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Sabretache



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(FOUNDED 1957)

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SABRETACHE

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the landing of Australian, New Zealand and British troops, including some 3,000 Cypriots, in Greece to assist the Greek forces against the German invaders. The Australian 6th Division, which fought magnificently beside its allies in mainland Greece managed to escape to Crete where, together with other allied forces, fought the invader in some of the most bitter fighting of the war.

A Committee has been set up consisting of the Embassy of Greece, New Zealand High Commission, Cyprus High Commission, the RSL at National and State levels and organisations within Canberra's Greek Community to plan commemorative events. The Committee, chaired by Peter Mazengarb, President ACT Branch RSL, is planning events at a national level and it has gained Federal Government funding.

The weekend beginning Friday 26 April has been chosen to coincide with the visit of an official delegation from Greece to participate in the commemorative events.

The events start with a function at the Greek Embassy on Friday night. Events to which the public is invited begin on Saturday at 10 am at the Australian War Memorial with a wreath laying ceremony, tree planting and an exhibition inside the War Memorial (entry to which, of course, is free). Veterans and their

families are then invited to the Greek Church Hall in Gosse Street, Kingston, where the Church would be open for inspection. Refreshments and an exhibition of Greek dancing coordinated by the Australian Hellenic Educational and Progressive Association will follow in the adjacent hall. The Cretan Association will hold a dinner dance in the evening at the Hellenic Club. At 11 am on Sunday there will be a service at the Greek Orthodox Church and at midday a ceremony at the Australian Hellenic Memorial. The Committee has had 500 commemorative medallions struck which will be for sale during the public events at \$20.

The Minister for Defence Science and Personnel announced the details of the Australian Active Service Medal Clasp Kuwait, which will be awarded to members of the Australian Defence Force deployed in the Gulf region as a result of the multi-national action to liberate Kuwait.

All Australian service men and women who served in a ship or unit on continuous duty to the area of operations for one day or more, after January 17, 1991, will be eligible for the award. Those personnel who served in the area on non-continuous duty will also be eligible provided that they have massed a total of 30 or more days service in the area of operations.

Australian sailors who served in *HMAS Brisbane*, *HMAS Sydney*, *HMAS Success* and *HMAS Westralia* would qualify for the award. Other members of the ADF who served with Australian or allied forces in the area of operations would also be eligible, as would members of philanthropic organisations attached to the deployment.

The provisions governing this award conform generally with past practice in both Army and RAAF and aligns Navy with the other services to achieve consistency. Separate provision has been made for Air Force personnel who have flown at least one operational sortie on a combat mission.

First Recruit Training Battalion (1 RTB) Kapooka, New South Wales, is restoring one of the original Nissen huts used as working and living accommodation at the Unit from 1942 until the mid-60s. The hut, located near the battalion headquarters complex, will be restored to its original exterior and interior condition and used as a 'Hall of Memorabilia'. 1 RTB is asking anyone with photographs, artefacts, uniforms or equipment linked to Kapooka or which would assist in making the historical display correct and relevant to consider donating, lending or permitting copying of material. Should any members be able to and wish to assist they should contact Sergeant Keith Coggins on (069) 21 0243 during working hours and mention MHSA.

As mentioned in the President's Report in this issue, Federal Council is taking particular interest in the provisions of the *Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986* as they affect the export of 'military objects' of significance to Australia's cultural heritage. A comprehensive article on the export and import control scheme will appear in *Sabretache* shortly. Meanwhile, members with experience of and views on the scheme should see the notice regarding its review on page 48 of this issue.

The War Memorial Fees Issue

Federal Council

As foreshadowed in the last issue of *Sabretache* (October/December 1990, page 5), Federal Council wrote on 11 February 1991 to Mr Ben Humphries, Minister for Veterans' Affairs and to Dame Beryl Beaufort, Chairman of the Council of the Australian War Memorial:

- opposing the entry charges introduced on 1 January 1991;
- recommending that the regulations authorising such charges be disallowed; and
- recommending that if the War Memorial Council considered that supplementary funds for the Memorial are essential, it should seek voluntary donations from visitors to the Memorial.

It became clear by about 13 February that the Opposition and the Australian Democrats would combine in the Senate to disallow the regulations. Senator Jocelyn Newman, Shadow Minister for Veterans' Affairs (to whom Federal Council sent a copy of its letter), announced that the Opposition:

- oppose any action that would deter any Australian from visiting the Memorial;
- considered that the proposed fee was discriminatory, especially against veterans and some donors of War Memorial material and therefore contrary to one of the purposes which the Memorial is meant to serve; and
- did not oppose the introduction of fees at separate annexes of the Museum such as the Technology Pavilion, fees for tourist buses or fees for the use of guides. The Federal Opposition supported the 'user pays' principle for the provision of Government services and realised that, particularly in times of fiscal restraint, every dollar of expenditure must be scrutinised.

The regulations were duly disallowed and the entry fees cancelled. Federal Council applauds this outcome. At the same time, as our letter opposing the fees noted, it is to be hoped that the funds which the War Memorial Council needs to maintain and develop the Memorial are provided.

A further issue recently raised by the Opposition concerns an apparent recasting of the objectives of the War Memorial which would divert it away from its original purpose — to *commemorate* the sacrifices of our war dead — towards one which, the Opposition claims, is more appropriate to an academic institution. Federal Council will obtain further information on changes to the War Memorial's objectives, structure and programs and report to members on these in a later edition of *Sabretache*.



Visitors view a section of the Records of War gallery at the Australian War Memorial.

General Monash and the origin of the 3rd Australian Division

Warren Perry

Press publicity has been given recently in The Australian of 12 December 1990, p.4, by way of protest to a Government decision to disband the 3rd Australian Division and thus removing it from the order-of-battle. Recently in a 'tidying up' operation at home I discovered this short paper on the first four months of the Division's existence in Southern Command in England in 1916. It was written 20 years ago and is now presented unchanged. Its GOC's after Monash, in war and peace, include Field-Marshal Blamey, Lieutenant-General Savige, Lieutenant-General Bridgford, Major-General Noel William Simpson and Major-General K. G. Cook. The paper may be of interest to readers.

After Monash left the 4th Infantry Brigade in France he went to London where he spent about ten days. His promotion to the rank of major general and his appointment to command a division (3rd Australian Division) was not as unprecedented as he had apparently believed. He said, in London on the 18 July 1916, that: 'My own promotion to major general is not yet announced' but that is only a matter of a week or two, as it has to be done in Australia by the Federal Executive Council. I suppose McCay and I are the only Citizen Officers in the whole Empire to have attained this grade.'² In this comment Monash was incorrect. Smuts of South Africa, who had been a Boer general in the South African War, had become, on the 4 August 1914, a major general and, in the following year, Sir Arthur Currie of Canada was appointed to command the 1st Canadian Division with the rank of major general.

On Monday 24 July 1916 Monash reported for duty to the GOC-in-C, Southern Command, Lieutenant General Sir Henry Sclater³ whose headquarters were located at Andover in Hampshire. After settling into his own quarters on Salisbury Plain he began the huge task of organising and training his division, units of which were still arriving in England from Australia at the time Monash assumed command. His staff was

drawn mainly, but not wholly, from the British and Indian Armies; and it is not probable that he had much to do with its actual selection.⁴ His original brigade commanders in the 3rd Australian Division were: Brigadier General Jobson,⁵ who commanded the 9th Infantry Brigade; Brigadier General McNicoll,⁶ who commanded the 10th Infantry Brigade; and Brigadier General C. D. W. Rankin who commanded the 11th Infantry Brigade. It seems that Monash soon settled down in his position of divisional commander and began to cope efficiently and confidently with all its multifarious duties. He said at Lark Hill on the 26 August 1916 that: 'I have now got a good grip of my new job, and entertain no fear about being able to make a success of it.'⁷ This was a good outlook for a new divisional commander and it inspired confidence in others.

While Monash was on Salisbury Plain he had opportunities of meeting the British Army's most senior officers. On the 6 August 1916 he attended a social function at Government House in Salisbury where he met the Chief of the Imperial General Staff at the War Office in London, General Sir William Robertson.⁸ Again on the 12 September 1916 he met the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces, Field Marshal Viscount French who had come to Southern Command to inspect that day his 3rd Australian Division. During this visit Lord French promised Monash that when he returned to London he would 'ask the King to come down and have a look at the division'. It was subsequently arranged for King George V to inspect the 3rd Australian Division and to meet Monash and his senior commanders and principal staff officers. This royal inspection was one of the big events in Monash's life during his service in the United Kingdom. The King came down from London and inspected the division, on Wednesday morning 27 September 1916, at Bulford Field. The King was not due to arrive on the parade ground until 11.15 a.m. Nevertheless, some units had to start for the place of the parade at Bulford Field as early as 7.15 a.m. notwithstanding that there were five different roads of approach to it.

The King rode on to the parade ground mounted on a beautiful black charger and wearing the khaki uniform of a field marshal. He was attended by the GOC-in-C, Southern Command, General Sclater.

Monash described the beginnings of this royal ceremony in the following terms:

As the King rode up to the flagstaff, the great Royal Standard (which had been coiled up in a ball at the mast-head) was broken. It fluttered out into the breeze as I gave the 'Royal Salute', and 27,000 bayonets⁹ flashed together into the 'Present Arms', and the sixteen massed bands played six bars of the anthem. It was a moment of glorious sunshine in an otherwise dull day, an impressive and magnificent spectacle.



General Monash

*The King remained with his hand at the salute, while I gave: 'The Parade will slope and order arms and stand-at-ease'. Then I trotted out towards him, and he trotted out towards me, extending his hand as he came near, with a cheery winning smile. 'How do you do, General?', he said in a deep, clear, vibrating voice, 'I am so very glad to be able to come down to see you all. It is the first time I have been able to see Australian troops in England. Shall we go up to the right of the line?'*¹⁰

After the King had inspected the troops he left Monash and returned to the saluting base. Monash rode away from the King at full gallop across the parade ground to take post and lead the division past His Majesty. He said that by the time he reached his place in the parade and took post:

*The head of the artillery had already wheeled up to the saluting base, and the sixteen bands had already passed through the line and posted themselves opposite the flag - a band of 384 performers. We placed ourselves at the head of the column, Eric leading, next Jackson¹¹ and Farmer¹² then myself, and fifty yards behind me Grimwade and staff leading the Artillery - ten mounted and six dismounted batteries and the Division Ammunition Column, 600 strong. I gave the signal to advance and then commenced a march which continued without a break for nearly two hours.*¹³

At the conclusion of the march past Monash presented to the King his brigade, battalion and battery commanders. He then rode with the King down to Bulford Station which was about a mile away from the saluting base. The climax of this royal visit to Monash's division came during this ride to the station. Monash said: 'I had the troops drawn up, closely packed together one hundred deep, on the sloping field adjoining the road, and as the

King rode by, each unit broke into deafening cheer upon cheer, raising hats aloft on bayonets. It was a stirring sight.¹⁴ The King was visibly and deeply impressed by this demonstration of loyalty. He arrived at the railway station just one minute before the royal train was due to start. This was probably another instance of Monash's perfect timing of all parts of an administrative plan. Almost as soon as the King left Bulford Station the weather broke and rain came down in torrents. All members of the division, including Monash, got thoroughly soaked during the march back to camp.

A few days later, on Saturday 30 September 1916, Monash's division held a sports meeting near Durrington in fine but cold weather. All troops not on camp duties were granted leave for the day and the meeting was in every sense a brilliant success. Monash said: 'Miss Jackson, sister of my Chief of Staff, gave a fine exhibition on two beautiful hunters, so did Professor Woodruff.'¹⁵

Soon after this sports meeting Monash went to London. He said at Lark Hill on the 10 October 1916 that he had recently visited the War Office in London on official business 'for the first time since the 25 July.' The business which took him to London on this occasion was concerned with the equipping of the 3rd Australian Division. He had got a promise from the C.I.G.S., Sir William Robertson,¹⁶ during this visit to the War Office, that his division would be the next one to be equipped for active service overseas. This promise was presumably the cause of a visit to Monash's headquarters at Lark Hill, a little later, by the Quarter-Master General of the Forces, Lieutenant General Sir John Cowans.¹⁷

A few days after General Cowans' visit, Monash was favoured with a visit from the Commander of the 1st Anzac Corps, Lieutenant General Birdwood. Birdwood was in England at that time on leave and, on the 15 October 1916, he spent a couple of hours with Monash at Lark Hill.¹⁸ He informed Monash on this occasion that it was 'not yet settled whether the 3rd Division will join the 1st Anzac or 2nd Anzac' on the Western Front.

Monash's training of the 3rd Australian Division in Southern Command continued for another month. All units of the division took part in a fourteen mile route march on the 13 November 1916. Monash concluded the training with two divisional exercises on Thursday 16 and Friday 17 November 1916. The units of the division then turned to the completion of their own domestic preparations for going overseas on active service. All ranks manifested an eagerness to leave nothing undone that would in any way facilitate the movement to the front; and the knowledge that they were at last going to get on their way to the 'real thing' had the effect of making them take a more responsible attitude towards their duties.

Footnotes:

- ¹ *Monash's promotion to major general was ante dated to 10 July, 1916. He commanded the 3rd Australian Division from 10 July 1916 to 31 May 1918.*
- ² *War Letters of General Monash, p. 126.*
- ³ *Later General Sir Henry Crichton Sclater, GCB, GBE. Born 5 November 1855. GOC-in-C, Southern Command from 8 March 1916 to 31 May 1919. Died 26 September 1923.*
- ⁴ *For Staff Lists of the 3rd Division, A.I.F. see War Letters of General Monash, p. 125. See also O.H.A., Vol. 3, p. 176.*
- ⁵ *Brigadier General Alexander Jobson, DSO, VD. Born 2 April 1875. Cdr 9th Infantry Brigade, A.I.F. from 10 February 1916 to 25 August 1917. Died 7 November 1933.*
- ⁶ *Later Brigadier General Sir Walter Ramsay McNicoll, KBE, CB, CMG, DSO, VD. Born 27 May 1877. Cdr 10th Infantry Brigade, A.I.F. from 10 February 1916 to 21 October 1918. Died 24 December 1947.*
- ⁷ *War Letters of General Monash, p. 126.*
- ⁸ *Later Field Marshal Sir William Robert Robertson, Bart. Born 14 September 1860. Chief of the Imperial General Staff from 23 December 1915 to 18 February 1918. Died 13 February 1933.*
- ⁹ *This number included troops drawn from A.I.F. Training Depots in the United Kingdom. At that time these depots were commanded by Major General the Hon. Sir Newton Moore, KCMG, VD (1870-1936), a former Premier of Western Australia.*

On Tuesday morning, 21 November 1916, Monash began the Division's movement from Southern Command to France. That morning at 5 a.m. the first troops left Amesbury by train for Southampton and from there they travelled by ship to Le Havre. Eighty-seven railway trains, each of about 30 coaches and trucks, were used to move the division from Amesbury to Southampton and the task was spread over six days. Monash's arrangements were close to perfection. Everything was timed carefully; and it was said that all trains left Amesbury punctually and no hitches were reported. At this time Monash heard nothing but praise of the division; the War Office authorities said it was 'the best equipped division that has ever left England'; and Headquarters, Southern Command said it was the best trained division that had left the United Kingdom since the Old Army had disappeared.

Towards the end of the division's movement from Southern Command Monash himself left England. Accompanied by one aide-de-camp, his principal staff officers, four batmen and two clerks, he departed from Charing Cross Station in London on Saturday morning 25 November 1916 at 8.20 a.m. and travelled to Folkestone. It was from here that troops usually crossed over to France at Boulogne; the route from Southampton to Le Havre was for heavy baggage and stores; and that from Dover to Calais was used for heavy ammunition and stores. By mid-1916 Boulogne had become a base area of hospitals, rest camps and training establishments; and it had become largely a British-administered city with a large British military population. After having lunch at the buffet on the wharf at Boulogne, Monash set out again at 1 p.m. by car, with his small party, for his destination which was the village of Steenwerck, five miles west of Armentieres. He reached it at about 5 p.m. that same day. The training which Monash and his division had received in England during the previous four months was from now on to be tested, and supplemented by experience, in operational areas.



- ¹⁰ War Letters of General Monash, p. 132.
- ¹¹ *Later Major General George Hanbury Noble Jackson, CB, CMG, DSO, psc. of the British Army. Born 20 December 1876. GSO(1), 3rd Australian Division from 10 July 1916 to 19 January 1918. Died 4 September 1958.*
- ¹² *Later Colonel Harold Mynors Farnar, CMG, DSO of the British Army. Born 15 June 1878. AA & QMG, 3rd Australian Division from 10 July 1916 to 3 September 1917. Died 22 June 1961.*
- ¹³ War Letters of General Monash, p. 134.
- ¹⁴ War Letters of General Monash, pp. 135-136.
- ¹⁵ *Later Emeritus Professor Harold Addison Woodruff. Born 10 July 1877. Sometime Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, 3rd Australian Division. Died 1 May 1966.*
- ¹⁶ *For a brilliant but satirical sketch of Field Marshal Sir William Robertson see W. M. Hughes, Policies and Potentates. Angus & Robertson, Sydney, 1950, pp. 156-162.*
- ¹⁷ *Later General Sir John Steven Cowans, GCB, GCMG, MVO. Born 11 March 1862. Quartermaster General of the British Forces from 3 June 1912 to 15 March 1919. Died 16 April 1921.*
- ¹⁸ *Six days later, on Saturday morning 21 October 1916, Monash attended an investiture ceremony at Buckingham Palace where he was invested by King George V with the insignia of a Companion of the Order of the Bath 'for distinguished service in the field'. He had been appointed a Companion of this Order on the 15 October 1915.*

Corporal A. H. Buckley VC

Anthony Staunton

The Victoria Cross posthumously awarded to Temporary Corporal Alexander Henry Buckley, 54th Battalion, 14th Brigade, 5th Australian Division was presented to the Australian War Memorial on Tuesday, 5 February 1991. It was the 51st Victoria Cross to be received by the Australian War Memorial, first opened 50 years ago. The Victoria Cross was presented by his nephews, Cedric and Neville Buckley, the sons of Alfred Buckley who was the brother of Corporal Buckley. Alfred Buckley decreed in his will that his brother's medal should be given to the Australian War Memorial.

The presentation took place in front of the diorama of Mont St Quentin, situated in the Memorial's Western Front gallery. It was within sight of Mont St Quentin that Corporal Buckley performed the deeds for which he was awarded the Victoria Cross. While the 2nd Australian Division's Fifth and Sixth Brigades were engaged in taking and holding the heights of Mont St Quentin, the 5th Division's 14th Brigade was attacking west towards Peronne with Mont St Quentin on the left and the River Somme on the right. The 54th advance, along the River Somme flank, commenced in drizzling rain. The 54th's way was soon barred by dense barbed wire screening the first German trench. The men ran to this wire, under heavy fire, and while Lewis gunners blazed away in return others heaved up the pickets and crawled under the wire. The Germans, only thirty yards away, fled.

At the second line of trenches the advance was stopped by machine-guns. With one man, Buckley rushed the post shooting four of the occupants and taking twenty-two prisoners. Since Buckley's citation states he and another man attacked the trench and since Corporal Hall of the same battalion also received the Victoria Cross that day it had been assumed in some references that the man referred to in Corporal Buckley's citation was in fact Corporal Hall. Corporal Hall's citation, however, states he attacked the trench single-handed which suggests that it was not a joint attack. This is confirmed by the official history which states that the second trench machine-guns threatened to stop the right and left companies and were forthwith stalked by Corporals Hall and Buckley respectively.

