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*Sabretache*



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# SABRETACHE

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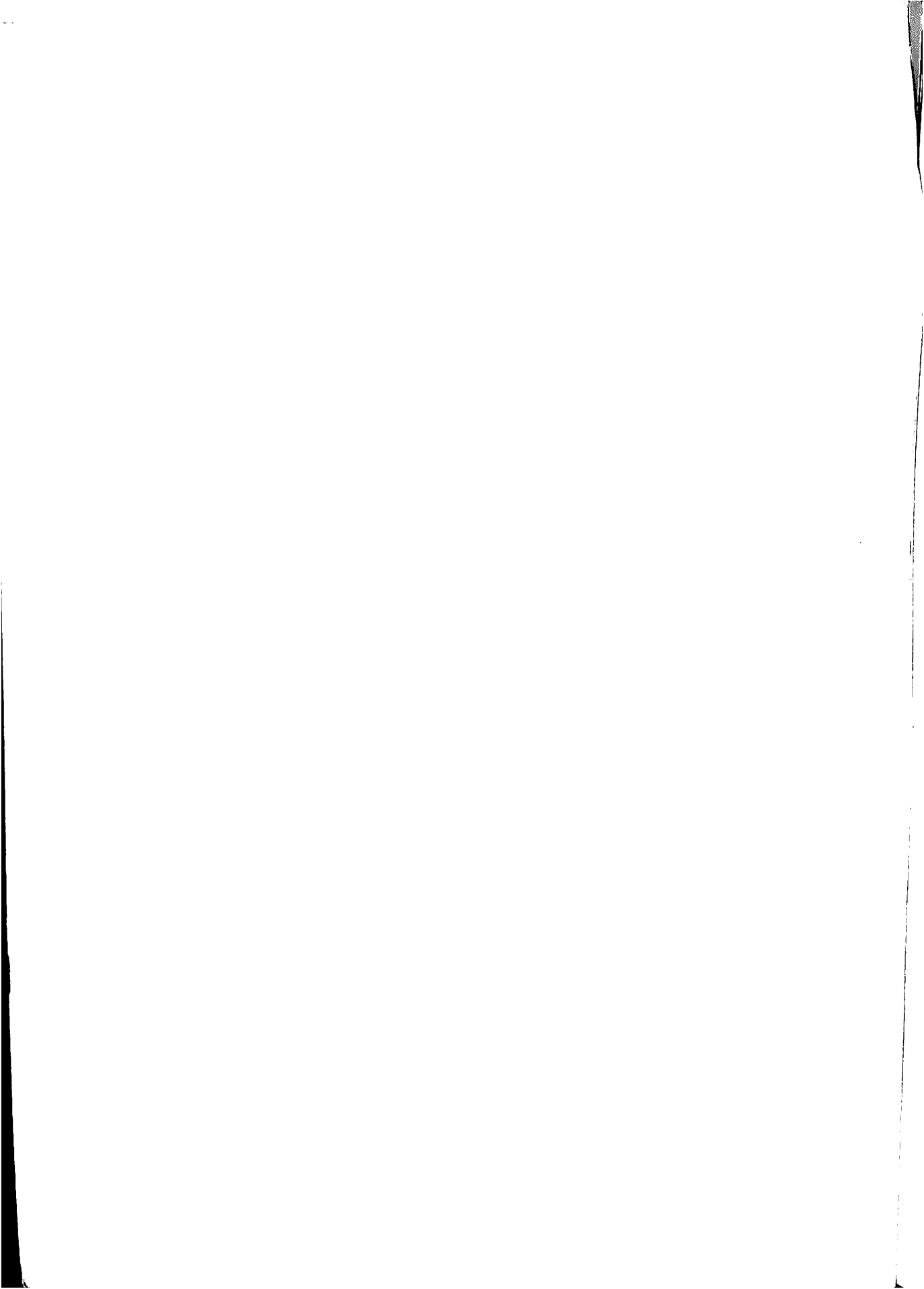
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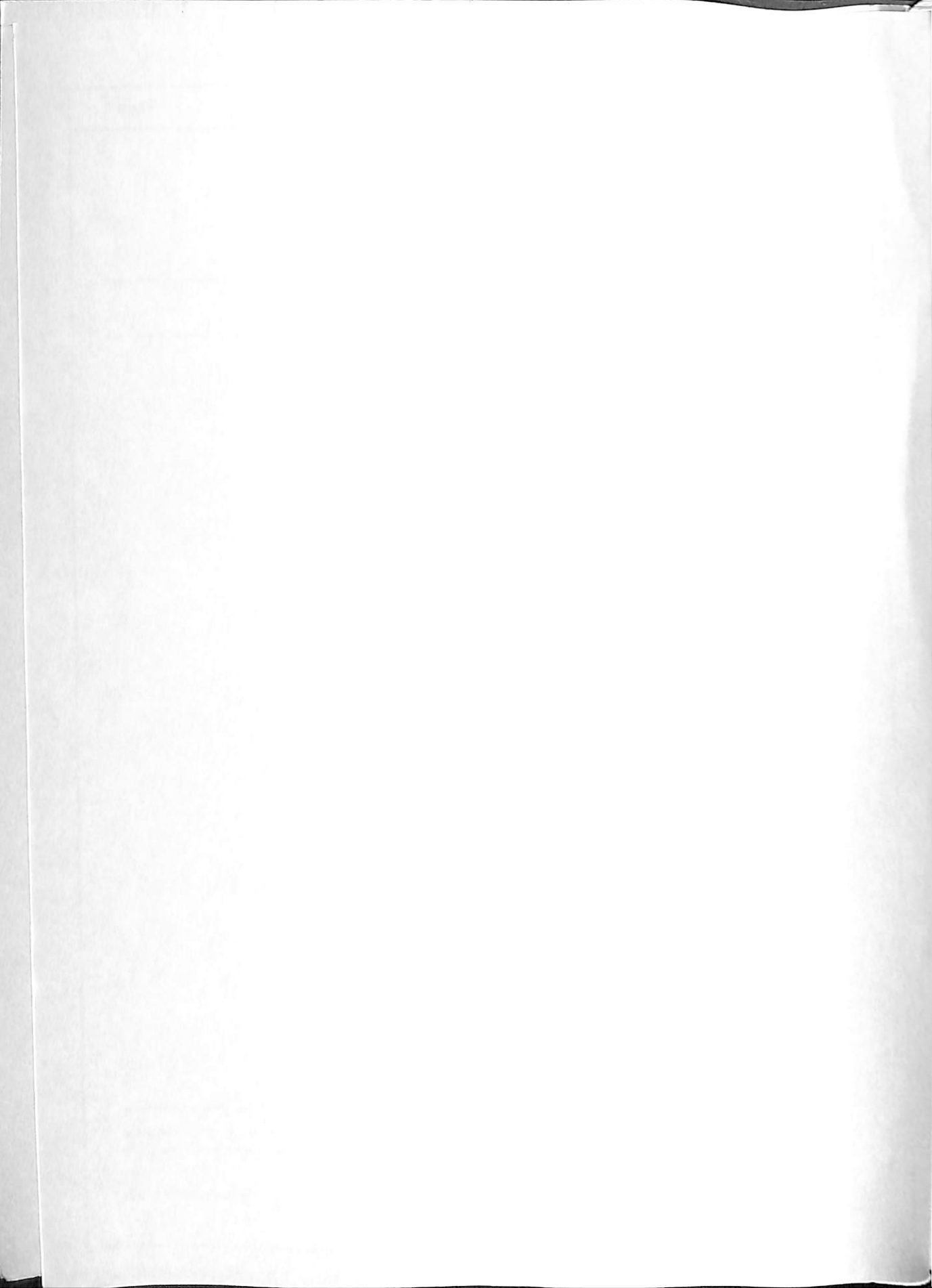
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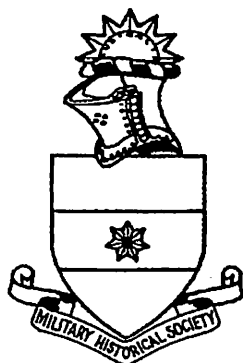
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Contributions in the form of articles, notes, queries or letters are always welcome. Authors of major articles are invited to submit a brief biographical note, and, where possible, submit the text of the article on floppy disk as well as hard copy.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

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# 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:

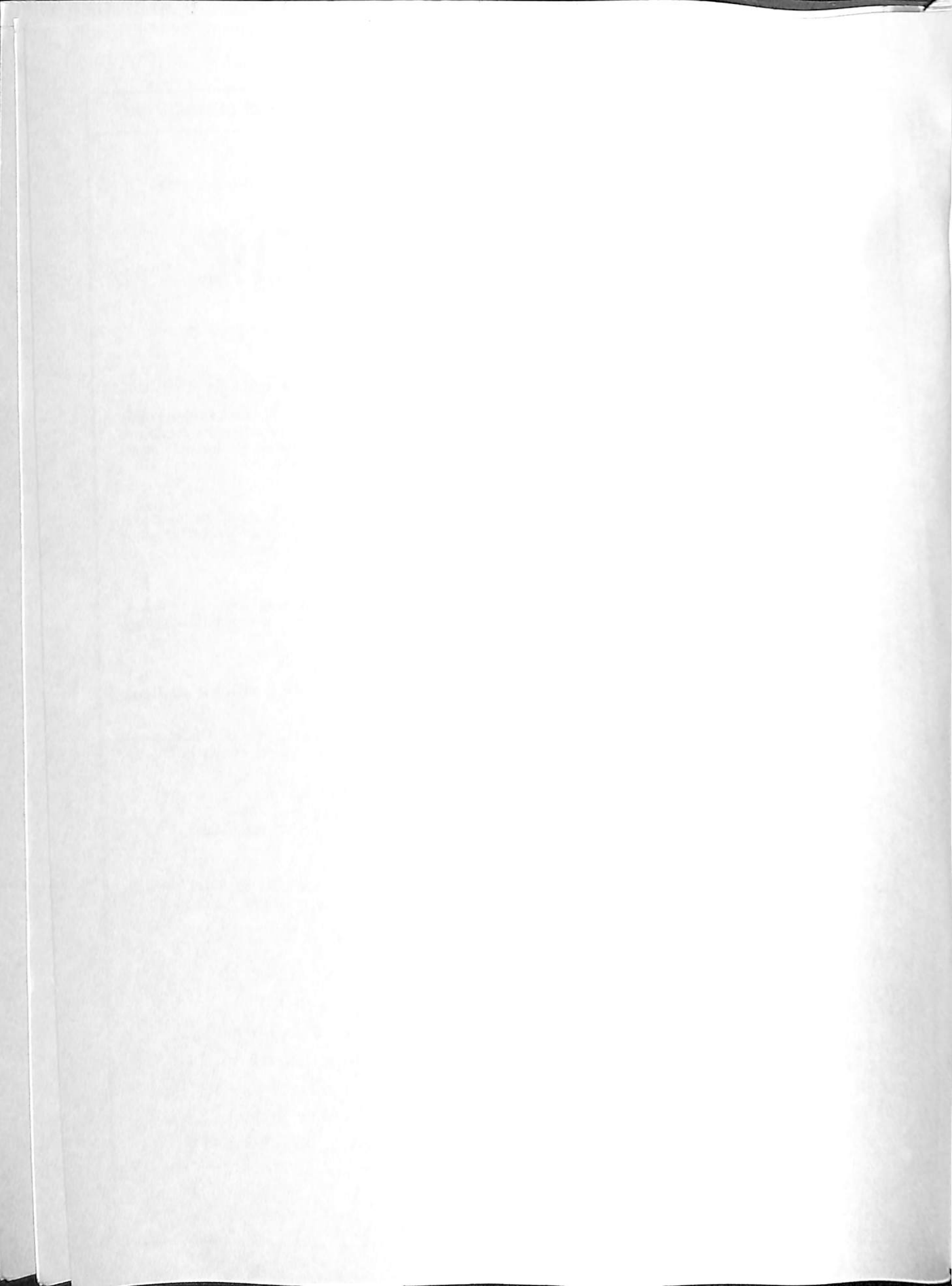
1 January for January-March edition	1 July for July-September edition
1 April for April-June edition	1 October for October-December edition

### 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

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## Somalia — 1993

Ian Kuring<sup>1</sup>

Somalia is located on the horn of Africa. It is the result of the union of former British and Italian colonies, and is bordered by Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya. The coastline faces the gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. The total land mass is 637,660 square kilometres or approximately 400,000 square miles.

Somalia is mainly flat to undulating desert and dry savannah plains with a high mountain escarpment in the north. The climate is tropical with seasonal weather changes and has four seasons — two rainy and two dry. The temperature is generally hot, with average monthly temperatures ranging from a low of 21 degrees centigrade in January to a high of 41 degrees centigrade in August.

The population of Somalia is currently believed to number somewhere between five and seven million people having been estimated at 7,339,000 in 1989. Civil war and famine have since taken their toll. The ethnic distribution is 98% Somali, 1% Arab and the remainder are Bantu, European and Asian. Somali society is tribal based and is dominated by the role played by clan families.

### Background

Until the US marines landed in Somalia on 9 December 1992, it was being ruled by armed gangs. Military and political control of the country was held in the hands of a few clan warlords whose roving rebel groups and bandit gangs harassed the population and fought over control of UN and non government organisation (NGO) aid agencies' relief supplies. The country and its population was also suffering from the effects of civil war, famine, lack of government and lack of civil infrastructure which together with inter clan warfare added to the misery of Somalis suffering from starvation and disease.

Due to the deterioration of social and humanitarian conditions in Somalia during 1992, the Prime Minister announced, on 15 December 1992, that Australia would contribute a force to the US-led UN-sanctioned peacemaking operation in Somalia. This was known as Operation Restore Hope and Australian participation was to be known as Operation Solace. This was to be the largest commitment of Australian soldiers to operations overseas since the Vietnam war.

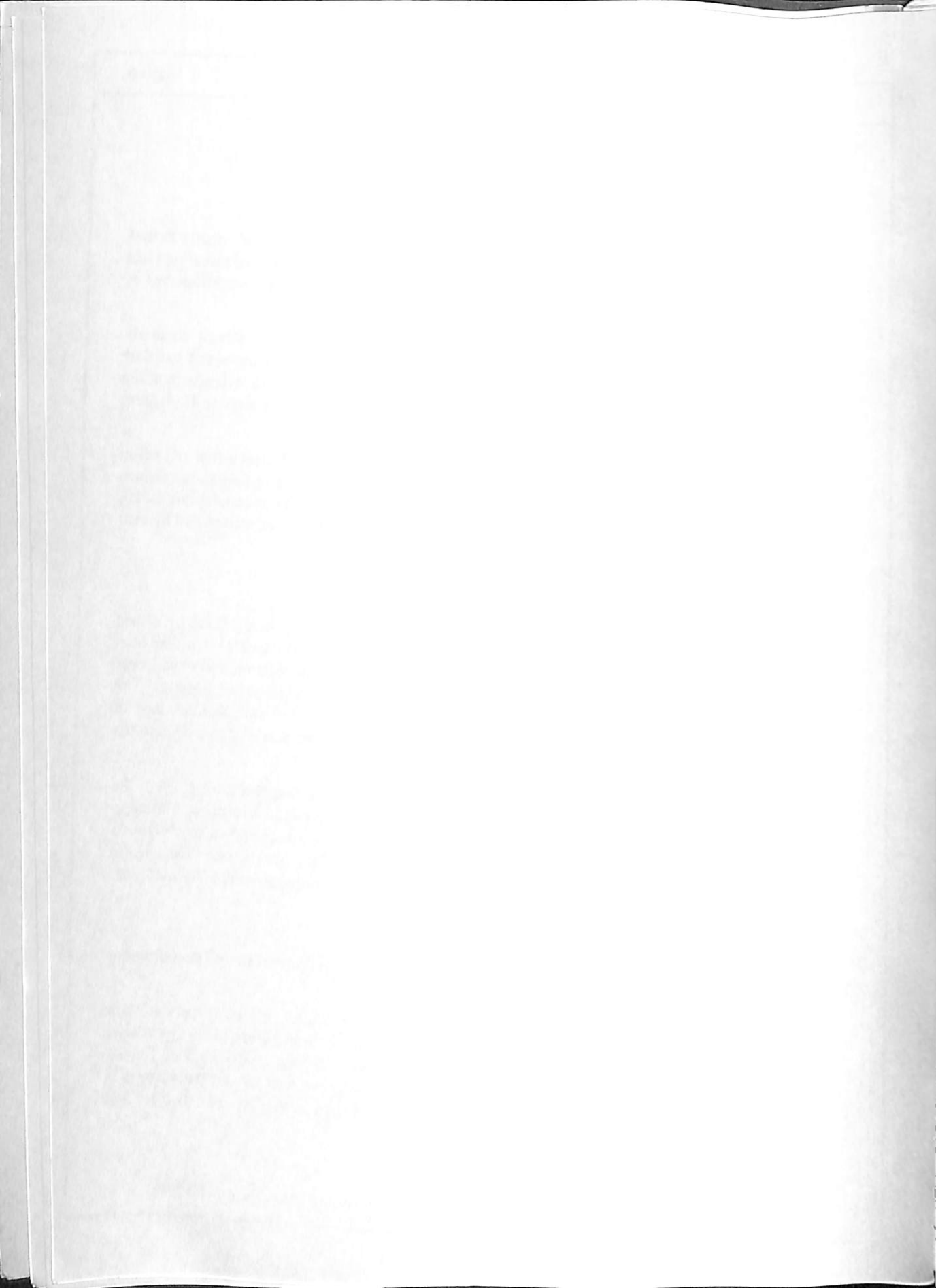
### Operation Solace

The aim of Operation Solace was to provide security to the provision of humanitarian assistance for the population of Somalia.

The Australian force committed for operation solace included a force HQ of 40 personnel in Mogadishu, commanded by Colonel Bill Mellor, and 1RAR Battalion Group of 890 personnel operating from Baidoa, commanded by Lt Colonel David Hurley, with HMAS *Tobruk* operating off the coast with a crew of 210 personnel. Their movement to and from Somalia included RAAF C-130 and Boeing 707 aircraft, chartered Qantas Boeing 747 aircraft and HMAS *Jervis Bay* plus, of course, HMAS *Tobruk*.

<sup>1</sup> WO2 Ian Kuring works in the Army History Section, Russell Offices, Canberra ACT 2600, phone 06 265 3779





## Operation Iguana

Already in Somalia, and still serving there under Operation Iguana as part of UNOSOM, is an Australian joint movement control unit with 30 personnel. They deployed to Somalia in late October 1992 and rotate personnel every six months. We also currently have eight personnel on the staff of HQ UNOSOM.

## Baidoa HRS and 1 RAR Battalion Group

1 RAR Battalion Group included 1 RAR, and B Squadron 3/4 Cavalry Regiment plus soldiers from 107 Field Battery, 3 Combat Engineer Regiment, 103 Signals Squadron and 3 BASB (supply, transport, repair, medical and postal). The majority of the 890 personnel came from the Townsville based 3rd Brigade, our operational deployment force. Their equipment included: 36 M113 Armoured Personnel Carriers, 60 Land Rovers, 25 Unimog trucks and 9 Mack trucks.

1 RAR Battalion Group took over Baidoa Humanitarian Relief Sector (HRS) from USMC units in late January and knew from the outset that they would return to Australia in mid-May. Their base was established at the Baidoa airfield (C-130 capable) just outside the town. The Baidoa HRS was an area of nearly 17,000 sq km, measuring approx 130 km x 130 km. The HRS was predominantly flat with an escarpment (approx 90 metres in height) bisecting it running from NE to SW. The town of Baidoa (population 70-80,000) was positioned centrally in the HRS and on the edge of the escarpment. The vegetation was predominantly open savannah with patches of thick camel thorn scrub which could impede cross country movement. The area was also laced with numerous intermittent creeks. In many respects the countryside resembled outback Australia as it was flat, arid and dry with same sort of red colour earth broken in the main by rocky outcrops and the green of the camel thorn bush.

## Operations

1 RAR Battalion Group provided security for the provision of humanitarian assistance within the Baidoa HRS and from that mission flowed the following tasks:

- secure airfields and key installations;
- secure food storage and distribution points; and
- provide security for food and other relief convoys

The concept of operations included the escort of convoys and the domination of the HRS through the use of:

- static security positions;
- mobile patrolling; and
- on-call quick reaction forces.

Although some battalion-size operations were conducted carrying out cordon and search, and search and clear, most operations were restricted to company level and below. Rifle company groups were employed on one of four tasks for nine days at a time, rotated through each task:

- convoy escort;
- Baidoa township security;
- airfield security; and
- patrolling in depth.

1 RAR Battalion Group carried out most of its operations using its own vehicles and feet for mobility. On a couple of occasions, American helicopters were made available for airmobile



lift. Due to the long distances to be covered and the requirement for speed and rapid reaction, it was a great pity that 1 RAR didn't have its own helicopter support. It was also found that the M113 APC didn't have the necessary road speed for rapid reaction tasks and convoy escort over long distances. However the M113 was still a most useful and reliable vehicle, especially for cross country movement and when a strong, visible, physical presence was required on the ground. during operation Solace our M113 APCs covered 142,638 track kms.

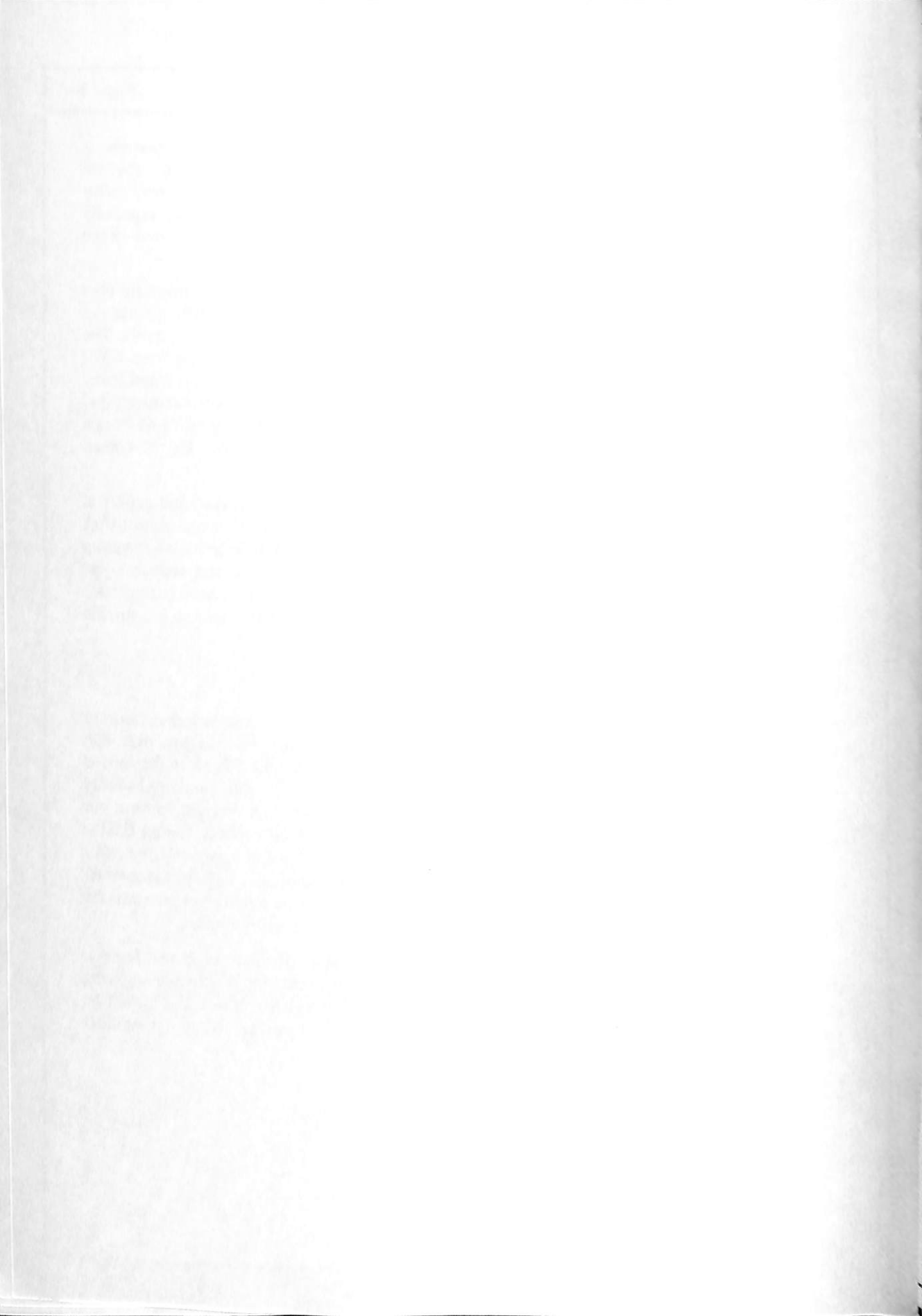
The main threat came from bandits some of whom operated in groups and were organised on a political level. In addition most of the aid agencies employed Somalis as security guards and many of these were also part time bandits and on occasions fired on Australian patrols. The bandits wore normal civilian clothing and carried a wide variety of weapons dating from WW2 vintage through to the 1980s. Assault rifles and sub machine guns were favoured and many longer weapons such as rifles and light machine guns were shortened to assist handiness and concealment, although it didn't assist their marksmanship. The Somali weapons came from a wide variety of countries including Russia, Yugoslavia, Germany, Italy, Egypt, China, England, USA and Singapore.

Most contacts were fleeting and took place at short range (less than 100 metres) and mainly at night. There were only around 16 contacts as the Somali bandits tended to avoid contact with the Australians. Altogether, about 300 rounds and one SRAAW were fired in action resulting in Somali casualties of 3 KIA and 5 WIA. Our own casualties being one soldier killed accidentally and one WIA. Our soldiers acknowledge that our casualties may have been greater if they had been up against an organised, and trained, enemy who knew how to employ his weapons and use tactics.

## **Conclusion**

The Australian operational commitment to Somalia under Operation Solace lasted from 19 January to 20 May 1993. During that period the Battalion Group escorted just over 400 convoys, delivering in excess of 8,000 tonnes of grain to 137 towns and villages in the Baidoa HRS. our soldiers also assisted in the setting up and training of the Somali Auxiliary Security Forces (ASF) to carry out local police tasks within the Somali towns and villages. Some of our soldiers had also organised and carried out their own relief and aid projects around Baidoa HRS especially in relation to children and orphanages. Our medical personnel gave over 46,000 vaccinations to Somali people. we also organised three additional wells to assist water supply in the Baidoa area as well as assisting with a rubbish and ammunition clean up in the town. on our departure Baidoa HRS was handed over to a French army contingent.

At the time of the Australians' departure the Somalis in Baidoa HRS were no longer hungry, the children were more healthy, law and order had been restored and the people had enduring memories of the good work done by the Australian army in their area. It had also given the personnel involved valuable operational experience in low-level operations similar to their recent training exercises in Australia.



## Awards for distinguished service in Somalia

On 26 November 1993, the Governor-General announced the following awards for distinguished service in Somalia.

### Distinguished Service Cross

#### 55634 Colonel William Julian Andrew Mellor, AM, ADC

For distinguished command and leadership as Commander, Australian Force Somalia.

Colonel William Julian Andrew Mellor was appointed Commander, Australian Force Somalia on 15 December 1992. Within six days he raised his headquarters and deployed to Somalia with a small advance party to put in place arrangements for the command, administration, reception and lodgement of the force. He vigorously pursued high level negotiations with Commander, Unified Task Force (UNITAF) to ensure that 1st Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment Group was allocated an appropriate Humanitarian Relief Sector, which occurred when the force was given responsibility for the vital Baidoa Region. Colonel Mellor oversaw the lodgement of the force and took responsibility for its National command and administration, ensuring that appropriate arrangements were in place for its tactical command by the United States 10th Mountain Division.

On 2 March he assumed full command of the Battalion Group as United States Forces commenced to withdraw. Following the Government's decision to withdraw the Australian Force, he planned and oversaw the extraction of the Force from Somalia including high level negotiations with relieving French Forces. During this time he was under constant pressure by United Nations, United States and Non-Government Organisation officials seeking retention of the Australian Force in Somalia. Colonel Mellor has performed his duties as Commander, Australian Force Somalia in a most effective fashion, exhibiting superb qualities of command and leadership in an operational setting under external pressure. He has been skilful and impressive in his dealings with allies, the United Nations and various Non-Government Organisations at very high levels. His relationship with the Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment has been very sound, providing firm guidance and advice when appropriate, while allowing the Commanding Officer to exercise tactical command of his force as he saw fit. In all respects his command and leadership in action has been excellent. Lieutenant General Johnston, Commanding General UNITAF and Lieutenant General Bir, Commanding General UNOSOM II have been lavish in their praise of Colonel Mellor's performance and he is obviously held in exceptionally high regard by both of them. Colonel Mellor has displayed exceptionally high standards of command and leadership in a complex and difficult setting, bringing great credit to himself and Australia.

### Biographical Details

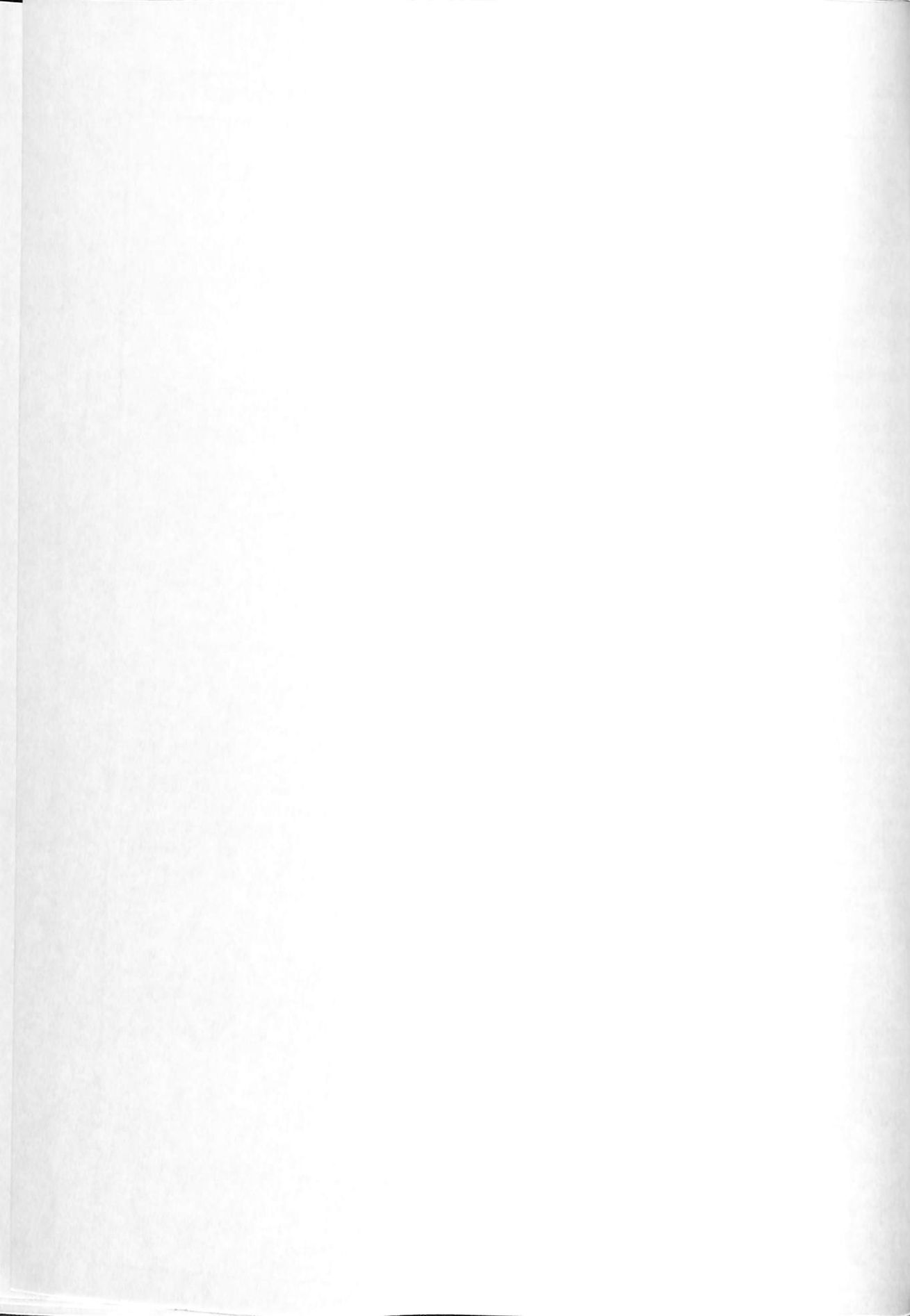
He graduated from the Royal Military College, Duntroon, in 1971 and was allocated to the Australian Army Aviation Corps. His service includes appointments in the United States of America and in India and Pakistan as a United Nations observer. He was appointed as a Member of the Order of Australia for his service as Commanding Officer of 5th Aviation Regiment. For his service in Somalia he was awarded the United States Legion of Merit. His current appointment is Chief of Staff Headquarters 1st Division.

