whom paid the supreme sacrifice, and it is apparent that no one has been excluded, although Mrs Gray did admit, somewhat modestly, in a letter that she fears the Record may never be complete.

Through the pages it is possible to trace the movements of such diverse groups as the Army Nursing Service and its Reserve, the local Nurses, the Australian (some 66 are named), Canadian and New Zealand army nurses, maidservants to nurses, wardmaids, cooks, even civilian support personnel, including nuns, are listed.

At the head of each section is a thumbnail account of the particular hospital, or unit. This is an added bonus, as now we can learn something about such formations as the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, the Welsh and Irish Hospitals, the Hospital ship *Maine, et al* without having to wade through ponderous volumes.

A complete listing of recipients of the Royal Red Cross as well as those who were mentioned in despatches are also tabulated, as well as comments on the receipt of the Queen's South Africa Medal so that, for the very first time, we are given an insight into the work of those rather quiet achievers.

My only criticism is that the abbreviation of place names as well as hospitals is somewhat hefty yet, for such a comprehensive work, I doubt if there is anyway that this problem could be overcome.

Sheila Gray is to be congratulated on the production of such a greatly needed project. For what is definitely a labour of love, which has obviously taken many years of hard work and research to compile, has resulted in a treasure house that should keep genealogists, medal collectors, military historians happy for a very long time.— John E. Price

Biennial MHSA Conference Perth, WA — Easter 1994

The Western Australian Branch of the Military Historical Society of Australia has announced that the next Biennial MHSA Conference will be held over the Easter 1994 long weekend.

A special committee has been formed to look after all aspects of the conference. They have some excellent plans on the drawing board which they are sure will give great pleasure to visiting members and guests.

Further information concerning the conference will appear in future editions of *Sabretache* — watch this space!

Financial Report

Statement of receipts and payments for the year ended 30 June 1993

OPERATING ACCOUNT	1992/93	1991/92	1992/93	1991/92
Balance 1 July		6879	5864	7028
Subscriptions	6542	8626	8303	8303
Less Capitation	<u>208</u>	<u>197</u>		
Bank interest	135	227	1290	
Advertising	60	60		
Sales	183	30	520	
Sudan figure	140		200	
Other	<u>43</u>	<u>30</u>		
Sundry income	<u>17</u>	<u>5</u>	50	
Total receipts		6729	8751	98
			Special interest group	98
			Federal Council Expenses	288
			Postage	134
			Stationery	7
			Audit fee	75
			PO Box	37
			Sundries	<u>35</u>
			Total payments	10651
			Balance 30 June	<u>2957</u>
	<u>13608</u>	<u>14615</u>		<u>7736</u>
				<u>6879</u>
				<u>14615</u>
INVESTMENT ACCOUNT No1				
Balance 1 July		387	372	387
		<u>10</u>	<u>15</u>	
		<u>397</u>	<u>387</u>	<u>387</u>
INVESTMENT ACCOUNT No2				
Balance 1 July		6951	6270	6951
		<u>447</u>	<u>681</u>	
		<u>7398</u>	<u>6951</u>	<u>6951</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these accounts.

In my opinion the accompanying accounts of the Federal Council of the Military Historical Society of Australia are properly drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Society as at 30 June 1993 and of the surplus of the Society for the year ended on that date.

N S Foldi
Hon Treasurer
26 July 1993

L G Carder FCPA
Auditor
26 July 1993

Notes to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 30 June 1993

1. Funds Surplus/Deficit	1992/93	1991/92
Operating Balance 1 July	6879	5864
Operating balance 30 June	<u>2957</u>	<u>6879</u>
	(3922)	1015
Interest on investments	<u>457</u>	<u>696</u>
	(3465)	1711
Subscriptions in advance — previous year	<u>364</u>	<u>264</u>
	(3101)	1975
Subscriptions in advance — current year	<u>nil</u>	<u>364</u>
	<u>(3101)</u>	<u>1611</u>

The major causes of the \$3101 deficit were:

- the decrease in subscriptions \$2095
- the increase in
 the cost of *Sabretache* \$1275
 (but there was an
 additional issue this
 year)
 the postage of *Sabretache* \$1290

However, during the year, the cost per issue of *Sabretache* was reduced.

2. As foreshadowed in the note to the 1991/92 Financial Statements postage of *Sabretache* is now a separate payment rather than included in payments to the printer.
3. The value of stock on hand (at cost) on 30 June was:

	1992/93	1991/92
Sudan figure	nil	204
Sudan book	593	616

The remaining Sudan figures were sold as a single lot at a discount to finalise this enterprise and to generate income.