The Germans then retreated towards Peronne, followed by the Australians at a half-run, firing from the shoulder. The town was skirted by grassed ramparts and a moat, crossed on the 54th's front by two bridges. One carried the Clery-Peronne Road; the other, half a mile to the south, was merely a wooden footbridge. Having withdrawn into Peronne via the large bridge, the Germans destroyed it. That Hall and Buckley were members of separate companies is further evidence by the fact that Hall pushed on



Corporal A. H. Buckley VC

towards the main bridge while Buckley moved towards the footbridge. The footbridge crossing was defended by hot fire from machine-guns high on the battlements of an old castle. Whilst this was being engaged from a bank, Buckley endeavoured to cross the bridge and rush the position, but was killed in the attempt along with two others. At 6.45 am Lieutenant Adams, the acting right company commander sent word that the right company had been stopped. Meanwhile, having blown the main bridge, the Germans failed to defend it.

Hall reported that there were no signs of organised resistance at the main bridge, and while the right company had been stopped by heavy fire at the footbridge, his message resulted in a comparatively easy crossing on planks and debris at the site of the main bridge. The left company stormed across through the water and on planks to enter the town. Reinforcements were sent to the footbridge, and within twenty minutes of their arrival the opposing Germans surrendered, the footbridge was crossed. By 8.20 am the 54th Battalion had succeeded in reaching the centre of the town and were in the process of mopping up. Next day, the 54th continued its mopping up of Peronne and extended its frontage to the left, while the enemy maintained desultory shelling. It was at this stage during a heavy barrage that Hall carried to safety a comrade who had been dangerously wounded and was urgently in need of medical attention, and immediately returned to his post.

The awards of the Victoria Cross to Buckley and Hall were announced in the *London Gazette* on 14 December 1918. The citation for Buckley states that the award was for most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice at Peronne during the operations on 1 and 2 September 1918. Where the citation refers to 'operations on 1 and 2 September' it refers to the operations of the 54th Battalion because, of course, Buckley had died on the footbridge to Peronne which occurred on 1 September. However, this has created the incorrect impression in some quarters that Buckley died on 2 September 1918.

Corporal Hall survived the war and served again in the 1939-45 War. He died at the age of 80 in 1979 and his Victoria Cross was presented to the Australian War Memorial by his widow in 1979.

Victoria Cross

Recommendation

**No. 1876 Corporal
Alexander Henry BUCKLEY**

54th Battalion

For most conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Peronne during the operations on 1 and 2 September 1918. After passing the first objective, his half company and part of the company on the flank were held up by an enemy machine-gun nest. With one man he rushed the post, shooting four of the occupants and taking twenty-two prisoners. Later, on reaching a moat, another machine-gun nest commanded the only available footbridge. Whilst this was being engaged from the flank, this non-commissioned officer endeavoured to cross the bridge and rush the post, but was killed in the attempt. Throughout the advance he had displayed great initiative, resource, and courage, being a great inspiration to his men. In order to avert casualties amongst his comrades and to permit of their advance, he voluntarily essayed a task which practically meant certain death. He set a fine example of bravery and of self-sacrificing devotion to duty.

Lieutenant Colonel Jack Mahony VC

Anthony Staunton

Lieutenant Colonel Jack Mahony VC died in hospital at London, Ontario after a long illness on Saturday, 15 December 1990. Aged 79, he won the Victoria Cross on 24 May 1944 in a desperate battle for a bridgehead on the Melfa River in Italy.¹

Leading the 5th Canadian Armoured Division's breakout from the Hitler line, Lord Strathcona's Horse lost 17 tanks and were halted short of the Melfa River by German Panther tanks and 88 mm guns positioned on both sides of the river. Three of their light tanks, armed only with heavy machine-guns, succeeded in crossing the Melfa and went to ground around a farm house. Mahony, who was following the armour, ordered his motor company of the Westminster Regiment to dismount. Under heavy artillery fire he led them in extended line over open ground to the river, where they slid down the steep bank and waded the shallow stream. As he positioned his platoons to defend the crossing site, the weight of enemy fire increased, it was obvious that the little bridgehead was ringed by enemy tanks, infantry and self-propelled guns. It was 3.30 pm, and until dark there could be no hope of reinforcing the defence by anti-tank weapons, which would have to cross an open bullet-swept approach to the Melfa River.

First blood went to the Westminsters when their left-flank platoon stalked and destroyed a self-propelled 88 mm gun which was firing at the Strathcona's beyond the river. Almost at once the enemy's artillery fire intensified, and four enemy tanks were seen advancing across the stubble fields towards the centre of the bridgehead, followed by a company of infantry. With no regard for his own safety, Mahony moved about his position, encouraging his men. Well aware of his lack of anti-tank guns, Mahony sent an effective message to the German armour by having his PIATS (light anti-tank weapons) engage them at long range with high-angle fire.

As they drew near, his company met the enemy with such a fusillade from every rifle and machine-gun that their infantry went to ground. The tanks continued to work forward but, without infantry support and wary of the PIATS, turned and withdrew when they were only 200 yards away. The Westminsters' casualties were heavy. Their strength was only 60 men, and all but one of the platoon officers were wounded when, an hour later, a second and more determined enemy attack ground towards their position. On the right a section was pinned down in the open by accurate and intense machine-gun fire. One tank which penetrated the position



*Lieutenant Colonel
Jack Mahony VC*

was destroyed by a soldier, who killed its commander in the turret then lobbed a grenade into the open hatch. Mahony crawled forward and by throwing smoke grenades extricated the section with the loss of only one man. Mahony was wounded in the head and twice in the leg. Despite intense pain he refused medical aid.

Having lost three self-propelled guns as well as the tank the Germans withdrew. Mahony now directed his left platoon to clear a group of farm buildings, which sheltered another enemy tank and SP gun, but the attempt failed. As darkness fell, he ordered his sadly depleted company to draw in close to his headquarters and so make the bridgehead more compact. There they dug in, loosening the rock-hard soil by exploding anti-tank grenades, and grimly awaited the next enemy attack. Mahony was everywhere, cheerful and confident, exhorting those who were feeling the strain and infusing his men with determination. The enemy could see that he was the soul of the defence and fired at him constantly with all weapons from rifles to 88 mm guns. Shortly after nine o'clock the first reinforcement from his regiment arrived; Mahony allowed his wounds to be dressed but refused to leave his men.

Heavy artillery and mortar fire harassed the Westminsters through the night but the long ordeal ended in the morning when fresh Canadian troops attacked and broke the enemy resistance. The bridgehead was vital because failure there would have meant delay, a repetition of the attack with heavy losses in men and material and could have enabled the Germans to gather sufficient strength to blunt the impetus of the advance. Mahony received the VC from King George VI in London on 3 December 1944.²

Mahony was born at New Westminster, British Columbia, on 30 June 1911 and educated at the Duke of Connaught High School. On graduation he became the local reporter for the Vancouver Province newspaper and joined The Westminster Regiment of the Canadian Militia. He was commissioned in 1938 and, on mobilisation the following year, was the battalion intelligence officer. In November 1941 he sailed for England, where the Westminsters became a motor battalion of the 5th Canadian Armoured Division.

He was a major and a company commander when they moved to Italy in November 1943. He remained in the Canadian Army after the war and held appointments of director of public relations in Ottawa and Canadian Army Liaison Officer in Washington. His final appointment was AA & QDG in Alberta in 1963 and he retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In retirement he was Executive Director, Junior Achievement of London (Ontario), which trained young people for careers in business and commerce.³

At the request of his widow, Bonnie, there was no military funeral or other service. Colonel Mahony also left two daughters, Louise and Laurie and a grandson. With the death of Colonel Mahony there are 45 living Victoria Cross recipients, including three Australians.⁴

Footnotes:

- ¹ *Thirteen Canadians won the Victoria Cross in the 1939-45 War. They were won in: Hong Kong (1941)—1; Dieppe (1942)—2; Italy (1943/44)—2; North Atlantic (1944)—1; North West Europe (1944/45)—6; Japan (1945)—1.*
- ² *The Times, 4 December 1944, p. 6.*
- ³ *Who's Who, 1980, p. 1665.*
- ⁴ *The Globe and Mail, 17 December 1990, p. 10. The Daily Telegraph (London), 20 December 1990, p. 23.*

Analytical Studies of the Victoria Crosses in the Custody of the Australian War Memorial

Dudley Creagh

‘Primum non nocere’ (first do no harm) is the operating maxim for those concerned with the conservation of cultural materials. A particular procedure for conservation may work well for one metallurgical system but may cause irreparable damage to another system which seems, on visual inspection, to be the same. It is therefore of great importance that the metallurgy of valuable items which require conservation be well known before restoration work is commenced.

Medals are one class of metallic objects for which conservation may become necessary: the more valuable the medal, the more certain must be the knowledge of its structure and composition. One of the most significant and valuable collections at the Australian War Memorial is its collection of Victoria Crosses, and many of these are in need of some conservation work.

Each Victoria Cross commemorates a particular act of heroism. Because of the uniqueness of these individual acts of valour it seems fitting that each Victoria Cross is physically different in some detectable way from its fellows. This arises from the fact that, although the material from which each Victoria Cross is cast comes from cannon captured from the Russians during the Crimean War, the manner in which they are cast, and the material from which they are cast, both cause imperfections to occur in the crosses. These imperfections have to be chased out. The surface must then be treated to give the characteristic dull finish which distinguishes the Victoria Cross from other more brilliant but less prestigious awards for valour.


The sole arbiter of whether a medal is suitable for presentation is that the medal ‘look right’. This imprecise criterion is decidedly unhelpful to those charged with the custody and preservation of these medals. Although much has been written concerning the Victoria Crosses and their evolution^{1,2} insufficient data exists to guide conservators in their task of caring for the medals. Furthermore much of the documentation on the Victoria Crosses, in so far as it exists at all, is the property either of the manufacturing jeweller, Hancocks & Co. (Jewellers) Ltd, or the Ministry of Defence. Because of this lack of documentation it was decided to submit all the Victoria Crosses in the custody of the Australian War Museum to careful scrutiny using a range of non-destructive testing techniques.

The tests which could be employed were limited by the size of the medals and the need for great care to be taken to avoid damaging them in any way. This need applies to the surface coating as well as to the medal itself. At the same time any technique for measuring the bulk material has to be little affected by the surface coating. Of the tests which could be applied x-ray techniques satisfy these requirements.

All the Victoria Crosses examined so far have been subjected to x-ray diffraction and x-ray fluorescence analysis. From the x-ray diffraction study information concerning the homogeneity, phase purity, and microstructure can be extracted. From the x-ray fluorescence analysis the composition can be deduced. As well, a number of medals have been examined in a scanning electron microscope to enable confirmation of composition to be made. Study in detail of the engraving was also undertaken using scanning electron microscopy. Some evaluation of the composition of the surface layer was possible since this layer is more or less transparent to x-rays but almost opaque to electrons. The x-ray study gives information characteristic of the bulk material, modified somewhat by the surface layer. The electron microscope study of the surface layer yields for the most part information on the composition of the layer. To complete the study the precise dimensions of the Crosses have been taken and accurate, scientific quality, photographs have been taken.

The study which is proceeding at the Australian Defence Force Academy is being conducted on what is the largest single collection of Victoria Crosses in the world. The number involved is, however, a small fraction of the number which have been awarded. To widen the data base a parallel study, albeit using a different technique, is being undertaken by the Royal Armouries at the Tower of London. With a wider data base we hope to be able to answer questions which have long perplexed conservators both in Australia and in England.

The study reported here is part of an investigation made by the author during the period for which he has held the award of a 'Conservation Award to a Fellow' from the Australian War Memorial

**Footnotes:**

¹ *Crook, M. J., The Evolution of the Victoria Cross, Midas Books, 1975.*

² *Wigmore, L., They Dared Mightily, Australian War Memorial, 1963.*

The 1914/15 Star of the Pacific

James Ritchie Grant

The 1914-15 Star is to some one of the less appreciated medals, it apparently lacks the glamour of the 1914 Star, especially if the latter has the bar, and it has a tendency to be regarded as the medal a soldier got if he was just too late for the real fighting. In the minds of many Australian collectors it was incorrectly issued in place of the 1914 Star to members of the Expeditionary Force which cleansed the South Pacific of German possessions in 1914. Of course the correct medal was issued, one has only to read the warrants to see this but co-incidentally the action in the Pacific falls within the dates specified for the 1914 Star.

The reason the Germans had any possessions in this area goes back to 1883, when on the 4th April the colonial government of Queensland annexed the southern part of New Guinea, which was adjacent to their coast, to prevent any potentially hostile power from having a base on Australia's doorstep. For various reasons relating to the European political situation the United Kingdom government repudiated the action and ownership lapsed.

The German authorities then despatched four ships to the region in the latter half of 1884 and between the 3rd and 27th November of that year they annexed New Britain, New Ireland, Duke of York Islands and the northern half of unclaimed New Guinea. In 1886 they added the four islands of the Solomon Group to their empire and to protect these and their other Far Eastern acquisitions they formed the East Asiatic Fleet, later known as the Pacific Squadron. In 1914 the threat of this fleet restricted early activities and fears regarding its whereabouts were not put to rest until it was destroyed in the battle off the Falkland Islands on the 8th December.

Two days after the declaration of war against Germany the Secretary of State for the Colonies sent a telegram to the Governor-General of Australia suggesting that if the Australian government had the desire, and military forces available, it would be a 'great and urgent Imperial service' if they would take over the adjacent German radio stations. On the 10th August a reply was sent stating that a force of 1500 men was being raised to subjugate the enemy territory.

This force, to be called the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force, was raised independently of the previously promised Australian Imperial Force of 20,000 men. Colonel J. G. Legge was charged with the task of preparing it and command of the force was given to Colonel Willaim Holmes a militia officer who had served in the South African War, where he had been awarded the D.S.O. His force consisted of six companies of the Royal Australian Naval Reserve and the 1st Bn AN&MEF, an

infantry battalion with machine gun sections, Signals and Medical Corps detachments. All the participants were volunteers, the navy's contribution was formed from reservists in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. The infantry battalion, and support units were raised solely in New South Wales.

Enlistment for the infantry began on the 11th August and despite the fact that few of the men had reputedly seen previous military service training was sufficiently advanced for the force to sail, for Queensland on the chartered P & O liner *Berrima* of 11,200 tons, on the 19th August, to embark part of the force.

Escorted by the light cruiser HMAS *Sydney* it proceeded to Palm Island, Queensland, where they were detained until after the capture of German Samoa on the 29th August. The Australian warships designated to escort the fleet to New Britain were belatedly detached to protect the New Zealand troops on their voyage to Samoa as the whereabouts of the German East Asiatic Fleet was still unknown.

The delay was profitably used to practice landing techniques and jungle fighting. On the 30th the assembled fleet sailed for Port Moresby where they met 500 men of the Kennedy Regiment, a Queensland militia battalion, who had arrived from garrison duties on Thursday Island. Referred to as the 2nd Bn AN&MEF this unit consisted mainly of young 'trainee' soldiers and these were regarded as physically unsuited for service in the tropics as they were too young, 25 to 40 years old being the preferred age group, and so they were returned to Australia when the rest of the force sailed for New Britain. This assessment was only a reflection of the attitudes of the time as in 1942 another generation of 18 to 20 year old part time soldiers fought the Japanese Army to a standstill in the same area.

Most of the rejected soldiers of the Kennedy Regiment enlisted in the A.I.F as soon as they reached the minimum age and two of their officers Captain H. Quinn and Lieutenant H. P. Armstrong were killed six months later at Gallipoli.

The fleet arrived off Rabaul on the 10th September and on the following day, after delivering an ultimatum to the German authorities, landings were made. Rabaul was captured on the 13th and the Governor signed the capitulation document on the 17th September and all German soldiers on the island had surrendered by the 21st September.

Although the attacking force outnumbered the defenders by about five to one the Germans were not willing to concede without at least a token defence of their territory. The fighting all took place on the 11th September 1914 and the naval reservists who were first ashore were most heavily involved and they suffered all but one of the casualties.

There were only 61 Germans in the defence force, two officers who were on the active list, seven Landwehr officers and fifty-two NCO's and men supported by about 240 trained native soldiers. A

1000 native police were scattered throughout the possessions but few, if any, of these were involved in the fighting. The original plan was to keep the Germans together to form an 'elite' company but this was changed as the natives were unreliable when left on their own. This small force was split into three groups, to protect the town of Herbertshone, the radio station at Bitapaka, and a bodyguard to protect the government. There was neither artillery nor machine guns available to assist them in their defence.

The Germans, perhaps relying on the existence of their fleet, had not expected a full scale invasion of their colony; believing instead that small hit and run raids would probably occur and that their small force could contain these limited actions.

Casualties by Western Front standards were insignificant. Of the Germans only one was killed in action, one wounded and three were taken prisoner. The native soldiers suffered more heavily, they had about 30 killed, 10 wounded and 56 taken prisoner. Australian casualties amounted to two officers and four other ranks killed and one officer and three other ranks wounded.

Not a casualty of enemy action but occasioning the greatest single unit loss of life during the operation was the disappearance of the submarine *AE-1* on the 14th September 1914. The ship, commanded by Lieutenant Commander T. F. Besant, sailed from Blanche Bay, New Britain, on a local patrol at 0700 hours and was in regular contact until 1430 hours after which it was sighted an hour later heading on the correct course for a return to Rabaul. When it failed to appear by 2000 hours a full scale search was initiated but no trace of the vessel or crew were ever found. It is believed that *AE-1* may have had its hull ripped open on a coral reef, taking the two officers and thirty-three crew to the bottom almost immediately. The crew had consisted of equal numbers of sailors drawn from the Royal Navy and the Royal Australian Navy.

There was controversy surrounding the leniency of the surrender document and the status of the colony. Legally it had only been occupied and not annexed, so the troops had to physically take possession of the individual islands before the Germans would lay down their arms. Madang, on Kaiserwilhelm Land (New Guinea) was occupied on the 24th September, New Ireland on the 17th October, Nauru on the 6th November and the Admiralty Islands, on the 21st November. At this last landing the Germans were seen to be preparing to resist but a burst of machine gun fire over their heads convinced them to comply with the terms of surrender.

The area had now to be garrisoned and administered. For the former a 3rd Bn and subsequently a 4th Bn, collectively known as Tropical Force to distinguish them from the AN&MEF were raised to replace the 1st Battalion. The original men were now anxious to return to Australia as they had enlisted for only six months and with the fighting over would be glad to be away from the unhealthy climate.

By the end of January some 1027 men of the original force had been returned to Australia and 727 of these are recorded as having enlisted in the A.I.F.

The 1st Battalion nicknamed the arriving 3rd the 'Druids' on account of their higher than average age, many of the men of the 3rd wore Boer War ribbons on their tunics. Having been rejected in their initial applications to join the A.I.F. they had opted for the next best thing. In return the 3rd called the 1st the 'Kindergartens'. The 3rd and 4th Battalions were purely garrison units and did not qualify for the medal.

Qualifying areas and dates

German New Guinea and the Bismark Archipelago.