### Distinguished Service Cross

#### 221621 Lieutenant Colonel John Hurley

For distinguished command and leadership as Commanding Officer 1st Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment, Group in Somalia.

Lieutenant Colonel David Hurley commanded the 1st Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment, Group on Operation SOLACE in Somalia. During this period, the Battalion Group deployed from Australia to



Somalia, relieved a United States Marine Corps battalion in Baidoa, conducted warlike operations in the Baidoa Sector, handed over the sector to French control, and redeployed to Australia. Lieutenant Colonel Hurley's command and leadership in action in this warlike operation were truly exceptional.

Lieutenant Colonel Hurley planned and executed a relief-in-place of the 3rd Battalion, 9th Marines, which proceeded flawlessly, and allowed the Battalion Group to commence humanitarian operations within twenty four hours of the arrival of the first Australian troops on the ground. His approach to the task exemplified his clear vision, sound judgement and reflected his strong command and leadership skills. Operations in the Baidoa Sector by the Battalion Group have clearly demonstrated the flexibility and adaptability of the Commanding Officer. Presented with an unusual mission, and only the broadest guidance from higher headquarters, Lieutenant Colonel Hurley has transformed concepts into successful operations, and the Battalion Group has achieved its mission in a most distinguished manner under his untiring leadership. He retained a clear focus on his tasks despite the complexity of the command and control arrangements. During the early part of Operation Solace the Battalion Group was placed under the operational control of a United States Army higher headquarters, while remaining under the national command of Headquarters Australian Force, Somalia. In addition, he was responsive to the requests and needs of the Baidoan elders and the numerous Non- Government Relief Organisations. His quietly determined manner in dealing with problems as they arose was an inspiration to his subordinates. He has displayed exceptional judgement and patience, coupled with a clear understanding of his mission and its application to the people of Baidoa. The 1st Battalion Group has been the most successful of the national contingents in Somalia. This has been due entirely to the calm and distinguished leadership of Lieutenant Colonel Hurley. He has approached his duties with the devotion that only the exceptional exhibit. His actions, and the success of the Battalion Group, have combined to enhance the reputation of Australia and the Australian Army in the international community.

### **Biographical Details**

He graduated from the Royal Military College Duntroon and was allocated to the Royal Australian Infantry Corps. Subsequently he served in a range of Regimental and Staff appointments throughout the Army. In addition he has served overseas in Malaysia and the United Kingdom. He is currently the Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment located in Townsville and is soon to take up an appointment with Headquarters 1st Division at Enoggera.

### **Distinguished Service Medal**

#### **236232 Corporal Thomas Alexander Aitken**

For distinguished leadership as a section commander in C Company 1st Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment Group in Baidoa, Somalia during Operation SOLACE.

As a section commander Corporal Thomas Alexander Aitken consistently demonstrated an exemplary standard of leadership during Operation Solace. This was evident in the high level of proficiency to which his section performed. His strong and direct leadership style was reflected in the vigour with which the section approached all its tasks. His section came under fire on three occasions, where his calm and collected manner, along with his sound appraisal of the situation, ensured that the section's reaction was balanced and effective. His consistently high level of performance earned him the respect of his peers, subordinates and superiors. Corporal Aitken displayed superior leadership skills and insisted on the highest levels of performance within his section. The distinguished performance of his section was the basis for his platoon's success. His exemplary leadership has brought credit to himself, the 1st Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment Group, his Corps and the Australian Army.

### **Biographical Details**

Enlisted in the Army in 1987 and was allocated to the Royal Australian Infantry Corps. He subsequently served with the 1st Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment, a part of the Operational Deployment Force in Townsville. Awarded the Army Medallion for exemplary service in 1991, he is currently serving with the Infantry School at Singleton.





## **Commendation For Distinguished Service**

### **2802751 Private Christopher Joseph Day**

For distinguished performance of duties as a patrol signaller in Baidoa, Somalia during Operation Solace.

On 18 February 1993, Private Christopher Joseph Day was operating in as the patrol signaller in Baidoa, Somalia when his sect-on came under accurate automatic fire from three sides of a small alley way. Private Day was wounded at close range early in the contact. Despite this wound, he continued to maintain communications with the Battalion Command Post passing information and relaying commands in a calm and coherent manner. His coolness under fire allowed for the accurate passage of information that lead to the rapid extraction of the section by Armoured Personnel Carriers. Private Day distinguished himself by his maintenance of communications under fire and despite his own personal injury. His performance brings great credit upon the 1st Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment Group, his Corps and the Australian Army.

### **Biographical Details**

Commenced his Army service in 1991 as a member of the Royal Australian Infantry Corps. He is currently a member of the 1st Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment which is part of the Operational Deployment Force in Townsville. During his service in Somalia he was wounded in action. This occurred whilst on patrol in the Baidoa township.

## **Commendation For Distinguished Service**

### **3200823 Captain Stuart James Dodds**

For distinguished performance of duties as Officer Commanding Mortar Platoon, 1st Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment in Somalia.

Captain Stuart James Dodds commanded a force consisting of the combined Mortar and Direct Fire Support Weapons Platoons during operations in Somalia. He displayed an exemplary standard of foresight, initiative and command presence thereby ensuring that his platoons were tasked and employed in a most effective and professional manner. Throughout this operation Captain Dodds consistently displayed a firm but relaxed leadership style thus ensuring that his platoons were always operationally effective. His personal endeavours in relating and dealing with non-government and local officials were particularly noteworthy. They were always handled with courtesy, competency and with the benefit of the Australian Army foremost in mind. Captain Dodds was placed in a senior command position in comparison to his peers. He overcame his relative inexperience achieving excellent results in this warlike operation and inspired a similar response in those that served with him. Captain Dodds' distinguished performance of duties during the operation in Somalia was a credit to the 1st Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment Group, his Corps and the Australian Army.

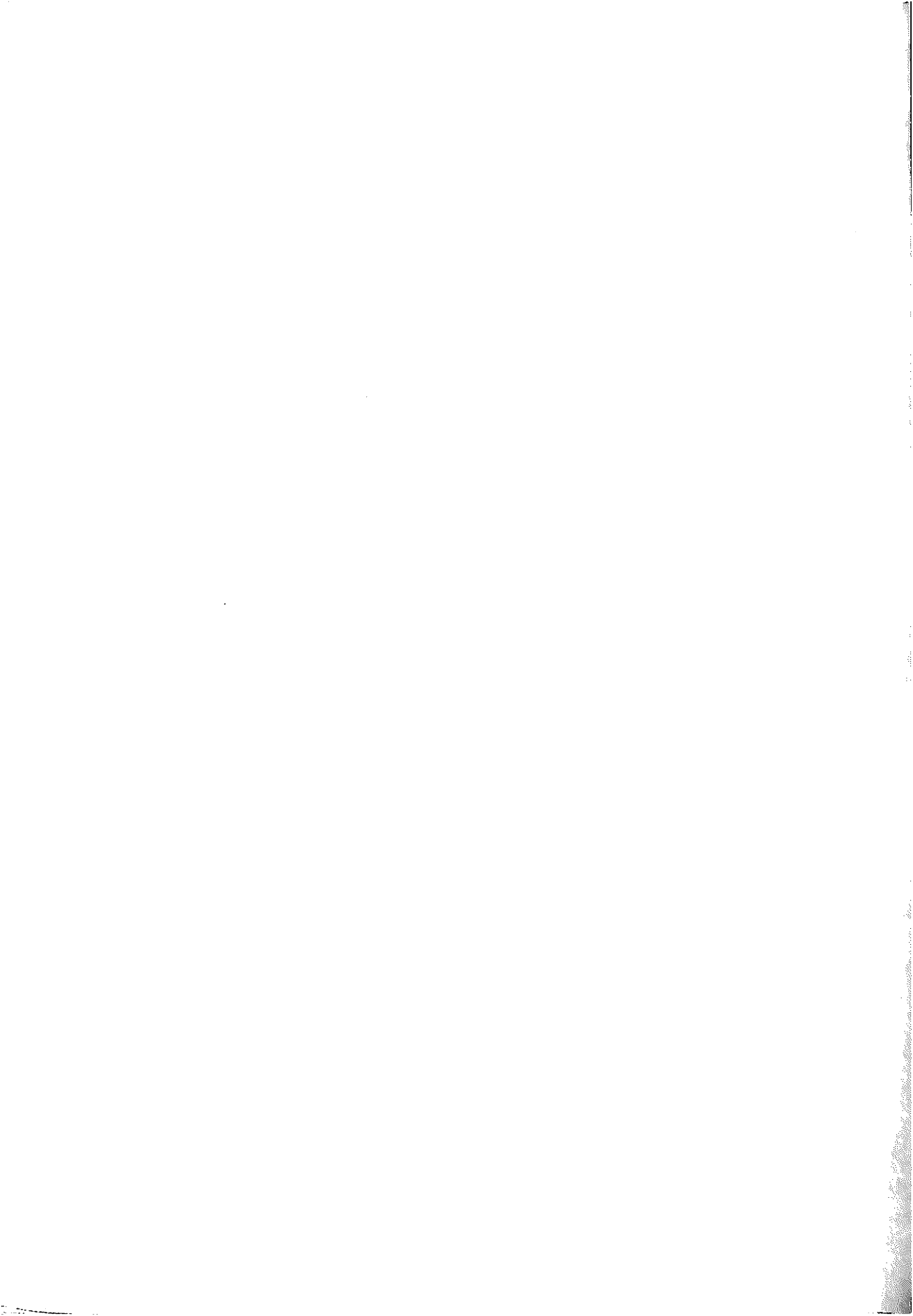
### **Biographical Details**

Is a graduate of the Officer Cadet School Portsea and a member of the Royal Australian Infantry Corps. He was commissioned in 1984 and has subsequently served in Regimental, Staff and Training appointments in various locations throughout the Army. His current appointment is Platoon Commander Mortar Platoon 1st Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment. Shortly he is to undertake long term schooling at the Royal Military College of Science Shrivenham in the United Kingdom.

## **Commendation For Distinguished Service**

### **59919 Major David Gordon McKaskill**

For distinguished performance of duty as Officer Commanding B Squadron, 3rd/4th Cavalry Regiment during Operation SOLACE.



Major David Gordon McKaskill commanded B Squadron in Somalia from 15 January to 19 May 1993. His leadership of B Squadron was distinguished by high professional standards and commitment to excellence. He demonstrated an ability to analyse his operational tasks and develop plans which optimised his vehicle resources and crew availability. He was never found wanting in this regard while his soldiers were always highly motivated to achieve their mission. Major McKaskill did not balk from difficult leadership decisions and earned the respect of his soldiers for his honesty and forthrightness. The same characteristics enabled him to establish very strong relationships with local community groups and relief agencies. His squadron assisted in re-building projects and food collection programs in their own time. Major McKaskill personally arranged sponsorship for a number of Somali schools with schools in Australia. His work in this area reflected very highly on his humanitarian qualities. A Squadron was successful on these operations in the particular humanitarian demands of Operation Solace. The example, direction and initiative provided by Major McKaskill was the primary reason for this. Major McKaskill's distinguished performance in this appointment brings great credit to the 1st Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment Group, his Corps and the Australian Army.

### **Biographical Details**

Is a graduate of the Royal Military College Duntroon and a member of the Royal Australian Armoured Corps. His service includes postings to Armoured units in Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. He has also served overseas in Malaysia. He is currently the outgoing Officer Commanding of B Squadron 3rd/4th Cavalry Regiment as he is posted to United States Army Armour School in December 1993.

### **Commendation For Distinguished Service**

#### **185543 Corporal Phillip John Martin**

For distinguished leadership as a section commander in D Company 1st Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment in Somalia during Operation Solace.

Corporal Phillip John Martin demonstrated an exemplary standard of leadership in action as a section commander during Operation Solace. He developed his section into a confident, resourceful and determined team that moved from strength to strength during the operation. Testimony to Corporal Martin's distinguished leadership was the performance of his section during a contact with Somalia gunmen in Baidoa on Friday 26 March 1993. His cool and decisive actions ensured that the section reacted swiftly and aggressively to quickly win the fire-fight and manoeuvre to dominate the situation. His care and concern for his men was apparent throughout the incident. During the remainder of the operation he maintained the section's positive performance and became a source of strength within the platoon. Corporal Martin's distinguished leadership during Operation Solace and particularly when under fire brought credit to the 1st Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment Group, his Corps and the Australian Army.

### **Biographical Details**

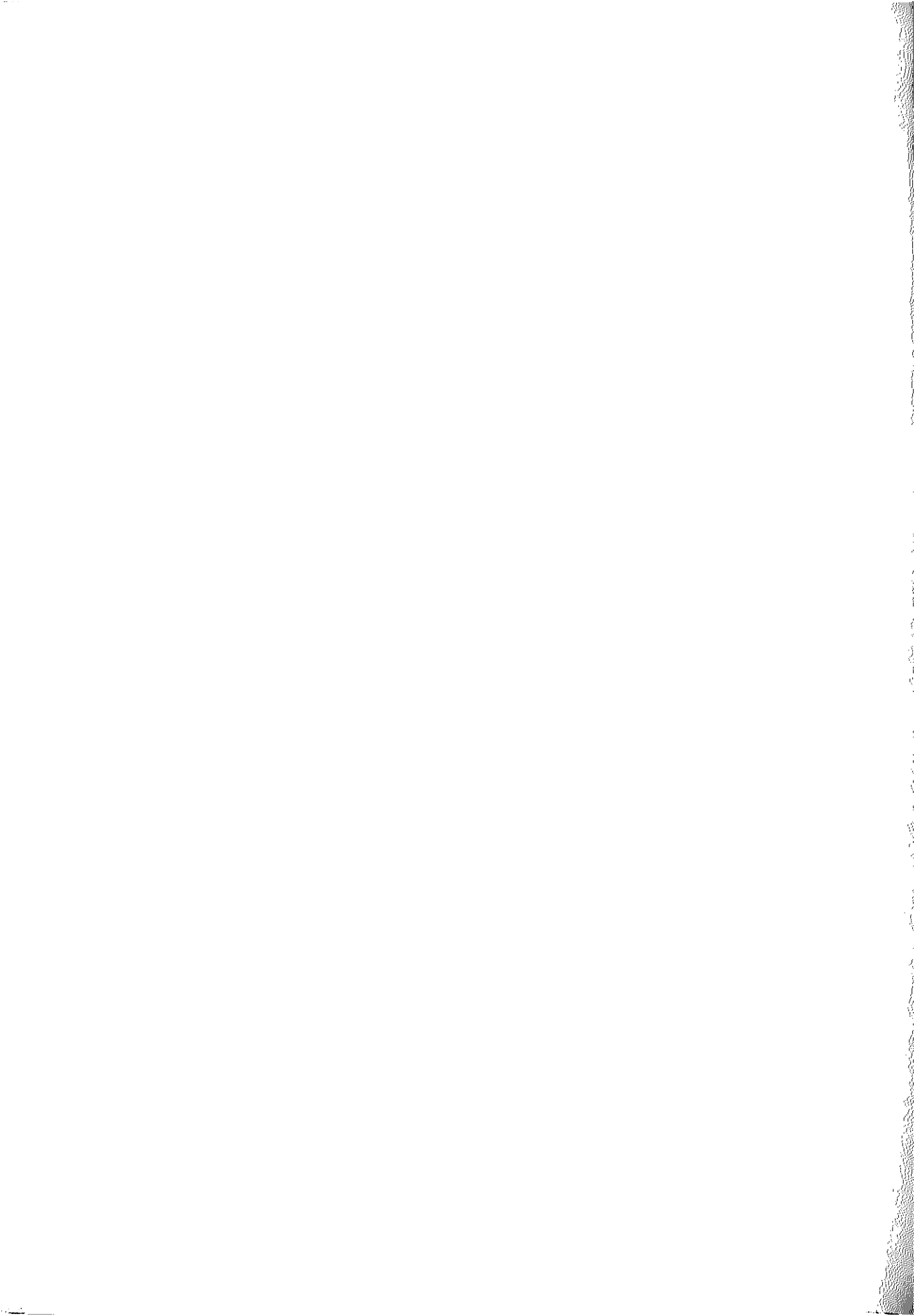
Enlisted in the Army in 1988 and was allocated to the Royal Australian Infantry Corps. He has since served extensively with the 1st Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment which is part of the Operational Deployment Force located in Townsville. He has recently returned from a detachment to the United Kingdom where he served as part of an exchange program called Long Look.

### **Commendation For Distinguished Service**

#### **232243 Major Michael John Moon**

For distinguished leadership as Officer Commanding C Company, 1st Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment Group in Somalia.

Major Michael John Moon commanded C Company on operations from 15 January to 19 May 1993. During that period his company distinguished itself by its highly successful conduct of urban patrolling in



Baidoa, operations-in-depth in outlying areas, relief aid convoy protection and independent company operations. The foundation of C Company's success was Major Moon's confident and resolute leadership in action. Major Moon was always in control, giving clear and decisive direction and effectively supervising his platoon commanders when operations were conducted at their level. Under his leadership the company responded with controlled aggression in a difficult military-civil environment thereby effectively reducing the threat to relief aid organisations and the local community, while simultaneously building and maintaining harmonious relations with the civilian population. The high morale, discipline and purpose displayed by his soldiers was a direct result of Major Moon's leadership.

Activities during this humanitarian operation placed much greater demands than is usual on the ability of company commanders to plan and conduct independent operations. Major Moon met that challenge in a most distinguished manner. His plans were always perceptive in their analysis of the unusual nature of Operation SOLACE while their execution was flawless. Major Moon's performance was a credit to the 1st Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment Group, his Corps and the Australian Army.

### **Biographical Details**

Graduated from the Officer Cadet School, Portsea in 1981 from where he was allocated to the Royal Australian Infantry Corps. He has since served extensively in Regimental appointments and has had overseas service in the Middle East, with the United Nations. He is currently serving as an instructor at the Infantry School.

## **Commendation For Distinguished Service**

### **433551 Major Richard Hugh Stanhope**

For distinguished performance of duty as Officer Commanding the Civil-Military Operations Team in Baidoa, Somalia.

Major Richard Hugh Stanhope assumed his appointment as Officer Commanding the Civil-Military Operations Team upon arrival in Somalia. Neither he, nor his team, had training in Civil-Military-Operations, nor a detailed understanding of Somali culture or the operation of humanitarian relief agencies. Through his intelligent appraisal of the situation in Baidoa, his leadership, endurance and indefatigable character he was able to achieve outstanding results in the Bai Region. Under his day-to-day management, the Battalion successfully delivered relief aid, raised auxiliary forces and courts in eight towns, and fostered the redevelopment of the political, social and economic infrastructure of the Bai Region. Major Stanhope gained the highest respect from the Bai Region elders and relief agency workers for his direct, balanced and honest style. He was the main point of contact for all elements of the local community with the Battalion Group and handled the myriad of intricate problems presented to him with wisdom and foresight. His recommended solutions were always accepted and respected in the Bai community. He was held in very high esteem by the elders of Baidoa township. Major Stanhope set the highest standards of professionalism and dedication during this humanitarian operation which significantly contributed to the high regard in which the Battalion Group was held. His distinguished performance of duty has brought great credit to the 1st Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment Group, his Corps and the Australian Army.

### **Biographical Details**

Is a graduate of the Officer Cadet School, Portsea and a member of the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery. He has since had extensive service in the regimental field which culminated with his posting to the 4th Field Regiment in Townsville as a Battery Commander. His service also includes a tour with the Iran/Iraq Military Observer group. Currently he is attending the Canadian Forces Command and Staff College in Toronto.



## Gallipoli: The Light Horse Experience

Douglas Hunter<sup>1</sup>

*"The Gallipoli Peninsula was an awful place and we were glad to get away from it, but are all pleased we saw it"*<sup>2</sup>

On 18 April, 1993, a special exhibition featuring the experience of the Australian Light Horse at Gallipoli was opened at the Tank Museum at Puckapunyal. The exhibition was designed and built by the staff of the 8/13 Victorian Mounted Rifles Regimental Collection housed at Buna Barracks, Albury.

The staff, all volunteers, spent some 400 man-hours researching the subject, and building the exhibits from timber, wire-netting, hessian, and sandbags filled with shredded paper. Replicas of trench periscopes, a periscope rifle, and jam-tin bombs were made using Gallipoli photographs as a guide. Two window-dresser's mannequins were dressed as lighthorsemen in the trenches and positioned in a section of trench, one as a sniper and the other lying in a sleeping dugout. A delayed-action rifle was constructed for a separate glass display case where the role of the Light Horse in the evacuation is explained. The exhibits are well supported with maps, pictures and explanatory panels. For museum visitors interested in the Gallipoli campaign, a brochure with the title of *Gallipoli: The Light Horse Experience*, was prepared. The following is an edited version of that brochure.

### The Light Horse at Gallipoli

Troops of the Australian Light Horse (ALH) were not at the landing at ANZAC Cove on 25 April 1915. Being mounted troops, they were considered unsuitable for an amphibious landing and much more suitable for the defence of Egypt. In early May, however, the need for reinforcements at Gallipoli was so great it was decided the Light Horse should leave its horses in Egypt and go to the Peninsula as infantry. This the lighthorsemen were keen to do, having seen the first wounded returning and hearing from them stirring accounts of the landing and early fighting.

The plan was to send lighthorsemen as individual replacements to the depleted Infantry battalions. But, General J G Maxwell, commanding the forces in Egypt, opposed this and insisted complete units be sent. Maxwell's opinion prevailed and the first Light Horse units began landing at ANZAC Cove on 12 May. Within two weeks ten Australian Regiments and four New Zealand Regiments, some 7,000 men, were ashore and engaged in fierce fighting. The Light Horse on Gallipoli in May 1915 comprised:

1st ALH Brigade	1 ALH, 2 ALH and 3 ALH Regts
2nd ALH Brigade	5 ALH, 6 ALH and 7 ALH Regts
3rd ALH Brigade	8 ALH, 9 ALH and 10 ALH Regts
4 ALH Regiment	Divisional Cavalry Regt, 1 Aust Div
NZMR Brigade	Auckland, Canterbury, Otago and Wellington Regiments

<sup>1</sup> Douglas Hunter is a member of the Albury-Wodonga Branch of the MHSA. He is a former Officer Commanding of A Sqn 8/13 VMR, and currently is a volunteer assisting with the VMR Regimental Collection.

<sup>2</sup> From a letter dated 13 March 1916, written by Trooper J McGlade, 8th Australian Light Horse Regiment.





Additional ALH Regiments which arrived in early September were:

13 ALH Regt	Divisional Cavalry Regt, 2 Aust Div
11 ALH and 12 ALH	These two Regiments were used as reinforcements in the other ALH units

In early August 1915, ALH units took part in the costly diversionary attacks around Lone Pine and Walker's Ridge. On a single day, 7 August, the Light Horse lost 576 men killed and wounded out of 855 who took part in disastrous attacks at and near The Nek. Most of these were from the 8 ALH (Victorian) and 10 ALH (West Australian) Regiments.

Tpr J McGlade, 8 ALH Regt, wrote of that fateful day in August, in a letter from hospital in Egypt dated 4 September 1915:

"I'm afraid the poor old 8th LH will never be the same. We have lost nearly all our old officers and men. After the charge we had a rollcall & 3 officers and 120 men answered their names out of a strength of about 500 of us who went out to charge ... Poor old Jim Cameron went down right on top of the Turkish trenches ... Frank Cowell never got a scratch — Yet here I am in the hospital I was laying close along side Frank when I was hit."

Light Horse units held significant portions of the ANZAC front on the last two days of the evacuation, 18 and 19 December. One small party from 1 ALH, including 12 ALH reinforcements, were probably the last ANZAC troops to leave the front-line trenches. Of the two casualties suffered on the final night, one was a lighthorseman wounded as his boat left the beach.

### Thoughts about the horses

The Light Horse left its horses in Egypt in May 1915 when it sailed to Gallipoli. The horses, however, were not forgotten, as these extracts from an unpublished *History of the 8th ALH* written by Major William McGrath MC, MID, shows.

"The horses were parted from with deep regret. Each man had grown to love his horse and no one liked the idea of leaving his 'Pal' to the doubtful attention of a stranger."  
(p.16)

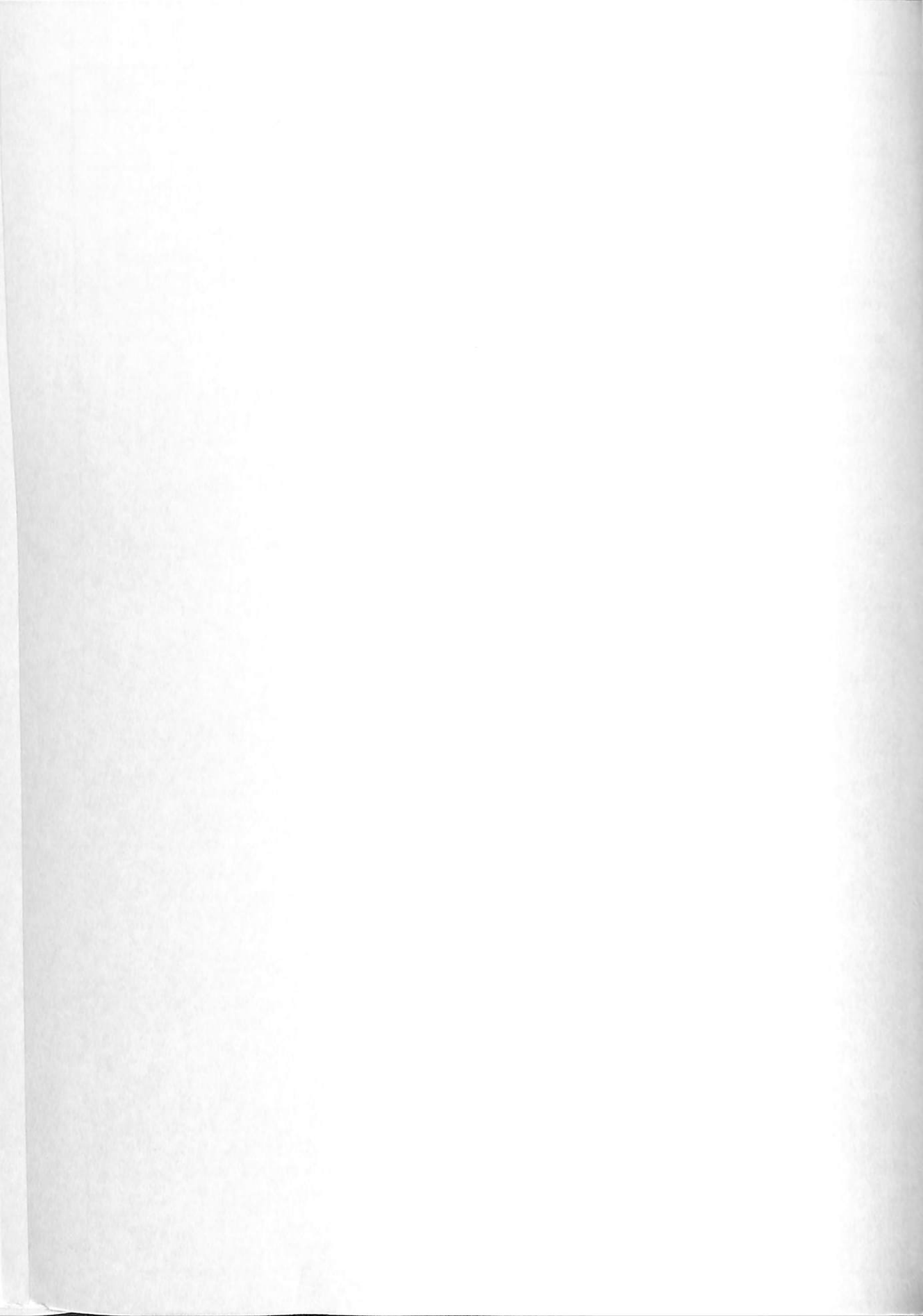
"On the 29 July, all our leather gear, bandoliers, etc., were handed in and exchanged for infantry web equipment. It appeared to us that we were parting with our last links with the horses and as a consequence we were not too pleased." (p.29)

### The sniping war

From the landing till the evacuation, both sides engaged in incessant sniping. lone riflemen, or sometimes small teams, caused casualties among digging and carrying parties, and among those careless in the trenches.

Monash Valley connecting ANZAC Cove and the trenches on Russell's Top and Walker's Ridge was under constant sniper fire. Though men were killed and wounded daily, the troops continued to move up and down the valley by day and night, "by treating this fire as if it did not exist". (Official History. Vol II, p.87.) Everyone approaching the trenches at the head of Monash Valley ran the same risk. General W T Bridges was mortally wounded on 15 May on his way to visit 1st ALH Brigade on Walker's Ridge.

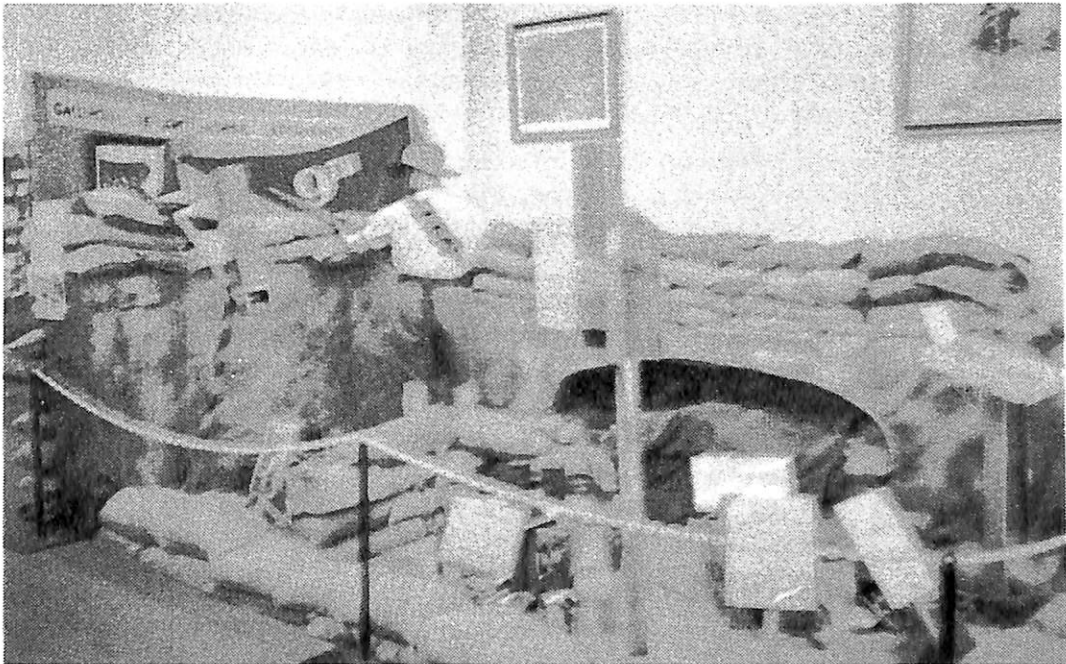
By early June the situation was so bad that a special group of 200 marksmen, including many lighthorsemen, was told to rid Monash Valley of Turkish snipers. The group, under the



command of a NZ officer, Lt T M P Grace, worked in two-man teams, one observing with a periscope or telescope, the other shooting. Systematically they located and shot Turkish snipers. The tactic was so successful that within days, "even a convoy of mules could go to the supply depot near the head of the gully at midday without a shot being fired at it". (Official History. Vol II, p.249.)

Following the Monash Valley success, sniping teams were introduced all along the frontline trenches. One man Trooper W E Sing, 5 ALH Regt, was probably the most effective ANZAC sniper. Working with an observer, Sing shot between 150 and 250 Turks. A less orthodox sniper was Sgt Brennan of 7 ALH Field Kitchen. Each morning when his kitchen duties were finished, Brennan would go sniping in the trenches.