4. Payments to Branches were:
 - \$200 to the Western Australian Branch in respect of their involvement in the official Western Australian Military Museum;
 - reimbursement of \$320 to the Albury/Wodonga Branch for attendance at the 1992 Biennial Conference by the Society's Patron and an official, non-member, guest.

NS Foldi
Hon Treasurer
26 July 1993

Letters

The Editor

I am trying to locate the attestation and discharge papers of my great great grandfather John Callaghan, who served in the British Army in the 50th Queens Own Regiment (the China Half Hundred). I have employed a researcher in England to try to find the papers, but it seems because John Callaghan took his discharge in Adelaide, South Australia, the papers are not available. He was also a drill instructor for many years in Adelaide for the local defence forces. I have written to all army and archives here in Adelaide and interstate, but no one seems able to tell me what has become of the papers relating to John Callaghan, and I am hoping you can help me.

John Callaghan enlisted in the 50 Depot Regiment in Cork on 27.10.1846. In 1848 he joined the main regiment and went to the Crimea, he was taken prisoner 21.12.1854, and exchanged 21.10.1855, rejoining 50th regiment and serving in Ceylon about six years. June 1867 in New Zealand he was a corporal and September 1867 he was promoted to Sergeant. In October 1867 the Regiment was sent to Adelaide, South Australia. November of 1868 he married my great great grandmother and his trade was soldier of 50th Regiment at that time. By 1871 he was licensee of a hotel so he must have been discharged around this time, but was still involved with the military as a drill instructor for the local defence forces. He deceased 27.4.1909 and was given a military funeral.

I am desperately hoping you may be able to tell me what happened to attestation and discharge papers when a soldier in the British Army was discharged in Adelaide, South Australia around 1868-1869.

Yours faithfully

Mrs M Mills
22 Boyle Street,
Prospect SA 5082

Reply:

from Lt Col T C Sargent (Retd)

Dear Mrs Mills

I refer to your recent letter in which you requested information on the attestation and discharge documents for your great great grandfather, Sergeant John Callaghan of the 50th Regiment.

A search of the Muster Books and Pay lists for the 50th in WO 12/6162 on Australian Joint Copying Project mfm PRO 3809, held by the National Library, Canberra, and possibly by the SA State Library, shows on folio 274 that John Callaghan was discharged in Adelaide on 25 March 1869 with a gratuity of 12 months' pay. As for supporting discharge documents, these are not available in Australia: if they exist they will be at PRO, Kew, England. It appears from the information in your letter that your English researcher has checked the military records at the Public Record Office and it seems probable that check would have included a search in "Soldiers' Documents" — WO 97. If this has not been the case you should ask for a check to be made there for a discharge certificate. Attestation certificates are also held in that series of documents but are not common.

As far as Callaghan's service in the SA local defence force, the only possible source of information will be the SA Archives, in the "Chief Secretary's Correspondence" for the period. If there is nothing then the records have been lost. I suggest that the best course of action is to check the Archives records yourself or employ a researcher to do so.

I am sorry that we cannot be more helpful but the relevant records are not available in Canberra.

Yours sincerely,

T C SARGENT

Obituary — Raymond K Cooper

22 August 1922 - 19 August 1993

It is with regret that we note the death of Ray Cooper. He was a former MHS member and founding member and long time Secretary of the New South Wales Military Historical Society. He was a regular attendee of AWM History conferences.

Notes from the Editor on contributions to *Sabretache*

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

Typewritten submissions are preferred. Material should be double spaced with a margin. If your article is prepared on a computer please send a copy on either a 3.5" or 5.25" disk (together with a paper copy).

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

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

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

Articles, preferably, should be in the range of 2,000-2,500 words (approx 4 typeset pages) or 5,000-7,000 words (approx 10 typeset pages) for major feature articles.

Articles should be submitted in accordance with the time limits indicated on page 2. Recently, lateness in receiving articles has meant that the Journal has been delayed in publication. Nevertheless, where an article is of particular importance, but is received late, the Editor will endeavour to publish the article if possible and space permitting.

Elizabeth Topperwien
Editor



Application for Membership

I/*We
(Name/Rank etc.)

Of (Address)

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

..... Branch

My main interests are

I/*We enclose remittance of A\$26.00 being annual subscription, due 1 July each year.

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