German Samoa — 29.8.1914 Occupied by a separate New Zealand Force

New Britain — 11.9.1914 to 21.9.1914

New Ireland — 16.9.1914 to 18.10.1914

Kaiserwilhelmland — 24.9.1914

Nauru — 6.11.1914

Admiralty Islands — 21.11.1914

For this action the 1914-15 Star, British War Medal and Victory Medal were issued. The naming was the normal indented capital letters and known medals to the infantry have the star marked 1/AN&MEF.

The trio issued to 627 Private O. Nicholson are all named to 1/AN&MEF, he subsequently served with the 1st Battalion A.I.F. and thus his last two medals should have been named to that unit.

There are also examples of all three medals being named to the recipient's later, A.I.F., Unit.

Medals to the Royal Australian Navy are marked to that service, ie RAN. I cannot comment to the RANR but a Mention in Despatches to a Petty Officer gives him as AN&MEF and not RANR, thus the medals may have been named in the same style.

Lists of participating units.

Naval

<i>HMAS Australia</i>	Battle Cruiser	900 crew
<i>HMAS Sydney</i>	Light Cruiser	450 crew
<i>HMAS Encounter</i>	Light Cruiser	475 crew
<i>HMAS Warrego</i>	Destroyer	66 crew
<i>HMAS Yarra</i>	Destroyer	66 crew
<i>HMAS Parramatta</i>	Destroyer	66 crew
<i>HMAS AE-1</i>	Submarine	35 crew
<i>HMAS AE-2</i>	Submarine	35 crew
<i>HMAS Protector</i>	Submarine Tender	90 crew
<i>HMAT Berrima</i>	Armed Transport	not known
<i>Upola</i>	Submarine Tender	not known

Crew figures shown are the authorised was establishment.

Royal Australian Naval Reserve, six companies numbered 1 to 6. Approximately 500 all ranks.

Army

1st Battalion, Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force, eight companies designated A to H, two machine gun sections, Signal and Army Medical Corps detachments. Approximately 1100 all ranks.

Awards

Lieutenant Thomas Arthur Bond, RANR

Awarded the Distinguished Service Order. On the 12th September at Bitapaka 'he displayed conspicuous ability and coolness under fire in leading his men through most difficult country and enforcing the terms of surrender whilst drawing off an attack by another body of the enemy. He showed great daring, when accompanied by only one officer and one man, in suddenly disarming eight Germans in the presence of twenty German native troops drawn up under arms, all of which he marched off and held prisoners. Later he personally captured five armed natives'.

The following were Mentioned in Despatches, 11.1.1916. 'In recognition of services during the operations against the German Possessions in the Western Pacific, 1914.'

Commander Joseph Arthur Hamilton Beresford, RAN

Lieutenant Rowland Griffith Bowen, RAN

Lieutenant Gerald Ashby Hill, RAN, served in *HMAS Yarra*

Midshipman Reginald Langdon Buller, RAN

AN&MEF 247 Petty Officer George Robert Palmer.

Royal Naval personnel seconded to the Royal Australian Navy:

Commander Claude Lionel Cumberledge, commanded *HMAS Warrego*

Lieutenant Commander Charles Bingham Elwell, posthumously

Petty Officer Archibald Edward Bone, served in *HMAS Warrego*

Petty Officer Frederick Robert Sandys, served in *HMAS YARRA*

Gunner Charles Frederick Bacon, served in *HMAS Warrego*

Gunner George Alfred Stevens, served in *HMAS Yarra*

Gunner Samuel Thomas Percy Yeo, served in *HMAS Berrima*.

Approximately twenty per cent of the RAN's strength at the beginning of the war was on secondment from the Royal Navy.

Commended for services in action during the operations against the German Possessions in the Western Pacific, 1914:

Captain Reginald John Albert Travers, Australian Military Forces and Captain Brian Colder Antill Pockley, Australian Army Medical Corps.

Casualties

Killed in action or died of wounds on the 11.8.1914:

Lieutenant Commander Charles B. Elwell, RN—KIA

Able Seaman Willaim G. V. Williams—KIA. Williams was the first Australian to be killed in action in the Great War

Able Seaman J. E. Walker, RANR—KIA

Served as J. Courtney

Able Seaman Henry Wm Street, RANR—KIA

Able Seaman Robert Moffatt, RANR—KIA

Captain B. C. A. Pockley, AAMC—D of W. This officer was shot after giving his Medical Corps armband to a seaman carrying a wounded comrade back to the casualty station.

Wounded on the 11.9.1914:

Commander Roland G. Bowen—RAN

Able Seaman Daniel S. Skillen—RANR

Able Seaman James Henty Tonks—RANR

Able Seaman Timothy Sullivan—RANR.

Died of wounds accidentally received:

433 Private A. M. Wates—1st Bn

Wounded Accidentally:

116 Private W. Guard—1st Bn

137 Private G. James—1st Bn

Sources:

A. W. Jose, The Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-18, *Volume 9, The Royal Australian Navy.*

S. S. Mackenzie, The Official History of Australia in the War 1914-18, *Volume 10, The Australians at Rabaul.*

James J. Atkinson, Skill and Valour.

Major N. W. Poulson, RMP, A Catalogue of Campaign and Independence Medals issued during the Twentieth Century to the British Army.

John Bastock, Australia's Ships of War.

Mr Paul Bridges, The Australian Military Journal, January 1915.

George Cross Award

Anthony Staunton

Warrant Officer 1 Barry Johnson, 38, a Royal Army Ordnance Corps explosives officer has been awarded the George Cross, the first such award in 11 years. He was seriously wounded when he was thrown across a road by a mortar bomb blast at Waterside, Londonderry as he dealt in darkness and drizzle with the last of six mortar bombs abandoned outside a hospital a year ago.

WO1 Johnson, who was on his second tour of duty in Northern Ireland, could have used remotely-controlled equipment but decided that his would have posed too great a risk as one of the mortars could have been launched. Concerned at the danger to civilian lives, he decided to remove the bombs from their firing tubes and dismantle them by hand. With the help of an assistant, the firing tubes were carefully moved from the back of the vehicle and placed on the ground. He then sent his assistant back behind cover and continued the extremely hazardous disarming procedure alone.

He defused five of the mortar bombs and was working on the last when it exploded causing serious injury to his face and legs. He was blinded by the fragments and thrown across the road by the blast. Although in great pain, he refused to be evacuated until he had briefed his assistant so the operation could be safely completed.

WO1 Johnson, who is married with two teenage children, had only recently returned to duty after seven major operations when he learnt of his award. At a press conference he said 'To be honest, I was amazed to find I was still alive when I landed. Even now, I find it hard to believe'. Asked if he felt he was a hero he replied: 'Not especially, no. On the night I was injured, I considered I was only doing my job'. He recalled feeling 'quite surprised when something did go bang' after he had successfully defused the other bombs, and still had no clear idea of what had gone wrong.¹

His wife, Maria, said: 'You dread that knock on the door and hope and pray it won't happen. I was angry more than any thing to think he had got himself injured, because we were all looking forward to him coming home'. She added that, although the family had tried to live with the dangers associated with his work, their daughter, Adele now 15, had been inconsolable and their son, Bevan, 17, was extremely upset.²

WO1 Johnson received his medal from the Queen at an Investiture held at Buckingham Palace on 11 December 1990.³ The award was the fourth for bravery in Northern Ireland since 1969. Sergeant Michael Willetts, 3rd Battalion, Parachute Regiment was posthumously awarded the George Cross at Springfield Road Police Station on 25 May 1971. Later that same year on 20 and 22 October, Major Stephen George Styles, also of the RAOC was

Citation

Warrant Officer Johnson, serving as an Explosives Ordnance Disposal operator in Northern Ireland, completed 25 Explosive Ordnance Disposal tasks, including the safe neutralisation of nine live devices. The most significant incident occurred when Warrant Officer Johnson was tasked to a vehicle which, it was suspected, contained mortars designed to be fired at a nearby Security Forces base. The vehicle had been abandoned in the middle of a housing estate and beside a hospital.

Warrant Officer Johnson immediately realised that civilian lives would be put at risk if any of the mortar bombs were inadvertently launched during his disposal action. The normal procedure would have been to deal with the mortars by using a remotely controlled vehicle to disrupt the device. He decided that this posed too great a risk to civilian lives and that he would have to remove the bombs from their firing tubes and dismantle them by hand.

With the help of his assistant, the firing tubes were carefully moved from the back of the vehicle and placed on the ground. As the next stage was extremely hazardous, due to the delicate nature of the bombs, Warrant Officer Johnson sent his assistant back behind cover and continued the render-safe procedure alone. He placed the firing tubes so that if they fired or exploded, the patients in the hospital would not have been in danger. In the dark, and in a bitterly cold drizzle, which made the handling of the metal objects more hazardous, he proceeded to remove the bombs, dismantling each in turn. While he was dismantling the last bomb, there was an explosion, causing him very serious injury to his face, eyes and legs. Completely blinded by high velocity fragments, he was thrown across the road by the force of the blast, suffering multiple injuries to his legs.

Such was his courage and determination to ensure that the task was completed safely that, although in great pain, he refused to be evacuated until he had carefully briefed his assistant on the precise details of the device so that the operation could be safely completed by a replacement officer.



WO1 Barry Johnston GC and his wife Maria at Buckingham Palace after the Investiture on 11 December 1990.

awarded the George Cross for disarming bombs at the Europa Hotel in Belfast. He survived to receive his award. The last George Cross awarded before WO1 Johnson's was the posthumous award to Captain Robert Nairac, Grenadier Guards who was abducted in South Armagh on 14-15 May 1977 and murdered by the IRA after refusing to reveal information despite being tortured. The George Cross was also posthumously awarded to ex-RAOC Captain Roger Goad who was killed as an Explosives Officer with the Metropolitan Police while attempting to disarm an IRA bomb in London on 29 August 1975.⁴

The Victoria Cross and George Cross Association had recently expressed regret that the George Cross had not been awarded in recent years, notably after acts of outstanding courage at the Zeebrugge and Kings Cross disasters.

Footnotes:

- ¹ *Randall, Colin*, George Cross soldier amazed to be alive, *The Daily Telegraph* (London), 7 November 1990, p. 9
- ² *Other reports include:*
Almond, Peter, Bomb soldier awarded George Cross, *The Daily Telegraph* (London), 6 November 1990, p. 1.
Evans, Michael, George Cross for Ulster bomb hero, *The Times* (London), 6 November 1990, p. 1.
- ³ Queen praises bravery of bomb squad soldier, *The Daily Telegraph* (London), 12 December 1990, p. 3 & 21.
- ⁴ *Staunton, Anthony*, The George Cross in Peacetime, *Jargon* 1980, pp. 31-37.

An annotated index, for Military Historians, to volumes 7-12 (1891-1939), of the Australian Dictionary of Biography

George Franki

Volume 7-12 of the Australian Dictionary of Biography contain entries for persons whose most important work was done in the period 1891-1939. The volumes are of great interest to military historians as they contain biographies of the Boer War and World War I. In the following index not only servicepersons are listed but also politicians, anti-conscriptionists, welfare workers, authors, artists, etc. whose wartime activities are featured in their biographies. Also, as a general rule in the index, World War I service can be assumed when units are mentioned; service in the Boer War or other campaigns is noted in brackets.

Decorations, in most cases, are not listed in this index except where the subject has won the Victoria Cross, Albert Medal or multiple awards for gallantry. As the A.D.B. lists only the deceased, no entries appear for World War I VCs Axford, Cartwright, Joynt and Moon who were living when relevant volumes were prepared. Also John Dwyer VC is not listed as he acquired prominence after 1939 as Deputy Premier of Tasmania and will appear in a subsequent series.

The A.D.B. is a rich, and often unique, source for military historians. One could, however, quibble at omissions in a few biographies. No mention is made in the biography of John Antill, Brigade Major, 3rd Light Horse Brigade, of his pivotal role in the disastrous charge at the Nek, when he refused requests to cease the attack. Also the alcoholism which was a feature of the post war lives of some Victoria Cross winners gets no mention.

There is pathos and humour in the A.D.B. volumes. One could weep for Rowland Lording (Tiveychoc), terribly wounded, aged 17 years and one month at Fromelles, who underwent over fifty surgical procedures in the next fifteen years and died tragically. (Quote) 'A. G. Butler official medical historian of the A.I.F considered that he deserved "a special place (if anyone does) among the immortals of the A.I.F."' Or Michael Considine, wild Irishman and anti-imperialist, imprisoned for three weeks in 1919 for saying publicly "bugger the King, he is a bloody German bastard".

VOL. 7. A-CH. (1891-1939).

- ABBOTT, JOHN. 1874-1953. 1 Aust. Horse & Royal Field Artillery (Boer War). Author of 'Tommy Cornstalk' (1902).
- ABBOTT, PERCY. 1869-1940. C.O., 10 Light Horse Regt.
- AINSWORTH, GEORGE. 1878-1950. Special duty officer, Counter Espionage Bureau, (1917-18).
- AIREY, HENRY. 1842-1911. C.O., N.S.W. Bushmen's Contingent. (Boer War).
- ALDERMAN, WALTER. 1874-1935. C.O., 1 & 2 Auckland Bns.
- ALLAN, ROBERT. 1886-1946. R.A.M.C. & A.A.M.C.; Author 'Letters from a young Queenslander' (1915) & 'Mesopotamia & India' (1916).
- ANDERSON, ROBERT. 1865-1940. Brig.-General. Commandant, A.I.F. Admin. Hq. (London).
- ANNAND, FREDERICK. 1872-1958. C.O., 2 Pioneer Bn.
- ANSTEY, FRANCIS. 1865-1940. Anti-conscriptionist (WW1).
- ANTHON, DANIEL. 1890-1951. DSO, MC & Bar. 20 Bn.
- ANTILL, JOHN. 1866-1937. Brigade Major, 3 Light Horse Bde. (Nek). Later Hon. Maj.-Gen.
- ARNOLD, THOMAS. 1897-1960. MC, DCM, MM. 48 Bn.
- ASLATT, HAROLD. 1885-1958. DCM, MSM, MM. 4 Div. Arty.
- BAKER, THOMAS CHARLES. 1897-1918. DFC, MM & Bar. 6 Field Bty. & 4 Sqdn; A.F.C.
- BALL, GEORGE. 1892-1916. DCM & Bar. 7 Bn.
- BARBER, GEORGE. 1868-1951. Dep. Director Medical Services, Aust. Corps.
- BARKER, TOM. 1887-1970. Anti-conscriptionist (WW1).
- BARRACLOUGH, SAMUEL. 1871-1958. Hon. Lieut.-Colonel in charge of Australian munition workers in Great Britain, 1916-18.
- BARRETT, JAMES. 1862-1945 'Assistant Director of Medical Services, Aust. Forces'?
- BARTON, ALAN. 1886-1950. Major, A.A.M.C.; 1 & 2 Casualty Clearing Stations, 2 A.G.H.
- BEAN, CHARLES. 1879-1968. Author and Editor, 'The official history of Australia in the war of 1914-18'.
- BEARDSMORE, ROBERT. 1873-1959. C.O., 32 Bn.
- BEATHAM, ROBERT. 1894-1918. VC. 8 Bn.
- BELL, BERTRAM. 1893-1941. DSO, DSC. C.O., 10 Sqdn., R.N. Air Service.
- BELL, FREDERICK. 1875-1954. VC. 1 W.A. Mounted Infantry. (Boer War).
- BELL, GEORGE FREDERICK. 1878-1966. Official War Artist, 4 Div.
- BELL, GEORGE JOHN. 1872-1944. C.O., 3 Light Horse Regt.
- BELL, JANE. 1873-1959. Matron, Aust. Army Nursing Service.
- BELT, FRANCIS. 1862-1938. Commander, Armoured-car Sqdns., Royal Naval Div.
- BENNETT, ALFRED. 1865-1946. C.O., 4 & 20 Bns.
- BERGIN, MICHAEL. 1879-1917. MC. Chaplain, 5 Light Horse Bde. & 51 Bn.
- BESSELL-BROWNE, ALFRED. 1877-1947. Commander Royal Artillery, 5 Div.
- BETHUNE, FRANK. 1877-1942. 3 M.G.Coy. (Issued famous order 'This position will be held...').
- BIDMEAD, MARTHA. 1862-1941. Nursing Sister (Boer War).
- BIRDWOOD, WILLIAM. 1865-1951. G.O.C., Aust. Corps; Field Marshall.
- BIRKBECK, GILBERT. 1876-1947. C.O., 2 Light Horse Regt.
- BIRKS, FREDERICK. 1894-1917. VC, MM. 2 Field Ambulance & 6 Bn. (VC).
- BISDEE, JOHN. 1869-1930. VC. 1 Tasmanian Imperial Bushmen's Contingent. (Boer War).
- BISHOP, CHARLES. 1895-1931. DCM, MM & Bar. 18 Bn.
- BLACK, PERCY. 1877-1917. DSO, DCM. 16 Bn. '... the greatest fighting soldier in the A.I.F.' (Bean).
- BLACKBURN, ARTHUR. 1892-1960. VC. 10 Bn.; Brigadier, 'Blackforce'. (WW2).
- BLACKBURN, MAURICE. 1880-1944. Anti-conscriptionist (WW1).
- BLACKLOW, ARCHIBALD. 1879-1965. C.O., 35 Bn. & 2 M.G. Bn.
- BLACKMAN, MEREDITH. 1876-1957. DCM, MM & 2 Bars. 12 Bn.
- BOLTON, WILLIAM. 1860-1941. C.O., 8 Bn. First National President, R.S.L.
- BORELLA, ALBERT. 1881-1968. VC, MM. 21 Bn.
- BOSWELL, WILLIAM. 1892-1959. MM & 2 Bars. 45 Bn.
- BOURCHIER, MURRAY. 1881-1937. C.O., 4 & 12 Light Horse Regts.
- BOURNE, GEORGE. 1881-1959. C.O., 2 Light Horse Regt.

BOWDEN, ERIC. 1871-1931. Minister for Defence, 1923-25. Introduced legislation to establish R.A.A.F. and five year defence programme.

BOWEN, ESTHER. 1893-1947. Official War Artist (WW2).

BOWEN, ROWLAND. 1879-1965. Naval Officer. Aust. Naval & Military Expeditionary Force. (German New Guinea, 1914.)

BOXER, WALTER. 1893-1927. DCM, MM & Bar. 58 Bn.

BRACEGIRDLE, LEIGHTON. 1881-1970. C.O., 1 R.A.N. Bridging Train.

BRAND, CHARLES. 1873-1961. C.O., 4 Bde.

BRAUND, GEORGE. 1866-1915. C.O., 2 Bn.

BRAZENOR, WILLIAM. 1888-1945. C.O., 23 Bn.

BRENNAN, EDWARD. 1887-1953. C.O., 1 Field Ambulance.

BREWIS, CHARLES. 1874-1953. Capt., R.A.N.

BRIDGES, GEORGE. 1871-1939. Lieut.-Gen., British Army; Governor of South Australia.

BRIDGES, WILLIAM. 1861-1915. G.O.C., 1 Div.

BRINSMEAD, HORACE. 1883-1934. Capt., 24 Bn.; Lieut.-Col., A.F.C.

BROOKFIELD, PERCIVAL. 1875-1921. Anti-conscriptionist (WW1).

BROOKS, WILLIAM. 1858-1937. Pro-conscriptionist.

BROWN, HERBERT. 'Hard Boiled Brown'. 1893-1938. MC, DCM, MM. 13 Bn.

BROWN, WALTER. 1885-1942. VC, DCM. 20Bn.

BROWNE, REGINALD. 1856-1943. C.O., 6 Bde.