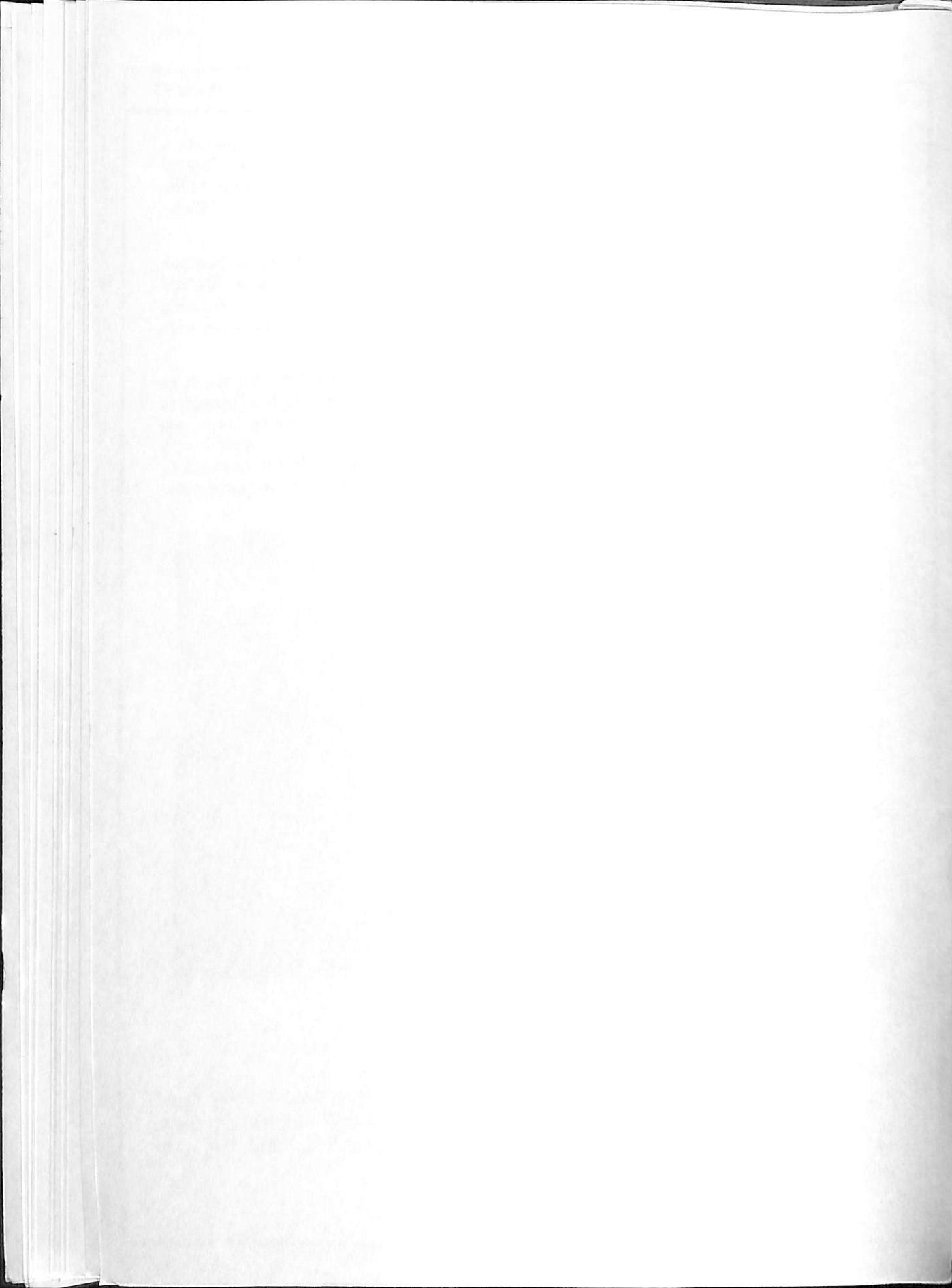
ANZAC snipers not only forced the Turkish observers to keep their heads down, but also their periscopes. At Quinn's and Pope's where opposing trenches were close, Turkish periscopes were shot away the moment they appeared. Loopholes and other devices were also systematically destroyed. Sniping was made less dangerous for the firer by the invention of a periscope rifle frame. The first frame was built by L Cpl W C Beech, a builder in civilian life. His device was seen by a staff-officer, Maj Tom Blamey (later Field Marshal), who arranged to have more made at the factory on the beach at ANZAC Cove.



Main display showing sniper in section of trench.

## Living conditions

The following descriptions of conditions on Gallipoli are taken from letters written by Trprs J McGlade and L Simpson, and an unpublished *History of the 8th ALH* written by Cpl, (later Major), William McGrath. All three soldiers served on Gallipoli with 8 ALH Regt. They wrote about daily routine, shelter, food, water, flies and sickness.



“The next day at 3am, we had our first Stand to Arms. This stand was a regular thing throughout our active service, the hours, of course, being varied according to the times of the year. On Gallipoli our average times were from 0330 to 0440, from 1800 to 1900 in the evening.

“It is most annoying, being wakened on a raw morning standing about shivering and groaning. Never, throughout our service, did the enemy choose to attack during the hour of standing-to”. (McGrath)

“Our style of living at the front is simple, in fact so simple that we seem to have gone back to the age of the cave dweller. Having to keep under cover in the trenches all the time, and the trenches being very narrow, not more than two feet wide, we dig a hole in the side of the trench to sleep in. Some of these dugouts are alright, but the majority are not what you would call comfortable. Some are made so that you lie lengthways, just deep enough to lie on, but they nearly all seem too short with the result that Your feet are hanging out over the side all the time ... As we have generally to sleep with all our clothes on you can guess we look a bright lot. If I did not have the sea to bathe in I don t know what would become of us.” (McGlade)

“The conditions ashore were very rough. The food was the worst item, very bad. We were in the trenches one night — next night in the reserve [trenches]. A lot of men were lost — 200 men a day — through sickness. We had heavy work digging trenches, making ourselves secure. We were physically low and when we [were] put on heavy work we had great difficulty doing it.” (Simpson)

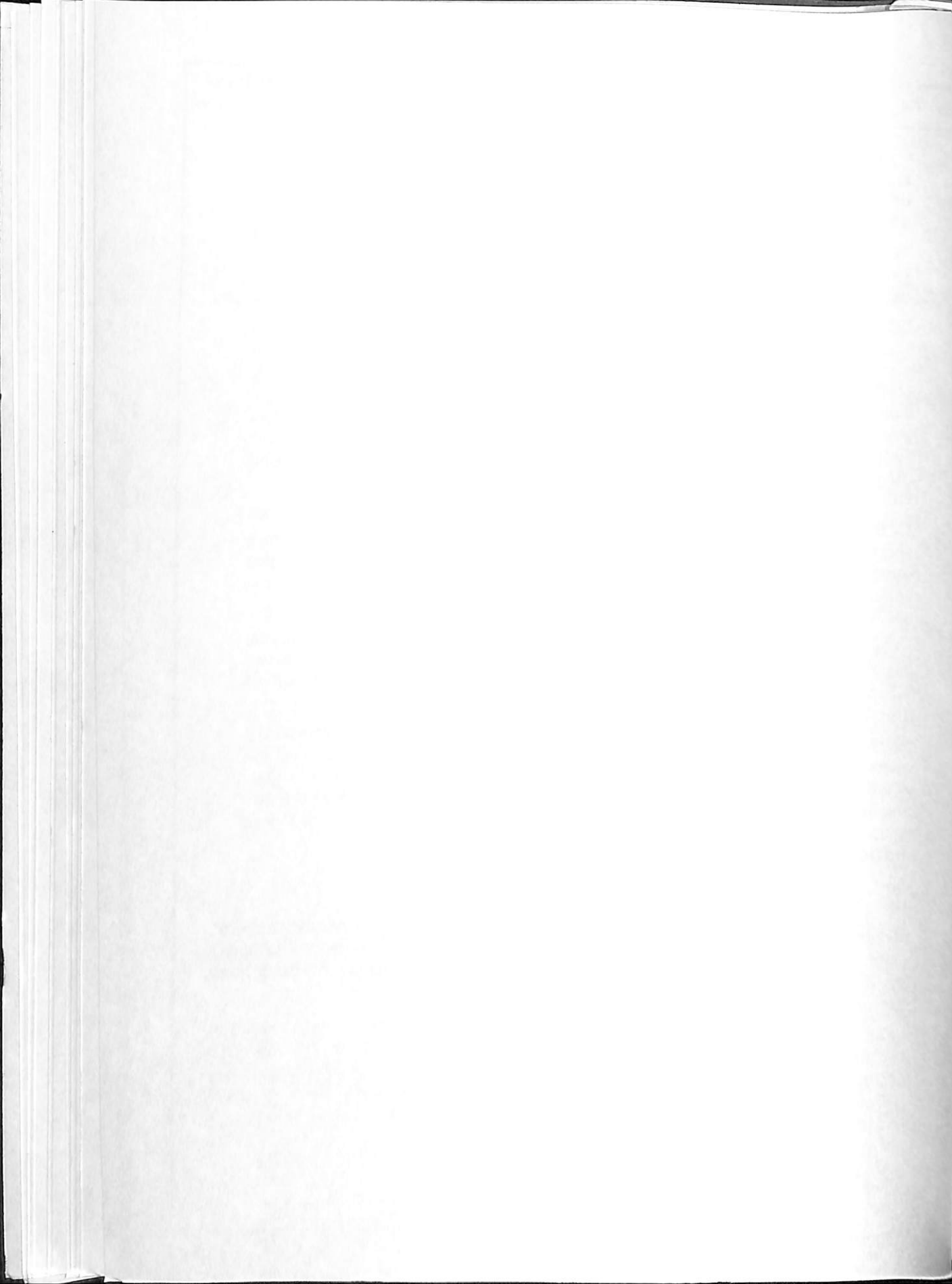
“The ration issue was always good and we got daily, such items as bacon cheese jam, dried fruit, biscuit and rum and lime juice. The trouble was its daily sameness and when an occasional issue came along of Maconachie [British tinned stew] it received a good welcome.” (McGrath)

“The supply of fresh water is not so great so can t afford to wash in it. About once a week I used to have a great clean-up. Get half a cup of water, have a shave and use what water is left over to have a sponge bath with There was never enough to allow me to reach my neck. ... The fresh water is all brought over from Malta in water-barges & it is not too good. There are one or two wells on the peninsula but they re starting to dry up.” (McGlade)

### **Light Horse in the evacuation**

In mid-November 1915, General Kitchener inspected the positions on Gallipoli. He concluded that a successful Allied breakthrough would be unlikely, and that the trenches were not strong enough to withstand German heavy mortars and artillery expected soon on the Turkish front. He therefore ordered evacuation of all Allied forces.

A three-stage evacuation was ordered. In Stage 1, the number of troops was to be reduced to the minimum needed for a winter defensive campaign. In Stage 2 the number was to be reduced further to those needed to hold the front for one week. The third and final stage was to be a speedy withdrawal of the remaining troops, abandoning all stores which remained. Soldiers drawn from all Light Horse Brigades were included in the Stage 3 force.





Delayed-action rifle in glass display case.

Lt General C B B White, ANZAC Chief-of-Staff, in his evacuation plan emphasised the need for absolute security and the need to maintain normal routine. Turkish positions were dangerously close to the embarkation points at ANZAC Cove, those at The Nek being within 1 km, so the forward ANZAC trenches had to be held till the very last minute.

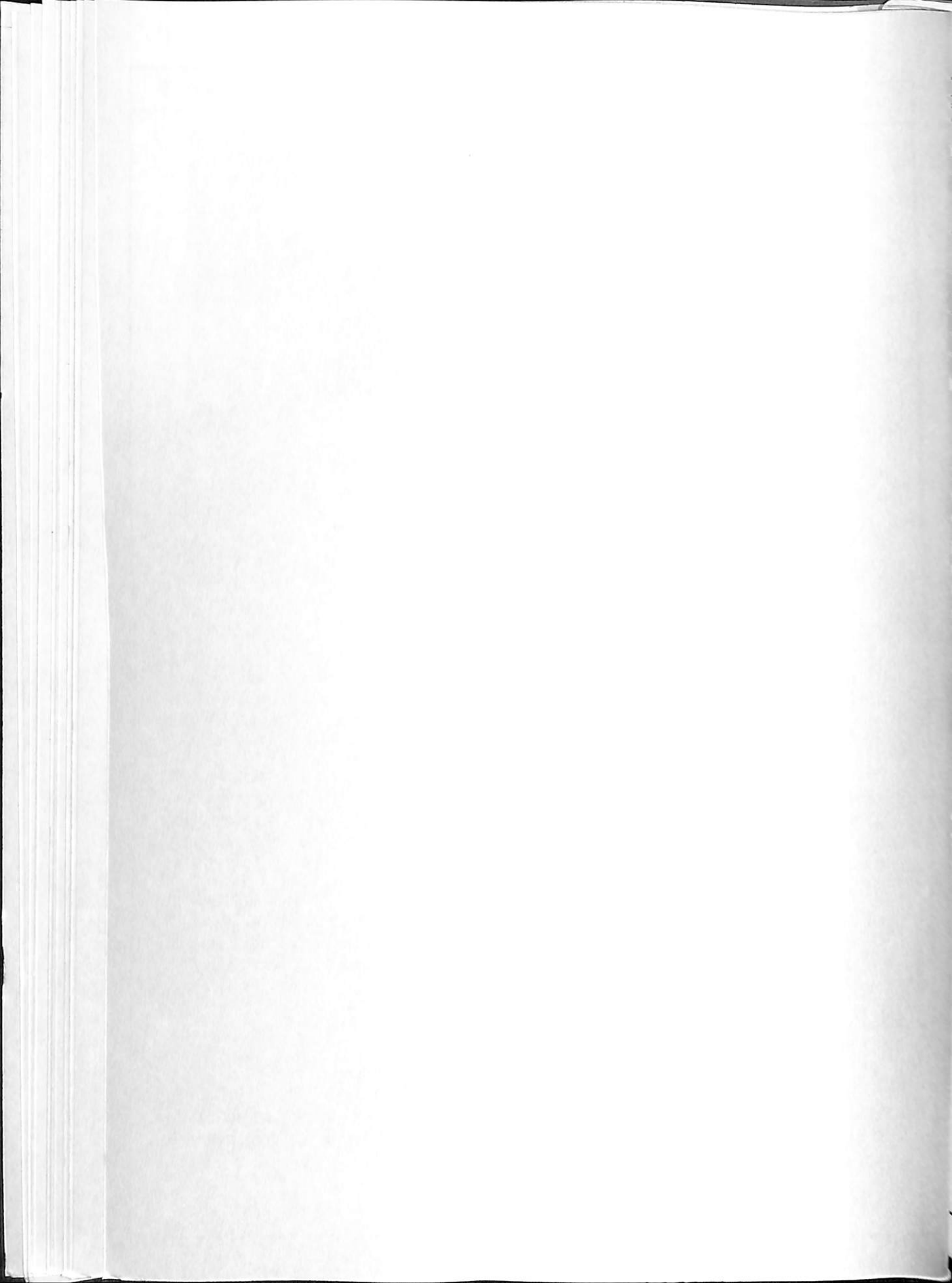
Troops were told they were going to winter camps on the Greek islands and advance parties were even sent to get the camps ready. But by mid-December rumours of evacuation were going round, although not always believed. One sergeant wrote in his diary: "On account of the endless rumours that were always afloat, I dismissed the matter at the outset as highly improbable." (Official History. Vol II, p.869.)

Between 6 and 17 December, Stages 1 and 2 removed more than half the ANZAC strength at an average of 1,500 men per night. Stage 3 was scheduled for the nights of 18 and 19 December. It was the critical phase, first because almost 6 times as many men were to go each night, and secondly because the front was now so lightly held. Manning of the ANZAC front was:

18 December	1800 hrs	20,000
19 December	0600 hrs	10,000, less 250 on beach duty
	1800 hrs	6,000
	2100 hrs	2,000, less a further 275 manning inner defences

So, in the final few hours only 1,500 men maintained an appearance of normal routine along 10 km of frontline trenches. Light Horse units were prominent as their withdrawal schedule shows.





Light Horse withdrawal schedule was as follows:

Formation/unit	Night of 18 December	Night of 19 December			Notes
		Party A	Party B	Party C	
1 ALH Bde	327	133	104	15	C: 1 ALH inc. 12 ALH replacements
2 ALH Bde	369	218	120	107	
3 ALH Bde	160	100	60	38	C: 8 ALH
NZMR Bde	509	280	160	101	
4 ALH Regt	-	-	-	-	Wdr 11 Dec
13 ALH Regt	310	-	-	20	

Party withdrawal times:

Party A began its withdrawal at 1715 hrs

Party B began its withdrawal at 2030 hrs

Party C began its withdrawal at 0130 hrs, with the last groups leaving at 0325 hrs.

In the early hours of 20 December, small parties fired their last shots, threw their last bombs, set delayed-action rifles, and in some cases lit fuses to explosive mines, then moved quickly down the path to the beach for the last time.

Lighthorsemen from 2nd ALH Brigade left their posts on the extreme right of the ANZAC front and hurried to a special pick-up point on Brighton Beach. Troopers of 8 ALH Regt left Rhododendron Ridge, skirted Turkish positions on Sniper's Nest, and made for the embarkation point on North Beach. Lt Colonel L C Magyar VC, commanding 8 ALH, wrote: "Discipline told from start to finish. There was not the slightest mistake or confusion".

Possibly the last ANZACs to leave their post were a group from 1 ALH Regt (including 12 ALH), serving as a covering force for a demolition party on Russell's Top. Owing to a telephone fault they did not get word to retire and only did so after hearing the mine explode. All reached the embarkation point safely. It was 3.30am on 20 December 1915.

### References used in preparing the exhibition

P Adam-Smith, *The Anzacs*. Thomas Nelson, Melbourne, 1981

C E W Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, Vols I and II, "The Story of ANZAC", 10th ed., Sydney, 1940

K Denton, *Gallipoli: One Long Grave*, Time-Life, Sydney, 1986

R J Hall, *The Australian Light Horse*, Nth Blackburn, c.1966

D Holloway, *Hooves, Wheels and Tracks*, Melbourne, 1990

I Jones, *The Australian Light Horse*, Time-Life, Sydney, 1987

D Mendham, *The ANZAC Tradition*, Australia Post, 1990

*The ANZAC Book*, Cassell and Co., London, New York, Toronto and Melbourne, 1916

W McGrath, *History of the 8th ALH*, unpublished. Copy held by 8/13 VMR Regimental Collection, Albury

J McGlade, Letters unpublished. Copies held by 8/13 VMR Regimental Collection

J Simpson, Letter unpublished. Copy held by 8/13 VMR Regimental Collection

L C Magyar, Letters and news clippings held by 8/13 VMR Regimental Collection



## A Volunteer Artillery Sword Belt Clasp

Anthony F Harris<sup>1</sup>

The belt clasp discussed here is another of those pieces of insignia which seem to have avoided any mention in published Dress Regulations. The design of the plate, and the fact that several examples have been located in South Australia over a number of years, both suggest a local provenance. This suggestion of provenance, however, was strengthened when the author acquired a contemporary photograph which clearly shows the plate in wear.



Sergeant (BSM/QMS ?), SA Volunteer Artillery, showing plate in wear.

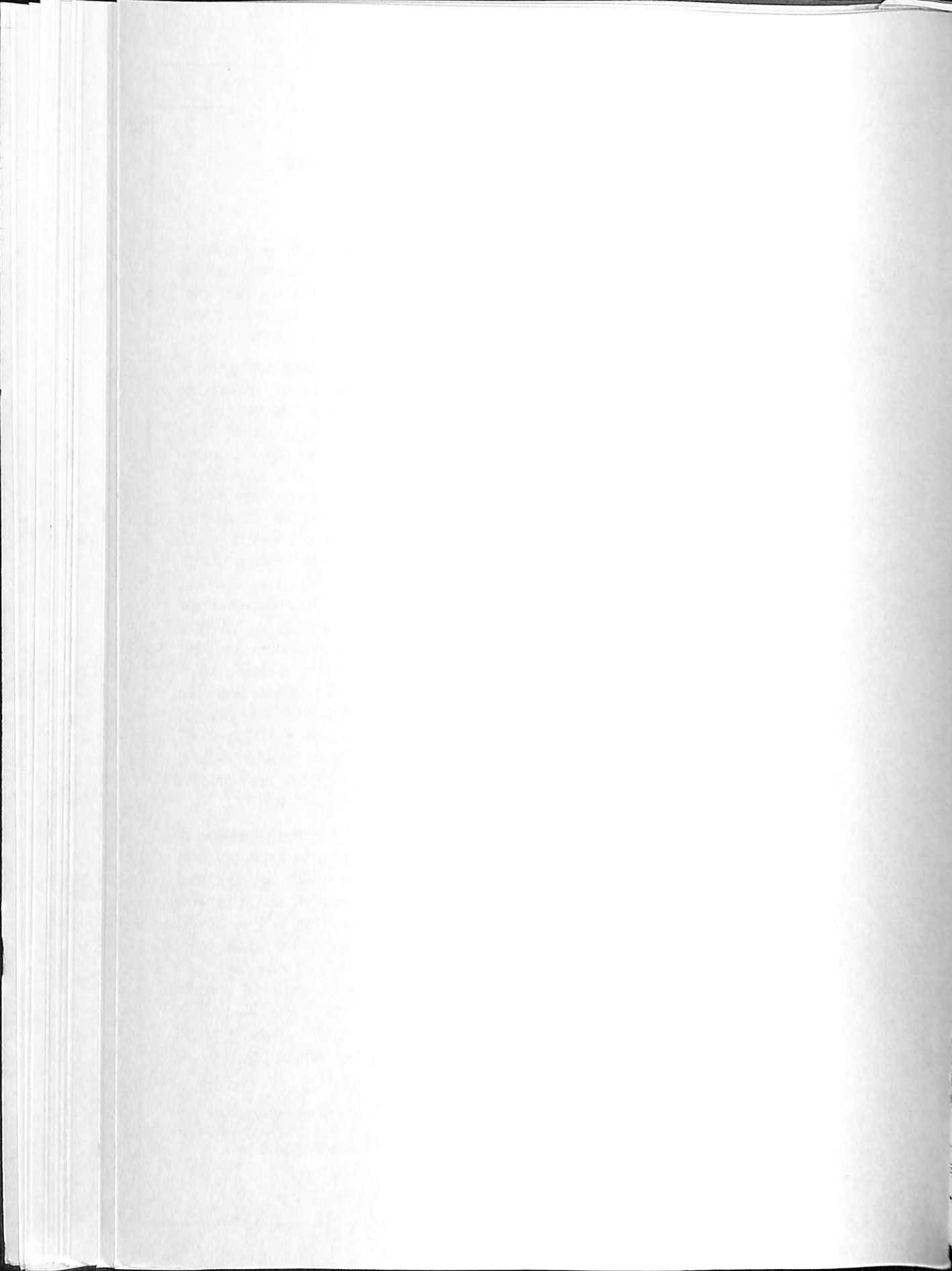
The photograph shows a sergeant of artillery in undress uniform. He is carrying a Pattern 1822 artillery officer's sword (issued in South Australia to senior artillery NCOs, as well as to officers) suspended from a sword belt which is fastened with the belt clasp discussed here. Reproduction of the photograph in full does not show much detail, but the clasp is clearly visible in the original print. The photograph was taken by George & Walton of 65 Rundle Street, Adelaide, and dates from between 1883 and 1891.<sup>2</sup>

There are two variations of the clasp in existence, both of which are illustrated here. One (now referred to as "type 1") is a well crafted die struck badge showing a field gun surmounted by a crown with the initials SAV in script beneath, all surrounded by an oak

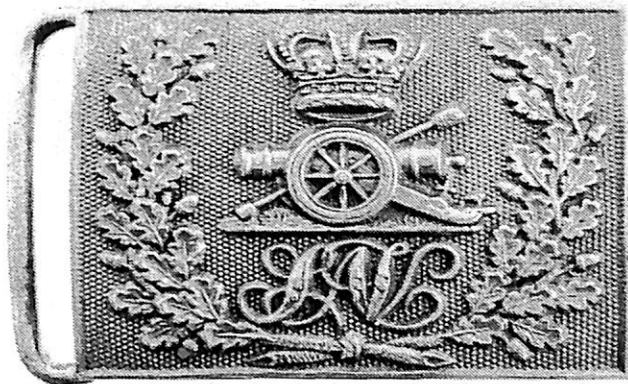
<sup>1</sup> Anthony F Harris is a collector and researcher specialising in the military small arms of the Australian colonies, with particular reference to South Australia. Secondary interests include local pre-Federation military insignia, documents and photographs. He is a public servant with the State government having a background in the printing industry.

The author gratefully acknowledges the co-operation of David Wright in the presentation of this article.

<sup>2</sup> Alan Davies and Peter Stanbury, *The Mechanical Eye in Australia*, Oxford University Press, 1988 (?)



wreath on a seeded background. The variation, or "type 2", has exactly the same design but lacks the quality of the first type. The relief design is somewhat shallower and less detailed, it does not have the seeded background, and the scripted initials are slightly more condensed and upright. There is no appreciable difference in the size of the two clasps. The backs of the two plates are, however, markedly different. The "type 1" clasp shows a clean, crisp reversal of the front design typical of good quality die-sinking. The variant plate shows obvious evidence of die-sinking, but the bulk of the plate is solid. Both plates are of white metal though the "type 2" version has a pale but distinct yellowish cast to the colour of the metal.



Face "type 1"

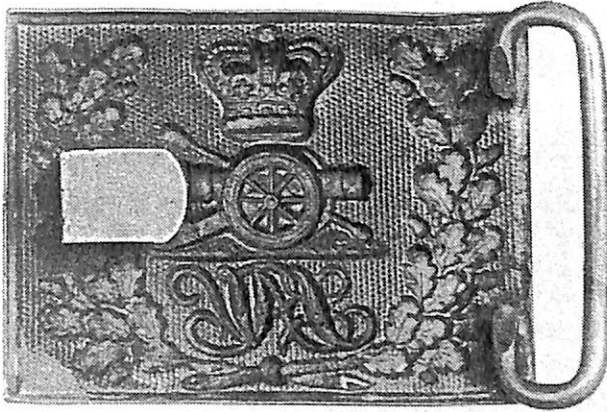


Face "type 2"

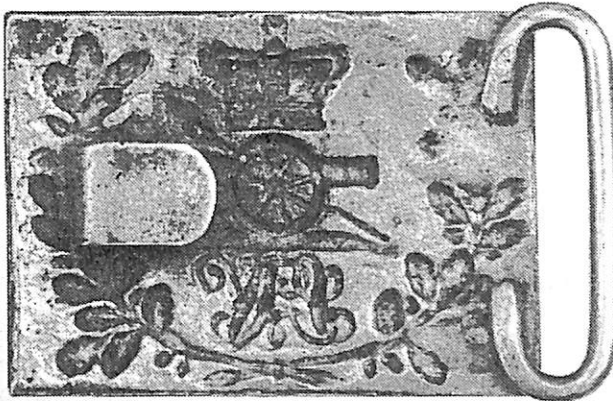
It is considered unlikely that either is a fake or re-strike. When the second type was first seen by the writer it was felt that it may have been moulded from the back of the better quality plate. However, when it became possible to compare the two side by side it was immediately obvious that this could not be the case; they are distinctly separate workings. It could be that the "type 2" version was locally made when a further supply may have been needed, although it must be emphasised that there is no evidence to support this theory.

A belt clasp identical to the first type discussed here has been illustrated and described by Litchfield & Westlake as "believed to have been worn by the Suffolk Artillery Volunteers"<sup>3</sup>. If such was the case, it would be interesting to know whether the South Australian or the Suffolk authorities instigated the making of the die. Perhaps it was simply selected by one or the other from a badge Manufacturer's catalogue of designs?





Reverse "type 1"



Reverse "type 2"

There is no indication of the number of clasps bought or issued by the South Australian military authorities, nor is there any reference in existing records to give an exact period of usage. The known period of operation of the photographers George & Walton is the first indicator of a date of issue. However, as South Australia's Volunteer Military Force (VMF) was renamed the South Australian Militia (SAM) in 1886, it seems unlikely that any plates with the initials "SAV" would be made after this date (a "Volunteer Force" (VF) was formed at the time of the reorganisation of 1886, but this corps did not have an artillery element). It

is possible, even probable, that the plate continued to be worn by members of the militia artillery after 1886 as there is considerable evidence to show that serviceable equipment continued in wear by the militia despite being embellished or decorated with "volunteer" motifs. It is considered unlikely that the clasp pre-dates 1877-78. The VMF ceased to exist between c.1870 and 1877, and no photographs or documents of the pre-1870 volunteer artillery corps show any personnel wearing rectangular belt clasps. Similarly, surviving photographs of the late 1870s to mid 1880s usually show members of the artillery wearing only the common "snake" clasp on sword or waist belts. Whether its use was restricted to only a few specific officers or senior NCOs remains unknown.

Summarising, the plate was most probably made after 1877 but certainly before 1886, although its use may well have extended into the 1890s. The manufacturer(s) and quantity made or bought is unknown.





## Major General Henry Despard CB, “Corporal Desperado” (Part 1)<sup>1</sup>

David Murphy

Following the article in the *Daily Telegraph Mirror* of 8 August 1991 about “Pompous Henry

Despard” I wrote this article in an attempt to bring out the truth about Henry Despard, a much maligned character from early Colonial Australia and New Zealand, particularly during his period of service in the colonies during the 1840s and 1850s. He has been severely criticised by modern day historians and is considered to be by them a martinet. In this article I hope to dispel these attacks on Despard, which seem to be based on the book *Soldering Fifty Years Ago* written by George Jean De Winton. This is given more credence in the series of articles written by “Old Chum”, which appeared in the *Sydney Truth* in the early 1900’s. Further more, George Blaikie in his book *Skeletons from Australia’s Past* in the chapter entitled “The Doings of Despard” also criticises Despard.

Research based on someone else’s work should include a few simple checks to affirm the work’s accuracy. For example, while the so called Grog Mutiny (December 1845 - January 1846) did occur, it simply could not be attributed to Despard. At the time of the mutiny, Despard was stationed in New Zealand, not returning to New South Wales until the end of January 1846. Yet, in his book, Blaikie claims Despard initiated the mutiny, saying “I think I will cancel the grog ration”. (Blaikie also gives the date as 1847.)

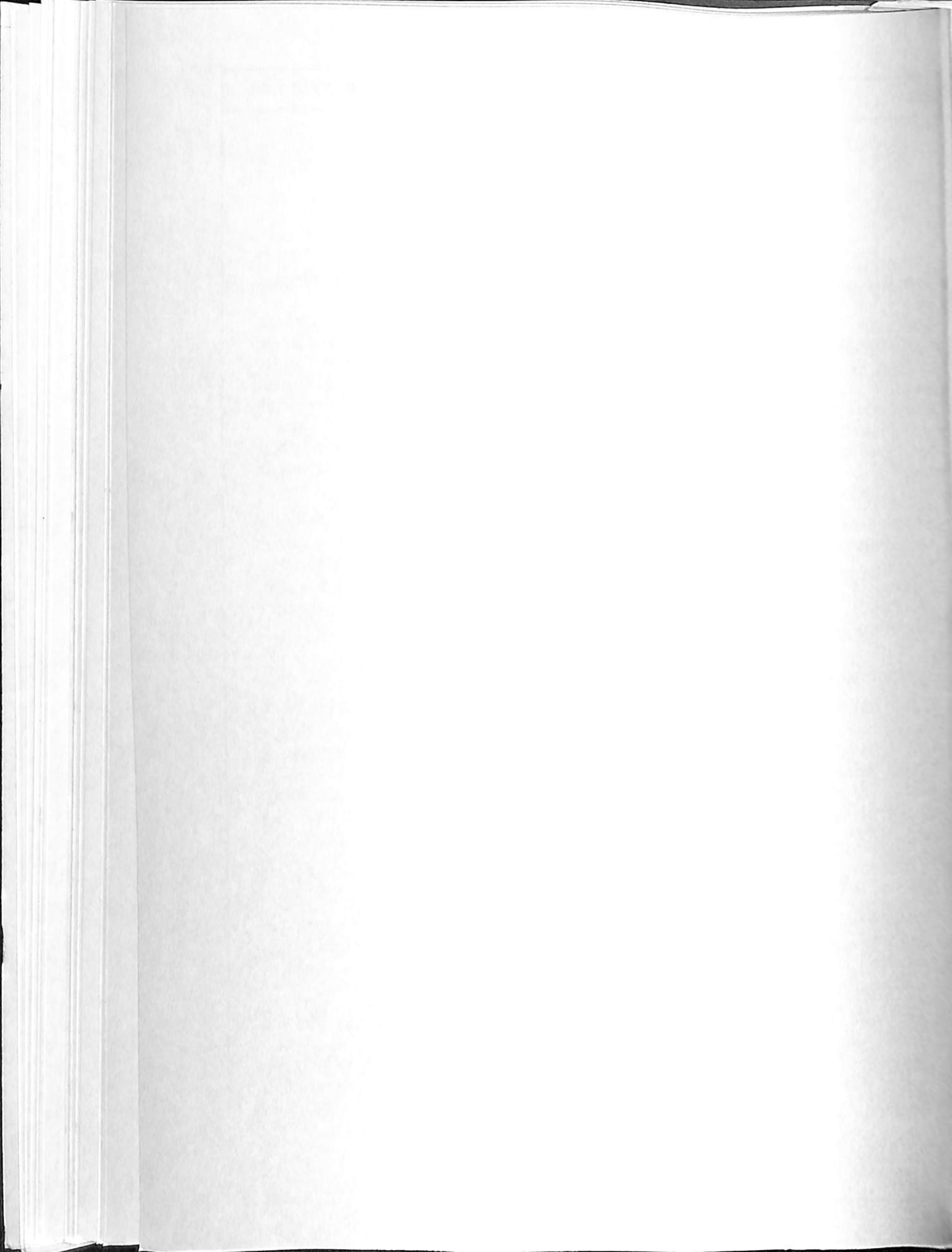
### Ancestry and early Army service in India

Henry Despard was born at Laurel Hill Montraith, Queen’s County, (now Laios) Ireland, in October 1783. He was married to Anne Rushworth at Chelsea in 1824, and they had three children; Sophia Elizabeth, born at Mullingar, Ireland 1827, Frederick William, born at Gillingham, Kent 1829, and Henrietta Margaret, born at Gillingham, Kent 1830. In Sydney, in December 1846, Sophia Elizabeth married Arbuthnott Dallas of the 10th Bengal Grenadiers, Assistant to the Military Board, Fort William, India. Frederick William joined the 99th Regiment in New South Wales in 1846, later becoming the Regiment’s Adjutant.

Henry Despard appears to have been the son of one of six brothers, five of whom served in the Army. Two of these brothers have some claim to fame.

Major General John Despard (1745 to 1829) was a distinguished soldier who was present at twenty four engagements. He had two horses shot from under him, survived three shipwrecks and was twice taken prisoner. He served in the 7th (Royal Fusiliers), but after the American War of Independence, little chance was given for him to show his undisputed talents.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward Marcus Despard (1745 to 1803) was a very capable engineer with substantial service in the West Indies. In 1779 he was appointed engineer to the ill fated expedition to San Juan. In 1781 he was promoted to the rank of Captain in the 50th Regiment, then stationed in Jamaica, but upon arrival that same year was appointed Commandant to the Island of Rattan (on the Spanish Main) by the Governor, Sir John Dalling. Later, when Jamaica



came under threat of invasion by Comte de Grasse, Despard was recalled to supervise the island's defences. (It seems that Despard's regiment, the 79th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment, was disbanded about this time (1783) and he was placed on the English half pay lists and remained so until his name was removed in 1794.)

In 1783 Despard was appointed to command an expedition to the Black River. As a reward for his success in possessing this area, he was appointed to command the Yucatan and allow British timber getters to log timber. At the special request of the Jamaican House of Assembly to the Governor, Sir Archibald Campbell, Despard was also appointed Colonel to the provincials. Despard proved to be a very capable Commandant and, at the request of the settlers, was appointed "Superintendent of His Majesty's Affairs", at the meagre salary of five hundred pounds per annum. Despard grew popular among the Spanish and successfully gained more land for the British settlers to log and cultivate. However, Despard was accused by some of favouritism, and many serious allegations were made against him to the Governor. Later, these accusations were proved to be ill founded.

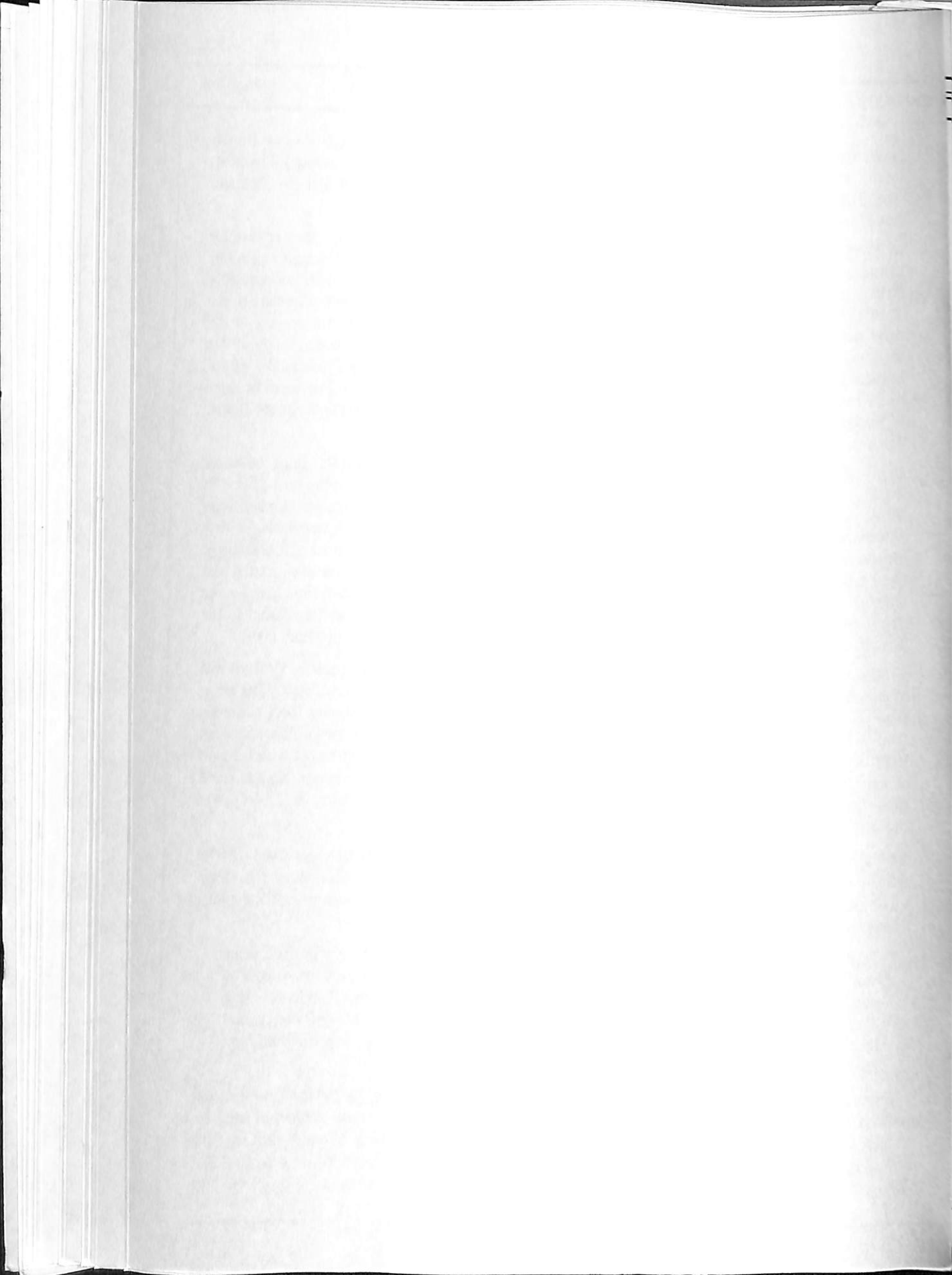
In 1778, recalled by the Governor, because Lord Grenville required Despard's return, he set off for England. Arriving in 1790, he was kept waiting for two more years before he was able to see Lord Grenville's secretary. Despard was informed that the charges against him had been rescinded, but as his old post had been abolished there was nothing currently available for him. He was assured that he would not be forgotten. When no opportunities were forthcoming, Despard began to press loudly for compensation. In the Spring of 1798 he was arrested and imprisoned in the Cold Fields prison, but released after a few weeks. A short time later he was re-arrested and placed in the House of Industry at Shrewsbury and later transferred to the Tothill Fields at Bridewell, until 1800, when he was released a sour and embittered man.

In 1802, whilst at a meeting held at the Oakley Arms in Oakley Street, Lameth, Despard was arrested, along with forty two other people, mainly soldiers and labourers, mostly Irishmen. He was charged with High Treason and sent before the Grand Jury in February 1802, where his trial was attended by twenty one of his peers. During the trial, Despard's defence called Horatio Nelson as a character witness. Nelson gave evidence that he had served with Despard in the San Juan expedition, fought beside him in the trenches, slept in the same tent and found him to be a most loyal and brave officer. Despard was found guilty, but mercy was recommended because of his previous good service.

Of the 42 arrested with Despard, 30 had been released earlier. The twelve that stood trial (of whom six were soldiers) were accused of uttering false oaths. Three were found not guilty, three were found guilty, but mercy was recommended and the remaining six were found guilty. They and Despard were then sentenced as follows:

"That you and every one of you be taken hence to the place from whence you came and from there be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, there to be hanged by the neck, but not till you are quite dead, then to be cut down, your bowels taken out and cast into the fire before your faces, your heads to be taken off and your bodies quartered which are then to be placed at His Majesty's disposal - and the Lord have mercy on your souls."

All were executed on the appointed day following a lengthy address by Despard to the crowd (which cheered loudly). It appears that part of Despard's sentence was remitted, because his remains were given to his wife for burial. He was interred in St Paul's church yard near the north door. These events should have been a warning to Henry Despard for, in 1835, a Select Committee reported in the activities of the Orange Order in the colonies, and it seems the 17th



Regiment had a very active branch of the Order within it's ranks. A letter written in 1832 by one of the office bearers of the branch in the 17th declared that the commanding officer of the regiment turned a blind eye to the society's activities.

Following Henry Despard's appointment to the 17th (Leicestershire) Regiment in February 1799, there were seven other men bearing the name Despard listed in the Army lists for 1800. These were:

Major General	John Despard	7th (Royal Fusiliers)
Ensign	William Andrew Despard	35th (Huntingdonshire)
Lieutenant	William Despard	7th (Royal Fusiliers)
Ensign	Edward Despard	62nd (Wiltshire)
Lieutenant	Francis Green Despard	40th (2nd Somersetshire)
Chaplin	Richard Despard	5th (Light Dragoons)
Lieutenant	Thomas Despard (half pay)	79th (Disbanded)

It is not possible to ascertain whether all these Despards were related to Henry, but as he was appointed to the 17th Foot without purchase as Ensign and Lieutenant, it is reasonable to assume that he was related to John Despard.

Henry Despard entered the Army at the age of sixteen years and died in 1859 at the age of seventy six years, a little over sixty years spent in military service. His promotions are listed as follows:

1799	Ensign	17th Foot	Without Purchase
1803	Lieutenant	17th Foot	Without Purchase
1806	Captain	17th Foot	With Purchase
1819	Brevet Major	17th Foot	Without Purchase
1822	Major	17th Foot	With Purchase
1829	Lieutenant Colonel	17th Foot	With Purchase
1839	Lieutenant Colonel	Recruiting Staff	By Exchange
1843	Lieutenant Colonel	99th Foot	By Exchange
1846	Colonel	99th Foot	
1854	Major General	from 99th Foot	By Brevet

Despard was awarded the CB in 1846. For thirty three years he served abroad and his service is as follows:

Mauritius	1800 - 1802
India	1804 - 1814
India	1817 - 1823
New South Wales	1831 - 1836
New South Wales	1843 - 1848 <sup>2</sup>
Van Diemen's Land	1849 - 1854

He was wounded in 1807 at the storming of Chumar and was twice mentioned in despatches — at Chumar in 1807 and Jubblepore in 1817. This action at Jubblepore was the last time he had served in any active campaign, until the First Maori War in 1845. Most of his service deals with administrative duties rather than the glorious deeds and battles that most commanders are remembered for, but considering that the period between Waterloo, in 1815, and the Crimea, in 1854, was known as "the Long Sleep", this is not surprising. Apart from his overseas service, he spent the remaining army period on home duties and served in:

<sup>2</sup> including seven months in New Zealand



Ireland	1799 - 1800
England	1803 - 1804
England	1815 - 1817
England	1823 - 1825
Scotland	1826
England	1826
Ireland	1827 - 1829
England	1830
England	1836 - 1838
England	1839 - 1843
England	1855 - 1859

His active service began in 1804 in the mountainous district of Bundelkund, which was resigned to the British by the Mahrattas, but due to several of the chiefs being opposed to this, many raids were made on the British outposts by them. In December 1806 two companies of the 17th Foot, under Captain Hawkins, marched into the district for the purpose of reducing several forts. Little resistance was met, until the fort at Chumar was captured by storm in January 1807. In this engagement Lt Peter McGregor was killed and Lt Despard distinguished himself, receiving a contusion in ascending the breach. He was mentioned in the general's orders for this action. He was also present as Captain in the siege of Gunouria in 1807, and in the campaigns against the Sikhs in 1808 and 1809. In 1813, four companies of the regiment under Captain Despard marched to Secrole and Mirzapore for the purpose of watching and intercepting the bands of marauders called Pindarees. In 1817 and 1818 he was Major of Brigade to General Hardyman in the Deccan Campaign and was present at the battle of Jubblepore, where the enemy was driven from their ground by the 17th Regiment which suffered severe losses.

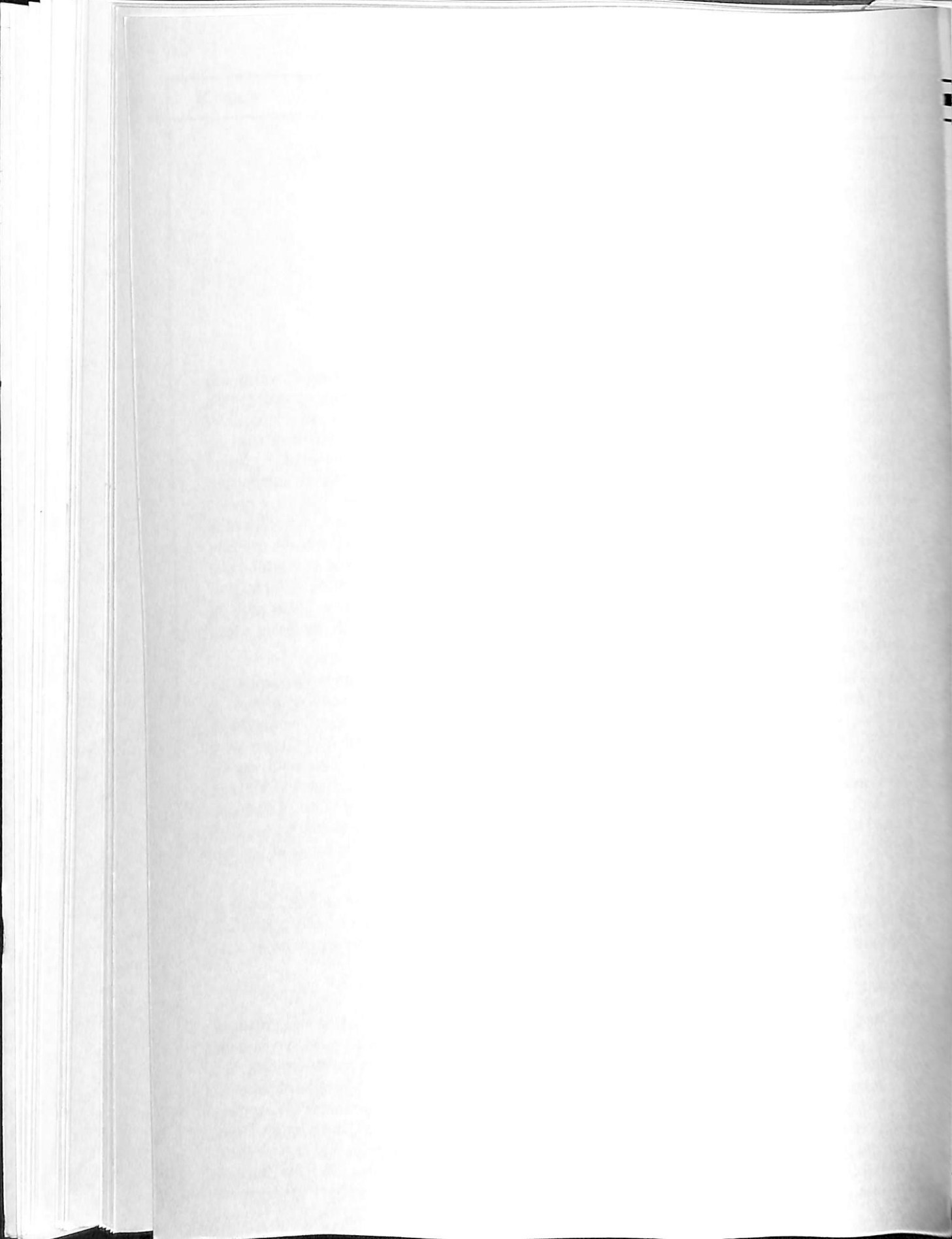
The 17th Foot served in the East Indies from 1804 until 1822, and during this period the regiment suffered the losses of 1,021 men, some killed in action, but mostly by disease. A further 412 men were invalided back to England, while another 452 men volunteered to transfer to other regiments then stationed in the East Indies. A total of 166 men were discharged on expiration of service and amazingly only twenty four men were lost by desertion! The total number of men returning home with the regiment amounted to 309, and the Commander-in-Chief in India, General Sir E Paget issued a General Order in which he stated that he "felt a just tribute to this old and distinguished corps to express the high character it has always preserved in Europe and which His Excellency is happy to find has been maintained during a long service of eighteen years in India."

A copy of this Order was submitted to His Royal Highness, The Duke of York, and it is probably due to this that in 1825 the regiment received the approval to bear on it's colours and appointments the figure of the Royal Tiger and the word "HINDOOSTAN" superscribed.

### **Great Britain, New South Wales 1823 to 1842**

On 20 January 1823, the regiment embarked at Fort William and sailed for home, arriving at Gravesend on 27 May. Shortly after disembarking, the regiment received orders to reduce the regiment for the home establishment. On 26 June, following and inspection the regiment had 259 men discharged to the out pension list of the Chelsea Hospital. The regiment was now reduced to 97 NCOs and men, excluding the Depot Company. The remnants of the regiment marched to Portsmouth on 6 July and later to Gosport where it was joined by the Depot consisting of 205 NCOs and men. Despard, by now with the rank of Major, had the task ahead to rebuild the regiment for the home establishment, and in November 1823 the regiment





moved to Hull. By this time it had a new Sergeant Major, David Cooper, a Waterloo veteran from the 3rd Foot Guards.<sup>3</sup> Together, Despard and Cooper began the massive job of bringing the regiment up to scratch. The new Sergeant Major and six NCOs were sent to London in early 1824 to receive instruction in the new system of drill and field movements introduced by Maj Gen Sir Henry Torrens KCB. At the half yearly inspection held in June, the proficiency of the corps in these new manoeuvres was very pleasing. On 25 March 1825 two companies were added to the establishment and it was then comprised of the following officers and men:

<b>Field Officers</b>		<b>Staff</b>	
Lieutenant Colonel	1	Adjutant as Lieutenant	1
Majors	2	Quartermaster	1
		Paymaster	1
<b>Company Commanders</b>		Surgeon	1
Captains	10	Assistant Surgeons	2
		<b>Non Commissioned Officers</b>	
<b>Subalterns</b>		Sergeants	42
Lieutenants	11	Corporals	36
Ensigns	6	Drummers	14
		Privates	704

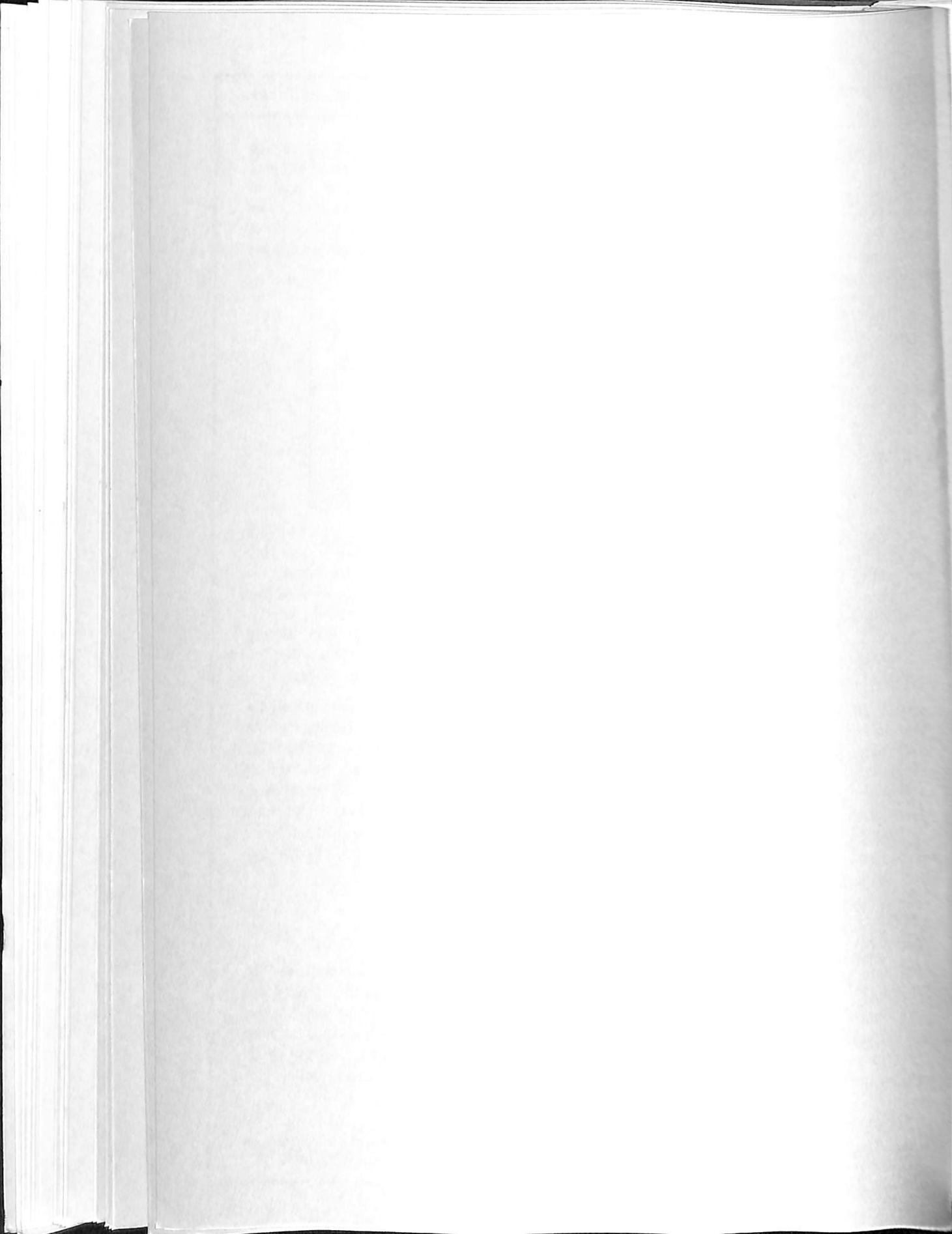
The regiment was now more than twice the size that it was on its return from the East Indies and its subsequent reduction to 313 men. At this time the regiment was removed from Hull and sent to Leith, Scotland, and later to Glasgow and Edinburgh. In May 1826, part of the regiment under Major William Croker served at Paisley, where the regiment unanimously donated a day's pay from all ranks to the relief of the distressed operatives there. In July the regiment embarked for Liverpool, and upon arrival marched into Lancashire, with its Head Quarters stationed at Bolton. Returning to Liverpool in October, the regiment was ordered to proceed to Ireland and landed at Dublin, where it marched to Mullingar in three divisions.

In April 1827 the regiment was removed to Galway with detachments at eleven out stations. Again in October the regiment was on the move to Birr and in December to Templemore with detachments at nine out stations. In April 1828 the regiment marched in three divisions to the Richmond barracks in Dublin and remained there until May 1829, when they had their six monthly inspection (which took three days). Shortly after the inspection was over, the regiment was ordered to proceed to England at the shortest possible notice, and embarked at 4.00pm on 9 May for Liverpool. To its great credit, the regiment effected this order without either drunkenness or absenteeism, and sailed for Liverpool in the early hours of 10 May. By 24 May, the regiment was distributed as follows:

- HQ and five companies at Rochdale;
- Three companies at Halifax; and
- Two companies at Bradford.

On 21 July, the regiment was ordered to proceed to Chatham, where, at the end of July, the succession of the Lt Colonelcy fell to Henry Despard, who was notified that the regiment was to proceed to New South Wales as guards over convicts. Early in November the first draughts of the regiment began to embark on board the convict ships. Despard now had the job in front of him to get the regiment to the Antipodes and to organise the Depot company which remained in England to service in field companies with recruits. [ ... to be continued ... ]

<sup>3</sup> Cooper was granted a Commission as an Ensign with the regiment in 1825 and shortly thereafter to Lieutenant and Adjutant of the regiment, retiring in 1851 with the rank of Major. He served with the regiment in NSW in India.



## Obituary — James Doolittle

Anthony Staunton

United States Air Force Lieutenant-General James H Doolittle who was awarded the Medal of Honor for his leadership in the famous “30 Seconds over Tokyo” raid in April 1942 died on 27 September 1993 aged 96. Doolittle had suffered a stroke two weeks earlier. Long before the Second World War, the chunky, rugged, baldish Jimmy Doolittle, who was 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighed 160 pounds, was a legendary figure in aviation. He was a lieutenant colonel in the US Army Air Forces when he led the raid on Japan that raised the morale the American people reeling from Pearl Harbour.<sup>1</sup>

On 18 April 1942, Doolittle led 16 B-25s from the pitching deck of the aircraft carrier Hornet towards Japan. Taking off 620 miles from the coast of Japan, the raid attacked military and industrial targets in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya and Osaka. The raid made Doolittle the first genuine American hero of the Second World War. The day after the raid, an elated President Franklin D Roosevelt ordered Lieutenant Colonel Doolittle promoted to brigadier general, skipping the rank of full colonel. A month later, at the White House, Roosevelt personally decorated Doolittle with the Medal of Honor. The citation read: “With the apparent certainty of being forced to land in enemy territory or to perish at sea. Colonel Doolittle personally led a squadron of Army bombers, manned by volunteer crews, in a highly destructive raid on the Japanese mainland.”

All 16 B-25s were lost. Doolittle and his crew, along with the crews of nine other B-25s, bailed out over China and made their way to safety. One man was killed bailing out and two others were drowned trying to swim a lake to escape capture by Japanese forces. Two other planes landed in areas of China occupied by the Japanese, and their eight crewmen were captured. Three of those men were executed, and five were sentenced to life in prison where one starved to death. Three planes crash landed on the China coast, but their crews reached safety. The last plane landed in the Soviet Union where the crew was interned and the bomber confiscated because the Soviet Union was not then at war with Japan.

In terms of causing material damage to the enemy, the Doolittle raid was not very effective, but its psychological and long-range impact was far greater, helping to change the trend of the war in the Pacific. “It was important to morale both here and in Japan, because the raid brought it up here and destroyed it there”, General Doolittle said at West Point in 1983, when he became the 25th recipient of the United States Military Academy’s Sylvanus Thayer Award for distinguished military service.

While in high school in Los Angeles, Doolittle won a state-wide boxing championship and considered a career in professional boxing. He was a junior at the University of California when the United States entered World War I and enlisted as a flying cadet in the Army Signal Corps. He spent the war as a flying instructor in the United States. Remaining in the Army after the war, he earned a bachelor’s degree from California in 1922 and then studied aeronautical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from which he received master’s and doctoral degrees in science. He did his share of stunt flying in the 1920s and

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<sup>1</sup> Albin Krebs, *James Doolittle, 96, pioneer aviator who led First raid on Japan, dies*, New York Times Obituaries Wednesday, 29 September 1993 p.B10



1930s and was adept at wing-walking. In 1922, he made the first of several cross-country flights, one a single-stop journey from Florida to California in an elapsed time of 22 hours 30 minutes, an extraordinary accomplishment at the time and one that won him the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Granted leave from the Army in 1925, the young officer toured South America to demonstrate aeroplanes for American manufacturers. In Santiago Chile, he broke both ankles in a fall from a window but insisted on flying against Ernst von Schoenbeck, a member of the Richtofen Flying Circus. One ankle cast cracked under the strain of pressing the controls to perform rolls and flying upside down, but Doolittle still outflew his German rival. He continued his South American tour with new casts, winning a large Chilean Government order for American military planes. But he had to pay a price with nearly a year in the hospital for ankle surgery and recuperation. A test pilot from 1922 on, Doolittle was the first flier to achieve an outside loop — an extremely hazardous feat when aeroplanes were still relatively primitive. And, in an achievement of incalculable importance, he was the first pilot to fly blind in a completely covered cockpit, guided only by instruments. That historic flight occurred on 29 September 1929 from Mitchell Field in Nassau County, Long Island. Making the first all-instrument take-off and landing won him the Harmon Trophy as well as the Daniel Goggenheim Medal for notable achievement in the advancement of aeronautics.

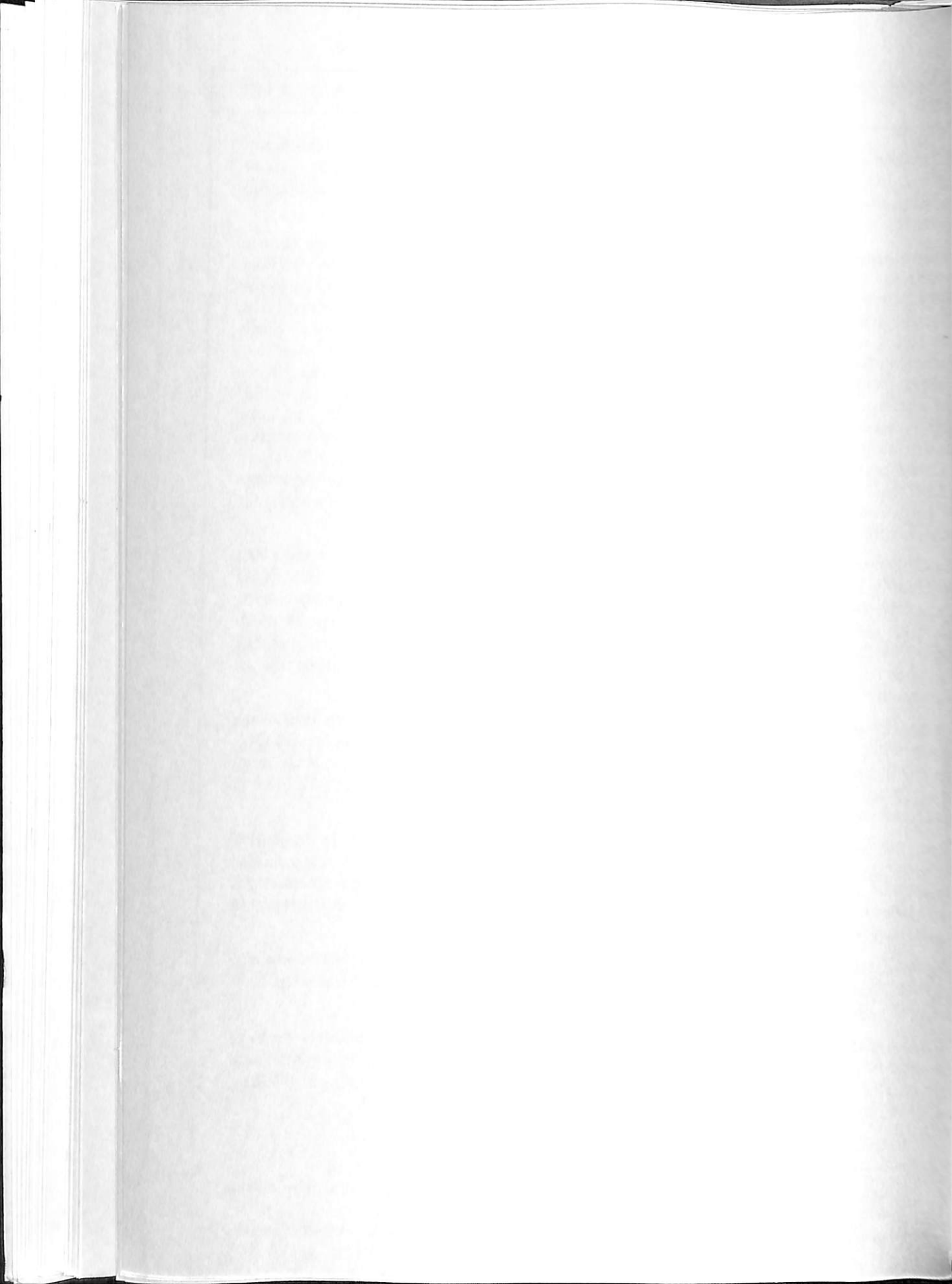
Doolittle resigned his Regular Army commission in 1930 but he continued to fly, winning both the Bendix Trophy and the Thompson Trophy for speed races. As an executive of the Shell Oil Company, Doolittle received much of the credit for the development of 100-octane aviation gasoline. He recommended that 100-octane fuel be the standard for military aircraft which played an important role in winning the Second World War since the higher octane fuel extended the range of Allied bombers and made it possible for fighters to climb higher than the enemy.