BROWNLOW, FREDERICK. 1859-1931. Capt., R.A.N.

BRUCHE, JULIUS. 1873-1961. A.A. & Q.M.G., 5 Div; C.G.S. (1931-35).

BRYANT, CHARLES. 1883-1937. Official War Artist, A.I.F.

BUCKLEY, ALEXANDER. 1891-1918. VC. 54 Bn.

BUCKLEY, MAURICE. 1891-1921. VC, DCM. 13 Bn.

BUGDEN, PATRICK. 1897-1917. VC. 31 Bn.

BURLEY, JOHNSTON. 1873-1955. DCM & Bar. Australian Regt. (Boer War-DCM); 6 Broad Gauge Railway Op. Coy. (WW1, Bar to DCM).

BURNAGE, GRANVILLE. 'The Gamest Old Man'. 1858-1945. C.O., 13 Bn.

BURSTON, JAMES. 1856-1920. C.O., 7 Bde.

BURTON, ALEXANDER. 1893-1915. VC. 7Bn.

BUTLER, CHARLES. 1880-1953. C.O., 43 Bn.

BYRON, JOHN. 1863-1935. Brig.-General, South African Forces. (WW1).

CAIRNS, HUGH. 1896-1952. A.A.M.C. (WW1); Brigadier (Neurosurgeon) R.A.M.C. (WW2).

CAMERON, CYRIL. 1857-1941. Asst. Adj. Gen., Hq. Imperial Staff.

CAMERON, DONALD. 1877-1950. C.O., 12 Light Horse Regt.

CAMERON, DONALD CHARLES. 1879-1960. C.O., 5 Light Horse Regt.

CAMERON, DONALD JAMES. 1878-1962. 5 Vic. Mounted Inf. (Boer War); Anti-conscriptionist (WW1).

CAMPBELL, GERALD. 1858-1942. Hon. Brig.-General; Advocate of Compulsory Military Training.

CAREY, JOHN. 1834-1923. Served Maori wars?; Chairman, Citizens' 'Bushmen's' Committee recruiting for Boer War.

CARINGTON, RUPERT. 1852-1929. C.O., 3 N.S.W. Imperial Bushmen. (Boer War).

CARR, WILLIAM. 1883-1966. Surgeon Rear Admiral; Director Medical Services, R.A.N. (WW2).

CARROLL, JOHN. 'The Wild Irishman' 1891-1971. VC. 33 Bn.

CASS, WALTER. 1876-1931. C.O., 54 Bn.

CASTLETON, CLAUD. 1893-1916. VC. 5 Aust. M.G. Coy.

CAWOOD, DOROTHY. 1884-1962. MM. Nursing sister, Aust. Army Nursing Service.

CAYLEY, HENRY. 1877-1942. Rear Admiral, R.A.N.

CHALMERS, FREDERICK. 1881-1943. C.O., 27 Bn.

CHAPPLE, PHOEBE. 1879-1967. MM. Surgeon, R.A.M.C. & Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps.

CHAUVEL, HENRY. General. G.O.C., Desert Mounted Corps.

CHEESMAN, WILLIAM. 1894-1938. C.O., 53 Bn. (At 23 years of age.)

CHERRY, PERCY. 1895-1917. VC, MC. 26 Bn.

CHIRNSIDE, JOHN. 1865-1944. Capt., Victorian Field Artillery Brigade.

CHISHOLM, ALEXANDER. 1878-1945. General Staff Officer, Aust. Mounted Div.

CHISHOLM, ALICE. 1856-1954. Established soldiers' canteens (Mother Chisholm's) in Egypt and Palestine.

CHRISTIAN, SYDNEY. 1868-1931. Commander Royal Artillery, 5 Div.

CHRISTIE, ROBERT. 1883-1957. C.O., 51 Bn.; Air Commodore, R.A.A.F. (WW2).

CHUMLEIGH, HAROLD. 1880?-1970. R.S.M., Royal Military College, Duntroon. (1914-28).

VOL. 8. CL-GIB. (1891-1939).

CLARE, CHAPMAN. 1853-1940. Naval Officer, S.A. Naval Forces & R.A.N.
 CLARK, JAMES PURCELL. 1876-1971. C.O., 40 & 44 Bns.
 CLARK, JAMES WILLIAM. 1877-1958. C.O., 30 Bn.
 CLARKE, CHARLES. 1894-1973. DCM, MM & Bar. 14 Bn.
 CLARKSON, WILLIAM. 1859-1934. Engineer Rear Admiral, R.A.N.
 CLAYTON, ARTHUR. 1876-1963. Lieut.-Col., A.A.M.C.; C.O., 8 Field Ambulance.
 CLIMPSON, JOSEPH. 1894-1973. MC, MM & Bar. 4 Div. Sig. Coy. & Hq. 13 Bde.
 CLUNE, PATRICK. 1864-1935. Senior Catholic Chaplain, A.I.F.
 CLOGSTOUN, HENRY. 1881-1958. Commander Royal Engineers, 4 Div.
 COATES, GEORGE. 1869-1930. Artist; Produced many portrait commissions for the Australian War Memorial.
 COBBY, ARTHUR. 1894-1955. CBE, DSO, DFC & 2 Bars, GM. 45 Sqdn., A.F.C.; Air Commodore (WW2. GM).
 COHEN, FRANCIS. 1862-1934. First Jewish Chaplain, British Army 1892-1904.
 COHEN, HAROLD. 1881-1946. C.O., 3,6,12 Field Arty. Bdes, 1 Div.; Brigadier (WW2).
 COLLETT, HERBERT. 1877-1947. C.O., 28 Bn.
 COLLICK, EDWARD. 1868-1959. Chaplain, 5 W.A. Contingent (Boer War) & A.I.F.
 COLLINS, ROBERT. 1852-1927. Capt., Permanent Victorian Naval Forces; Secretary, Dept of Defence (1901-1906).
 COLVIN, RAGNAR. 1882-1954. Vice Admiral, R.N.; 1st Naval Member, Aust Naval Board.
 CONDER, WALTER. 1888-1974. C.O., Langwarrin Military Camp, Victoria, housing V.D. cases, 1916-?1918.
 CONNELL, HUGH., 1884-1934. DSO, MC & Bar. 35 Bn.
 CONRICK, HORATIO. 1882-1960. Lieut.-Col., Aust. Army Medical Corps.
 CONSIDINE, MICHAEL. 1885-1959. Anti-Imperialist & Pro-Bolshevik; Federal M.P. 1917-22.
 CONYERS, EVELYN. 1870-1944. Matron-in-Chief, Aust. Army Nursing Service.
 COOK, JOSEPH. 1860-1947. Prime Minister of Australia, June 1913-Sept. 1914. Pledged Australia's support for Britain, Aug. 1914.
 COOKE, THOMAS. 1881-1916. VC. 24 Bn.
 COOMBE, EPHRIAM. 1858-1917. Anti-conscriptionist (WW1).
 COPE, WILLIAM. 1852-1933. Sudan Contingent; N.S.W. Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent (Boer War); Asst. Commissioner, Aust. Comforts Fund. (WW1).
 COREY, ERNEST. 1891-1967. MM & 3 Bars. 55 Bn.
 COLLETTE, JAMES. 1880-1967. Commander Royal Engineers, 2 Div.
 COSTELLO, JAMES. 1858-1934. DCM. R.S.M., Tasmanian Infantry Coy. (Boer War).
 COWARD, HARRY. 1887-1971. MC & Bar, DCM. 45 Bn. & 12 Lt. Trench Mortar Bty.
 COX, CHARLES. 'Fighting Charlie'. 1863-1944. C.O., 1 Light Horse Bde.
 COXEN, WALTER. 1870-1949. Commander Royal Artillery, Aust. Corps.
 COYNE, DAVID. 1896-1918. AM (Albert Medal). 31 Bn.
 CREER, REGINALD. 1881-1958. Naval Officer, Boxer Rebellion, Boer War, WW1 & 2.
 CREER, HERBERT. 1881-1969. Naval Officer, Boer War?, WW1 & 2.
 CRESWELL, WILLIAM. 1852-1933. Naval Officer. 'Father of the R.A.N.'
 CROUCH, RICHARD. 1868-1949. C.O., 22 Bn.
 CUMBERLEGE, CLAUDE. 1877-1962. Rear Admiral, R.A.N.
 CURREY, WILLIAM. 1895-1948. VC. 53 Bn.
 CURRIE, PATRICK. 1883-1949. C.O., 28 Bn.
 CUTLACK, FREDERIC. 1886-1967. Asst. Official War Correspondent, A.I.F.; Author, 'The Australian Flying Corps..., 1914-1918'.
 DADSON, LESLIE. 1884-1961. MC & 2 Bars. 12 Bn.
 DALEY, JANE (JEAN). 1881-1948. Anti-conscriptionist (WW1).
 DALLAS, RODERIC. 1891-1918. DSO, DSC & Bar. R.N. Air Service & R.A.F.
 DALY, CLARENCE. 1890-1918. C.O., 6 Bn. (At age of 26 years.)
 DALZIEL, HENRY. 1893-1965. VC. 15 Bn.
 DANGLOW, JACOB. 1880-1962. Jewish Chaplain, A.I.F.

DARTNELL, WILLIAM. 1885-1915. VC., 25 Bn. Royal Fusiliers.
 DAVEY, PHILLIP. 1896-1953. VC, MM. 10 Bn.
 DAVID, TANNATT WILLIAM EDGEWORTH. 1858-1934. Lieut.-Col., Mining Bn. (DSO); Professor of Geology, Univ. of Sydney.
 DAVIDSON, ETHEL. 1872-1939. Matron, Aust. Army Nursing Service.
 DAVIDSON, WILLIAM. 1870-1945. C.O., 2 Div. Arty. Column.
 DAVIS, CHARLES HERBERT. 1872-1923. C.O., 38 Bn.
 DAY, ROBERT. 1888-1966. DCM, MM & Bar. 15 Bn.
 DEACON, CLARE. 1891-1952. MM. Nursing Sister, Aust. Army Nursing Service.
 DEAN, GEORGE. 1859-1953. C.O., 13 Light Horse Regt.
 DEAN, EDWIN. 1884-1970. (See under Dean, George.) C.O., 1 Field Arty. Bde.
 DE MOLE, LANCELOT. 1880-1950. ? Inventor of the tank (1911).
 DENEHY, CHARLES. 1879-1968. C.O., 57 & 58 Bns.
 DENHAM, HOWARD. 1883-1972. C.O., 46 Bn.
 DENNY, WILLIAM. 1872-1946. Lieut., Artillery, 1 & 5 Divs. (Later Minister, S. Aust. Govt.)
 DENTON, JAMES. 1875-1963. C.O., 49 Bn.
 DEVINE, WILLIAM. 1887-1959. MC. Chaplain, 48 Bn.
 DEXTER, WALTER. 'The pinching padre'. 1873-1950. DSO, MC, DCM. (Boer War-DCM); Senior Chaplain, A.I.F.
 DIBDIN, EDWARD. 1886-1963. C.O., 42 Bn.
 DICK, JAMES. 1866-1942. C.O., 1 Aust. General Hospital.
 DICKINSON, EDWARD. 1903-1937. Lieut., British Bn., International Brigade (Spanish Civil War).
 DIXON, GRAHAM. 1873-1947. Asst. Director Med. Services, Anzac Mounted Div.
 DODD, ARTHUR. 1894-1961. C.O., 6 Battery, 2 Field Arty. Bde.
 DODDS, THOMAS. 1873-1943. Dep. Adjt. General, A.I.F.
 DONNELLY, JOHN. 1885-1962. 2 Pioneer Bn.
 DOVE, FREDERICK. 1867-1913. N.S.W. Mounted Rifles. (Boer War).
 DOWNES, RUPERT. 1885-1945. Director of Medical Services, 2 Army (WW2).
 DOWNEY, MICHAEL. 1877-1933. Asst. Director Medical Services, 5 Div.
 DOWSE, RICHARD. 1866-1955. A.A.& Q.M.G., 4 Div.
 DRAKE-BROCKMAN, EDMUND. 1884-1949. C.O., 11 & 16 Bns.
 DUGGAN, BERNARD. 1887-1963. C.O., 21 Bn.
 DUMARESQ, JOHN. 1873-1922. Captain, H.M.A.S. Sydney, 1917-1919. Later Rear Admiral.
 DUN, PERCY. 1894-1971. MC & Bar, MM. 35 & 38 Bns.
 DUNCAN, WALTER JOHN. 1894-1939. DSO & Bar, MC. 33 Bn.
 DUNSTAN, WILLIAM. 1895-1957. VC. 7 Bn.
 DYETT, GILBERT. 1891-1964. Lieut., 7 Bn.; President, R.S.L., 1919-1946.
 DYSON, WILLIAM. 1880-1938. Cartoonist; First Official War Artist (1916), A.I.F.
 EAMES, WILLIAM. 1863-1956. Colonel, Royal Army Med. Corps.
 EASTERBROOK, CLAUDE. 1889-1975. Bde. Major, 2 Light Horse Bde. '...the light horseman of the picture books'.
 EATHER, RICHMOND. 1888-1966. MC & Bar, MM. 15, 47, & 25 Bns.
 EDGERTON, ERIC. 1897-1918. DSO, MM & Bar. 24 Bn. 'The show boy of the battalion'.
 EDWARDS, JOHN. 1894-1942. MC, DCM, MM. 21 Bn.
 EDWARDS, PERCY. 1875-1958. C.O., 111 Howitzer Bty.
 ELLIOTT, CHARLES. 1882-1956. C.O., 12 Bn.
 ELLIOTT, GILBERT. 1872-1934. Commander Royal Engineers, 4 Div.
 ELLIOTT, HAROLD. 'Pompey'. 1878-1931. C.O., 15 Bde.
 EVANS, ALEXANDER. 1881-1955. C.O., 10 Field Arty. Bde.
 EVANS, DANIEL. 1885-1951. Major, 2 Div. Engineers.
 EWEN, JOHN. 1892-1951. MC, DCM, MM. 105 Howitzer Bty. & 11 Bty., 4 Field Arty. Bde.
 EWING, ROBERT. 1871-1957. Federal Commissioner of Taxation, 1917-1939. Introduced income, sales & wartime profits taxes to meet growing expenditures during WW1.
 FAHEY, JOHN. 1893-1959. DSO. Chaplain, 11 Bn.
 FAIRBAIRN, JAMES. 1897-1940. Flying Officer, R.F.C.; Federal Minister for Civil Aviation, 1939-40.
 FALK, LEIB. 1889-1957. Jewish Chaplain, A.M.F. (WW2).
 FARRELL JOHN. 1883-1955. C.O., 42 & 43 Bns.
 FEAKES, HENRY. 1876-1950. Rear Admiral, R.A.N.

Emden Artefacts

The Cocos (Keeling) Island Museum will have two new exhibits with interesting links to the Island's past following a recent presentation by the Minister for the Arts, Tourism and Territories, David Simmons.

The two artefacts both have connections to the World War I German raider, the *SMS Emden*, and according to Mr Simmons, properly belong in the Cocos Island Museum.

One is a small model jukung (traditional Cocos Malay sailing boat) carved from the mast of the British telegraph station on Direction Island, Cocos, which was destroyed by the *Emden* in November 1914.

The second artefact is a brass plaque which comes from the replacement mast on the telegraph station.

The *SMS Emden* was in turn destroyed shortly after this incident by the *HMAS Sydney*, and its remains are now an historic shipwreck lying on the reef at North Keeling Island.

The Cocos Museum contains an excellent display of this important naval engagement — the first major battle fought by the Royal Australian Navy in World War I.

FIASCHI, PIERO. 1879-1948. Lieut.-Col., Aust. Army Medical Corps.
FIASCHI, THOMAS. 1853-1927. C.O., N.S.W. 1 Field Hosp. (Boer War-DSO); C.O., 3 Aust. Gen. Hosp.
FINLAY, MARY. 1870-1923. Matron, Aust. Army Nursing Service.
FINN, HENRY. 1852-1924. Maj.-General, Commonwealth Military Forces. (1905-06).
FISHER, ANDREW. 1862-1928. Prime Minister of Australia, 1914. '...the last man and the last shilling'.
FLETCHER, JAMES. 1890-1977. DSO, MC & Bar. 25 Bn.
FOOT, CECIL. 1876-1942. Commander Royal Engineers, Aust. Corps.
FORBES, ARTHUR. 1881-1946. DCM. 3 Q. Mtd. Inf. (Boer War-DCM); Chaplain, WW1.
FORSYTH, JOHN. 1867-1928. C.O., 2 Bde.
FORTH, NOWELL. 1879-1933. DSO & Bar, MC. C.O., 3 Bn., Imp. Camel Corps.
FOSTER, HUBERT. 1855-1919. Director of Military Science, University of Sydney, 1906-716.
FOSTER, WILLIAM. 1881-1927. General Staff Officer, Anzac Mounted Div.
FOWLER, HUGH. 1891-1946. Psychologist; established Australian Army Psychology Service (1942).
FOWLES, HERBERT. 1889-1947. DCM & Bar, MM. 11 Bn.
FOX, FRANK. 1874-1960. Imperialist; War Correspondent (Balkans War, 1912); Artillery Officer & Staff Officer, British Army, (WW1).
FRASER, JOHN. 1877-1934. C.O., 4 Div. Sig. Coy.
FREAME, WYKEMAN. 1885?-1941. DCM. 1 Bn. 'probably the most trusted scout at Anzac'. (Bean).
FREEDMAN, DAVID. 1874-1939. Jewish Chaplain, A.I.F. & Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.
FRENCH, GEORGE. 1841-1921. Commandant, Queensland Defence Force & N.S.W. Military Forces.
FROST, FREDERICK. 1891-1971. DCM & Bar. 20 Bn.
FULLER, COLIN. 1882-1953. C.O., 6 Light Horse Regt.
FULLWOOD, ALBERT. 1863-1930. Official War Artist, 5 Div.
GABY, ALFRED. 1892-1918. VC. 28 Bn.
GARLAND, DAVID. 1864-1939. Chaplain, WW1; Originator of Anzac Day Ceremonies.
GARRATT, CHARLES. 1892-1918. DCM & Bar. 16 Bn.
GARSIA, RUPERT. 1887-1954. Capt., R.A.N.
GAUNT, CECIL. 1863-1938. British Regular Soldier.
GAUNT, ERNEST. 1865-1940. Admiral, R.N.
GAUNT, GUY. 1869-1953. Admiral, R.N.
GEAKE, WILLIAM. 1880-1944. AM (Albert Medal). C.O., A.I.F. Research Section.
GELLIBRAND, JOHN. 1872-1945. G.O.C., 3 Div.; Founder of 'Legacy'.
GERARD, EDWIN. 'Trooper Gerardy'. 1891-1965. 7 & 12 Light Horse Regt; War Balladist.
GIBB, WILLIAM. 1890-1960. MC & Bar, MM. 15 Field Coy., 5 Div.

VOL. 9. GIL-LAS. (1891-1939).