In May 1940, Doolittle returning to active duty to test the fighter and bomber aircraft — the United States was rushing into production as war spread in Europe and Asia. In January 1942, he was given the top secret assignment of planning and executing the first air raid on Japan. Later in the war, Doolittle commanded the 12th Air Force in Britain, the 15th Air Force in North Africa and Italy, and, finally, the 8th Air Force based in Britain.

After the war, Doolittle returned to Shell Oil and served as president of the Institute of Aeronautical Science. As chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics he directed a program of research financed by the Government. He was also on the President's Scientific Advisory Committee. President George Bush gave him the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1989 describing the General as "master of the calculated risk".

General Doolittle married his high school sweetheart, the former Josephine Daniels, who died in 1988. They had two sons, James Jr. and John, both of whom became Air Force pilots. He is survived by his son John, six grand children, and 14 great-grandchildren.

With the death of General Doolittle, the number of living Medal of Honor recipients is reduced to exactly 200 of whom 96 received the award for the Second World War, 29 for the Korean War and 75 for the Vietnam era. The service of the recipients is 152 US Army, 23 US Navy, 3 US Air Force (including US Army Air Force) and 39 US Marine Corps.<sup>2</sup>



## Caring for old textiles<sup>1</sup>

Wendy Dodd<sup>2</sup>

**O**ld textiles may be vulnerable and easily damaged by poor storage and handling. The key to good handling and storage is support. The weight of a weak textile as you try to lift it may be enough to cause tearing or splitting. Always place a support under the item and lift the support.

Clean textiles are less attractive to insect pests. If you discover insects, you may freeze the textiles to kill the pests (see below). Remove surface dust by careful vacuuming, using gentle suction with a clean, soft brush. Work on a flat surface, gently brushing, following the weave of the fabric. Small vacuum cleaner tools may be helpful. A "micro-vacuum attachment kit" with a mini- crevice tool and small brushes is reasonably priced and readily available. It fits any vacuum cleaner. Be careful to set the cleaner on the lowest suction, as old or deteriorated textiles are easily damaged.

Use tweezers to remove debris which has adhered to the fabric as repeated brushing will abrade the fabric. Remove encrustations by gently tapping the fabric with a brush to loosen soil. You can then remove the loose particles with the vacuum cleaner.

If you discover insect damage in your textile treasures, freezing may be a useful technique to get rid of the pests. This method kills them at any stage of their life-cycle. It has the advantage of needing no chemicals and is safe for most textiles. (Note that old brittle silk and painted textiles should not be frozen.)

1. Place items in a plastic bag. Remove most of the air with a vacuum cleaner or a freezer bag pump, then seal the bag with adhesive tape. Avoid squashing items such as hats or feathers by putting them in boxes before bagging.
2. Place bagged items in a domestic freezer which has reached its lowest temperature. To kill insects at all stages of their life-cycle, the items must be frozen very rapidly down to a temperature of -20°C. This is only possible if the volume of room-temperature items going into the freezer is less than 1/3 of the freezer's capacity.
3. Leave bagged items in the freezer for at least 48 hours. Open the freezer as little as possible during this time to maintain the lowest possible temperature.
4. Remove bagged items from the freezer and leave to return to room temperature. Handle as little as possible to prevent damage to the items—they are brittle when frozen.
5. Remove the items from the plastic bags. Vacuum clean them very carefully with the cleaner set at lowest suction. Use either the crevice tool or a small clean brush fitting. If the item is fragile, vacuum through a piece of plastic mesh or flyscreen. Make sure no frass (residue from insects or dirt is left as this may be attractive to another generation of insect pests. Vacuum carefully as the insect eggs are very small and may be difficult to see.

Remember, freezing has no long-term effect — it will only kill the insects on the item at that time. Check the items regularly for further insect infestation.

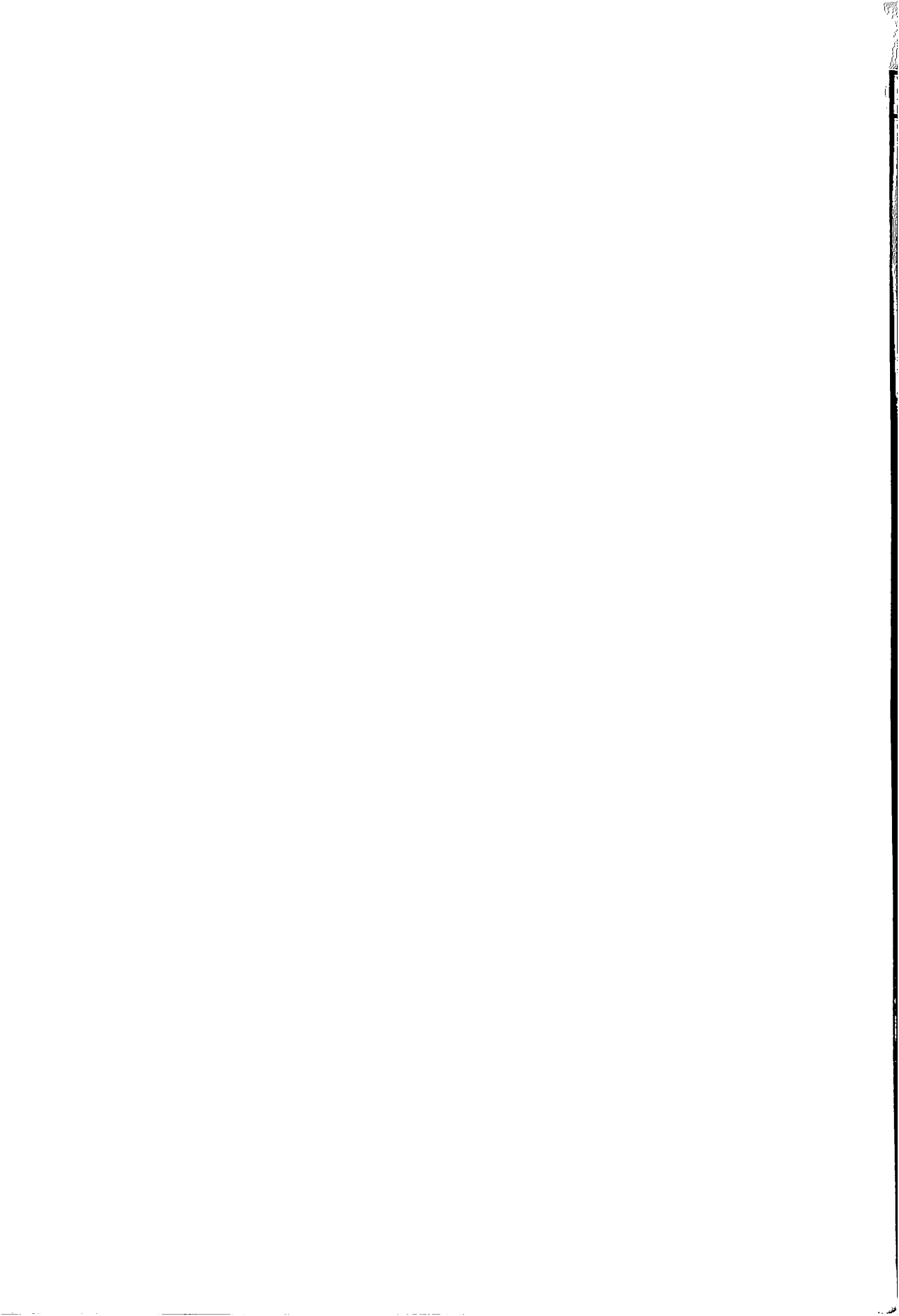
As insects are encouraged by dirt, items should be clean when stored and the storage area should be kept clean.

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<sup>1</sup> Reprinted with permission from the January-February and March 1993 issues of *Vetaffairs*, the Department of Veterans' Affairs newspaper.

<sup>2</sup> Wendy Dodd is a Textile Conservator at the Australian War Memorial. If you need more information, ring the Conservation Section on (06) 241 6122 and ask for a Textile Conservator.





## Australian Bravery Awards

The following are the citations for recent Australian Bravery Awards of the Star of Courage, Bravery Medal and Commendation for Brave Conduct (the latter does not confer post nominals).

### Star of Courage

#### Mr Matthew Allan Hunter, Tugun Qld 4224

Early in the evening of 29 January 1992 Mr Hunter rescued the victim of a shark attack off Duranbah Beach at Tweed Heads. Mr Hunter was board riding when he saw a nearby rider being attacked by a shark. The other man was thrown from his board and was being savaged by the shark. Quickly assessing the situation Mr Hunter paddled six metres to his neighbour's aid and at the risk of a further attack dragged the injured surfer on to his board. With considerable difficulty Mr Hunter brought him to shore and attended to him until an ambulance team arrived.

#### Mr Phillip David Queripel, Goulburn NSW 2580

On the night of 11 June 1992 at Bradfordville Mr Queripel placed his life at risk to rescue an injured colleague. Mr Queripel's colleague was replacing a high voltage fuse associated with a pole mounted transformer when the failure of a component arced a 33,000 volt charge through his body. Although well aware of the hazards he faced, Mr Queripel climbed the pole and entered a zone of extremely high danger to assist his colleague, whose body was continuing to receive live current. At considerably increased risk Mr Queripel reached across the unconscious man to remove another fuse, thereby stopping the arcing. Working in darkness and in distress, Mr Queripel then cleared his critically injured colleague and having fixed suitable rigging supervised his lowering to the ground.

#### Mr Leslie Peter Strugnell, Kalgoorlie WA 6430

On the morning of 23 June 1992 Mr Strugnell placed his life at risk to ensure the safety of staff threatened by an armed man at Kalgoorlie-Boulder City Council Civic Centre Offices. The offender, armed with an automatic shot-gun and a sheath knife had already mortally wounded a Council Officer and had discharged shots in an open office area when Mr Strugnell rushed to the scene. Setting the considerable risk to his life against the danger to staff exposed to continued shooting, Mr Strugnell advanced to and grappled with the armed man. During the ensuing violent struggle possession of the firearm was lost, and the staff were able to evacuate the area and move to safety.

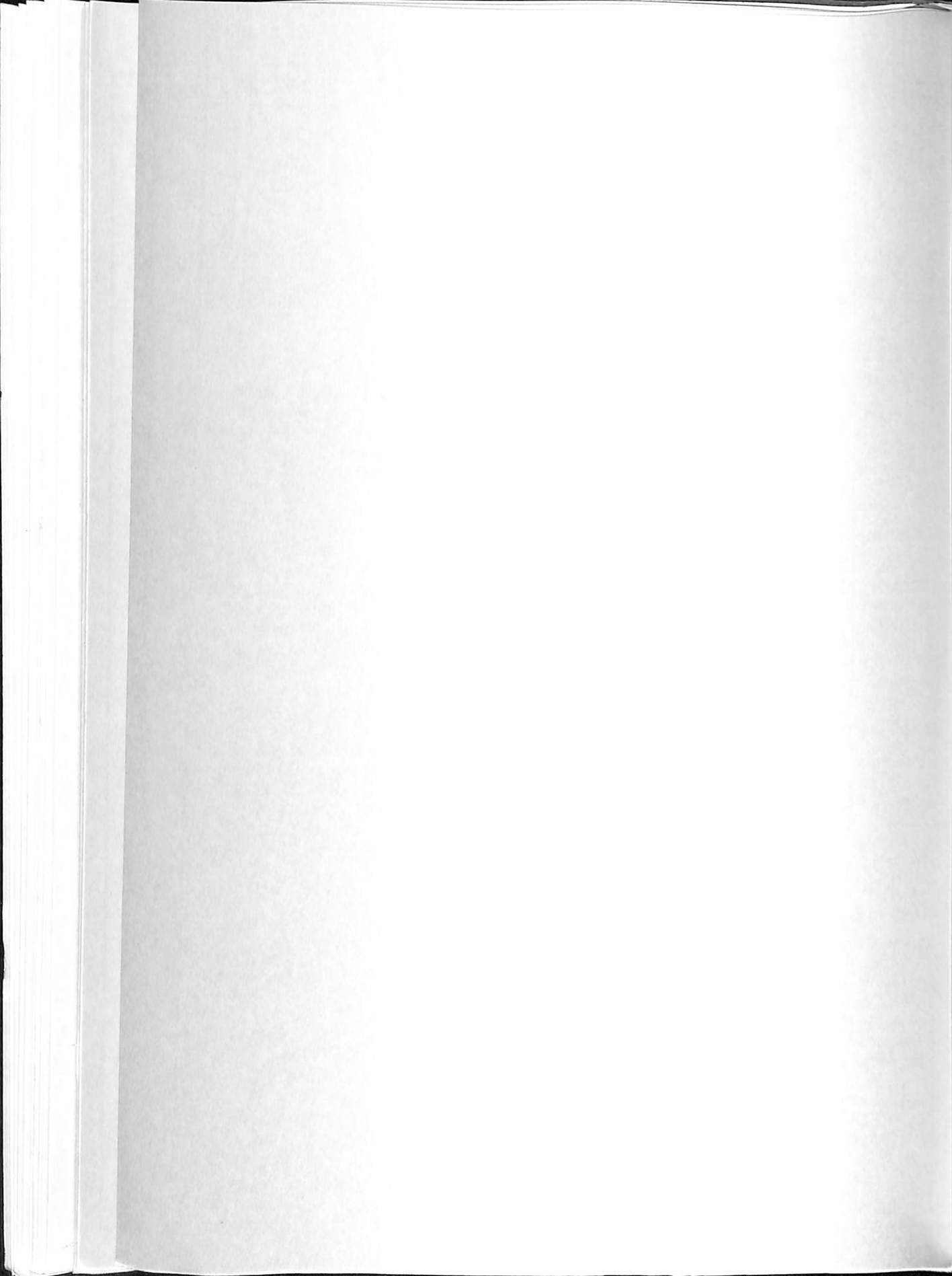
#### Mr Paul John Sycam, Canterbury Vic 3126

On the evening of 1 September 1992 Mr Sycam assisted in subduing an armed man at St Kilda. Mr Sycam, a security guard, was on duty with a fellow guard when a victim of an armed hold-up alerted them to the presence of the offender. During a subsequent confrontation and pursuit of the man, who was armed with a knife and a sawn-off rifle, Mr Sycam came under fire. Despite suffering a badly bruised hip as a result of a gun shot hitting the keys he carried there, Mr Sycam continued in the pursuit with his colleague until the police intercepted the offender's line of escape. Mr Sycam then assisted police in a vigorous struggle with the man during which they eventually disarmed and restrained him.

### Bravery Medal

#### Mr Dennis Mervyn Bassett, Kalgoorlie WA 6430

On the morning of 23 June 1992 at Kalgoorlie-Boulder City Council Civic Centre Offices Mr Bassett assisted in restraining an armed man thereby protecting Council staff from considerable danger. The intruder, armed with an automatic shot-gun and a sheath knife, had killed a Council Officer and fired



shots towards a group exposed in an open office area when Mr Bassett ran to the scene. Finding a colleague grappling with the gunman Mr Bassett, without regard for his own safety, immediately joined the struggle and helped to keep the offender engaged until other staff members had moved to safety.

**Senior Constable John Clement Crowley, New South Wales Police Service**

On the morning of 19 May 1991 Senior Constable Crowley repeatedly placed his own safety at risk to rescue an unconscious girl trapped in a burning house at Bradbury. In conditions of considerable danger, Constable Crowley searched the blazing house for a child known to be inside. Despite being driven out several times by the intense heat and smoke, Constable Crowley continued his search under extremely difficult and hazardous conditions. Constable Crowley eventually located the child collapsed on the floor, and removed her through flames and smoke to a position of safety. He then re-entered the house to ensure that no more people were trapped inside.

**Constable First Class Anthony John De Feudis, New South Wales Police Service**

On 19 May 1991 Constable First Class De Feudis placed his own safety at risk to rescue a girl trapped in a burning house at Bradbury. Despite the dangers of a rapidly spreading fire and dense, choking smoke Constable De Feudis climbed through a bedroom window to assist a girl known to be inside. Although unable to see, and breathing with difficulty, Constable De Feudis searched until he found the girl and managed to pass her through the window to another police officer.

**Mr John Nigal Fawcett-Powles, Late Of Nambucca Heads NSW 2448 — (Posthumous)**

On 25 September 1991 Mr Fawcett-Powles gave his life in the attempted rescue of two fellow workers at an abattoir near Macksville. One of these men, working in a blood tank to clear a blocked valve, became overcome by toxic hydrogen sulphide fumes; a second worker, going to his aid, was also in difficulties. Mr Fawcett-Powles, as supervisor of the operation and aware of the dangers of drowning and asphyxiation, immediately entered the tank to rescue the two men who were by now in serious jeopardy. Despite the extremely dangerous situation, Mr Fawcett-Powles continued his endeavours to rescue the two men until he was overcome by the hydrogen sulphide fumes and lost his life in the attempt to save his fellow workers.

**Mr Robert Aylward Hamilton, Penguin Tas 7316**

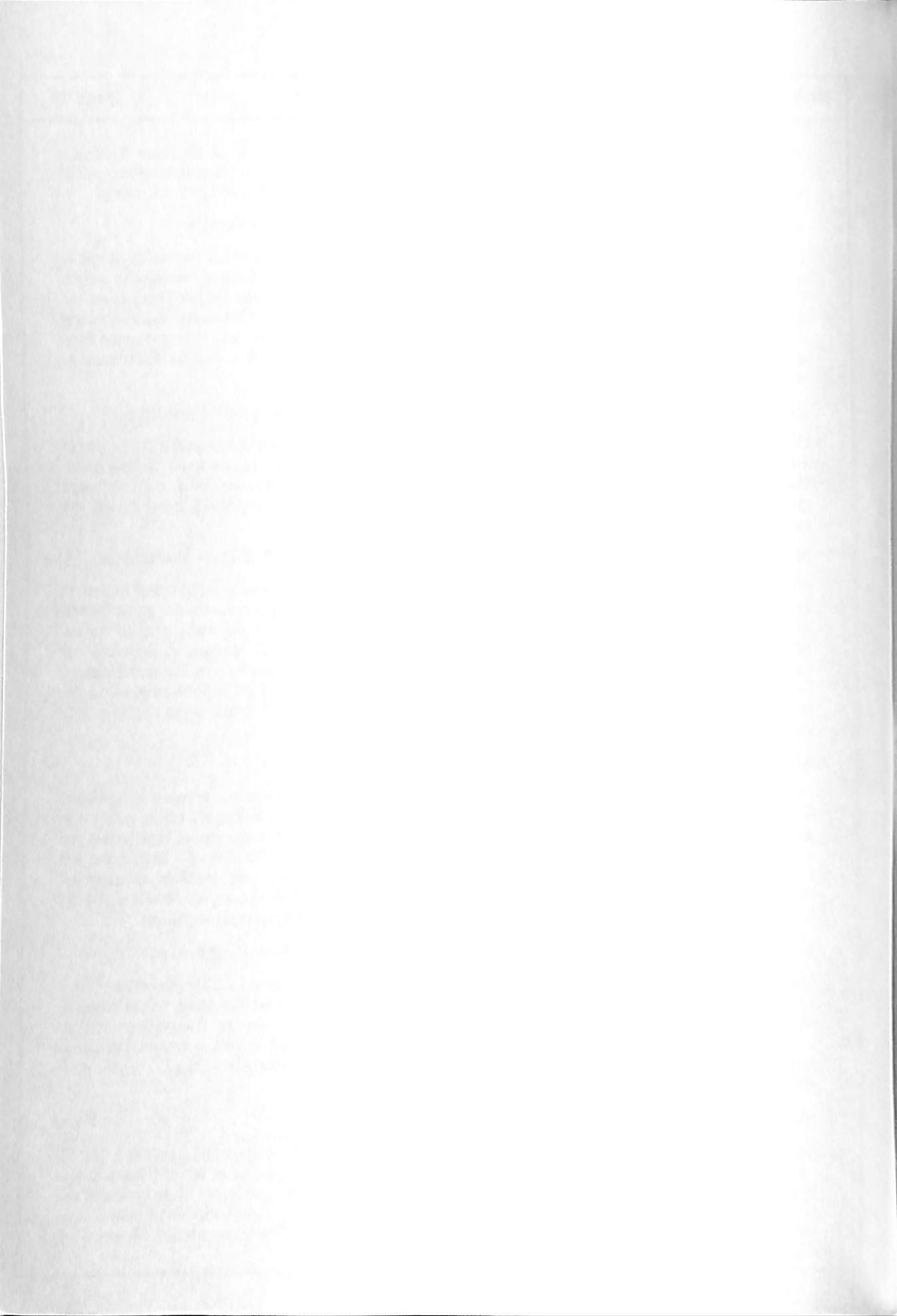
On the night of 4 February 1992 Mr Hamilton climbed in dangerous conditions to rescue a day-tripper trapped on the north-east face of Cradle Mountain. Mr Hamilton was a member of a rescue party which located the missing tourist. He was aware that she would be exposed to the risk of hypothermia and serious injury from falling during the night if she was not rescued immediately. Despite the wet conditions and total darkness, Mr Hamilton undertook the 30 metre climb with resolution and efficiency, drawing a recovery line with him. On gaining the ledge after more than an hour, Mr Hamilton gave the trapped tourist comfort and re-assurance before abseiling her down to the rescue party below.

**Mr Gregory Richard Johnston, late of Smithtown NSW 2440 — (Posthumous)**

On 25 September 1991 Mr Johnston gave his life in an attempt to rescue a fellow worker at an abattoir near Macksville. The fellow worker, working in a blood tank to clear a blocked valve, was overcome by toxic hydrogen sulphide fumes and in danger of asphyxiation and of drowning. Without regard for his own safety, Mr Johnston climbed into the tank and entered the blood to give assistance. During the rescue attempt Mr Johnston was himself overcome by the hydrogen sulphide fumes and lost his life while endeavouring to save that of his fellow worker.

**Mr Graham Reith Loader, Beaumaris Vic 3193**

On the evening of 1 September 1992 Mr Loader assisted in the capture of an armed man at St Kilda. Mr Loader, a security guard, was on duty with a fellow guard when a victim of an armed hold-up alerted them to the presence of the offender. During a subsequent confrontation and pursuit of the man, who was armed with a knife and a sawn-off rifle, Mr Loader came under fire. Although aware that his colleague had been hit by a gunshot, Mr Loader continued in the pursuit until police intercepted the offender's line of escape. The man was then disarmed and taken into custody.



**Mr Glenn Charles McDonald, St Marys Tas 7215**

Early in the evening of 14 June 1992 Mr McDonald put his own safety at risk to rescue an elderly lady from a burning cottage at St Marys. Mr McDonald had gone to offer help in controlling a fire at a neighbour's house when he heard calls for help from deep inside the dwelling. Without regard for his own safety Mr McDonald entered the intensifying blaze and searched in blinding, suffocating smoke until he found the now prostrate victim. Despite the increasing danger of the situation Mr McDonald remained in the cottage and succeeded in dragging the woman to safety. Immediately afterwards the building was totally engulfed in flames.

**Mr Jason Scott Out, Blacktown NSW 2148**

On the morning of 15 November 1992 Mr Out placed his personal safety in jeopardy to rescue two small children trapped in a burning house at Doonside. Despite dense, blinding and choking smoke and accelerating flames Mr Out forced an access to a bedroom and, sheltering the baby with his own body, passed the younger of the threatened children to safety. In conditions rapidly becoming more hazardous Mr Out continued the rescue, gaining access to another bedroom through a broken window and searching in the dense smoke until he found the second trapped child. With flames now coming through the bedroom door Mr Out picked up the girl and carried her to the window, where he was able to pass her to safety before removing himself from this situation.

**Mr Leigh Ronald Pearce, Fern Hill NSW 2519 — (Posthumous)**

Early in the morning of 24 July 1991 Mr Pearce gave his life while attempting to rescue a workmate following an underground explosion at South Bulli Coal Mine. Mr Pearce was unharmed and close to safety following an explosion which trapped a shuttle-car driver, in an area in which there was a high concentration of carbon dioxide. Without hesitation Mr Pearce ran into this extremely dangerous area and helped his workmate crawl towards safety. During the rescue attempt both Mr Pearce and the shuttle-car driver were overcome by the gas, and lost their lives.

**Mr Russell John Rayner, Bowraville NSW 2449**

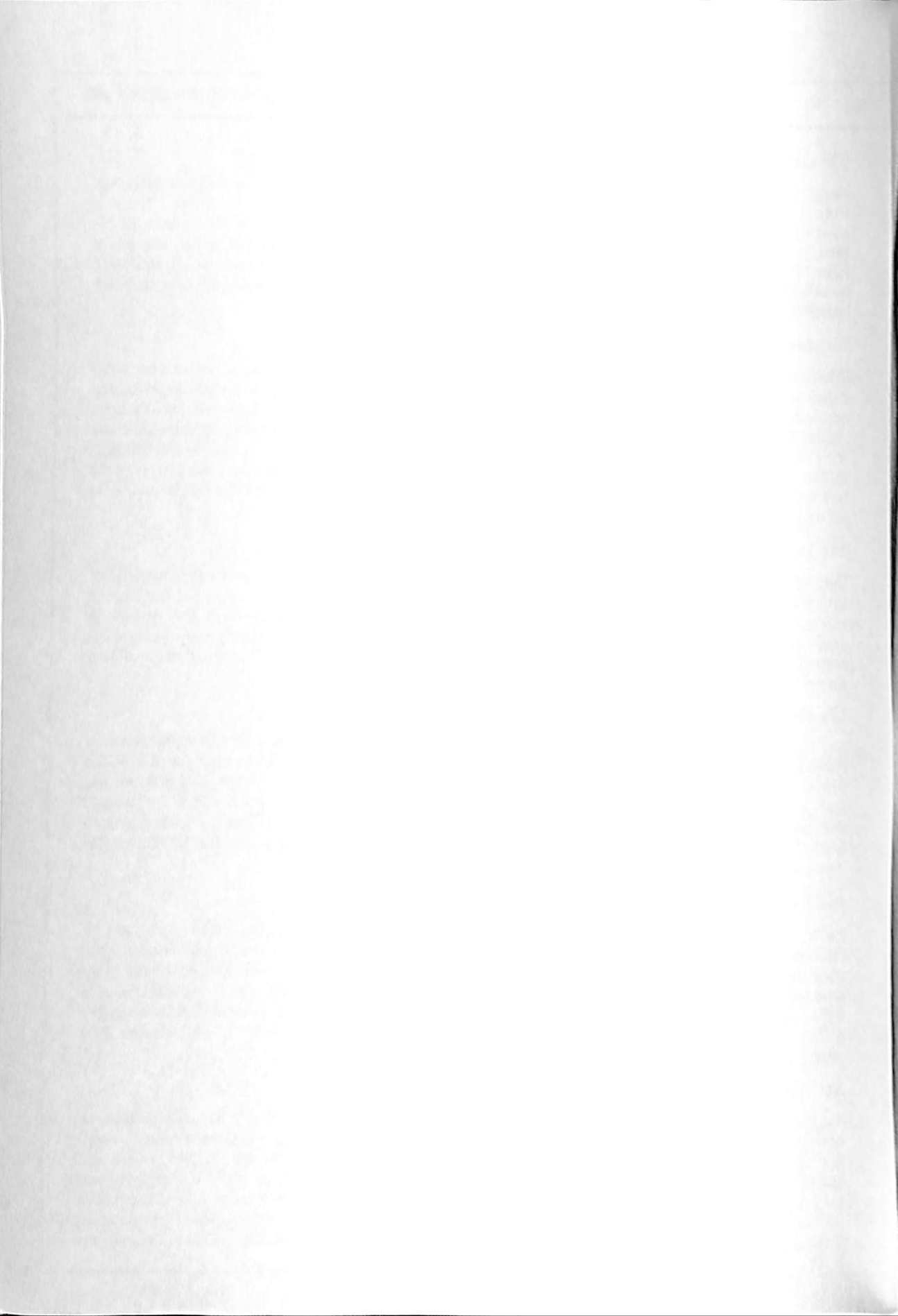
On 25 September 1991 Mr Rayner accepted a high level of personal danger in the attempted rescue of three fellow workers at an abattoir near Macksville. One of these men, working in a blood tank to clear a blocked valve, had been overcome by toxic hydrogen sulphide fumes and two others going to his aid had also succumbed. Aware of this Mr Rayner opened the quick release door on the side of the tank and without regard for his own safety immediately entered the top of the tank. He then attempted to remove his fellow workers until he too was overcome by the hydrogen sulphide fumes and shortly thereafter was carried, unconscious, to a place of safety.

**Mr Lee Allan Shea, Rainbow Bay Qld 4225**

Early in the evening of 29 January 1992 Mr Shea went to the aid of a surfer attacked by a shark off Duranbah Beach at Tweed Heads. Mr Shea was board riding when he saw a nearby rider being attacked by a shark. He was thrown from his board and was being savaged by the shark. Despite the risk to his own safety Mr Shea paddled to the assistance of the wounded surfer and maintained a protective position while another rider hauled him onto his board. Mr Shea continued in a supportive situation through a difficult journey to the shore, where he ran to arrange for an ambulance to be called for the victim of the attack.

**Mr Allan Richard Storm, formerly of Eagleby Qld 4207**

On 29 December 1988 Mr Storm was fishing beneath Bannister Head when a boy told him that his brother had been washed from the rocks. The seas were heavy and a rip was running past the rocks. Seeing the boy struggling in the surf Mr Storm held out his fishing line but it was too short to reach him. He dived in, held the boy's head above water and attempted to drag him clear of the white water and backwash. Mr Storm held on to the boy for some time until they were swept apart by a set of waves three to four metres high. The boy was washed out to sea and Mr Storm was pounded onto rocks for about 5 minutes before he could climb out. When he did he collapsed from exhaustion as he had been in the



water for about 20 minutes. As he lay there he saw the boy rescued by a man on a surf ski. Mr Storm was later treated in hospital for bruised kidneys, internal bleeding, concussion, fluid in the lungs and numerous abrasions to his arms, legs and stomach.

#### **Mr Peter Ralph Toole, Caragabal NSW 2810**

On the afternoon of 1 August 1992 Mr Toole placed his own safety at risk to rescue the trapped driver from a burning panel van on the Pullabooka Road, north of Caragabal. The panel van which had collided with trees and was already alight when Mr Toole stopped to give assistance. Finding the driver injured and trapped by the bent steering column and the jammed driver's door, Mr Toole entered the burning vehicle by the rear loading doors and went forward to the seats, where he wrenched the steering column clear of the injured man. Despite the rapidly intensifying fire and imminent risk of explosion of the fuel tank, Mr Toole continued to work at clearing the driver until he was able to remove him through a window to safety. Shortly afterwards the vehicle was completely engulfed in flames.

#### **Mr Larry Joseph Wright, Claremont Meadows NSW 2747**

On the night of 8 October 1992 Mr Wright rescued an injured man from a burning car at Claremont Meadows Mr Wright was in bed when he heard a car crash and immediately ran to offer assistance. Although the whole of the front of the damaged car was on fire Mr Wright, without regard for his personal safety, reached into the vehicle and with the help of a passing motorist removed an injured passenger to a place of safety. Mr Wright then entered the cabin of the vehicle and worked to free the trapped driver until driven out by the intense heat. Immediately afterwards the entire car ignited and was engulfed in flames.