GILBERT, CHARLES. 1867-1925. Sculptor, War Records Section, A.I.F.
GILBERT, DAVID. 1873-1950. Comptroller of Repatriation, (1918-20).
GILLISON, ANDREW. 1868-1915. Presbyterian Chaplain, 14 Bn.
GLASFURD, DUNCAN. 1873-1916. C.O., 12 Bde.
GLASGOW, THOMAS. 1876-1955. G.O.C., 1 Div.
GLOSSOP, JOHN. 1871-1934. Capt., H.M.A.S. Sydney. ('Emden' action).
GOBLE, STANLEY. 1891-1948. Air Vice Marshall, R.A.A.F.
GODDARD, HENRY. 1869-1955. C.O., 9 Bde.
GOLDSTEIN, VIDA. 1869-1949. Pacifist. Co-Founder with Cecilia John of Women's Peace Army. (1915).
GOODWIN, THOMAS. 1871-1960. Lieut.-Gen., R.A.M.C.; Governor of Queensland.
GOOLD-ADAMS, HAMILTON. 1858-1920. British Regular Soldier; Governor of Queensland.
GORDON, BERNARD. 1891-1963. VC, MM. 41 Bn.
GORDON, GROSVENOR. 1877?-1955. C.O., 1 Div. Sig. Coy.
GORDON, JOSEPH. 1856-1929. C.G.S., Aust. Military Forces. (1912-1914).

GOULD, ELLEN. 1860-1941. Matron, Aust. Army Nursing Service.
 GOWRIE, 1ST EARL. (ALEXANDER HORE-RUTHVEN) 1872-1955. VC, DSO & Bar. British Regular Soldier; Gov.-Gen. of Australia.
 GRAHAM, MARGARET. 1860-1942. Matron, Aust. Army Nursing Service.
 GRANT, DOUGLAS. 1885?-1951. Aboriginal soldier. 13 Bn.
 GRANT, WILLIAM. 1870-1939. C.O., 4 Light Horse Bde.
 GRANVILLE, CECIL. 1877-1969. C.O., 1 Light Horse Regt.
 GRAY, ETHEL. 1876-1962. Matron, Aust. Army Nursing Service.
 GREEN, JAMES. 1864-1948. CMG, DSO. Chaplain, Boer War & WW1.
 GREENFIELD, ALEXANDER, 1839-1922. Victorian Citizen Soldier. (1861-1902).
 GRIEVE, ROBERT. 1889-1957. VC. 37 Bn.
 GRIFFITHS, THOMAS. 1865-1947. Commandant, A.I.F. Hq. (London).
 GRIMWADE, HAROLD. 1869-1949. 'Grim Death'. Brig. General, Royal Artillery, Aust. Corps.
 GUERIN, JULIA. 1858-1923. Anti-conscriptionist (WW1).
 GULLETT, HENRY. 1878-1940. War correspondent; Author 'The Australian Imperial Force in Sinai & Palestine, 1914-18'.
 GUNTER, HOWEL. 1844-1902. Commandant, Queensland Defence Force.
 GWYNN, CHARLES. 1870-1963. Chief of Staff, II Anzac Corps.
 HAILES, WILLIAM. 1891-1949. Brigadier; Director of Surgery, R.A.A.M.C. (WW2).
 HALES, ALFRED. 'Smiler'. 1860-1936. War correspondent, Boer, Macedonian, Russo-Japanese wars & WW1.
 HALL, ARTHUR. 1896-1978. VC. 54 Bn.
 HALLAHAN, WALTER. 1889?-1918. MC, MM. 11 Bn.
 HAMILTON, JOHN. 1896-1961. VC. 3 Bn.
 HAMMOND, GEORGE. 1892-1918. MC & Bar, MM. 28 Bn.
 HANDCOCK, PETER. 1868-1902. Lieut., Bushveldt Carbineers. (Boer War) Executed with 'Breaker' Morant.
 HANNA, GEORGE. 1888-1973. Organized 'Digger Concert Party' & 'Pat Hanna's Famous Diggers'.
 HARDIE, JOHN. 1882-1956. A.A. & Q.M.G., 1 Div.
 HARPER, ROBERT. 1894-1941. DSO. Lieut., 20 Bn.
 HARRAP, GEORGE. 1856-1937. Citizen Soldier, Tasmanian & Commonwealth Military Forces.
 HARRISON, ERIC. 1886-1945. Group Capt. 'Father of the R.A.A.F.'
 HARRISON, ERIC FAIRWEATHER. 1880-1948. Brigadier. Twice Commandant, R.M.C. Duntroon.
 HARRY, GILBERT. 1893- 1931. MC & Bar, MM. 26 Bn. & Intelligence officer, 7 Bde.
 HAWKER, JAMES. 1859-1951. S.A. & Australian Military Forces. Brigadier General.
 HEANE, JAMES. 'Cast Iron Jimmy'. 1874-1954. C.O., 2 Bde.
 HENLEY, FRANK. 1888-1941. C.O., 3 Div. Divisional Train.
 HERBERT, HAROLD. 1891-1945. Official War Artist & War Correspondent. WW2.
 HERITAGE, FRANCIS. 1877-1934. General Staff Officer, 2 & 4 Divs.; Commandant, Royal Military College, Duntroon.
 HERON, ALEXANDER. 1888-1949. C.O., 41 Bn.
 HERRING, SYDNEY. 1881-1951. C.O., 13 Bde.
 HERROD, ERNEST. 1885-1966. C.O., 7 Bn.
 HILLARY, MICHAEL. 1886-1976. Capt., 1 Aust. Wireless Sig. Sqdn.
 HILLS, JOHN. 1867-1948. Anti-conscriptionist. Founder Australian Freedom League.
 HINKLER, HERBERT. 1892-1933. Aviator. 5 Sqdn., R.N.A.S. & 28 Sqdn., R.A.F.
 HOAD, JOHN. 1856-1911. Maj.-General; Chief, Aust. General Staff. 1909-1911.
 HOBBS, JOSEPH. 1864-1938. G.O.C., 5 Div.
 HODGSON, WILLIAM. 1892-1958. Major, A.M.F. General Staff; later Diplomat.
 HOFF, GEORGE RAYNER. 1894-1937. Sculptor, Anzac Memorial, Sydney.
 HOGAN, PERCIVAL. 1883-1949. Engineer Commander, R.A.N.
 HOGUE, OLIVER. 'Trooper Bluegum'. 1880-1919. 6 Light Horse Regt. & Imp. Camel Corps., Author.
 HOLDEN, LESLIE. 1895-1932. Capt., Aust. Flying Corps.; Civil Aviator.
 HOLDSWORTH, ALBERT. 1875-1932. C.O., 4 Div. Train.
 HOLMAN, RICHARD. 1861-1933. DSO, DCM. (Boer War). 1 & 2 N.S.W. Mounted Rifles; C.O., Liverpool Concentration Camp. (WW1).
 HOLMES, WILLIAM. 1862-1917. G.O.C., 4 Div.
 HORSFALL, ALFRED. 1871-1944. DSO. Lieut., 2 N.S.W. A.M.C. Contingent (Boer War-DSO); Surgeon Specialist, R.A.M.C. (WW1).
 HOUGHTON, SYDNEY. 1893-1951. DSO, MC. Sig. Officer, 9 & 12 Bns.



Early warfare visualised storming fortified defences with portable scaling ladders.

HOWELL, CEDRIC. 1896-1919. DSO, MC, DFC. R.F.C. & R.A.F.
 HOWELL, GEORGE. 'Snowy'. 1893-1964. VC, MM. 1Bn.
 HOWELL-PRICE, JOHN. 1886-1937. DSO, DSC. Lieut., R.N.R.
 HOWELL-PRICE, FREDERICK. 1888-1978. DSO. Asst. Director Supply & Tpt., Desert Mtd. Corps.
 HOWELL-PRICE, OWEN. 1890-1916. DSO, MC. C.O., 3 Bn.
 HOWELL-PRICE, PHILIP. 1894-1917. DSO, MC. Capt., 3 Bn. & Staff Officer, 2 Bde.
 HOWELL-PRICE, RICHMOND. 1896-1917. MC. Lieut., 1 Bn.
 HOWE, LAURENCE. 1876-1963. Official War Artist. 1918?-1919.
 HOWSE, NEVILLE. 1863-1930. VC. N.S.W. Medical Corps. (Boer War-VC); Director of Medical Services, A.I.F.
 HUGHES, FREDERIC. 1858-1944. (See under Hughes, Agnes.) C.O., 3 Light Horse Bde. (Nek).
 HUGHES, FRANCIS. 1874-1951. C.O., 5 Div. Ammunition Column.
 HUGHES, GEOFFREY. 1895-1951. MC, AFC. Capt., R.F.C.; Group Capt., R.A.A.F. (WW2).
 HUGHES, WILLIAM MORRIS. 'The Little Digger'. 1862-1952. Prime Minister of Australia, 1915-1922.
 HURLEY, JAMES. 1885-1962. Official Photographer, A.I.F. WW1 & 2.
 HURST, JOHN. 1869-1953. C.O., 36 Heavy Arty. Group, Royal Garrison Arty.
 HUTTON, EDWARD. 'Curly'. 1848-1923. Maj.-Gen., A.M.F.; 'First organizer of the Australian Army'.
 HYDE, GEORGE. 1877-1937. Admiral, R.N.; 1st Naval Member, Aust. Naval Board.
 HYMAN, ARTHUR. 1880-1947. 7 Light Horse Regt. & Claims Officer, 4 Div.
 IDRIESS, ION. 1889-1979. 5 Light Horse Regt., Author, 'The Desert Column'.
 IMLAY, ALEXANDER. 1885-1959. C.O., 47 Bn.
 IMLAY, NORMAN. 1887-1973. Capt., 48 Bn.
 IMLAY, ELLEN. 1881-1978. Nursing Sister, Aust. Army Nursing Service.
 INGRAM, GEORGE. 1889-1961. VC, MM. 24 Bn.
 INWOOD, REGINALD. 1890-1971. VC. 10 Bn.
 IRVING, GODFREY. 1867-1937. C.O., 14 Bde.
 IRVING, SYBIL. 1897-1973. (See under Irving, Godfrey.) Founder and controller of the Aust. Women's Army Service, 1941-47.
 JACKA, ALBERT. 1893-1932. VC, MC & Bar. 14 Bn.; 'Australia's greatest front-line soldier'.
 JACKSON, JOHN. 1897-1959. VC. 17 Bn.
 JAMES, TRISTRAM. 1883-1939. C.O., 3 Field Arty. Bde.
 JAMES, WILLIAM. 1882-1954. C.O., 24 Bn.
 JARVIS, ERIC. 1896-1967. MM & 2 Bars. 5 Div. Sig. Coy.
 JEFFRIES, CLARENCE. 1894-1917. VC. 34 Bn.
 JEFFRIES, LEWIS. 1884-1971. Asst. Director Med. Services, A.I.F. Hq. London.
 JENSEN, JOERGEN. 1891-1922. VC. 50 Bn.
 JESS, CARL. 1884-1948. C.O., 10 Bde.; Lieut.-Gen., A.M.F. (1939).
 JOBSON, ALEXANDER. 1875-1933. C.O., 9 Bde.
 JOHN, CECILIA. 1877-1955. Pacifist. Founder, Women's Peace Army. (1915).
 JOHNSTON, CHARLES. 1892-1941. C.O., 45 & 15 Bns. (At age of 26 years.)
 JOHNSTON, GEORGE. 1868-1949. Commander Royal Artillery, 2 Div.
 JOHNSTONE, JOHN. 1881-1968. Brigadier, A.M.F. (1938-42).
 JONES, ALLAN. 1895-1963. MC, DFC & Bar. C.O., 2 Sqdn. A.F.C.
 JONES, HAROLD. 1878-1965. Major, Special Intelligence Unit. (WW1).
 JOSE, ARTHUR. 1863-1934. Author, 'The Royal Australian Navy 1914-1918'.
 KAY, WILLIAM. 1888-1941. C.O., 2/5 Aust. Gen. Hospital. (WW2).
 KEATINGE, MAURICE. 1887-1952. Brigadier, A.M.F. (WW2).
 KELLETT, ADELAIDE. 1873-1945. Matron, Aust. Army Nursing Service.
 KELLY, ALICIA. 1885?-1942. MM. Nursing Sister, Aust. Army Nursing Service.
 KELLY, FREDERICK. 1881-1916. Capt., 'Hood' Bn., Royal Naval Div.
 KELLY, NICHOLAS. 1851-1907. C.O., 4 Victorian (Imperial Bushmen's) Contingent. (Boer War).
 KELLY, ROBERT VANDALEUR. 1843-1913. C.O., 2 & 3 N.S.W. Army Medical Corps Contingents. (Boer War).
 KELLY ROBERT HUME. 1878-1951. Asst. Director Ordnance Services, Royal Artillery.
 KENDALL, WILLIAM. 1851-1936. Dep. Director Veterinary Services, A.I.F.
 KENNEDY, JOHN. 1881?-1957. DSO. Chaplain, 53 Bn.; Author, 'The Whale Oil Guards'.

Unofficial Medals

In the Volume 29, No. 3 issue of the *Journal* of the Orders and Medals Research Society an advertisement was carried for the so-called 'Gallipoli Star', and other editorial material referred to the manufacture of this unofficial medal. In its winter 1990 edition a statement by the Society was issued in reference to this 'Gallipoli Star'. It should be of particular interest to members of MHSA.

'As some members have pointed out, it is against Society policy, as previously expressed, to countenance these items and certainly against Society policy to indicate approval of their manufacture and sale to the public by promoting them in our *Journal*. This material appeared by oversight and the Committee apologises to members for the error.

The policy of the Society remains as before. The Sovereign is the fount of honour and decides, with the appropriate advice, what services to the Crown are worthy of recognition and the manner in which that recognition shall be shown. A British serviceman or woman may wear only those medals and decorations awarded or approved of by the Sovereign, or those of other recognised governments if the proper permission has been given.

Whilst it is possible for those not in the service of the Crown, including retired servicemen, to wear whatever adornment they please, the Society deprecates the practice of inventing so-called medals for sale to those who have not received recognition in the manner for which they might have wished. Whilst it is true that the design of the Gallipoli Star was approved by The King, the fact remains that it was *not* issued and that the services of the ANZACS were recognised by the award of the 1914-15 Star. In the same way, the services of the men of Bomber Command were recognised by the award of the Air Crew Europe Star and those of the men of the Normandy Landings by the France and Germany Star.

KENNEDY, THOMAS. 1876-1943. DCM & Bar. 1 Bn. & 1 Machine Gun Coy.
 KENNY, THOMAS. (Bede). 1896-1953. VC. 2 Bn.
 KEYS, CONSTANCE. 1886-1964. Nursing Sister, Aust. Army Nursing Service.
 KEYSOR, LEONARD. 1885-1951. VC. 1 Bn.
 KING, OLIVE. 1885-1958. Ambulance Driver, Belgium, France & Salonika.
 KIRKCALDIE, ROSA. 1887-1972. Nursing Sister, A.N.M.E.F. (German New Guinea, 1914) & Queen Alexandra's Imp. Mil. Nursing Service.
 KIRKPATRICK, JOHN SIMPSON. 1892-1915. 3 Field Amb.; 'The man with the donkey'.
 KNIGHT, ALBERT. 1894-1973. DCM. Aboriginal Soldier. 43 Bn.
 KNOX, ERROL. 1889-1949. Brigadier; Director-General of Public Relations. (WW2).
 KNOX, GEORGE. 1885-1960. C.O., 23 Bn.
 KYNGDON, LESLIE. 1860-1923. Regular Soldier, N.S.W. & Aust. Military Forces.
 LARLOR, VIVIAN. 1895-1960. DCM, MM & Bar. 14 Bn.
 LAMBERT, GEORGE. Official War Artist, A.I.F.
 LANGLEY, GEORGE. 1891-1971. C.O., 1 (Anzac) Camel Bn. (Later 14 Light Horse Regt.).
 LANGLEY, HUDSON. 1894-1919. DCM & Bar. 1 Aust. Light Car Patrol.

VOL. 10. LAT-NER. (1891-1939).

LAWSON, JAMES. 1884-1965. Major, 4 Light Horse Regt. (Beersheba Charge).
 LAY, PERCY. 1882-1955. MC, DCM, MM. 8 Bn.
 LAYH, HERBERT. 1885-1964. C.O., 57 & 60 Bns.
 LEAK, JOHN. 1892?-1972. VC. 9 Bn.
 LEANE, ALLAN. 1872-1917. C.O., 28 Bn.
 LEANE, EDWIN. 1867-1928. Director Ordnance Services, Anzac Corps.
 LEANE, RAYMOND. 1878-1962. CB, CMG, DSO & Bar, MC. C.O., 48 Bn. & 12 Bde.
 LEE, GEORGE. 1860-1939. Maj.-Gen., A.M.F.
 LEE, JOHN. 1853-1927. C.O., Corps of Aust. Engineers (in N.S.W.).
 LEGGE, JAMES. 1863-1947. G.O.C., 1 & 2 Divs.; C.G.S., 1914-15; 1917-20.
 LEIST, FREDERICK. 1873-1945. Official War Artist, 5 Div.
 LENEHAN, ROBERT. 1865-1922. C.O., Bushveldt Carbineers. (Boer War).
 LIHOU, JAMES. 1895-1918. DCM & Bar, MM. 13 Bn.
 LIND, EDMUND. 1888-1944. C.O., 2 Field Amb.; C.O., 23 Bde., (Darwin, WW2).
 LITTLE, ROBERT. 1895-1918. DSO & Bar, DFC & Bar. R.N. Air Service & R.A.F.
 LITTLER, CHARLES. 'Duke of Anzac'. 1868-1916. Beach Commandant, Anzac.
 LONG, GEORGE. 1874-1930. Chaplain, A.I.F.; Brig.-General, Director of Education, Anzac Corps.
 LONGSTAFF, JOHN. 1861-1941. Official War Artist, A.I.F.
 LONGSTAFF, WILLIAM. 1879-1953. Camouflage Artist & Official War Artist, A.I.F.
 LORD, JOHN. 1870-1949. C.O., 40 Bn.
 LORDING, ROWLAND. 'Tiveyehoc'. 1899-1940. 30 Bn. Author, 'There and Back'.
 LOWERSON, ALBERT. 1896-1945. VC. 21 Bn.
 LOYNES, JAMES. 1862-1950. Major, 11 Light Horse Regt.
 LYNAS, WILLIAM. 1886-1947. DSO, MC & 2 Bars. 16 Bn.
 LYNCH, ARTHUR. 1861-1934. C.O., Irish 'Brigade' which fought against British in Boer War.
 LYNCH, THOMAS. 1860-1921. Regular Soldier. Sudan Contingent; N.S.W. Imp. Bushmen. (Boer War); 2 Light Horse Bde.
 LYSTER, JOHN. 1850-1930. Commandant, Commonwealth Land Forces. (S.A. & Q.).
 MACANDIE, GEORGE. 1877-1968. Secretary, Aust. Naval Board. (1914-46).
 McARTHUR, JOHN. 1875-1947. C.O., 29 Bn.
 MACARTHUR-ONSLOW, JAMES. 1867-1946. C.O., 5 Bn. Aust. Commonwealth Horse. (Boer War).
 MACARTHUR-ONSLOW, GEORGE. 1875-1931. C.O., 5 Light Horse Bde.
 MACARTNEY, HENRY. 1880-1932. Commander Royal Artillery, 3 Div.
 McCANN, WILLIAM. 1892-1957. DSO, MC & Bar. 10 Bn.
 McCARTHY, EMMA. 1859-1949. Matron-in-chief, British Expeditionary Force.
 McCARTHY, LAWRENCE. 1892?-1975. VC. 16 Bn.
 McCASH, JOHN. 1897-1962. DCM & Bar. 60 Bn.
 McCAY, JAMES. 1864-1930. G.O.C., 5 Div.
 McCLOUGHRY, EDGAR. 1896-1972. Air Vice Marshall, R.A.F.
 McCLOUGHRY, WILFRED. 1894-1943. Air Vice Marshall, R.A.F. (WW2).