### **Commendation for Brave Conduct**

#### **Mr Robert Alfred Atkinson, Ashfield NSW 2131**

Early in the morning of 8 September 1991 Mr Atkinson rescued a companion from an armed robber at Bondi. Mr Atkinson, a security guard, was escorting a hotel employee to a bank night-safe when the employee was threatened by a man armed with a pistol. Despite the risk to his own safety Mr Atkinson diverted the attention of the armed man who discharged a number of shots at him, enabling the unarmed hotel employee to move to safety. During the subsequent engagement of fire-arms Mr Atkinson accepted a higher level of danger by delaying the return of his adversary's shots until bystanders were clear of his line of fire.

#### **Mr Keiran-Francis Birrell, Moonan Flat NSW 2337**

On 27 July 1992 Mr Birrell swam across the snow-fed Hunter River and rescued an injured man trapped in a partly submerged car. Mr Birrell alerted by the sound of a car leaving the road and rolling down a cliff, ran half a kilometre to the river bank. Seeing the car almost completely submerged near the opposite bank, Mr Birrell unhesitatingly swam through the cold, fast-flowing river and with considerable difficulty released the injured driver. Having swum the unconscious man to shore, Mr Birrell assisted his parents, who had now arrived, in removing the man to greater safety and rendered first aid.

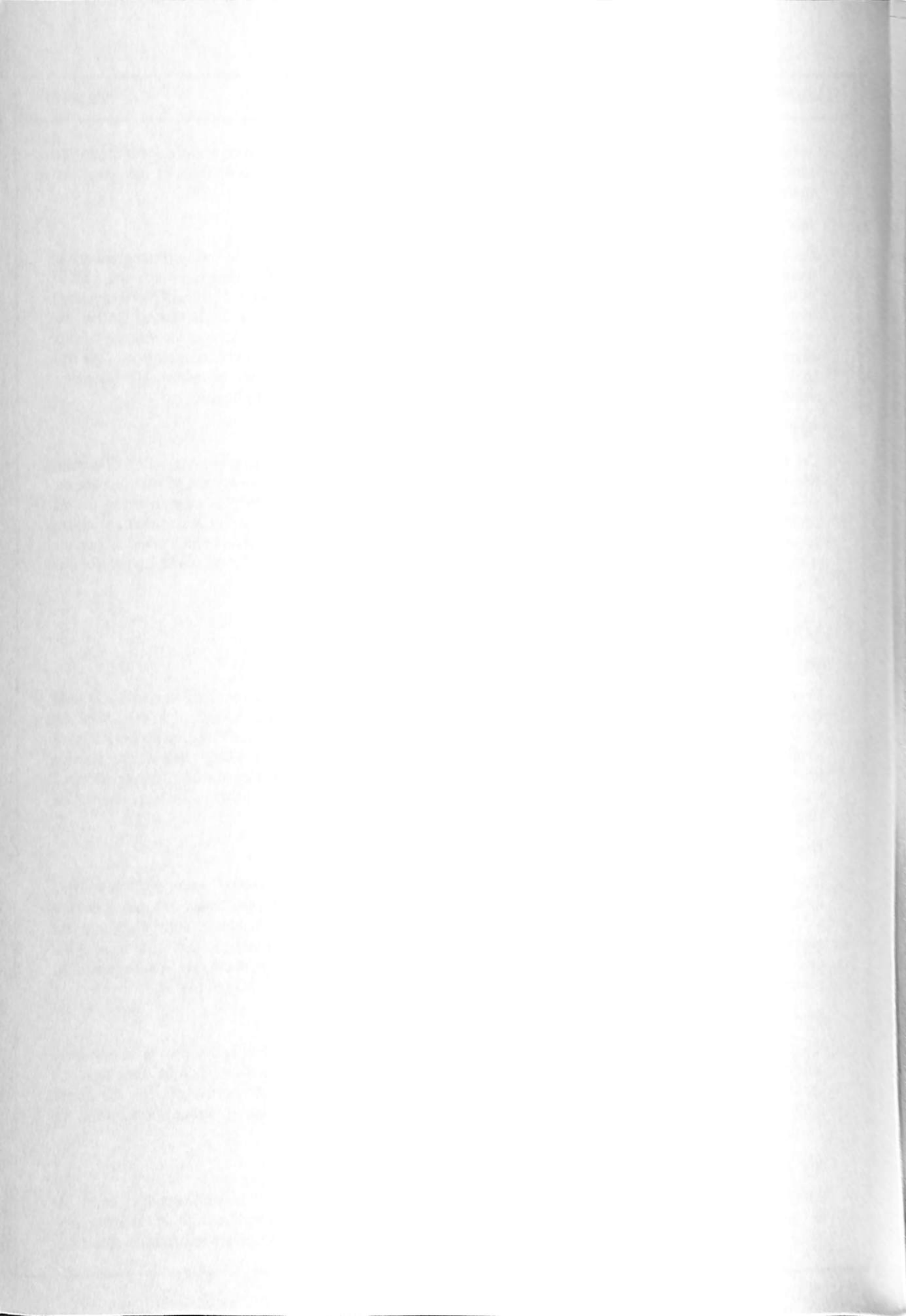
#### **Mr Ian Derek Brock, Bulimba Qld 4171**

Early in the morning of 8 November 1991 Mr Brock assisted in subduing an armed man in an attempted hold-up at Bulimba. Mr Brock was a customer at an all-night service station when he came upon the console operator resisting a man armed with a knife. Placing his own safety at risk, Mr Brock immediately went to the aid of the console operator and despite the continuing danger helped to restrain the offender until the police arrived.

#### **Mr Malcolm Robert Bryan, Sheldon Qld 4157**

Early in the morning of 8 November 1991 Mr Bryan thwarted an armed robbery attempt at Bulimba. Mr Bryan was employed at an all-night service station when a man armed with a knife demanded money. Without hesitation Mr Bryan actively resisted the demand, striking his adversary with a heavy container.





With the man brought to the floor by the blow, Mr Bryan without regard for his own safety wrestled with him in an attempt to gain possession of the knife. Despite repeated threats of immediate or subsequent retribution by the knife-wielding man, Mr Bryan maintained the struggle until assistance arrived and the offender was taken into police custody.

**Mr Ross Burton, Woolgoolga NSW 2456**

On the morning of 27 June 1992 Mr Burton took a surf ski into hazardous seas at Woolgoolga to assist the occupants of a dinghy which had capsized. Mr Burton was informed by a swimmer from the dinghy that one person was still not ashore. The surf consisted of sharp, dumping waves with opposing rips running both seawards and alongshore, causing a confused and dangerous inshore area while offshore a sand bar and heavy swell were producing high, violent breakers. As a surf lifesaver of long experience Mr Burton was aware of the dangers but set forth on a borrowed surf ski to give assistance. Despite the dangerous conditions Mr Burton continued his search until the body of the man was found.

**Ambulance Officer Scott John Campbell, Pomona Qld 4568**

On the afternoon of 21 February 1992 Ambulance Officer Campbell participated with a colleague in the rescue of two women from trees in the flooded Cooroora Creek at Pomona. In fast flowing and turbulent water Ambulance Officer Campbell made a hazardous crossing to one of the women and with help from his colleague brought her safely ashore. Despite having been swept downstream by the force of the torrent, struck by flood debris and pulled under snags, Ambulance Officer Campbell again entered the flooded stream and assisted his colleague to bring the second woman to safety.

**Senior Constable David Arnold Coats, South Australian Police Department**

During the morning of 16 October 1991 Senior Constable Coats participated in the rescue of an injured lone yachtsman in difficult conditions south of Kangaroo Island. Constable Coats was a member of a small helicopter rescue party that answered a call for help from the distressed yachtsman. Strong winds and heavy seas prevented the use of normal rescue methods so Constable Coats, with others of the party, was winched into the sea and swam through hazardous conditions to reach the pitching vessel. He then faced further risk in climbing on board from under the blade of the self steering apparatus which protruded from the stern and which was being lifted up and down by the swell. Having gained the deck Constable Coats and the other members of the rescue party attended to the injured man and sailed the yacht to safety.

**Senior Constable Christopher John Davey, New South Wales Police Service**

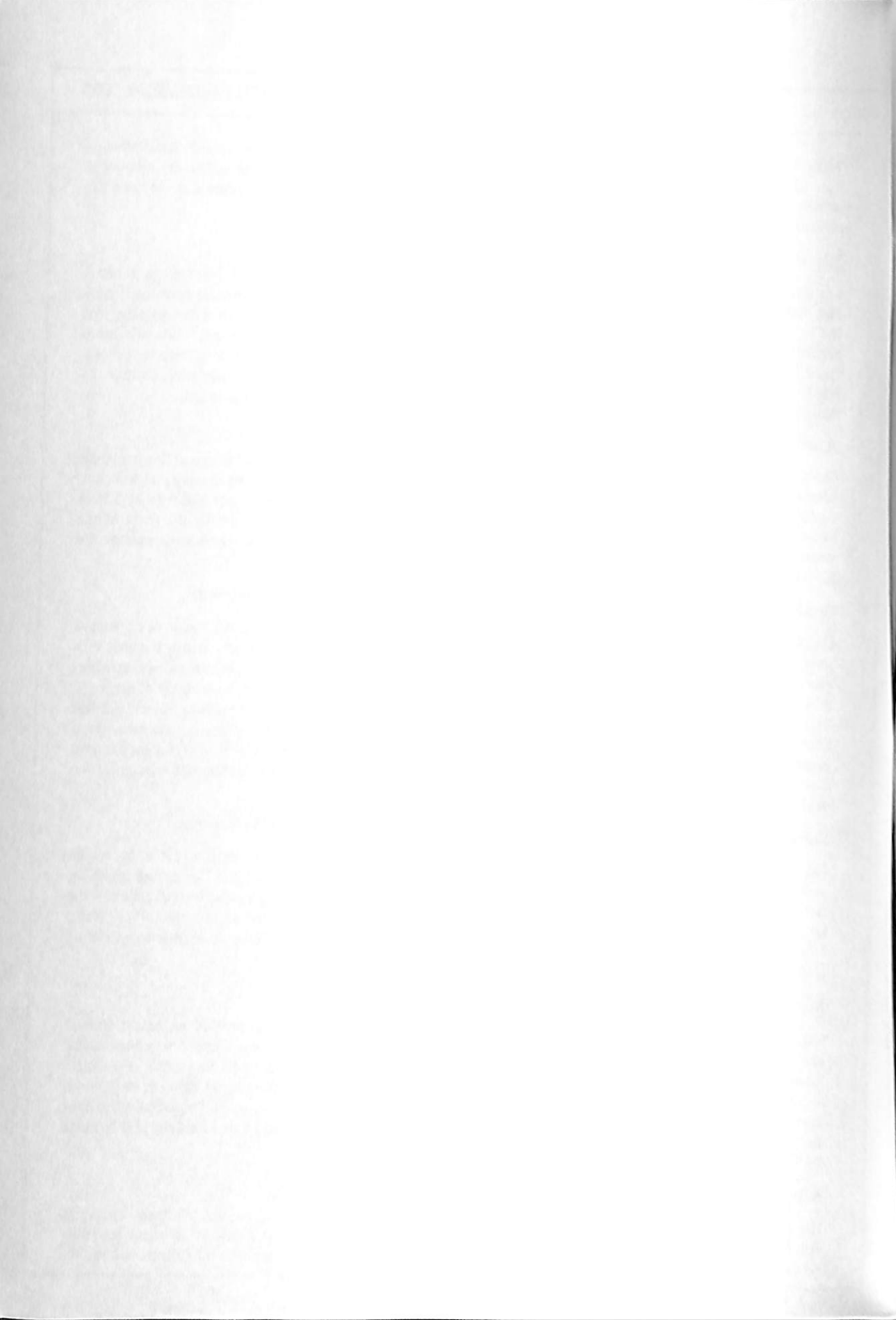
On 21 September 1992 Senior Constable Davey placed his own safety at serious risk to go to the assistance of the injured driver of a damaged car at Darlington Point. Constable Davey was travelling with his family when a truck carrying hived bees collided with a car, trapping the injured driver in the extensively damaged car and releasing clouds of bees. Although aware of his allergy to bee stings, Constable Davey unhesitatingly attempted to penetrate the bee swarms to give assistance, suffering multiple stings. He maintained his efforts until he collapsed.

**Mr Robert John Draper, Tea Tree Gully SA 5091**

On 27 May 1992 Mr Draper, then a resident of Tarlee, South Australia, resisted an armed hold-up attempt and assisted in the apprehension of the offender. The armed man demanded money at the business premises of which Mr Draper is a co-proprietor. Ignoring the risk to his own safety, Mr Draper struggled with the offender and with the assistance of his fellow co-proprietor put the man to flight. In company with other Tarlee residents Mr Draper then pursued the hold-up man in a vigorous chase until he was eventually brought to bay some considerable distance from the attempted hold-up, and detained by Mr Draper and others until the arrival of police.

**Mr Shane Alfred Gordon, Baryulgil Via Grafton NSW 2460**

On the afternoon of 27 January 1992 Mr Gordon rescued a boy from drowning off Evans Head. Mr Gordon was playing with young members of his family on the beach at Evans Head when his father alerted him to a group in difficulties some distance off shore. Without hesitation Mr Gordon ran into the



surf and swam through a strong rip to reach the endangered party. Taking one of the group onto his back, Mr Gordon made the return swim through the powerful rip and brought the boy safely ashore.

#### **LAC Brian Graversgaard RAAF Base Amberley Qld 4305**

During the afternoon of 19 February 1992 Leading Aircraftman Graversgaard placed his own safety at risk to assist in the rescue of three people from a burning car following a collision at New Farm. Arriving at the accident site immediately after a multiple vehicle collision, Leading Aircraftman Graversgaard at once went to the aid of endangered passengers. Correctly assessing the passengers of a car burning and discharging fuel to be at the greatest risk, he assisted two shocked elderly people from the front seats of the burning car. Becoming aware of a third person, unconscious and trapped in the rear of the now fiercely burning car, Leading Aircraftman Graversgaard and another man entered the vehicle and despite the imminent danger of explosion brought the third passenger to safety. Immediately afterwards the car was destroyed by fire.

#### **Mr Ian Raymond Griffin, Cowra NSW 2794**

On the morning of 7 August 1992 Mr Griffin participated in the attempted rescue of five people from a blazing vehicle south of Woodburn. The car had suffered extensive collision damage, and was already burning when Mr Griffin went to give assistance. Despite intense heat and dense acrid smoke Mr Griffin worked, with the help of a truck drivers to free survivors who were trapped in the crushed cabin of the car. Although the danger of the fire was increasing rapidly, Mr Griffin and his assistant continued their endeavours and Mr Griffin was able to remove a small child to safety. Before he could resume his rescue task the car was engulfed in flames.

#### **Mr Craig Harris, Surrey Downs SA 5126**

On 27 May 1992 Mr Harris, then a resident of Tarlee, South Australia, resisted an armed hold-up attempt and assisted in the apprehension of the offender. The armed man demanded money at the business premises of which Mr Harris is a co-proprietor. Ignoring the risk to his own safety, Mr Harris struggled with the offender and with the assistance of his fellow co-proprietor put the man to flight. In company with other Tarlee residents Mr Harris then pursued the hold-up man in a vigorous chase until he was eventually brought to bay some considerable distance from the attempted hold-up, and detained by Mr Harris and others until the arrival of police.

#### **Mr Martin James Howell, Airs NSW 2560**

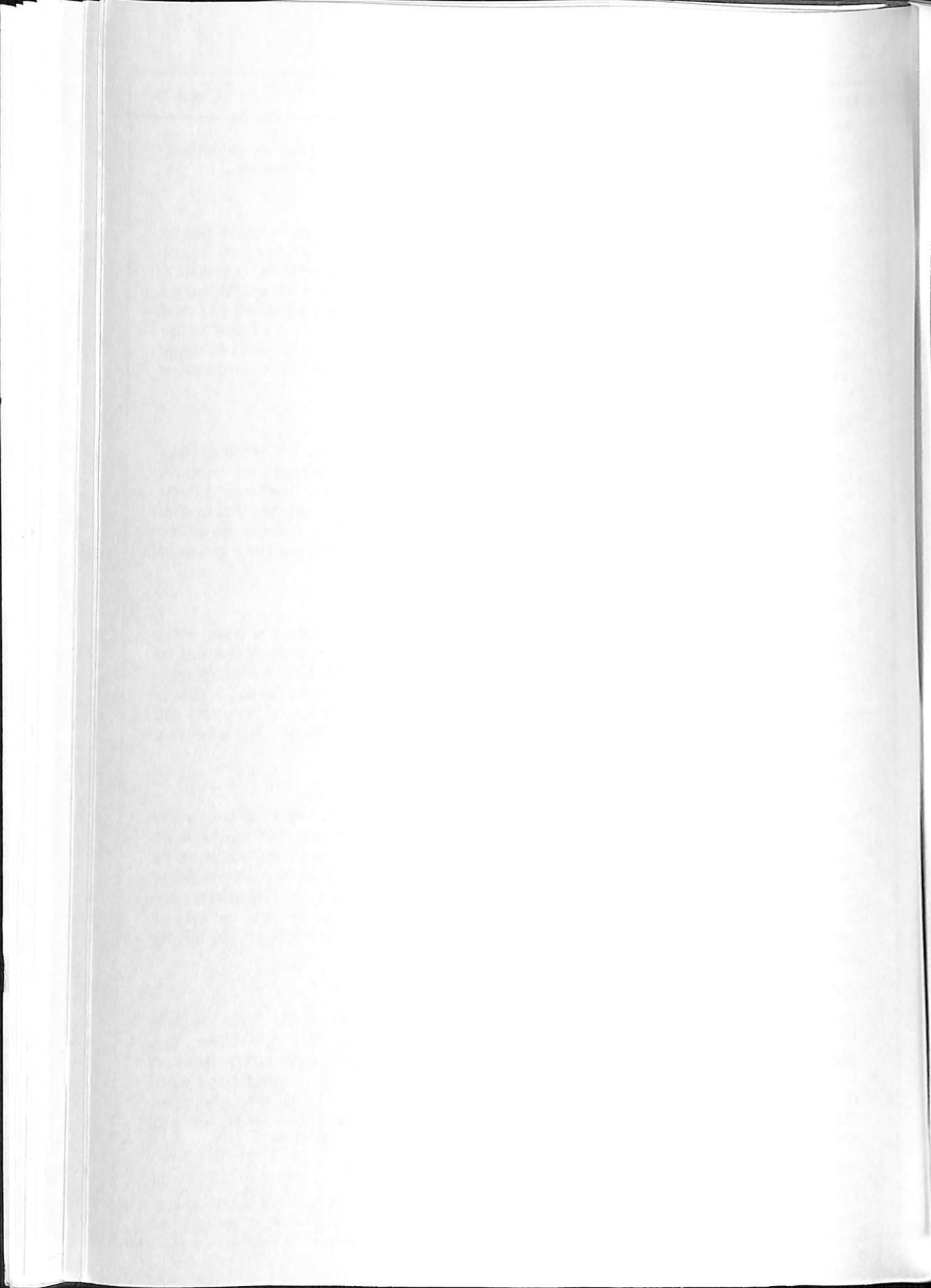
On 26 December 1992 Mr Howell risked his own safety to rescue two boys from drowning in the Nepean River at Penrith Weir. Mr Howell was picnicking with his family on the river bank when he became aware of the danger to three boys who had been crossing the Penrith Weir and who had fallen into the rain-swollen water. Plunging into the river in response to their calls for help, Mr Howell was swept over the weir into turbulent downstream waters where he located one of the boys and brought him to safety. Immediately diving back into the river, Mr Howell again swam through the demanding conditions and brought the second boy ashore. He then re-entered the water and continued searching for the third boy until close to exhaustion.

#### **Ambulance Officer Graeme Robert Jones, Launceston Tas 7250**

On the evening of 12 May 1992 Ambulance Officer Jones entered the flooded Esk River to assist the trapped driver of a submerged car. Ambulance Officer Jones was attending the scene of a motor vehicle accident when he was advised that one of the vehicles had plunged into the Esk River with the driver still in the cabin. Despite the obvious dangers of the cold, swiftly flowing flooded river and the compounding difficulty of darkness, Ambulance Officer Jones entered the stream. Having attached lines he supervised the winching of the car into a position where he could attempt mouth-to-mouth resuscitation on the driver. With a fellow officer Ambulance Officer Jones then brought the driver ashore.

#### **Station Officer Christopher Ernst Jurgeit, Padstow NSW 2211**

On the evening of 2 January 1992 Senior Firefighter Jurgeit participated in the rescue of two people in a burning building at Redfern. Senior Firefighter Jurgeit struggled through dense smoke, steam and intense



heat to an upstairs room where other firefighters had been able to remove only one of the unconscious people. Searching through thick smoke he located and dragged from the room the two remaining victims, and helped to carry one of them down the stairs.

#### **Senior Firefighter Nat La Macchia, Sans Souci NSW 2219**

On the evening of 2 January 1992 First Class Firefighter La Macchia assisted in removing an unconscious person from a burning building at Redfern. Firefighter La Macchia was a member of a team attending a major supermarket fire which had trapped three people on a mezzanine floor. Struggling through dense smoke and intense heat Firefighter La Macchia managed to reach a fellow firefighter carrying one of the unconscious victims, and assisted in taking the person to safety.

#### **Mr William Johnston Millar, Coopers Plains Qld 4108**

On the morning of 7 August 1992 Mr Millar participated in the attempted rescue of five people from a blazing vehicle south of Woodburn. The car suffered extensive collision damage, and was already burning when Mr Millar went to give assistance. Despite intense heat and dense acrid smoke Mr Millar worked with the help of a passing motorist to free the survivors of the collision who were trapped in the crushed cabin of the car. Although the danger from the fire was increasing rapidly, Mr Millar and his assistant continued their endeavours and were able to save a small child. Mr Millar maintained his rescue attempt until eventually driven off by the intense heat. Immediately afterwards the car was engulfed in flames.

#### **Ambulance Officer Andrew John Pedrana, Tewantin Qld 4565**

On the afternoon of 21 February 1992 Ambulance Officer Pedrana participated with a colleague in the rescue of two women from trees in the flooded Cooroora Creek at Pomona. In fast flowing and turbulent waters Ambulance Officer Pedrana made a hazardous crossing to one of the women and assisted his colleague to bring her to safety. Despite having been swept downstream by the force of the torrent, struck by flood debris and pulled under snags, Ambulance Officer Pedrana re-entered the flooded stream and with considerable difficulty reached the second woman. With the help of his colleague, he succeeded in bringing her safely ashore.

#### **Senior Constable Leslie Robert Riekie, South Australian Police Department**

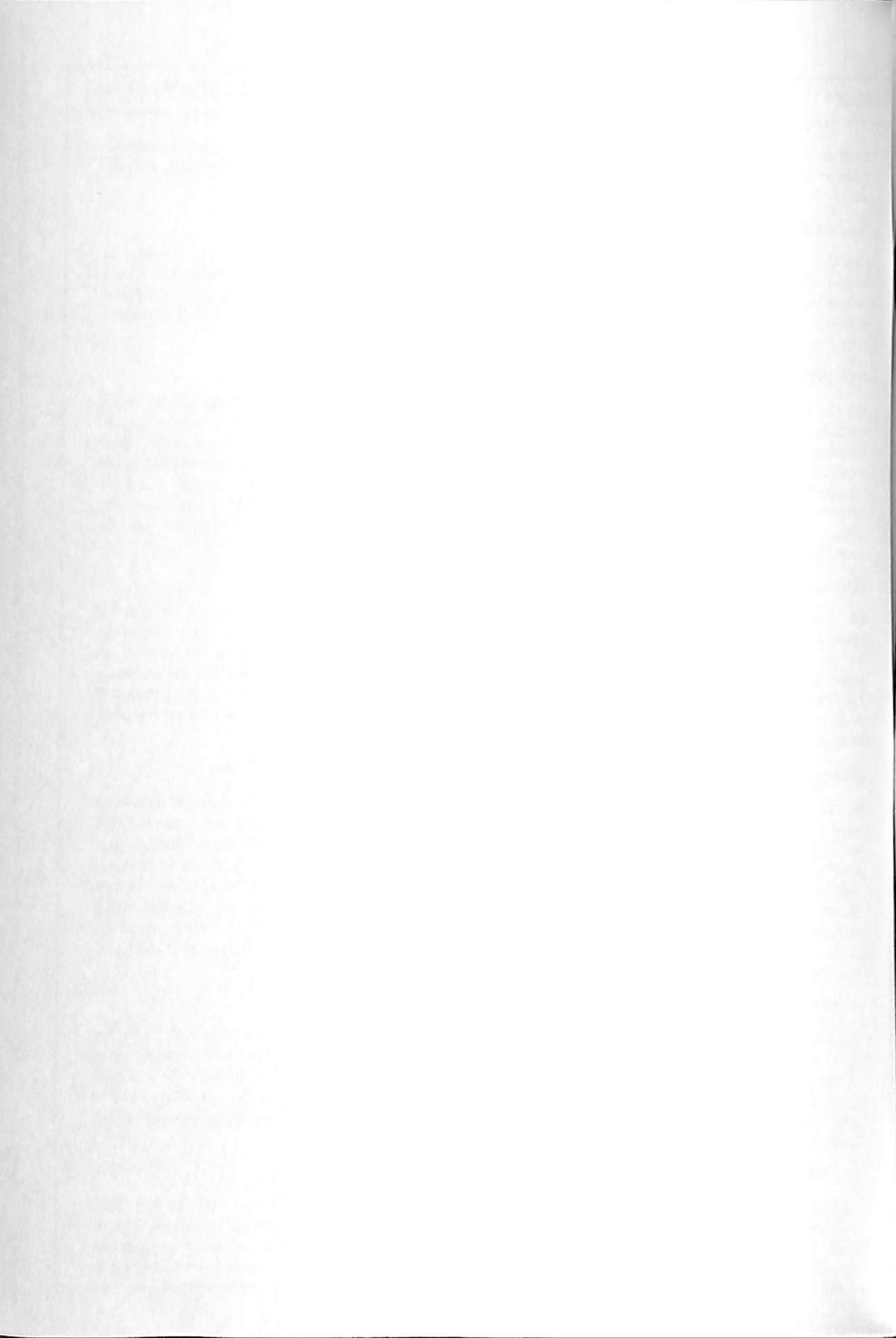
During the morning of 16 October 1991 Senior Constable Riekie participated in the rescue of an injured lone yachtsman in difficult conditions south of Kangaroo Island. Constable Riekie was a member of a small helicopter rescue party that answered a call for help from the distressed yachtsman. Strong winds and heavy seas prevented the use of normal rescue methods so Constable Riekie, with others of the party, was winched into the sea and swam through hazardous conditions to reach the pitching vessel. He then faced further risk in climbing on board from under the blade of the self steering apparatus which protruded from the stern and which was being lifted up and down by the sea swell. Having gained the deck Constable Riekie and the other members of the rescue party attended to the injured man and sailed the yacht to safety.

#### **Mr Norman Edwin Ripper, Gormandale Vic 3873**

On the evening of 2 November 1991 Mr Ripper participated in the rescue of the trapped driver from a burning vehicle near Gormandale. The injured driver was immobilised and trapped in the crushed cabin of the vehicle, and flames from the engine compartment were spreading. Despite the obvious danger Mr Ripper climbed onto the roof and with the help of another motorist lifted the injured man through a window and eventually dragged him clear of the now blazing utility. Immediately afterwards the vehicle exploded.

#### **Mr Phillip Alexander Rob, Kalgoorlie WA 6430**

At Kalgoorlie-Boulder City Council Civic Centre Offices in the morning of 23 June 1992 Mr Rob saved two colleagues from possible serious injury. In the course of a shooting incident, in which one Council Officer was mortally wounded and others came under fire, a man armed with an automatic shot-gun and sheath knife was dispossessed of his fire-arm by two of Mr Rob's colleagues. The offender was about to



attack them with the knife when Mr Rob engaged the man, and enabled his colleagues to move to safety, despite narrowly avoiding a stabbing attempt on himself.

#### **Ambulance Officer David Louis Roper, Victor Harbor SA 5211**

During the morning of 16 October 1991 Ambulance Officer Roper participated in the rescue of an injured lone yachtsman in difficult conditions south of Kangaroo Island. Ambulance Officer Roper was a member of a small helicopter rescue party that answered a call for help from the distressed yachtsman. Strong winds and heavy seas prevented the use of normal rescue methods and Ambulance Officer Roper, with others of the party, was winched into the sea and swam through hazardous conditions to reach the pitching vessel. He then faced further risk in climbing on board from under the blade of the self steering apparatus which protruded from the stern and which was being lifted up and down by the sea swell. Having gained the deck Ambulance Officer Roper and the other members of the rescue party attended to the injured man and sailed the yacht to safety.

#### **Mr Ross Stanley, Kingswood NSW 2747**

On the night of 8 October 1992 Mr Stanley assisted in the rescue of an injured man from a burning car at Claremont Meadows. Mr Stanley went to the damaged and burning car to see if assistance was needed. On arrival he realised that it was occupied. Although the whole of the front of the car was engulfed in flames Mr Stanley reached into the cabin and working with a nearby resident freed an injured passenger and carried him to safety. The two rescuers returned to the blazing vehicle and attempted to free the driver but were driven off by the rapid escalation of the fire.

#### **Mr Grant Lloyd Thomson, New Farm Qld 4005**

During the afternoon of 19 February 1992 Mr Thomson participated in the rescue of an unconscious passenger trapped in a burning car following a collision at New Farm. Mr Thomson had gone to give assistance at the accident site when his attention was drawn to the vehicle by an explosion of leaking fuel and a bystander's indication that an elderly lady was trapped in the blazing rear section of the car. With total disregard for his own safety Mr Thomson entered the burning car from the front and climbed through to the rear seats. Despite the imminent danger of further explosions Mr Thomson, with the aid of another man, freed the unconscious woman and carried her to safety. Immediately afterwards the car was destroyed by fire.

#### **Mr Gregory James Wallace, Queanbeyan NSW 2620**

Early in the morning of 18 August 1992 Mr Wallace placed his own safety in jeopardy to rescue an elderly lady from a burning house at Queanbeyan. Mr Wallace, a boarder in the house, was woken by the smell of smoke and found the house on fire. After leaving the house with some difficulty, Mr Wallace searched outside for the only other occupant, until his attention was drawn to her signals from inside the lounge room. Without regard for his own safety Mr Wallace re-entered the burning house and crawled through dense smoke to locate the trapped woman who had now collapsed. In thick smoke and increasing danger Mr Wallace dragged his landlady to the temporary safety of an external doorway. He then recruited the assistance of a neighbour and again facing the hazards of the fire brought the woman clear of further danger.