There is no need whatever for any private entrepreneur to manufacture and sell medals for those who fought on the Somme, became prisoners of war, or served in the British Red Cross. Nor is there any need for ex-servicemen's organisations to institute their own series of pseudo campaign medals. All of these activities were recognised by an official award from the Crown, and a display of these spurious items on a Remembrance Day parade serves only to satisfy the vanity of the wearer and imply a criticism of the Crown. This Society therefore maintains its disapproval of these items and urges all members, by their attitude to those who manufacture, sell or wear them, to make such disapproval plain.'

McCUBBIN, LOUIS. 1890-1952. Official War Artist, 3 Div.
 McDONALD, SYDNEY. 1885-1947. Group Capt., Medical Branch, R.A.A.F. (WW2).
 McDOUGALL, STANLEY. 1889-1968. VC, MM. 47 Bn.
 McGEE, LEWIS. 1888-1917. VC. 40 Bn.
 McGLINN, JOHN. 1869-1946. A.A. & Q.M.G., 5 Div.
 McINTOSH, HAROLD. 1868-1917. C.O., 12 Light Horse Regt.
 MACKAY, JAMES. 1859-1935. C.O., 1 N.S.W. Imp. Bushmen's Contingent. (Boer War).
 MACKENZIE, RODERICK. 1891-1961. DCM & Bar. 18 Bn.
 McKENZIE, WILLIAM. 'Fighting Mac'. 1869-1947. MC. Chaplain, 4 Bn.
 MACKENZIE, WILLIAM KENNETH. 1872-1952. C.O., 19 Bn.
 MACKINNON, DONALD. 1859-1932. Commonwealth Director-General of Recruiting. (1916-18).
 McLEISH, DUNCAN. 1851?-1920. C.O., 2 Bn. Aust. Commonwealth Horse. (Boer War).
 MACLEOD, THOMAS. 1881-1963. Major, A.F.C.
 MACNAUGHTEN, CHARLES. 1879-1931. C.O., 4 Bn.
 McNAMARA, FRANK. 1894-1961. VC. 1 Sqdn., A.F.C.
 McNICOLL, WALTER. 1877-1947. C.O., 10 Bde.
 McPHILLAMY, VERANIA. 1889-1961. Superintendent of Soldiers' canteens.
 McSHARRY, TERENCE. 1880-1918. DSO & Bar, MC. C.O., 15 Bn.
 MACTIER, ROBERT. 1890-1918. VC. 23 Bn.
 McVILLY, CECIL. 1889-1964. 40 Bn. & Dunsterforce.
 MAGUIRE, JAMES. 1895-1951. DCM & Bar. 4 Bn.
 MANNING, FREDERIC. 1882-1935. Pte., King's Shropshire Light Infantry; Author, 'Her privates we'.
 MARCH, FREDERICK. 1891-1977. EGM (Converted to GC). Sudanese Civil Service.
 MARGOLIN, ELIEZER. 1875-1944. Temp. C.O., 14 Bn. & 39 Bn., Royal Fusiliers.
 MARKS, ALEXANDER. 1880-1954. Asst. Director, Medical Services, 1 Div.
 MARKS, DOUGLAS. 1895-1920. C.O., 13 Bn. (At 22 years of age).
 MARR, CHARLES. 1880-1960. C.O., Aust. & N.Z. Wireless Sig. Sqdn.
 MARSHALL, NORMAN. 1886-1942. DSO & 2 Bars, MC. C.O., 54 Bn.
 MARTIN, CHARLES. 1866-1955. Lieut.-Col., A.A.M.C. (Organised pathology services in A.A.M.C.).
 MARTIN, EDWARD. 1875-1950. C.O., 5 Bde.
 MARTIN, WILLIAM. 1890-1970. DCM & Bar. 10 Light Horse Regt.
 MARTYN, ATHELSTAN. 1881-1956. Chief Engineer, Aust. Corps.
 MASSIE, ROBERT. 1890-1966. 33 Bn. & Commandant, Aust. Corps. School.
 MATHIAS, LOUIS. 1886-1965. DCM & Bar, MM. 33 Bn.
 MATTHEWS, HARLEY. 1889-1968. Pte., 4 Bn. (Model for Jacob Epstein's Bronze, 'Spirit of Anzac').
 MAXWELL, JOSEPH. 1896-1967. VC, MC & Bar, DCM. 18 Bn.
 MAXWELL-MAHON, WILLIAM. 1881-1956. Sgt., 4 Div Arty.; Organised 'Diggers' Theatrical Company.
 MAYGAR, LESLIE. 1872?-1917. VC. 5 Vic. Mtd. Rifles (Boer War-VC); C.O., 8 Light Horse Regt.
 MEREDITH, JOHN. 1864-1942. C.O., 4 Light Horse Bde.
 MILLEN, EDWARD. 1860-1923. Minister for Defence (1913-14), Repatriation (1917-23).
 MILLER, DAVID. 1857-1934. Major, N.S.W. Imp. Bushmen's Contingent. (Boer War).
 MILLIGAN, STANLEY. 1887-1968. C.O., 2 Bn.; G.S.O. II, Aust. Corps.
 MILLS, ARTHUR. 1883-1964. C.O., 4 (Anzac) Bn., Imp. Camel Corps.
 MILLS, CHARLES. 1877-1963. Major, 3 Light Horse Regt.
 MILNE, EDMUND. 1886-1963. Dep. Asst. Q.M. Gen., Anzac Corps.
 MILNE, JOHN. 1872-1918. C.O., 36 Bn.
 MINIFIE, RICHARD. 1898-1969. DSC & 2 Bars. A/Flight Commander, Royal-Naval Air Service.
 MONASH, JOHN. 1865-1931. C.O., 4 Bde.; G.O.C., 3 Div.; G.O.C., Aust. Corps.
 MOORE, DONALD. 1892-1972. C.O., 3 Bn. (At 24 years of age.)
 MORANT, HARRY. 'Breaker'. 1864?-1902. S.A. Mounted Rifles & Bushveldt Carbineers. (Boer War).
 MORRISON, EDWARD. 1888-1955. DCM & Bar. 52 Bn.
 MOYES, MORTON. 1886-1981. Instructor Capt., R.A.N.
 MULLEN, LESLIE. 1882-1943. C.O., 9 Bn.
 MUNRO, EDWARD. 1882-1950. 1 Aust. Div. Train.
 MURDOCH, KEITH. 1885-1952. War Correspondent.

MURDOCH, THOMAS. 1876-1961. C.O., 1 Pioneer Bn.; Director General, Engineer Services. (WW2).
 MURPHY, ARTHUR. 1891-1963. Air Commodore, R.A.A.F.
 MURPHY, BENNETT. 1888-1964. DCM & Bar. 28 Bn. (DCM); Dunsterforce (Bar to DCM).
 MURPHY, GEORGE. 1883-1962. C.O., 18 Bn.
 MURRAY, HENRY. 'Mad Harry'. 1880-1966. VC, CMG, DSO & Bar, DCM. 16, 13 Bns.; C.O., 4 M.G. Bn. 'The most distinguished fighting officer in the A.I.F.' (Bean).
 MURRAY, PEMBROKE. 1846-1929. Compiled 'The official records of the Australian Military contingents to the war in South Africa'.
 MUSTAR, ERNEST. 1893-1971. 'Pard'. Group Capt., R.A.A.F.

VOL. 11. NES-SMI. (1891-1939).

NEVILLE, DALTON. 1896-1969. MC, DCM. 55 Bn.
 NEWLAND, JAMES. 1881-1949. VC. 12 Bn.
 NEWLAND, VICTOR. 1876-1953 (see under Newland, Simpson). OBE, MC, DCM. S.A. Mtd. Rifles (Boer War-DCM); King's African Rifles.
 NEWTON, FRANK. 1877-1962. Staff Officer, Desert Mounted Corps.
 NICHOLSON, EDMUND. 1870-1955. Commander Royal Engineers, 2 Div.
 NORMAN, HENRY. 1826-1904. Field Marshall; Governor of Queensland.
 O'BRIEN, JOHN. 1892-1974. MC, DCM, MM & Bar. 4 Div. Sig. Coy.
 O'DONNELL, THOMAS. 1876-1949. Chaplain, A.I.F.
 O'KEEFFE, DAVID. 1885-1964. DCM & Bar. 10 Field Ambulance.
 OLDEN, ARTHUR. 1881-1949. C.O., 10 Light Horse Regt.
 OLIVER, DONALD. 1892-1972. DCM, MM & Bar. 29 Bn.
 O'MEARA, MARTIN. 1885-1935. VC. 16 Bn.
 ORCHARD, RICHARD. 'The Soldier's Friend'. 1871-1942. A/Minister in charge of recruiting; Chairman of Peace Celebration Committee.
 O'SHEA, PATRICK. 1892-1952. DSO, MC & Bar. Capt., Aust. Army Medical Corps.
 OWEN, ROBERT. 'Dad Owen'. 1862-1927. C.O., 3 Bn.
 OWEN, PERCY. 1864-1936. Army Engineer, N.S.W. Engineers & A.M.F.
 PAGE, HAROLD. 1888-1942. A/C.O., 29 Bn.; Administrator, Rabaul (1942).
 PARKER, CHARLES. 1879-1965. Paymaster Capt., R.A.N.
 PARKER, FRANK. 1862-1944. Journalist & Pro-conscriptionist (WW1).
 PARNELL, JOHN. 1860-1931. Regular Soldier; Commandant R.M.C., Duntroon.
 PARROTT, THOMAS. 1842-1917. Army Engineer, Sudan Contingent & 'Australian Pioneers' (Boer War).
 PARTRIDGE, ERIC. 1894-1979. Pte., 26 Bn. Author, 'Frank Honeywood, Private' & 'Songs and Slang of the British Soldier, 1914-1918'.
 PATEN, EUNICE. 1883-1973. Nursing Sister, Aust. Army Nursing Service.
 PATERSON, ALEXANDER. 1886-1950. C.O., 39 Bn.
 PATERSON, ANDREW. 'Banjo'. 1864-1941. War correspondent, Boer War & WW1; C.O., Aust. Remount Sqdn.
 PATON, JOHN. 1867-1943. C.O., 6 Bde.
 PEARCE, GEORGE. 1870-1952. Minister for Defence, 1914-21.
 PEARSE, SAMUEL. 1897-1919. VC, MM. 1 M.G. Bn. & 45 Bn., Royal Fusiliers, North Russia Relief Force. (VC).
 PECK, JOHN. 1886-1928. C.O., 14 Bn.; G.S.O. 1, 5 Div.
 PEELER, WALTER. 1887-1968. VC. 3 Pioneer Bn.
 PERCIVAL, EDGAR. 1897-1984. 2 Light Horse Regt., 111 Sqdn., R.F.C.
 PERRY, STANLEY. 1890-1979. C.O., 45 & 48 Bns.
 PETHERBRIDGE, SAMUEL. 1862-1918. Secretary, Dept of Defence, 1910-14.; Brig.-General. Administrator, Rabaul, 1915-17.
 PETRE, HENRY. 1884-1962. C.O., Central Flying School, 1913. (Founder of the Aust. Flying Corps.)
 PHILLIPS, HERBERT. 1875-1931. C.O., 3 Pioneer Bn.
 PHILLIPS, OWEN. 1882-1966. Commander Royal Artillery, 5 Div.
 PICTON, EDWARD. 1894-1963. DCM, MM. 7 Light Horse Regt.
 PIDGEON, ELSIE. 1879-1956. Nursing Sister, Aust. Army Nursing Service.
 PIESSE, EDMUND. 1880-1947. Director of Military Intelligence, 1916-1923.
 PLAYFAIR, THOMAS. 1890-1966. Bde. Major, 4 Div. Arty.
 POATE, HUGH. 1884-1961. Surgeon, Aust. Army Med. Corps.

POCKOCK, MARY. 1863-1946. Nursing Sister, Boer War & Matron, Aust. Army Nursing Service (WW1).
 POMEROY, JOHN. 1873-1950. Inventor of explosive bullet.
 POOLE, DANIEL. 1882-1959. DCM & Bar. 20 Bn.
 POPE, CHARLES. 1883-1917. VC. 11 Bn.
 POPE, CUTHBERT. 1887-1959. Rear Admiral, R.A.N.
 POPE, HAROLD. 1873-1938. C.O., 16 Bn. & 14 Bde. (dismissed, 1916); 52 Bn., 1917-18.
 POWER, HAROLD. 1877-1951. Official War Artist, A.I.F.
 PRATT, RACHEL. 1874-1954. MM. Nursing Sister, Aust. Army Nursing Service.
 PRICE, THOMAS CARADOC. 1842-1911. C.O., 2 Vic. Mtd. Rifles (Boer War); Commandant Commonwealth Military Forces, Victoria & Queensland.
 PRICHARD, KATHERINE SUSANNAH. 1883-1969. Writer & Pacifist; Wife of Hugo Throssell, VC.
 PURDY, JOHN. 1872-1936. Specialist Sanitary Officer, A.A.M.C.; C.O., 10 Field Amb. & 3 Aust. Gen. Hospital.
 PYE, CECIL. 1890-1917. C.O., 17 Bn. (At 26 years of age) & 19 Bn.
 QUICK, BALCOMBE. 1883-1969. Surgical Specialist, A.A.M.C.
 QUINN, HUGH. 1888-1915. Capt., 15 Bn. (Quinn of 'Quinn's Post'. Gallipoli).
 QUINN, JAMES. 1869-1951. Official War Artist, A.I.F.
 RAMACIOTTI, GUSTAVE. 1861-1927. Brigadier; Commandant, N.S.W. (WW1).
 RANCLAUD, CHARLES. 1851-1931. Colonel; A/Commandant, N.S.W. 1908-09.
 RANKIN, COLIN. 1869-1940. C.O., 11 Bde.
 RAWLINGS, WILLIAM. 1890?-1918. MM. Aboriginal Soldier, 29 Bn.
 RAWSON, HARRY. 1843-1910. Admiral, R.N.; Governor of N.S.W.
 REAY, WILLIAM. 1858-1929. War correspondent (Boer War); Author, 'Australians in War'. (1900).
 RENTOUL, JOHN. 1846-1926. Pacifist (Boer War); Chaplain-General, A.I.F.
 RENTOUL, THOMAS. 1882-1945. Chaplain, 59 Bn.; Methodist Chaplain-General (WW2).
 REYNELL, CAREW. 1883-1915. C.O., 9 Light Horse Regt.
 RICARDO, PERCY. 1855-1907. C.O., 1 Q. Mtd. Infantry. (Boer War).
 RICHARDSON, ETHEL. 1877-1942. Matron-in-Chief, Aust. Army Nursing Service.
 RILEY, CHARLES. 1854-1929. Anglican Chaplain-General, A.I.F.
 ROBERTSON, JAMES CAMPBELL. 1878-1951. C.O., 12 & 6 Bdes.
 ROGERS, JAMES. 1873-1961. VC. 1 Vic. Mtd. Infantry & South African Constabulary. (Boer War).
 ROGERS, WILLIAM. 1888-1918. DCM, MM & Bar. 16 Bn.
 ROLLAND, FRANCIS. 'Cocoa King'. 1878-1965. MC. Chaplain, 14 Bn.
 ROSE, HERBERT. 1857-1930. Chaplain, Sudan Contingent & Boer War.
 ROSENTHAL, CHARLES. 1875-1954. G.O.C., 2 Div.
 ROSS, ROBERT. 1873-1931. Pacifist, WW1; Founder 'No Conscription Fellowship'.
 ROSS-KING, ALICE. 1891-1968. MM. Nursing Sister, Aust. Army Nursing Service; Major, A.A.W.M.S. (WW2).
 ROTH, REUTER. 1858-1924. Dep. Director Med. Services, 2 Anzac Corps.
 ROWELL, JAMES. 1851-1940. C.O., 4 S.A. Imp. Bushmen. (Boer War).
 ROYSTON, JOHN. 'Galloping Jack'. 1860-1942. C.O., 3 Light Horse Bde.
 RUDDUCK, HAROLD. 1873-1964. Veterinary Officer, Boer War & WW1.
 RUTHVEN, WILLIAM. 1893-1970. VC. 22 Bn.
 RUTLEDGE, THOMAS. 1889-1958. C.O., 4 Pioneer Bn.
 RYAN, CHARLES. 1853-1926. Surgeon, Turko-Serbian War, 1876, Russo-Turkish War, 1877-8; Hon. Surgeon General, A.M.F., 1917.
 RYAN, EDWARD (JOHN). 1890-1941. VC. 55 Bn.
 RYAN, JOHN TIGHE. 1870?-1922. Anti-conscriptionist, WW1.
 RYRIE, GRANVILLE. 'Bull'. 1865-1937. C.O., 2 Light Horse Bde., 1914-18.
 SADLIER, CLIFFORD. 1892-1964. VC. 51 Bn.
 ST CLAIR, WILLIAM. 1892-1977. 22 Field Arty. Bde. & 12 Battery, 4 Field Arty. Bde.
 SALISBURY, ALFRED. 1885-1942. C.O., 50 Bn.
 SAMPSON, BURFORD. 1882-1959. A/C.O., 15 Bn.
 SANDFORD, AUGUSTUS. 1859-1923. Regular Soldier, N.S.W. & Aust. Military Forces.
 SCANLAN, JOHN. 1890-1962. C.O., 59 Bn.; C.O., 'Lark Force' (Rabaul Garrison, WW2).
 SCHLINK, HERBERT. 1883-1962. Capt., A.A.M.C. (Removed from Liverpool Military Camp, 1915, because of German parentage.).

- SCHULER, PHILIP. 1889-1917. (See under Schuler, Gottlieb.) War Correspondent, A.I.F.; Author 'Australia in Arms'. (1916).
- SCHWARZ, WALTER. 1896-1969. MC & Bar. A.I.F. deserter; 2 Bn, Royal Fusiliers (MC & Bar).
- SCOTT, ALLAN. 1891-1917. C.O., 56 Bn. (At 24 Years of age).
- SCOTT, WILLIAM HENRY. 1881-1960. C.O., 9 Light Horse Regt.
- SCOTT, WILLIAM JOHN. 1888-1956. 19 & 20 Bns.; C.O., 'Gull Force', Ambon, WW2.
- SCURRY, WILLIAM. 1895-1963. MC, DCM. Invented self-firing rifle used at Gallipoli evacuation.
- SEAGER, ALEXANDRINE. 1870-1950. War worker, formed 'Cheer-up Society', South Aust. Returned Soldiers' Assoc. (1915).
- SELLHEIM, VICTOR. 'Porky'. 1866-1928. Maj.-Gen., A.M.F.
- SHANG, CALEB. 1884-1953. DCM & Bar, MM. 45 & 47 Bns.
- SHEARSTON, JOHN. 1853-1916. Seamen's missionary. Superintendent Royal Naval House, Sydney (Johnny's), 1890-1916.
- SHEPHERD, ARTHUR. 1867-1942. Asst. Dir. Med. Services, 2 Div.
- SHIELDS, DOUGLAS. 1876-1952. Consulting Surgeon, R.N.; Brig.-General, R.A.M.C.
- SHOUT, ALFRED. 1881-1915. VC, MC. 1 Bn.
- SILAS, ELLIS. 1885-1972. 16 Bn. War Artist, Gallipoli.; Author, 'Crusading at Anzac' (1916).
- SINCLAIR, WILLIAM. 1887-1959. MC, MM. 114 Howitzer Bty. & 49 Bty.
- SINCLAIR-MACLAGAN, EWEN. 1868-1948. G.O.C., 4 Div.
- SKEYHILL, THOMAS. 1895-1932. 8 Bn. (Gallipoli). War lecturer & 'Blind Soldier Poet'.
- SKINNER, MARY. 1876-1955. Nursing Sister, Queen Alexandra's Imp. Mil. Nursing Service.
- SKIRVING, ROBERT. 1859-1956. Military Surgeon, Boer War & WW1.; Author, 'Our army in South Africa'. (1901).
- SMITH, CHARLES. 1877-1963. War correspondent, WW1.
- SMITH, ISSY. 1890-1940. VC. 1 Bn., Manchester Regt.
- SMITH, KEITH. 1890-1955. 3 Light Horse Regt., 1 M-G. Sqdn., 75 Sqdn., R.A.F.
- SMITH, ROSS. 1892-1922. MC & Bar, DFC & 2 Bars. 1 Sqdn., Aust. Flying Corps
- SMITH, ROBERT. 1881-1928. C.O., 5 Bde.
- SMITH, WILLIAM HENRY. 1869-1942. Minister for Navy, 1920-21. (Reduced the R.A.N.).
- SMITH, WILLIAM RAMSAY. 1859-1937. C.O., 1 Aust. Gen. Hospital, 1914-15. (Recalled to Australia).

VOL. 12. SMY-Z. (1891-1939).

- SMYTH, NEVILL. 1868-1941. VC. 2 Dragoon Guards (VC-Omdurman, 1898.); G.O.C., 2 Div.
- SOMERVILLE, GEORGE. 1877-1959. A.A. & Q.M.G., 1 Aust. Corps.
- SORENSEN, CHRISTENSE. 1885-1958. Matron, Aust. Army Nursing Service.
- SOUBEIRAN, AUGUSTINE. 1858-1933. Initiated French Australian League of Help, 1914-?1919.
- SOWDEN, WILLIAM. 1858-1943. Founded Cheer-Up Society for Soldiers, 1915.
- SPAIN, ALFRED. 1868-1954. Army Engineer. N.S.W. Volunteer Forces & A.I.F.
- SPEDDING, QUENTIN. 1892-1974. Graves registration staff officer. Arranged war cemeteries & divisional memorials, France, 1919-20.
- SQUIRES, ERNEST. 1882-1940. Inspector General & C.G.S., 1938-40.
- STACY, VALENTINE. 1882-1929. Lieut.-Col. A.A.M.C.; C.O., 2 Aust. Casualty Clearing Station.
- STACY, BERTIE. 1886-1971. C.O., 1 Bn.
- STANLEY, GEORGE. 1904-1965. DSC. Lieut., R.A.N.V.R. Organised and lead agents behind enemy lines, New Guinea, WW2.
- STANSFIELD, WILLIAM. 1874-1946. Asst. Director Supply & Transport, Desert Mounted Corps.
- STAPLETON, CLAUDE. 1894-1974. MC & Bar, DCM. 26 Bn.
- STATTON, PERCY. 1890-1959. VC, MM. 40 Bn.
- STEELE, ALEXANDER. 1888-1917. DSO, DCM. Temp. C.O., 10 & 11 Bns.



The endeavours of the First AIF were not confined solely to those that won them their reputation for gallantry. In December 1915 they produced the Book Anzac Book, a collection of drawings, photographs, poems and stories contributed by individual soldiers at Gallipoli. Two years later, on the Western Front in France, they produced a second publication entitled From the Australian Front: Shrapnel and Smiles. The illustration from the cover of Shrapnel and Smiles has been adapted for the 1989-90 Defence Report. It shows two diggers, one operating a Lewis gun, and the 'Rising Sun' of the First AIF. The artist is given simply as 'Fred Leist - France'.

STEPHENSEN, PERCY. 'Inky'. 1901-1965. Formed Australia-First Movement, 1941; accused of collaboration with Japanese.

STEVENS, ARTHUR. 1880-1965. C.O., 2 Bn.

STEVENSON, GEORGE. 1882-1958. C.O., 2 & 3 Field Arty. Bdes.

STEVENSON, JOHN. 1876-1957. Capt., R.A.N. 2nd Naval Member of Naval Board.

STEWART, GEORGE. 1865-1920. Citizen Soldier; Founded Counter Espionage Bureau, 1916.

STEWART, JAMES CAMPBELL. 1884-1947. C.O., 14 Bde.

STEWART, JAMES DOUGLAS. 1869-1955. Director of Veterinary Services, A.M.F., founder Corps. of Commissionaires (ex-servicemen).

STEWART, JOHN. 1865-1940. Colonel, A.A.M.C.; C.O., 1 Aust. Dermatological Hospital.

STODART, ROBERT. 1879-1956. (See under Stodart, James.) Served Boer War & WW1; Hon. Brigadier, 1940.

STOKES, EDWARD. 1869-1945. Major, A.A.M.C., 1 Field Amb., responsible for water purity at Gallipoli.

STORKEY, PERCY. 1893-1969. VC. 19 Bn.

STREET, GEOFFREY. 1894-1940. Minister for Defence, 1938-40.

STREETON, ARTHUR. 1867-1943. Official War Artist, A.I.F.

SULLIVAN, ARTHUR. 1896-1937. VC. 45 Bn., Royal Fusiliers, North Russia Relief Force.

SUTTON, HARVEY. 1882-1963. Dep. Asst. Director Med. Services, A.I.F. Hq.

SYMONS, WILLIAM. 1889-1948. VC. 7 & 37 Bns.

TALBOT, ALBERT. 1877-1936. Senior Anglican Chaplain. (Gallipoli).

TALBOT, REGINALD. 1841-1929. British Regular Soldier; Governor of Victoria.

TAYLOR, GEORGE. 1872-1928. Intelligence Section General Staff; Issued 'Soldier', a weekly magazine, 1916.

TAYLOR, PATRICK GORDON. 1896-1966. EGM (Later GC), MC. R.F.C. & R.A.A.F. (WW2).

THOMPSON, CLIVE. 1882-1941. C.O., 14 Field Amb., established Aust. Corps. Medical School, 1918.

THOMPSON WILLIAM GEORGE. 1863-1953. 2 Queensland Mtd. Inf. (Boer War); later Brig.-General.

THORPE, HARRY. 1886-1918. MM. Aboriginal Soldier, 7 Bn.

THRING, WALTER. 1873-1949. Captain, R.A.N.

THROSSELL, HUGO. 1884-1933. VC. 10 Light Horse Regt.

THURSTON, FREDERICK. 1893-1918. MM & 2 Bars. 33 Bn.

THYNNE, ANDREW. 1847-1927. C.O., Volunteer Corps., Queensland Defence Force.

TICKELL, FREDERICK, 1857-1919. C.O., Victorian Naval Contingent (Boxer Rebellion).

TIMMS, EDWARD. 1895-1960. Novelist. Major, P.O.W. Compound, Cowra, during Japanese breakout, Aug. 1944.

TIVEY, EDWIN. 1866-1947. C.O., 8 Bde. 'Tivey's Chocs'. ('chocolate soldiers').

TOFT, JOHN. 1894-1985. MC & Bar, MM. 15 Bn.

TOLL, FREDERICK. 1872-1955. C.O., 31 Bn.

TOWNER, EDGAR. 1890-1972. VC, MC. 2 Machine Gun. Bn.

TOWNSEND, ALFRED. 1893-1984. DCM & Bar. 12 Light Horse Regt.

TOWNSEND, GEORGE. 1896-1962. Established Aust. New Guinea Admin. Unit (ANGAU), 1942.

TRAILL, JOHN. 1880-1942. 8 Bn. & C.O., 5 Bn.

TRELOAR, GEORGE. 1894-1980. 'Gentleman of Fortune'. Coldstream Guards; British Mission to White Russian Armies, 1919.

TRELOAR, JOHN. 1894-1952. Aust. War Records Section, A.I.F.; Director, Aust. War Memorial, 1920-52.

TREVASCUS, WILLIAM. 1880-1956. DCM & Bar. 21 Bn.

TRUMBLE, THOMAS. 1872-1954. A/Secretary & Secretary Dept. of Defence. (WW1).

TUBB, FREDERICK. 1881-1917. VC. 7 Bn.

TUCKER, GERARD. 1885-1974. Chaplain, A.I.F.; Author 'As Private and Padre with the A.I.F.' (1919).

TUCKETT, FRANCIS. 1875-1917. Lieut., 3 Div. Sig. Coy.

TUCKETT, LEWIS. 1879-1960. MC, MM. 3 & 4 Div. Sig. Coy.

TUCKETT, JOSEPH. 1890-1922. MC, MM. Asst. Director Ordnance Services, Aust. Corps.

TULLOCH, ERIC. 1883-1926. C.O., 12 Bn.

TUNBRIDGE, WALTER. 1856-1943. Colonel; Senior Mech. Transport Officer, Aust. Corps.

TUNN, JOHN. 1892-1955. AM. (Albert Medal). 9 Bn.

TURNBULL, ERNEST. 1892-1974. 5 Bn. Federal President, R.S.S.I.L.A. Negotiated preference in employment for returned servicemen.

ULRICH, THEODORE. 1888-1963. C.O., 6 Bn.

VENNARD, ALEXANDER. 1884-1947. Imp. Camel Corps. Editor 'Kia Ora Coe-ee', soldiers' magazine, Egypt, 1918-19.

VERNON, WALTER. 1846-1914. Citizen Soldier., N.S.W. & Commonwealth Forces.

VERNON, HUGH. 1877-1935 (see under Vernon, Walter). C.O., 1 L.H.R. & 4 Div. Amm. Column.

VERNON, GEOFFREY. 1882-1946 (see under Vernon, Walter). 4 L.H. Field Ambulance and R.M.O., 39 Bn. (WW2).

VICKERS, WILLIAM. 1893-1969. DCM & Bar. MM. 12 Bn.

VINCENT, JAMES. 1895-1950. MC & Bar, DCM. 45 Bn.

VINEY, HORACE. 1885-1972. Asst. Q.M. General Aust. Corps.

WADDY, PERCIVAL. 1875-1937. Senior Chaplain, Desert Mounted Corps.

WAITE, WILLIAM. 1880-1973. C.O., 24 Field Arty. Bde.

WALKER, ALLAN. 1887-1958. Author & Editor of 'Medical History of Aust. Forces in WW2'.

WALKER, HAROLD. 'Hooky'. 1862-1934. G.O.C., 1 Div.

WALKER, HURTLER. 1890-1975. DCM, MM & Bar. 6 Field Arty. Bde.

WALKER, JAMES. 1863-1942. C.O., 25 Bn.

WALKER, JEAN. 1878-1918. Matron, Aust. Army Nursing Service.

WALKER, JOHN. 1855-1941. Presbyterian Chaplain, A.I.F.

WALLACE, ROBERT. 1882-1961. Director, Aust. Corps. Central School. (Rue, France).

WALLER, MERVYN. 1893-1972. Artist. Designed and completed mosaics and stained glass, Hall of Memory, Aust. War Memorial.

WALLIS, WILLIAM. 1892-1955. MC & Bar, MM. C.O., 5 Div. Ammunition Column.

WALSH, THOMAS. 1871-1943. Anti-conscriptionist.

WALSH, ADELA (PANKHURST). 1885-1961. Anti-conscriptionist.

WANLISS, DAVID. 1864-1943. C.O., 5 Bn.

WANLISS, HAROLD. 1891-1917. DSO. Capt., 14 Bn. 'Possibly destined, if he lived, to lead Australia'. (Monash).

WARD, HUGH. 1871-1941. Actor. War worker & fund raiser, WW1.

WARDLAW, ALAN. 1887-1938. Lieut., 12 Bn. Tasmanian politician.

WARK, BLAIR. 1894-1941. VC, DSO. C.O., 32 Bn.

WATRIAMA, WILLIAM. 1880?-1925. New Caledonian native. Served Boer War & 18 Bn. (WW1).

WATSON, CHARLES. 1882-1930. C.O., 58 Bn.

WATSON, STANLEY. 1887-1985. C.O., 2 Div. Sig. Coy.

WATSON, WILLIAM THORNTON. 1887-1961. DSO, MC & Bar, DCM. 1 & 2 Field Arty. Bde.; C.O., Papuan Inf. Bn. (WW2).

WATSON, WILLIAM WALKER. 1875-1924. C.O., 24 Bn.

WATT, WALTER. 1878-1921. C.O., 2 Sqdn, A.F.C.

WEATHERS, LAWRENCE. 1890-1918. VC. 43 Bn.

WEIR, STANLEY. 1866-1944. C.O., 10 Bn.

WHEATLEY, FREDERICK. 1871-1955. Cypher expert, Navy Office, 1914; Headmaster, Royal Aust. Naval College, Jervis Bay, 1920-30.

WHEELER, ANNIE. 1867-1950. 'Mother of the Queenslanders'. Soldiers' welfare worker.

WHEELER, CHARLES. 1880-1977. DCM. Artist; Sgt., 22 Bn., Royal Fusiliers.

WHEEN, ARTHUR. 1897-1971. MM & 2 Bars. 54 Bn.

WHITE, ALEXANDER. 1882-1915. C.O., 8 Light Horse Regt. (Nek action).

WHITE, CYRIL BRUDENELL. 1876-1940. Chief of Staff, Aust. Corps; C.G.S. (WW2).

WHITE, HAROLD. 1883-1971. C.O., 35 Bn.

WHITE, JESSIE. 1890-1957. Matron, Aust. Army Nursing Service.

WHITHAM, JOHN. 1881-1952. C.O., 52 Bn.

WHITTLE, JOHN. 1882-1946. VC, DCM. 12 Bn.

WIECK, GEORGE. 1881-1973. General Staff Officer 1, 1 Div.

WIENHOLT, ARNOLD. 1877-1940. DSO, MC & Bar. East Africa Mounted Rifles.

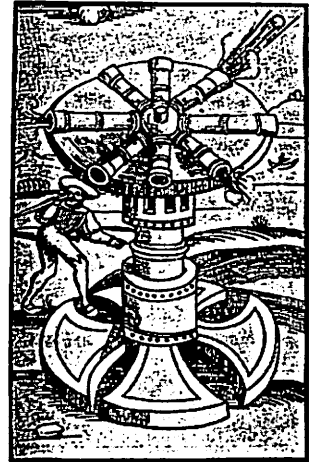
WILDER-NELIGAN, MAURICE. 1882-1923. DSO & Bar, DCM. C.O., 10 Bn.

WILKINS, GEORGE. 1888-1959. MC & Bar. War correspondent, Official Photographer, A.I.F.



*An early version of the mortar
— an arrow catapult.*

WILLIAMS, GEORGE. 1879-1947. Naval Officer, R.N. & R.A.N.
WILLIAMS, RICHARD. 1890-1980. Air Vice Marshall. 'Father of the R.A.A.F.'
WILLIAMS, ROBERT. 1855-1943. Citizen Soldier, Victorian & Commonwealth Forces; Major General (Home duties), WW1.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM DANIEL. 1856-1919. Director of Medical Services, A.I.F., 1914-15.
WILSON, GORDON. 1895-1929. MC, AFC, DCM. 5 Div. Engineers, 68 Sqdn., A.F.C., 32 Sqdn., R.F.C.
WILSON, GRACE. 1879-1957. Matron, Aust. Army Nursing Service.
WILSON, LACHLAN. 1871-1947. C.O., 3 Light Horse Bde.
WILSON, LESLIE. 1876-1955. C.O., Hawke Bn., Royal Naval Div.; Governor of Queensland.
WILTSHIRE, AUBREY. 1891-1969. C.O., 22 Bn. (At 26 years of age.)
WISDOM, EVAN. 1869-1945. C.O., 7 Bde.
WOOD, GEORGE. 1865-1928. Professor of History, University of Sydney; formed Australian Anti-War League (Boer War), 1902.
WOODS, JAMES PARK. 1886-1963. VC. 48 Bn.
WOODS, PERCY. 1885-1937. DSO & Bar, MC. C.O., 55 Bn.
WOODS, WILLIAM. 1864-1927. Senior Chaplain, Anzac Mounted Div.
WOODWARD, OLIVER. 1885-1966. MC & 2 Bars. 1 Tunnelling Coy.
WRAY, FREDERICK. 1864-1943. Chaplain, Boer War; Senior Chaplain, A.I.F.
WYLLY, GUY. 1880-1962. VC, DSO. 4 Imp. Bushmen. (Boer War-VC); Staff Officer, 1 Anzac Corps.
YOUNG, WILLIAM RAMSAY. 1894-1965. DCM, MM & Bar. 26 Bn.



A far cry from today's Gatling gun. Nothing is known of how successful this revolving cannon mount was.

Colonel Sir David Stirling, DSO, OBE

Anthony Staunton

David Stirling, creator and leader of the Special Air Service (SAS) which created havoc behind enemy lines died on 20 November 1990. He became an almost legendary figure, not only in the British forces but also among the Germans and Italians in the Western Desert during the 1939-45 War.

The son of Brigadier General Archibald Stirling, Archibald David Stirling was brought up in the Highlands and educated at Ampleforth and Trinity College, Cambridge, but, more interested in racing and gambling than learning, he soon left. At the outbreak of war in 1939 he was in the Rocky Mountains practising climbing with the ultimate object of attempting Everest. He returned to England and joined the Scots Guards but soon transferred to No. 3 Commando which, as part of Layforce went to the Middle East. Layforce planned to capture Rhodes but was disbanded in 1941 and Stirling was left at a loose end.

In July 1941, Stirling, then a 25-year-old lieutenant saw his opportunity and proposed the setting up of a special unit. The desert war was being fought on a restricted battlefield along a narrow strip of desert which lay between the Mediterranean to the north and the Qattara Depression and Sand Sea to the south. With exceptional vision Stirling grasped something that had until then escaped the attention of both British and German high commands, namely that, the Sand Sea and Qattara Depression need not necessarily be impassable to small-scale raiding forces, always provided that these were properly armed and equipped and, most importantly, properly led.

In spite of acute manpower shortages, Stirling was given permission to raise a detachment of 66 officers and men. The first operation, a parachute drop in conjunction with a opening of Operation Crusader in November 1941 was a disaster. They were dropped in the wrong place and the target was never reached. Over half the detachment became casualties but the survivors found their way back across the desert from behind the enemy's lines. Stirling did not allow this initial setback to deter him but it was clear that parachuting left a lot to be desired as a means of reaching targets and that an infinitely better method was simply to travel by land, vanishing into the vast hinterland conveniently provided by the Sand Sea and Qattara Depression and re-emerging as required to strike at selected targets further west.

Less than a month after the first failure, Stirling asked the Long Range Desert Group, vastly experienced in the ways and moods of the desert, to carry his men in their jeeps. His revised plan was to travel deep into the desert by truck or jeep, walk several miles to



*Colonel Sir David Stirling,
DSO, OBE*

the target airfield, arrive at night, and plant specially-timed bombs to explode when all the dispersed German aircraft had been visited. The bombs were fused by special time-pencils, invented by an Australian colleague, J. S. Lewes, a former Oxford rowing blue who, with R. R. Mayne (later DSO and three bars), helped to create the unit's think-tank. Stirling had a genius for recruiting suitable people including Fitzroy Maclean and Randolph Churchill.