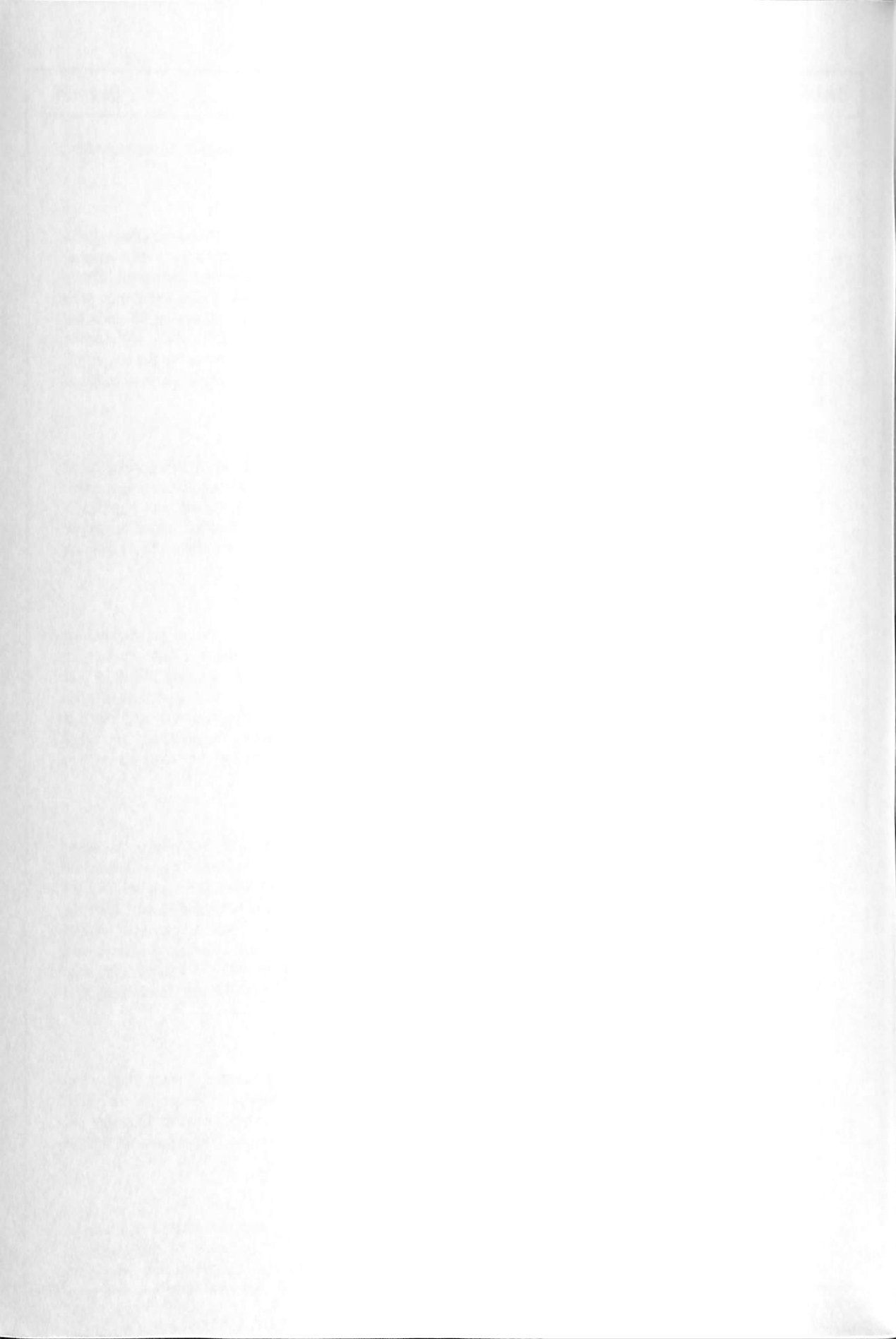
#### **Station Officer Graham John Webb, Woolooware NSW 2230**

On the evening of 2 January 1992 Station Officer Webb participated in the rescue of three unconscious people from a burning building at Redfern. Despite flames and extreme heat Station Officer Webb maintained a search under difficult conditions until he had located the three victims. After removing one of these people to a position of greater safety Station Officer Webb returned to assist fellow firefighters remove the two remaining victims.

#### **Mr Stuart David White, Northgate Qld 4013**

Early in the morning of 8 November 1991 Mr White assisted in subduing an armed man in an attempted hold-up at Bulimba. Mr White was a customer at an all night service station when he came upon the console operator resisting a man armed with a knife. Placing his own safety at risk, Mr White





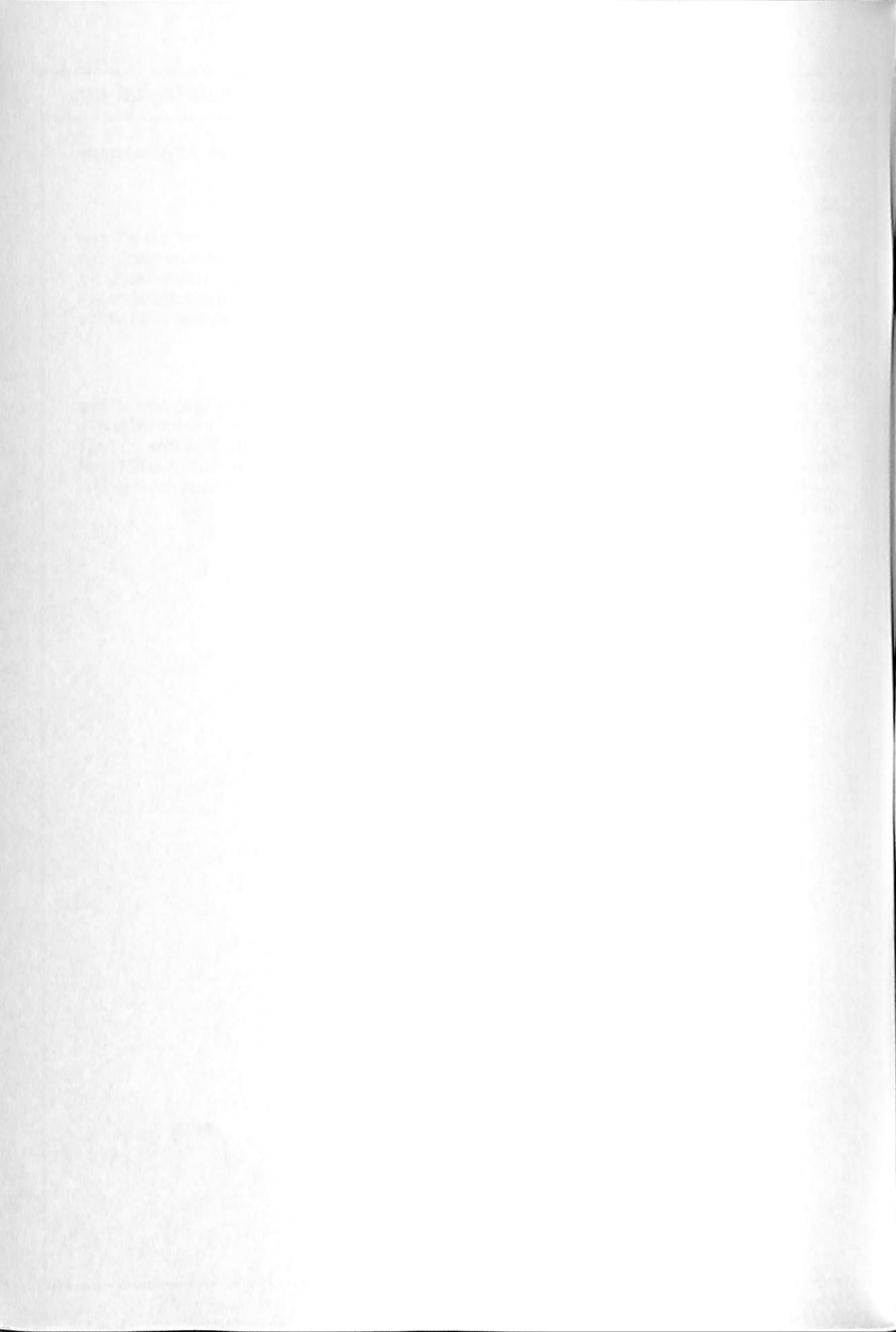
immediately went to the aid of the console operator and despite the continuing danger helped to restrain the offender until the police arrived.

**Mr Mark John Wilkins, Traralgon Vic 3844**

On the evening of 2 November 1992 Mr Wilkins participated in the rescue of the trapped driver from a burning vehicle near Gormandale. The injured driver was immobilised and trapped in the crushed cabin of the vehicle and flames from the engine compartment were spreading. Despite the obvious danger Mr Wilkins reached into the cabin and with the help of another motorist lifted the injured man through a window and eventually dragged him clear of the now blazing utility. Immediately afterwards the vehicle exploded.

**Mr Christopher Wilmott, Otford NSW 2508**

On 11 July 1992 Mr Wilmott went to the aid of four people swept from rocks by heavy seas at Shag Point, Kiama. Mr Wilmott was walking with his children near The Blowhole when he responded to calls for help. Despite the pounding seas and extreme cold Mr Wilmott unhesitatingly dived from the rocks into a surging wave and swam to give assistance. He remained in this dangerous situation until he had located each of the four people, and only discontinued his rescue attempt when he found that they were all deceased.



## Book Reviews

Russell Braddon, *The Naked Island*, Penguin Books, softcover, 266 pages, \$16.95 rrp.

*The Naked Island* first published in 1952 and out of print for some years is again available from Penguin Books as part of their Australian War Classics series.

In September 1941, the 2/15th Field Regiment including 20 year old Gunner Russell Braddon joined the 8th Australian Division in Malaya. *The Naked Island* is a young man's story of his preparation for war, going into action at the Muar River, his capture and three and a half years of captivity. The story is told with bitterness and a postscript some years later states that his views had not changed.

In the Malayan campaign most Australians became prisoners with the fall of Singapore in February 1942 but Braddon was captured in Malaya in January 1942 after the Battle of the Muar River. Outnumbered and surrounded, the Australians tried to fight their way out in small parties. Some parties including a major group led by Lt Col C E W Anderson, succeeded in breaking out. Many including Braddon did not succeed and were captured with most of the helpless wounded being slaughtered. Although written soon after the events it describes, Braddon's gripping firsthand account of battle and the subsequent nightmare of captivity remains a vivid account of the campaign and subsequent captivity.

Well educated and intelligent, Braddon was extremely critical of the social distinctions he found in Malaya which favoured officers and relegated other ranks to separate recreation outlets. Braddon emerges as self-deprecating and a fine soldier who formed close bonds with fellow soldiers from many backgrounds. His criticism of some officers was tempered by his great respect for his heroic battery commander, Major Julius, and Lt-Col Charles Anderson VC. He dedicated the book to the British chaplain Noel Duckworth and the Australian medical officer Major Kevin Fagan. After his capture, Braddon struggled to survive in Pudu Gaol, in Changi, in the tragic H Force on the Thailand-Burma railway and finally in Changi once more. Braddon emerged on swollen legs and ulcerated feet from calls with desperate illnesses such as beri-beri and other starvation diseases, malaria and dysentery. Intelligent, resourceful, he was determined to surmount his ordeal, even sharpened his mind memorising the sole available book, *Mein Kampf!* This is a tale of heroism, horror, squalid starvation and disease endured with fortitude, ironic humour and incredible ingenuity.

A new foreword has been written by the late Sir Edward "Weary" Dunlop who was captured in Java in 1942. Weary Dunlop notes that Braddon passed through the Hintok camp of his "Dunlop Force", with its Heath-Robinsonesque, bamboo, reticulated water supply. Across a muddy stream, large numbers of H Force died miserably. — Anthony Staunton

John E Price, *Southern Cross Scots*, privately published, available from the author Villa 7, 16 Barrett St, Cheltenham Vic 3192, \$30.00 (postage included)

The test of a successful military history book is, in my opinion, that it provides not only a solid factual basis for the particular campaign, but interesting reading. It should also provide a vivid mental picture of the people involved and the battles which took place.

In his latest book *Southern Cross Scots*, John Price, arguably Australia's leading Boer War historian, provides all of the above. *Southern Cross Scots* refers to Australian and New Zealand participation in the Scottish Horse during the South African War between the years



1901-1902. To my knowledge, this is the first book to be published dealing solely with this topic.

The Scottish Horse were formed at the suggestion of the Johannesburg Caledonian Society who approached Lord Kitchener with the aim of establishing a mounted security force raised from members of the population possessing Scottish descent. The Scottish Horse subsequently became a strong fighting force under the leadership of the Marquis of Tullibardine. With over fifteen other Irregular Regiments vying for enlistments, Lord Kitchener gave his approval for the recruitment of Scots living in Australia. This permission enabled a total of 914 Australian and New Zealand men the opportunity to serve with the Regiment prior to the cessation of hostilities.

Price paints an interesting personal picture of the volunteers from Australia who turned up at the Victoria Barracks in Melbourne. Enlistment in the Regiment throughout the war was quite controversial as the Federal Government was adverse to Australians serving outside official Australian contingents and passed a Bill to this effect.

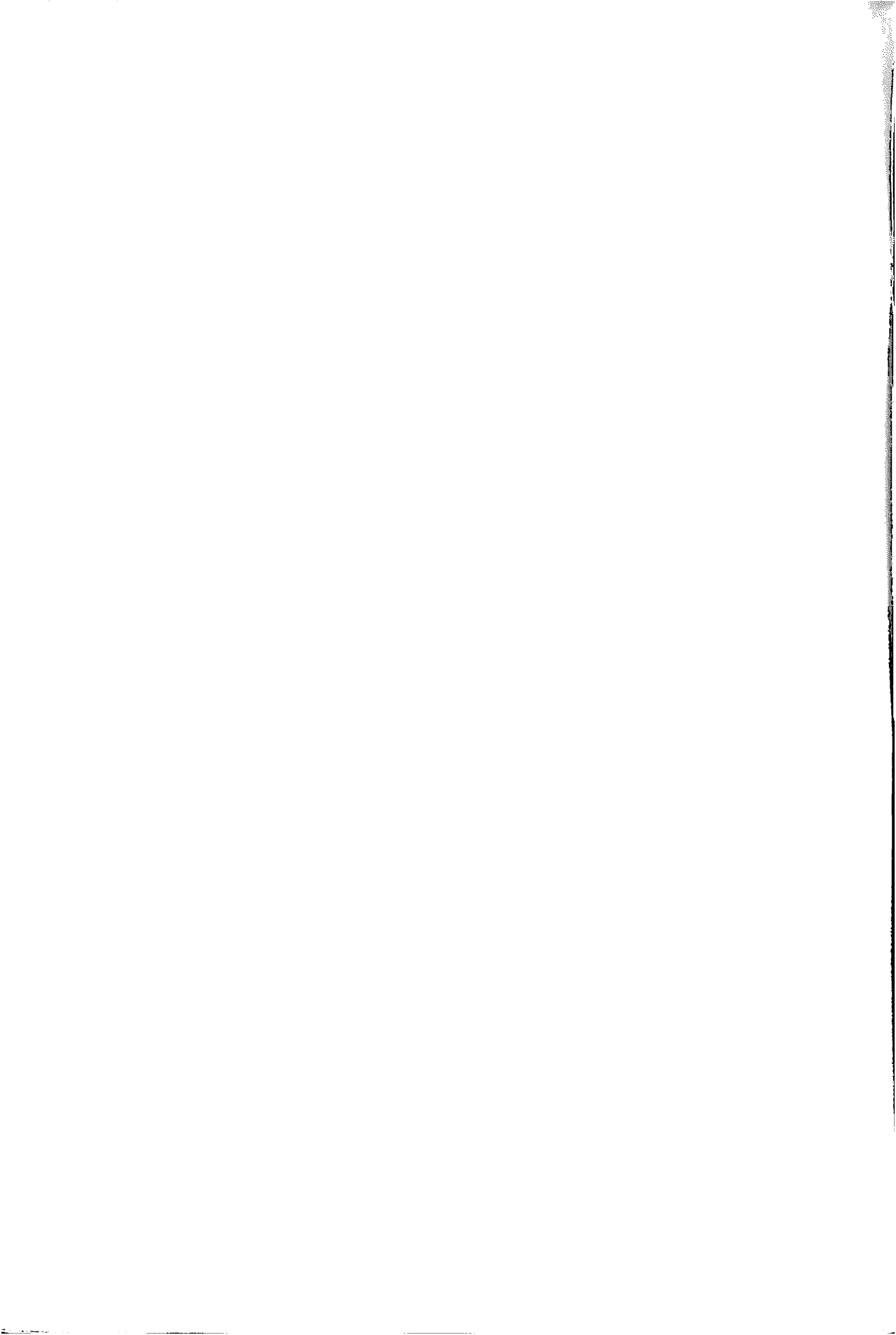
One Scotsman gave his name as Solomon; hardly a Scottish name. However, he was accepted with the comment that: "That's the sort of man they want out there, if De Wet can outsmart a Scotch Jew he'll have to be very smart". Other men, so keen to fight the Boers, swore black and blue they were Scots, despite the fact that their only link with Caledonia had been to watch the Melbourne Cup from Scotchman's Hill! Thus, the first part of the book is a graphic portrait of young men from early Federation days eager to set off on an adventure not only to serve the Empire, but to see strange lands and people, and to wet their blood in battle.

The Scottish Horse was divided into two Regiments, each with a sizeable compliment of Australasians and each partaking in different theatres of the war. Price, in the second part of the book, describes in great detail the movements of each Regiment as they tracked the Boers over the veldt until finally engaged in combat. The 1st Regiment saw action at Vlakkfontein. They also saw action at Moedwil, Gruisfontein and Roodewal, commanded by Brevet-Colonel RG Kekewich who held a particular dislike towards "Kooos" De La Rey, a leading Boer General. Kekewich displayed a dogged determination to capture De La Rey and the book takes us through their manoeuvres, battle of wits, and hefty confrontations all over the countryside.

It was the 2nd Regiment which gained the Scottish Horse's only Victoria Cross, awarded to Lieutenant W English in a skirmish to capture an enemy laager at Vlakkfontein. While English was not an Australian, three Victorians were killed in this combat as well as five Australasians wounded. The 2nd Regiment also fought at Bakenlaagte where the Australians became the heroes of this battle. Price devotes 10 pages of his book to this important conflict, creating a vivid picture in the reader's mind of a desperate fight in fog and pouring rain where the Australians dug in on Gun Hill and fought to the death in order to prevent the Boers advancing to the main camp near Nootgedacht Farm. With almost all men on Gun Hill wounded or dead, the Boers cried out for their surrender. A laconic cry of "We're Scots" rang out through the air filled with the scent of blood and sweat. The Australians stood firm and fought virtually to the last man. Price's depiction is both graphic and moving.

Peace was declared at the end of May 1902 with the Scottish Horse being subsequently discharged from service. Some Australasians settled permanently in England or South Africa, while others returned to either Australia or New Zealand.

The last part of the book, which Price unassumingly lists as the Appendices, is devoted to comprehensive lists of all enlistees of the Scottish Horse with links to Australasia. All men are listed alphabetically by name, as well as their rank, enlistment and discharge date, and clasp



entitlements. As well as this are detailed listings of promotions, commissions, and casualties. All lists are clearly set out and easy to follow for the genealogist or persons conducting further research on the Boer War.

*Southern Cross Scots* provides both interesting reading to all who know little about the Boer War, as well as an historically accurate account of the war for seriously minded military historians. — Christine Lyttleton

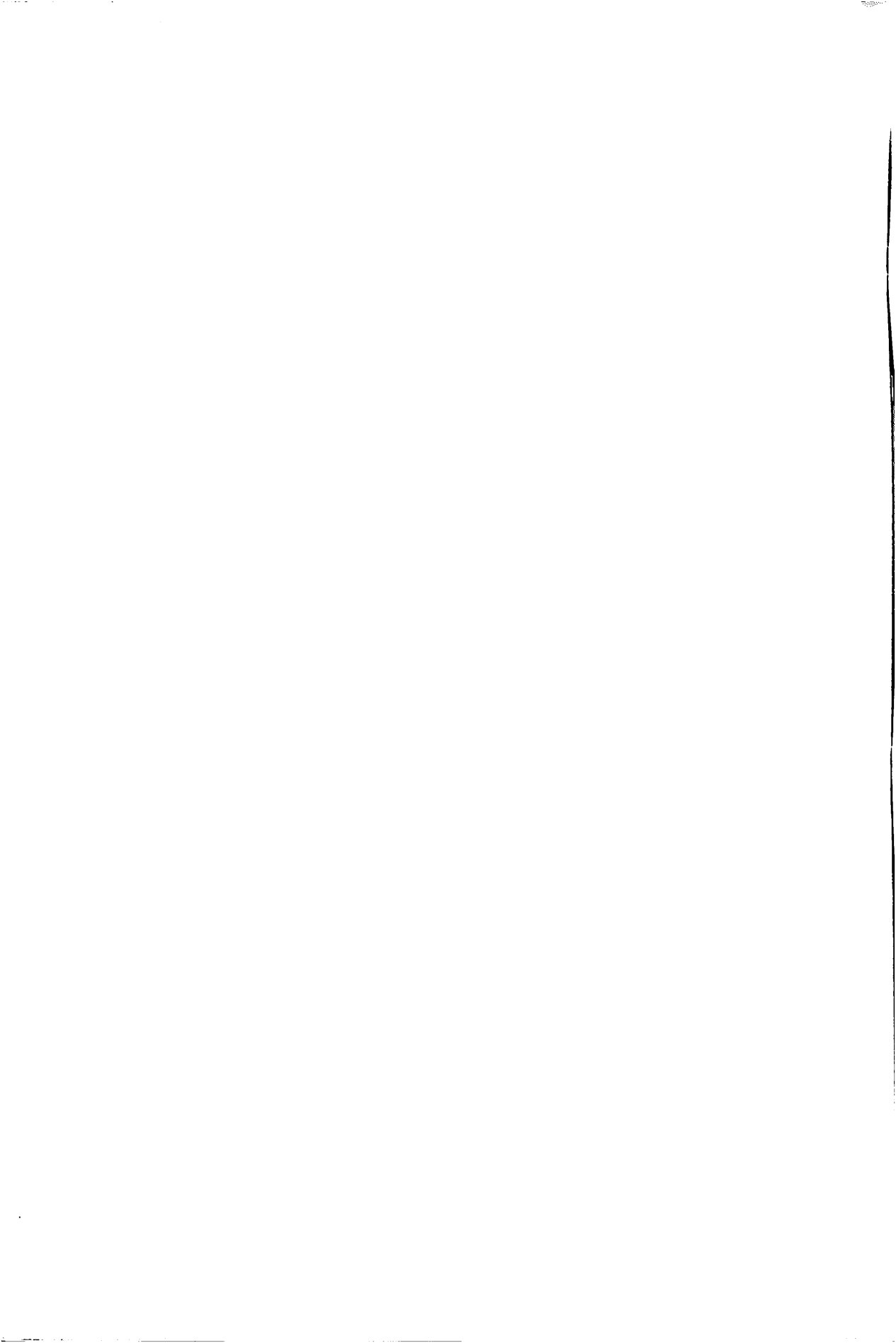
## Army History Grants

On 25 October 1993, grants were announced by the Army totalling nearly \$60,000 to provide a better understanding of the people, places and events of the Australian Army's history. Nine of the 82 applications were successful for grants ranging from \$4,400 to \$14,500 as part of a five-year program to encourage the serious study of the part the Australian Army has played in Australia's national development.

Recipients of the grants are:

- Dr David Horner, of Deakin, ACT (\$14,500) for a one-volume history of the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery.
- Mr John Williams, of Leichhardt, NSW (\$8,000) for a study of the reporting of the 1st AIF in British, French and German publications in World War 1 when the Australians often were incorporated as part of the "British" or even "English" forces.
- Dr Ross McMullin, of Clifton Hill, VIC (\$6,560) for his biography of General H E "Pompey" Elliott, described as "the most famous fighting general of the 1st AIF";
- Dr Phillip Deery, of Ivanhoe, VIC (\$6,500) for a systematic analysis of the Army's role in the 1949 general coal strike;
- Mr Ashley Etkins, of Cook, ACT (\$5,000) for a study of military discipline and punishment in the 1st AIF between 1914 and 1920;
- Mr Ian Walters, of Stuart Park, NT (\$5,000) for a study on the impact and implications of the death of Warrant Officer Class 2 Kevin "Dasher" Wheatley VC on the Australian view of the Vietnam conflict;
- Colonel Michael O'Brien, of Carlton, VIC (\$4,500) for a history of 7th Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment which was raised in 1965, had two tours in Vietnam and then linked with 5th Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment, in 1973;
- Mr John Moreman, of Campbell, ACT (\$4,500) for an examination of the administration, logistics, doctrine and training of the Australian Army in the Pacific in 1942-45; and
- Dr Bob Hall, of Duffy, ACT (\$4,400) for an examination of the human dimension of a battalion at war — 8th Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment, in Vietnam.





## Available Australian War Memorial Microform Resources

The Australian War Memorial has produced microforms of a range of important archival material held in its Official Records collection.

### **Unit embarkation nominal rolls, 1914-18 War (AWM 8) — 1956 microfiche, Filmed 1992, Price \$2,935.00**

These are the printed nominal rolls of Australian Imperial Force (AIF) units as they embarked from Australia during the 1914-18 War — they document the first unit with which an individual served. The rolls cover individual unit embarkations and their subsequent reinforcements. In almost all cases, the rolls are headed by the unit title, embarkation date, ship, and port. For reinforcements, the number of the reinforcement group is also given. Details on unit members are presented in column format under these headings: Regimental number, Next of kin and address, Name Date of enlistment, Rank, Military unit previously served in, Trade or calling, Pay, Marital status, Remarks, Address. The Memorial's holdings of embarkation nominal rolls is not complete. As far as is known, no complete set exists. Other incomplete sets (with different gaps) are held by:

- Australian Archives (NSW Regional Office), Sydney
- John Oxley Library, Brisbane
- Mortlock Library, Adelaide
- Central Army Records Office (CARO) - Melbourne

### **Nominal roll of AIF who left Australia for service abroad (AWM 133) — 184 microfiche, Filmed 1984, Price \$90-00**

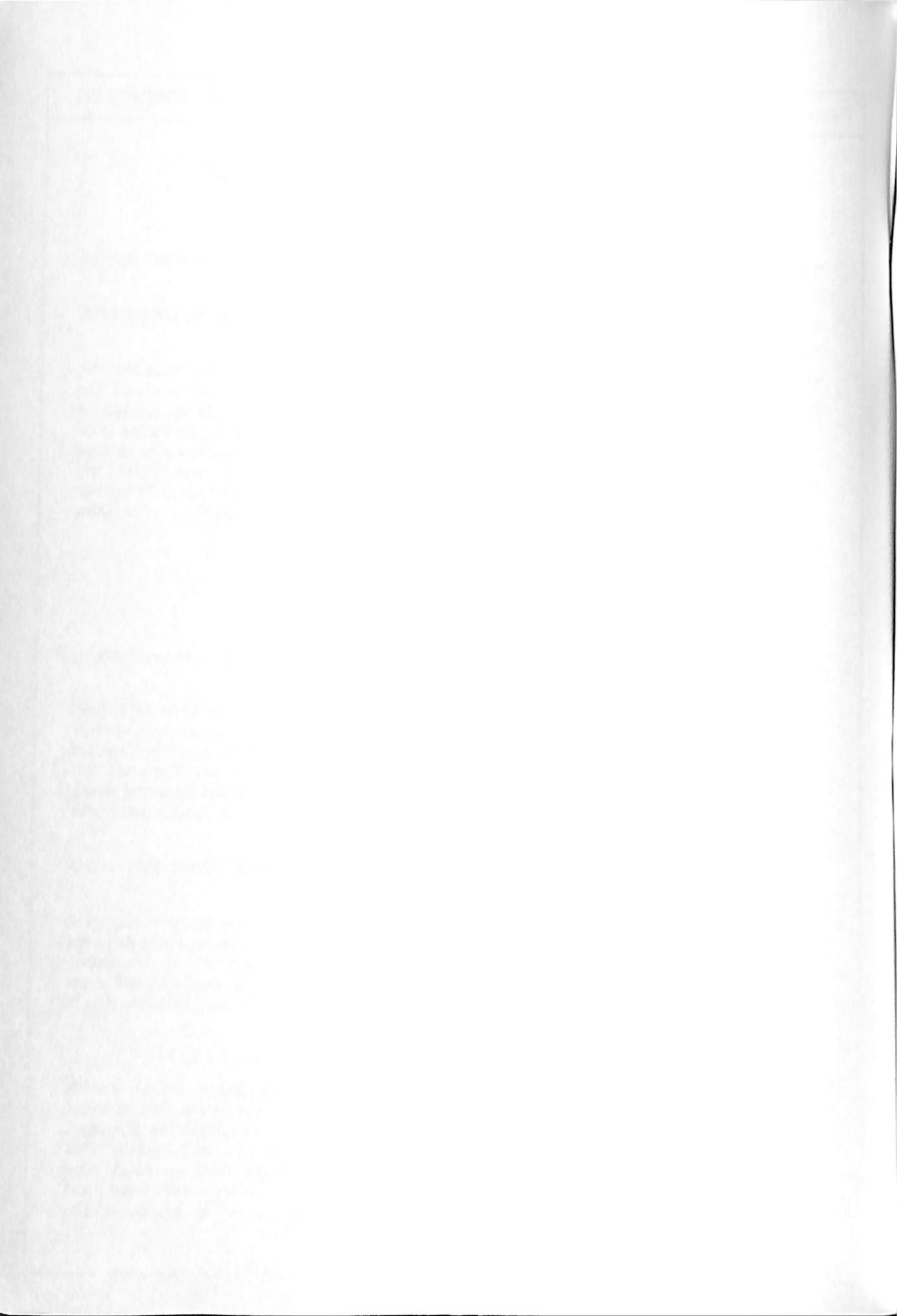
This roll was compiled in London in October 1919 as a record of members of the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) who served overseas during the 1914-18 War. The roll records the last unit with which an individual served. Entries for individuals (including those serving with the Australian Flying Corps and Medical units) include: Name, Regimental number, Latest rank, Honours, Latest unit (abbreviated), Date of enlistment, Non-effective entry, ie, killed in action, (KIA), died of wounds (DOW), discharged abroad, or left the United Kingdom to return to Australia (RTA). Some errors of fact and in the alphabetical order of the roll, and omissions made during microfilming, are known to the Memorial.

### **Nominal roll of deceased members of the AIF and the AN&MEF (AWM 136) — 245 microfiche, Filmed 1984, Price \$125.00**

The nominal roll was compiled in 1920 at Australian Imperial Force (AIF) Administrative Headquarters, London. It records those who died in service with the AIF (including the Australian Flying Corps and Medical units) and Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force (AN&MEF) to New Guinea, 1914-18 War. Individuals are listed in the roll in alphabetical order by surname. Entries for each person include the following information - regimental number, rank, name in full, unit, place and date of enlistment, nature of casualty, place and date of casualty and place of burial.

### **Roll of Honour cards, Sudan 1885 to Vietnam (inclusive) (AWM 141-AWM 153)**

The Roll of Honour names those who died while on active service with Australian armed forces or whose deaths during designated periods have been attributed to their war service. About 100,000 names, arranged by unit of service, are inscribed on the Roll's bronze panels in the cloisters of the Memorial's commemorative area. The Roll of Honour cards were compiled by the Memorial, mainly from the 1950s, from several sources. They are the documentary record of the names listed on the bronze panels. Some errors or omissions of fact may occur in the cards. The cards are arranged in alphabetical order within each service and conflict period. The information on them varies. Some cards include geographical area of enlistment. The Roll of Honour cards are sold in the following seven sets:



**Roll of Honour cards, Sudan 1885; South Africa 1899-1902; and China 1900-1901 (AWM 141-AWM 143) — 12 microfiche, Filmed 1988, Price \$25.00**

These three series record those who died while serving as members of the NSW contingent to the Sudan (AWM 141), those who died on active service in South Africa between 11 October 1899 and 31 May 1902 (AWM 142) and those who died on active service as members of the NSW and Victorian contingents to China during the Boxer Rebellion (AWM 143). Names and date of death is listed for all individual but information on service number, rank, unit, contingent, place of death and next of kin varies according to campaign.

**Roll of Honour cards, 1914-18 War, Royal Australian Navy (AWM 144) — 4 microfiche, Filmed 1988, Price \$10.00**

The series records those who died on active service or whose deaths were accepted for repatriation purposes as being the result of war service with the RAN (including the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force and the Royal Australian Naval Bridging Train) during the 1914-18 War between 4 August 1914 and 31 March 1921. The cards usually provide name, rank, service number, ship at time of death, age, state of enlistment, date and brief circumstances of death, cemetery and next of kin particulars, bronze panel number, and authority for the provision of the information.

**Roll of Honour cards, 1914-18 War, Army (AWM 145) — 1043 microfiche, Filmed 1988, Price \$1,565.00**

The series records those who died on active service or whose deaths were accepted for repatriation purposes as being the result of war service with the AIF (including the Australian Flying Corps and Medical units) during the 1914-18 War between 4 August 1914 and 31 March 1921. The cards usually provide name (or alias), rank, regimental number, unit at time of death, age, state and town of enlistment, date of death, cemetery and next of kin particulars, bronze panel number, and authority for the provision of the information.

**Roll of Honour cards, 1939-45 War, Royal Australian Navy (AWM 146) — 40 microfiche, Filmed 1988, Price \$80.00**

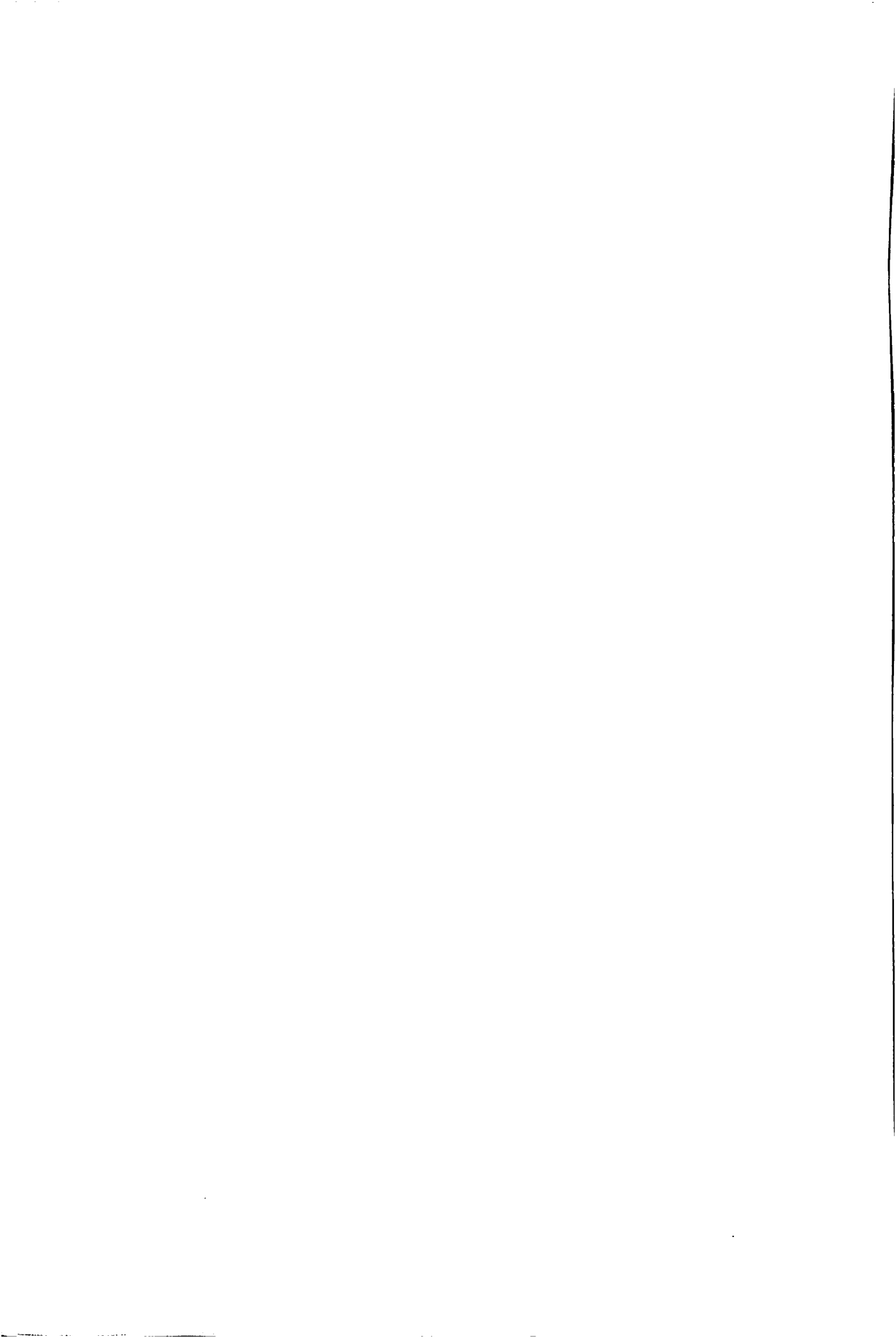
The series records those who died on active service or whose deaths were accepted for repatriation purposes as being the result of war service with the RAN during the 1939-45 War between 3 September 1939 and 30 June 1947. The cards provide surname, initials, rank, ship at time of death, date of death, bronze panel number, and authority for the provision of the information.

**Roll of Honour cards, 1939-45 War, 2nd AIF and CMF (AWM 147) — 486 microfiche, Filmed 1988, Price \$975.00**

The series records those who died on active service or whose deaths were accepted for repatriation purposes as being the result of war service during the 1939-45 War between 3 September 1939 and 30 June 1947. The cards provide surname (or alias), initials, rank, service number, unit, date, place and cause of death, next of kin particulars, bronze panel number, and authority for the provision of the information.

**Roll of Honour cards, 1939-45 War, Air Force (AWM 148) — 173 microfiche, Filmed 1988, Price \$345.00**

The series records those who died on active service or whose deaths were accepted for repatriation purposes as being the result of war service with the RAAF or RAF during the 1939-45 War between 3 September 1939 and 30 June 1947. The cards provide name, rank, service number, unit, date, place and cause of death, bronze panel number, and authority for the provision of the information.



**Roll of Honour cards, Korea, Malayan Emergency, Malay Peninsula, Sabah/Sarawak and Vietnam (AWM 149-AWM 153) — 21 microfiche, Filmed 1988, Price \$45.00**

These five series record those who died on active service or those whose deaths were accepted for repatriation purposes as being the result of war service during the Korean War between 27 June 1950 and 27 July 1953 (AWM 149), in Malaya between 16 June 1948 and 31 July 1960 (AWM 150), in the Malay Peninsula between 19 February 1964 and August 1965 (AWM 151), in Borneo (Sabah/Sarawak) during Indonesian Confrontation between 24 December 1962 and 11 August 1966 (AWM 152), and during the Vietnam War between 3 August 1962 and 1 January 1973 (AWM 153). The cards are arranged by service (RAN, Army, RAAF as applicable), and provide name (or surname and initials), rank, service number, unit (or ship), date, place and cause of death, next of kin particulars (AWM 149 and AWM 153 only), bronze panel number, and authority for the provision of the information.

**Roll of Honour circulars, 1914-18 War (AWM 131) — 1813 microfiche, Filmed 1987, Price \$2,720.00**

In July 1919 the Australian War Museum Committee decided that the permanent Memorial building should include a main hall containing an Honour Roll with the names of Australians who died through the war. Information to assist in the compilation of the Roll of Honour was sought from next of kin who were asked to complete a circular. The circulars returned by next of kin (and some completed by the Official Historian's staff) are held in this series. The circulars sought information about full name, unit and number, town or district with which connected, place of birth, date of death, place where killed or wounded, calling, age at time of death, schooling, other training, if born overseas at what age did person come to Australia, military or naval service prior to AIF enlistment, other biographical details of interest, connection to other AIF member who died or distinguished himself, name and address of person giving the information, name and address of persons who could provide further information.

**Roll of Honour circulars, 1914-18 War, supplementary series (AWM 164) — 126 microfiche, Filmed 1991, Price \$285.00**

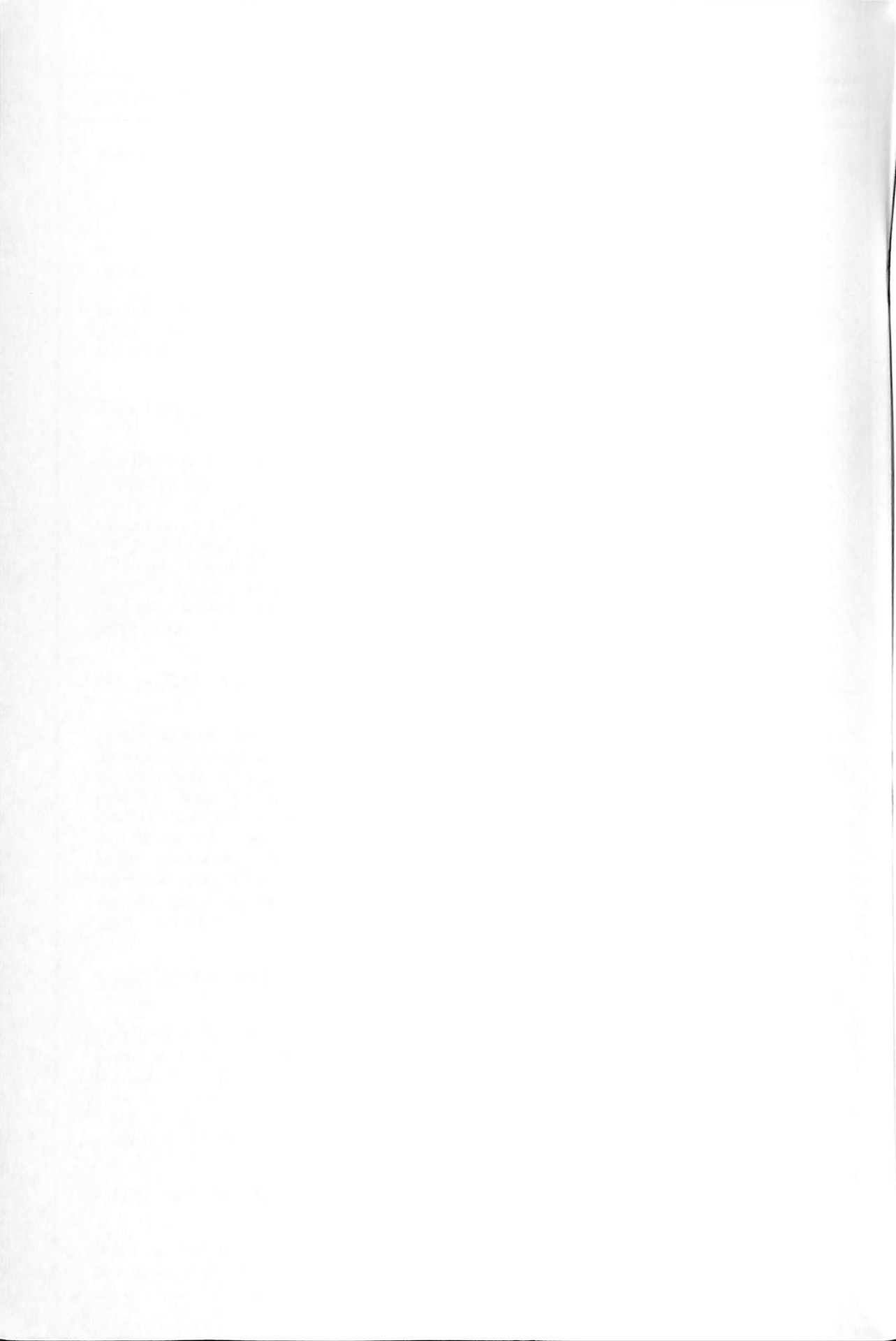
In July 1919 the Australian War Museum Committee decided that the permanent Memorial building should include a main hall containing an Honour Roll with the names of Australians who died through the war. Information to assist in the compilation of the Roll of Honour was sought from next of kin who were asked to complete a circular. By May 1921 35,000 circulars had been received. These are held in AWM 131 (see above). Planners of the Roll of Honour had envisaged that the Roll would include 70,000 names and as early as 1924 the issue of a second or supplementary circular was discussed. The supplementary circulars were not distributed until May 1940 — completed circulars were returned between June 1940 and October 1944. The circulars sought information about full name, regimental number, rank, unit, town or district with which connected, place of birth, parents' names, date and place of death, age at time of death, particulars of burial, name and address of person giving the information, name and address of persons who could provide further information.

**Official History, 1914 18 War, biographical cards (AWM 140) — 224 microfiche, Filmed 1992, Price \$450.00**

To assist in compiling the *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-18*, the Official Historian's staff kept a large card index of basic biographical data on persons mentioned in the publication, persons consulted in its preparation, and persons otherwise associated with it. For most biographical footnotes in the published official history a corresponding biographical card exists. The cards would have been generated and used by the Official Historian's staff between 1919 and 1942. The cards also cover ship names, geographic place names, code names and other information. The total number of cards is estimated to be about 60,000.

**Official History, 1939-45 War, biographical cards (AWM 168) — 161 microfiche, Filmed 1992, Price \$325.00**

To assist in compiling the official history, *Australia in the War of 1939-45*, the Official Historian's staff kept a large card index of basic biographical data on persons mentioned in the publication, persons



consulted in its preparation, and persons otherwise associated with it. For most biographical footnotes in the published official history a corresponding biographical card exists. The cards would have been generated and used by the Official Historian's staff between 1945 and 1968. The cards also cover aircraft ship names, geographic place names, code names, and other information. The total number of cards is estimated to be about 62,000.

Orders to:

Manager - Shop  
Australian War Memorial  
GPO Box 345  
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Unit embarkation nominal rolls, 1914-18 War (AWM 8)	\$2,935.00
Nominal roll of AIF who left Australia for service abroad (AWM 133)	\$90.00
Nominal roll of deceased members of the AIF and the AN&MEF (AWM 136)	\$125.00
Roll of Honour cards, Sudan 1885; South Africa 1899-1902; and China 1900-1901 (AWM 141-AWM 143)	\$25.00
Roll of Honour cards, 1914-18 War, Royal Australian Navy (AWM 144)	\$10.00
Roll of Honour cards, 1914-18 War, Army (AWM 145)	\$1,565.00
Roll of Honour cards, 1939-45 War, Royal Australian Navy (AWM 146)	\$80.00
Roll of Honour cards, 1939-45 War, 2nd AIF and CMF (AWM 147)	\$975.00
Roll of Honour cards, 1939-45 War, Royal Australian Air Force (AWM 148)	\$345.00
Roll of Honour cards, Korea, Malayan Emergency, Malay Peninsula, Sabah/Sarawak and Vietnam (AWM 149-AWM 153)	\$45.00
Roll of Honour circulars, 1914-18 War (AWM 131)	\$2,720.00
Roll of Honour circulars, 1914-18 War, supplementary series (AWM 164)	\$255.00
Official History, 1914-18 War, biographical cards (AWM 140)	\$450.00
Official History, 1939-45 War, biographical cards (AWM 168)	\$325.00
Flat fee to cover postage, handling and insurance costs	\$10.00

Delivery is about 3-4 weeks for delivery and prices are correct at time of going to press but subject to change. Payment by Cheque/Money Order to be made payable to Australian War Memorial Shop. Bankcard, Visacard is accepted.





## Canadian Signals and Intelligence Group Australia 1945

In 1945, Royal Canadian Signals and Canadian Intelligence Corps personnel forming 1st Special Wireless Group served in Australia.

Some 14 officers and 306 other ranks arrived in Australia in early 1945 and ended their operational duty in Darwin in October 1945.

They commenced their return to Canada on 23 October 1945, departing Darwin with 97 vehicles and proceeding by road to Alice Springs, thence by rail to Terowie (SA), then by road through Adelaide and Melbourne to Sydney; they arrived at Ingleburn Camp on 24 November 1945. Embarkation for Canada followed. This information, taken from files recently declassified, is all that is available to date on this interesting example of Canadian-Australian cooperation during World War 2.

The Communication and Electronics Museum Vimy Barracks, Kingston, Ontario is building up a collection on this expeditionary force. Colonel Peter Sutton (retired) formerly Regimental Colonel 1st Canadian Signal Regiment (and coincidentally a 1965 exchange-graduate of the Australian Army Command and Staff College, Fort Queenscliff, Victoria) is the Museum's Chief of Research; he would be interested to hear from Australian ex-signals and intelligence personnel who can give information regarding 1st Special Wireless Group's other movements and activity. Any material suitable for display such as badges, items of uniform or equipment exchanged, maps, documents or other items of interest would be gratefully received and acknowledged.

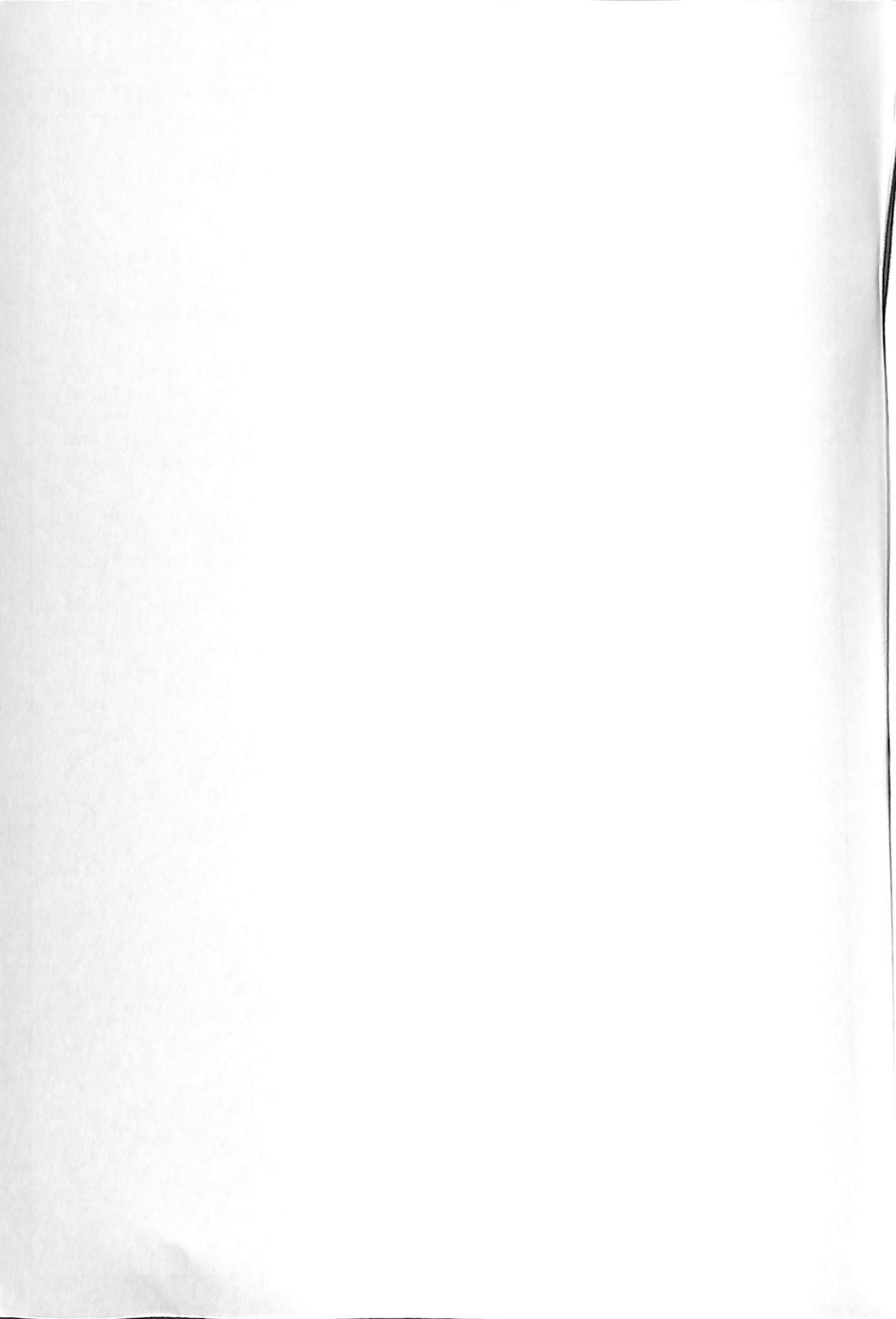
For display purposes, it is highly desirable that as much detail as possible is provided regarding any items forwarded: from whom received, location and date, item description, circumstances of exchange or acquisition, and name, address of donor.

The address for material being forwarded is:

The Director  
Canadian Forces Communications and  
Electronics Museum  
CFB Kingston  
ONTARIO,  
CANADA, K7K5L0

The Australian contact is Colonel D A Chinn (retired), who was the Australian exchange instructor at the Canadian Land Forces Command and Staff College at Kingston Ontario in 1971-73. His contact details are:

75 Rossarden Street, Fisher, ACT, 2611  
Home telephone (06) 288-3723 (evenings)



## General James Longstreet Memorial Fund

The General James Longstreet Memorial Fund was established in June 1991 by an historical organisation, the North Carolina Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans. General Longstreet was the second in command to General Robert E Lee who affectionately referred to him as "My Old War Horse". General Longstreet was the commander of the First Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. For four long years he gallantly led his Corps and at the surrender he gave Lee the following advice: "General, unless he offers us honourable terms, come back and let us fight it out."

The purpose of this fund is to reinstate General Longstreet as one of the South's great leaders and one of the South's true sons. General Longstreet opposed the invasion on the North in 1863 and when overruled felt that the Gettysburg campaign should be a strategically offensive but tactically defensive. He was under the erroneous impression that Robert E Lee shared the same view. He was criticised for his delay in attacking on the second day at Gettysburg and the slowness for his Corps attack on 3 July best known by the name of one of the three attacking division commanders as "Pickett's Charge". After the war, southern sentiment turned against him with increasing vehemence as it became accepted that Gettysburg had been the turning point of the war and that he might be considered largely responsible for the Confederate defeat. The fact that he had joined the Republican Party did not help matters. On 8 August 1992, while in convention in Wilmington, NC, the National Sons of Confederate Veterans organisation adopted a resolution which absolved General James Longstreet of the blame for the loss of the Battle of Gettysburg. The resolution also gave the National Sons of Confederate Veterans' endorsement to the Longstreet Memorial Fund.

### Site Selection

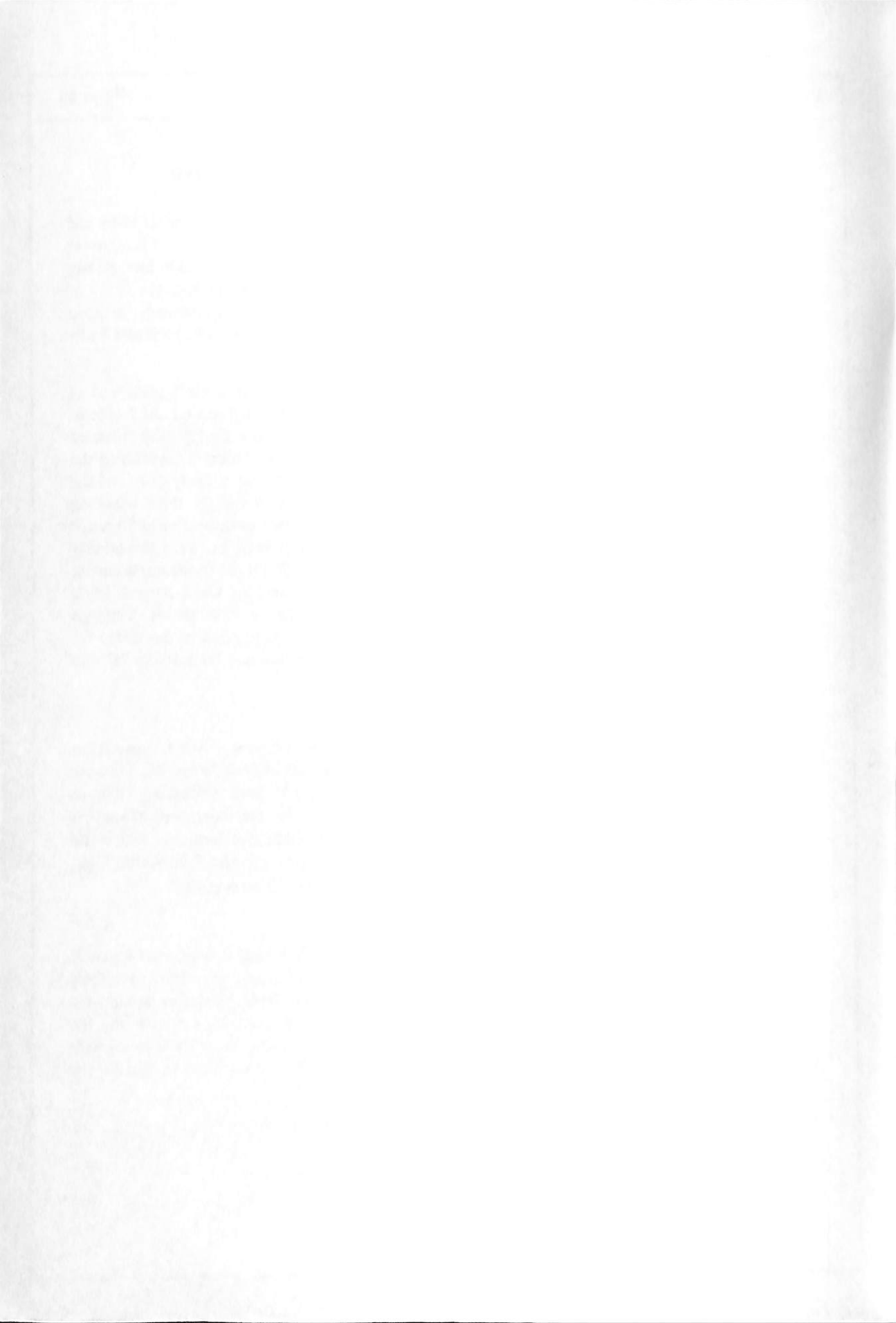
Pending approval of the National Park Service, the proposed monument will be placed on General Lee's right flank at the Gettysburg National Military Park at Gettysburg, PA. This site was chosen because the loss of the Battle of Gettysburg has been wrongfully laid at Longstreet's feet for 120 years. If, for some reason, approval for the monument cannot be obtained from the National Park Service, there are several alternative locations which the Longstreet Memorial Committee is considering. These locations include: Gainesville, GA; Kinston, NC; Raleigh, NC and the different battlefields where the General served.

### Monument Selection

The type of monument will depend entirely upon the amount of financial support the Memorial Fund receives. An equestrian statue is the Committee's first choice of monument. Mr Gary Casteel, a noted Virginia sculptor, has agreed to design several types and styles of monuments of different price ranges. The Committee has set 3 July 1997 as the date to commission the Longstreet monument. At this time, the committee will have some idea as to which monument style can be purchased. 3 July 1998, has been set as the unveiling and dedication date for the monument.

Further information can be obtained from and donations forwarded to:

The General Longstreet Memorial Fund  
c/o The North Carolina Division  
Sons of Confederate Veterans  
PO Box 1896  
Raleigh NC 27602



## Erratum

The photograph on page 32 of the previous edition incorrectly bears the caption "Major Max White MC, in 1944, as Commander, NAOU". This photograph in fact, shows Major Bill Stanner, first Commanding Officer of the NAOU, 1942-43 — provided by Mr Bill Walker, 6 July 1986 (originally published in Walker & Walker, 1986, p. xviii).

Paul Rosenzweig

## Letter

### A brief response to Mrs M Mills' letter regarding her great great grandfather

3277 Private John CALLAGHAN  
50th (1st Battalion, Queen's Own West Kent) Regiment

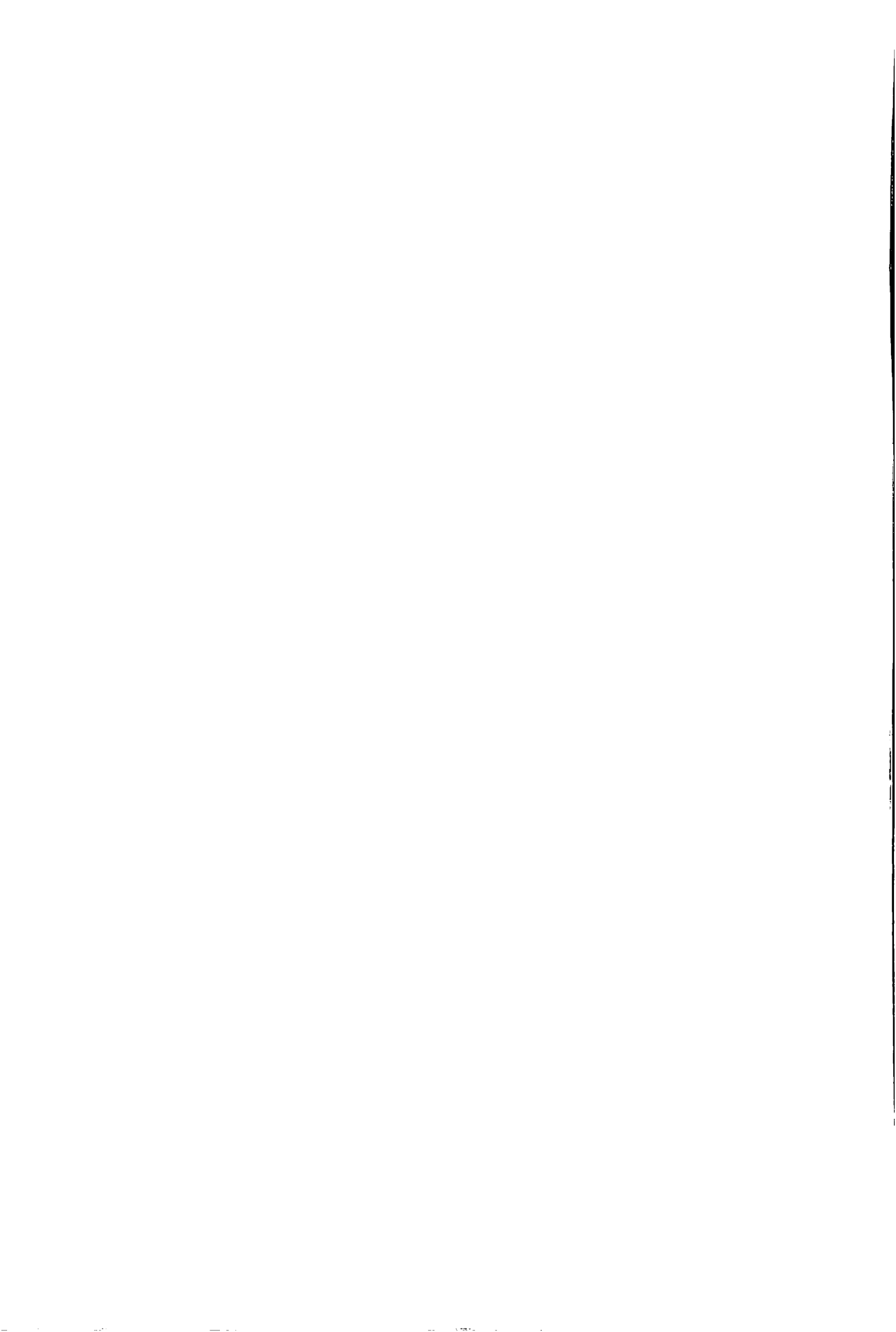
The 50th Regiment embarked for the Crimea in February 1854, arriving in September with a strength of 31 officers and 910 men, all newly equipped with Minie rifles. The 50th Regiment took part in the battle of the Alma (20 September 1854) and spent that night burying the other regiments' dead. The next day they marched to Sebastopol where the Russians were besieged, and were also at the battle for Inkermann (5 November 1854). Total casualties suffered by the 50th for the campaign in the Crimea totalled 512 killed, 198 invalided home, and 25 taken prisoner-of-war; there were also three deserters.

Late on the night of 20 December 1854, during one of the Crimea's worst ever winters, the Russians made a sortie in strength from Sebastopol in two columns. One column attacked the 34th Regiment on the right flank while, simultaneously, the other column attacked the left flank of the British but was speedily repulsed by the 38th and 50th Regiments with considerable losses. During this action, the 50th lost 13 killed and 18 wounded, with ten missing — two officers and eight other ranks — snatched from their rifle pits during the night by the Russians. The men taken prisoner in this manner (excluding the two officers) were listed in the *London Gazette* of 9 January 1855 on p.82. They were:

2864 Corporal Timothy Callaghan  
3277 Private John Callaghan  
3429 Private Thomas Corcoran  
4097 Private Matthew Dagan  
4000 Private George Doyle  
3155 Private Edward Hattigan  
2956 Private Lawrence McAuliffe  
3932 Private Thomas Sinnett

At this time, the Sebastopol siege was at a standstill and the Russian garrison was suffering severely from half rations and outbreaks of cholera. The Russians took great pride in their ability to snatch equipment and prisoners; the Emperor had decreed that a bounty of 50 paper roubles (about 10 pence) would be paid for each prisoner brought in. By January 1855 they were becoming more proficient, roping their man with a lasso and forcibly dragging him back to the Russian batteries.

Captain Paul Rosenzweig



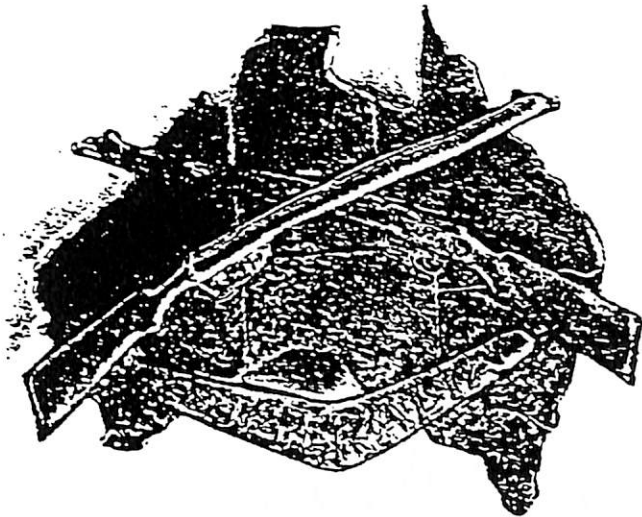
## Queries

A member wishes to have these badges identified. If any member can identify these badges, please write to the Editor.

“Stokes & Sons of Melb”  
appears on the reverse side



“A H Palmer” appears  
on the reverse side







### 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