In the last two weeks of December 1941, SAS units destroyed 90 aircraft on the ground. With this success, Stirling was given permission to recruit more men and in 1942 the SAS was officially designated a regiment, thus creating a tradition which has endured to this day. In the 15 months before he was captured, the SAS destroyed aircraft, mined roads, derailed trains, fired petrol dumps, blew up ammunition depots, hijacked lorries and killed many times their own number. Stirling provided the ideas, the planning and the leadership for these operations. His cool courage beneath a deceptively vague casualness of manner became a byword.

His luck finally failed on 10 January 1943 when he was captured by German troops after being given away by Arabs in Tunisia. Rommel commented in his diary 'Thus the British lost the very able and adaptable commander of the desert group which had caused us more damage than any other British unit of equal strength'. Stirling soon escaped, but he was recaptured. After being flown to Italy he escaped four more times, but each time his height, 6ft 5in, gave him away. Eventually the Germans transferred him to Colditz. His wartime exploits appeared in the 1958 book, the *Phantom Major*.¹

Stirling settled in Rhodesia after the war and believing that the future policy for Africa must come from within, formed the Capricorn African Society in 1949 with the objective of promoting racial equality, tolerance and understanding. He was the society's president for 12 years but his efforts were in the end overtaken by political events. Returning to Britain in 1961, he formed Television International Enterprises, a consortium to provide capital loans for building and equipping television stations in emerging countries.

Stirling was always careful not to interfere in anyway with the SAS which, having been disbanded, was reconstituted to fight in the Malayan emergency. His military expertise, however, and wish to be concerned with projects beneficial to Britain drew him into advising units countering terrorism and subversion in countries where Britain had interests. In 1967, Stirling and his friends created the Watchguard Organisation, which, based in Guernsey, employed ex-SAS soldiers to provide bodyguards for Middle Eastern rulers and others. He resigned from Watchguard in 1972 because he thought there were too many groups providing similar services, for reasons of profit rather than patriotism.

In 1974, in the wake of the miners' strike which brought down the Conservative government, Stirling secretly set about forming GB75, which he described as 'an organisation of apprehensive



Colonel Sir David Stirling, the 'Phantom Major' (far right) with a desert patrol in 1942, the year the SAS was formed.

patriots'. Its aim was to takeover and run essential services such as power stations, in the event of a general strike. However, GB75 and other such patriotic organisations which sprang covertly into existence at that time, were publicly condemned and Stirling disbanded GB75 in 1975. Stirling was next invited to lend his backing to the Movement for True Industrial Democracy (Truemid), a group of moderate trade unionists committed to fighting left wing extremism in the unions. He wrote the foreword to Truemid's inaugural pamphlet, *The Day of the Ostrich*.

Stirling won a DSO in 1942 and was appointed OBE in 1946. Major General Robert Laycock said Stirling was one of the most under-decorated soldiers of the 1939-45 War. He was eventually awarded a belated knighthood in the 1990 New Year's honours.

Stirling's motto for the SAS Regiment, *Who Dares Wins*, is a fitting epitaph for a man who not only has his niche in the history of the desert war but also created an elite regiment of the British that won the admiration of many foreign countries which have tried to imitate it.²



Footnotes:

- ¹ Cowels, Virginia, *The Phantom Major*, Collins, London, 1958.
- ² *Obituaries appeared in the following newspapers:*
The Independent, 6 November 1990, p. 16.
The Times, 6 November 1990, p. 14.
The Daily Telegraph, 6 November 1990, p. 19.

President's Report 1990

Tan Roberts

It has been traditional that the President's Report be based on the financial year July to June and be given at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, usually held in August at a meeting of the Canberra Branch. For a number of reasons, this seems to me to be incongruous: 'delivering' the report to an audience consisting only of Canberra Branch members and members of Federal Council is hardly 'reporting' to the Society as a whole; making this report available to the Society generally by publishing it in the July to September or — more frequently — the October to December issue of *Sabretache*, by which time some other activities or events more relevant to the calendar year than the fiscal year have occurred, seems poor timing. I have decided, therefore, to make my annual report to the Society for the **calendar** year 1990 rather than the fiscal year ended 30 June 1990; and to publish it in the issue of *Sabretache* which follows the year under review. For accounting and audit purposes, it remains necessary to complete and present the Society's accounts as at 30 June each year and to publish our accepted audited Balance Sheet and other accounting information as soon after the end of the financial year as possible. I hope the change in respect of the President's Report does no violence to any member's concept of what is **proper** in a historical sense. Samuel Butler — a great one for bringing us down to earth — wrote 'when a man is in doubt about this or that in his writing, it will often guide him if he asks himself how it will tell a hundred years hence'. The answer I hear is that it will not 'tell' greatly, if at all!

The one primary issue that I should like to deal with in this overview of the Society's activities at a Federal level in the 1990 calendar year is the relevance of Federal Council's activities to those of the Society as a whole. I have heard it said; and I suspect it is said often; that 'you down/up/across there in Canberra spend all your time dealing with imagined or irrelevant issues that have little relevance to the "real world" here in the Branches'. That this should be said does not surprise me. Some years in the Army gave me a chance to both say this, and hear it, often! It is three things at once: right, wrong and relevant. Right, because Federal Council does not and often cannot deal with matters in the same depth or with the same immediacy as do our Branches. Wrong, because we do and must deal with issues at the level of the Society as a whole and try to put our emphasis on the most important of these. In the year under review, these latter have included review of the Society's Constitution and some changes to make it more relevant and useful to all members; greater consideration of the interests and needs of two equally important but disparate groups of members — the 'collectors' and the 'historians'; and some attention to national issues of interest and significance to all members such as

the Movable Cultural Heritage legislation and the matter of entry charges at the Australian War Memorial. We hope that Federal Council has approached these issues as carefully and thoroughly as all our members would wish.

I have characterised the criticism as *relevant* because it serves to impress upon us here in Canberra that we have, as part of Federal Council, representatives of Branches who should — indeed *must* — keep us in touch with local issues and issues of wide interest and ensure they are dealt with fully and properly. The ACT Branch has always had the opportunity to do so; the West Australian Branch has that opportunity through Colin Simpson's presence in Canberra. I am conscious that I have not in the past made enough effort to ensure that other Branches' voices — in the person of their Federal Council representatives — are heard often enough in Federal Council. In 1991, I hope to rectify this by regular personal contact prior to and after Federal Council meetings, with Branch representatives. I hope Branches in turn will ensure that their Federal Councillors are encouraged and tasked to make Branch views known to Federal Council.

I extend thanks to our Patron, to all Federal Council officers and members, to all Branches and to all participating and corresponding members of the Society for support, interest and enthusiasm throughout 1990.

With best wishes for 1991.

TAN ROBERTS
Federal President



Book Review

Robert Hyslop, *Aye Aye, Minister: Australian Naval Administration, 1939-59*, AGPS, Canberra, 1990, pages xvi + 262 including a Glossary, Bibliography and an Index. Price \$A29.95 (paperback).

Readers may consider it to be superfluous, after having read the sub-title of the author's book, for me to begin my task as a Reviewer, by saying it is a book on Naval Administration. But in doing this I do it with a purpose. I am merely employing that literary weapon known as emphasis.

Aye Aye, Minister covers its subject from 1939 to 1959 — a period which includes the War of 1939-45. During that time the Royal Australian Navy had its own Department of State for the Navy, the central administration was in that era in Melbourne and not as today in Canberra. Throughout almost the latter half of the period covered by the book the permanent head of the Department of the Navy was the late Thomas Joseph Hawkins who, as permanent head, always knew what he wanted and the method by which it was to be obtained. He did not see his role as permanent head to be the passive one of a spectator. When Robert S. McNamara became Secretary of the Defense Department, Washington, he was reported to have said: 'I am here to originate and stimulate new ideas and programmes and not just to referee arguments'. As permanent head of Australia's Department of the Navy, Thomas Joseph Hawkins was that kind of man too. So it could be said that he set the tone and created the atmosphere of the Department of the Navy for at least the latter part of the period covered by Mr Hyslop's *Aye Aye, Minister*.

Mr Hyslop, a former Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Navy, served under this exacting master, *T.J.H.*, even before he became the permanent head of the Department in 1950. It is not necessary to recite here the author's qualifications for the task he has undertaken. But it may be of interest to say again for newcomers that he spent most of his professional life in Naval Administration — a subject he was introduced to at Garden Island in Sydney in 1936 by the then Civil Secretary there, Mr Harry Allen. In the course of his career Mr Hyslop had the good fortune to be selected to attend the Australian Administrative Staff College at Mount Eliza in Victoria and to be attached for a tour of duty at the Admiralty, London. During this attachment he did the course at the Joint Services Staff College at Latimer in England and thus gained the coveted 'jssc'.

A handicap in undertaking the writing of books and research papers on Australian Naval Administration is the dearth of published research on the subject by practitioners and former practitioners in Australia. A more sensible practice exists in England where members and former members of the British Civil Service publish research studies on various aspects of their administrative experience.

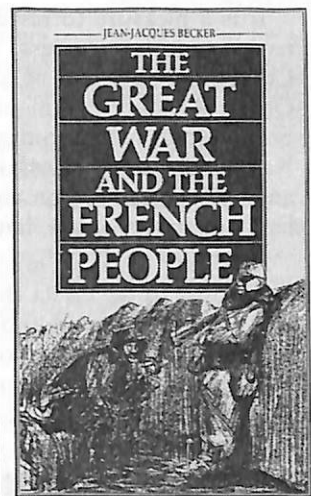
Sir Henry Bland, a former permanent head of Australia's Department of Defence, drew attention to this deficiency in Australia in his lecture 'Some Aspects of Defence Administration in Australia' which he delivered in Perth on 29 September 1970. He pointed out in this lecture that there are in Australia 'Too few journalists specialising in defence matters' and that what is 'Needed badly are more commentators specialising in defence'.

Although *Aye Aye, Minister* is a contribution towards remedying the situation pointed out by Sir Henry Bland it is quantitatively insufficient. More needs to be done, quantitatively and qualitatively, in the matter of research publishing as well as in journalism. As far as Australian journalism is concerned, it has not yet produced 'commentators on defence matters' of the intellectual calibre of say Sir James Richard Thursfield and Sir Archibald Hurd in the British naval field, or of Professor Spenser Wilkinson and Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A'Court Repington in the British Army field just to mention four selected at random from a much larger group. In Australia the need has long been urgent for journalists just mentioned above, to specialise in defence matters.

The author's earlier book, *Australian Naval Administration, 1900-1939*, which was published in 1973, is still the only book that I am aware of which is devoted specifically to its subject. Naval Administration is of course touched upon in other works on Australian naval matters but only incidentally and superficially. But now *Aye Aye, Minister* will fill in another gap in the history of Australian Naval Administration.

The book is physically attractive and its meticulous attention to detail makes it a good book for the general reader as well as for the specialist. It includes a comprehensive Bibliography, Lists of Ministers of State responsible for the direction and control of Australian Naval Forces since Federation, Lists of Permanent Heads and Chiefs of the Australian Naval Staff, and a Chronology. The author's chronology differs from most chronologies that one sees nowadays in books which are too vague and too short in many instances to be worth bothering about. The Index to *Aye Aye, Minister* has provided a comprehensive and useful chronology for readers. Nevertheless, if the book goes to a second edition the author may consider inserting complete dates in this chronology instead of just years which are not dates but incomplete dates. Completeness and exactness in Naval Administration are inseparable.

Although it should be an offence to publish a book without an index, most non-fiction books I see nowadays have token indexes only. These indexes have little value for users in a hurry but they do prevent book reviewers from saying the 'book has no index'. The Author has, in this instance, provided readers with a comprehensive and useful analytical index and I mean by an analytical index an index which does not limit itself to single main entries followed by 'strings' of numbers only. These are not indexes but time and space irritants.



Little known perhaps to many Australian military historians The Great War and the French People, explores the repercussions of the war upon the French people. The book's author, Professor Becker, shows that they were caught unawares and with much less enthusiasm than had often been alleged, when they read the order for mobilisation on August 1, 1914, following an international crisis as short as it had been sudden. Professor Becker not only raises the question as to what extent the attitude of the French differed from that of other European nations during the war, but also explains their behaviour in terms of their own history and ends by trying to find an answer to the vexing question: 'Why were the French so ready to make sacrifices in 1914 when they had been so unprepared for them in the past and would manifest even less of a spirit of sacrifice in the future? The nation has not always given the same response to the challenges of history, but why did it do so in such diametrically opposed ways in 1914 and in 1940?'

Available from Berg Publishers Ltd, The Great War and the French People, 1985, £8.95.

It is a pleasure to review a book with no printing errors in the narrative. Nevertheless, the blurb describes the author as a Commander instead of as a Companion of the Imperial Service Order. Another comment is that the author might perhaps have been able to handle more effectively the subjects of the Canadian Navy and the New Zealand Navy and drawn out their similarities and differences in one chapter instead of two because they both had a common origin, namely the Royal Navy.

The last German Emperor, William II, said in one of his books something to the effect that 'Most educated Englishmen whom he had met had a sound knowledge of the British Navy generally and in particular of its purpose'. *Aye Aye, Minister* should therefore help educated Australians to become better acquainted with the Australian Navy.

WARREN PERRY



Review of Heritage Export and Import Control Scheme

An independent review of the heritage export and import control scheme under the *Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986* and Regulations is being conducted. The Act and Regulations include provision for the establishment of the National Cultural Heritage Control List and the National Cultural Heritage Fund.

The Review will be carried out by Mr John Ley, a senior officer of the Attorney-General's Department appointed for this purpose. He will review the Act and Regulations and the operation of the Scheme, having regard to the Commonwealth's role in protecting movable cultural heritage from unlawful export or import, draw conclusions and make recommendations, for consideration by the Minister for the Arts, Tourism and Territories, the Hon David Simmons MP.

The detailed terms of reference are available from the address below.

Submissions to the Review are being invited from organisations and individuals with an interest in these issues.

Submissions and enquiries should be addressed to:

Mr John Ley
PMCH Review
 C/- Department of the Arts, Sport, the
 Environment, Tourism and Territories
 GPO Box 787
 CANBERRA ACT 2601
 Tel: (06) 274 1307 Fax: (06) 274 1354

Society Notes



The President of the WA Branch, Wayne Gardiner with the Premier of WA, Dr Carmen Lawrence at the opening of the West Australian Coin, Medal and Stamp Fair.

Medal Fair

The Numismatic Association of Australia 1990 Western Australian Coin, Medal and Stamp Fair organised by The Perth Numismatic Society and the W.A. Branch of the Military Historical Society of Australia was held in September last year.

This is the second occasion that the Branch has had a major involvement in such a prestigious event that occurs every other year.

The Fair received sponsorship from the Rural and Industries Gold Bank, Gold Corp Australia, The Royal Australian Mint and Ansett. We were fortunate also to obtain good media coverage on television and the newspaper.

In the planning stages, The W.A. Branch was represented by Wayne Gardiner (President), Rhonda Grande (Secretary), Steve Danaher (Vice-President) and John Wheatley. John, a recent member to the Society, was the driving force owing to his long association with The Perth

Numismatic Society and establishing from previous fairs such good sponsorship.

Many dealers came from other States to attend, including Jim Noble (Spink Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd) from Sydney, Les Williams (Military Antiques) from Queensland, Pierre Durrand (The Gunner's Knot) Melbourne and I. S. Wright also of Melbourne.

West Australian Dealers were John Burrridge (Military Antiques) and Geoff Tiley (The Military Bookshop).

Being a combined Fair, Dealers and Displays were in abundance representing not only Militaria but also the wide variety of Numismatics.

The Fair, held at the well appointed Kings Ambassador Hotel in Perth, was opened by the Premier of W.A. Dr Carmen Lawrence, who also introduced the launching of the 1990 State Series \$10.00 Sterling Silver Coin by The Royal Australian Mint and the Platinum Koala Coin by Gold Corp Australia.

Due to the Numismatic nature of the Fair, the Branch, through necessity, featured displays of Medals, Badges and Military Ephemera. All this was further enhanced by John Burrridge providing a superb colourful display of British Headdress.

By coincidence the local Arms and Armour Society held a successful Military Fair at a different location on the same weekend and this gave our members who collect firearms, edged weapons and military equipment a chance also to become involved.

An outstanding, colourful and informative display was prepared by the W.A. Branch at the Coin, Medal and Stamp Fair covering all three services and most of the conflicts in which Australians and British served. Prizes were awarded at the Dinner held to

celebrate the Fair with Gary Kalem gaining First Prize for a display on British Orders also Campaign Medals to Victorian Officers, John Wheatley a Second Prize for his exhibit on the *Sydney Emden* action and Rhonda Grande a Third Prize for her Battle of Britain Display. Some members who did not display volunteered for the unglamorous but important task of security when the venue closed to the public.

The Fair proved a great success with huge enjoyment gained not only by the W.A. Branch but also by the many members of the public who attended.

Wanted

German belts and buckles W.W.I and W.W.II, both political and military. Also Australian, same period and pre-Federation. Japanese buckles and belts from same period also collected. General Militaria also collected.

Please contact:

Colin Piper
C/o Eumundi PO,
Queensland 4562
Ph: (074) 42 8484

Wanted . . . Buy or Trade

1. 1914-15 Star and Death Plaque to No. 1088 Cpl Samuel H. Stonely, 6th Btn, AIF
2. W.W.I Trio to Pte P. Pinder No. 16, 7th Btn, AIF
3. W.W.I Victory Medal and Death Plaque to No. 389 Pte Vernon T. Brookes, 7th Btn, AIF
4. W.W.I Trio to Pte P. Dransfield No. 1965, 40th, AIF
5. New Zealand Boer War medals, singles or groups.
6. Australian Army discharge papers, any campaign.

Contact:

George Ward
7 Mackenzie Court
South Croydon, Vic. 3136

AFC History Group

The Victorian Division of the RAAF Association has decided to form an Australian Flying Corps History Group, to carry on the traditions of its now-defunct AFC Branch.

Surviving members of the Australian Flying Corps Branch decided, some years ago, to amalgamate, for social and commemorative activities, with another Branch. In order that the RFC Branch shall not disappear entirely into the pages of history, the new Group is intended to take its place, and to ensure that the names of our first airmen, and their deeds and traditions, shall not be forgotten. Australians known to have served in British or allied WWI air services are also to be commemorated.

Many members of the current RAAF, and of the RAAF Association, are interested in World War I aviation, and these are naturally entitled to membership, even if already members of another Branch — the Constitution provides for multi-branch membership. Recent approval by National Council, for the creation of new Affiliate and Social Membership classes, has also made it possible for persons, who have NOT had the requisite qualifying service for Ordinary Membership, but who are interested in the aims of the Association, to apply for membership in either of these classes. The Division's membership subscription in \$20 per year.

The AFC History Group shall concentrate mainly on the men, machines and history of the Australian Flying Corps, and set up reference files within the Victorian Division's Memorial Library. Files shall co-ordinate references to published and unpublished material, as well as contain, in ready-access form, information to benefit further research. It is intended that the

Group shall co-operate and liaise with Government and private groups having similar interests. Publication of new material, and visits to places of interest, are likely.

This is an important step for an ex-service organisation, and it is facilitated by the constitutional aims and objectives of the RAAF Association. It will provide to those interested in the subject a fascinating area of endeavour that should help to set the records straight for future generations.

The first meeting of the Group is planned for early 1991, and members or intending members are asked to write to the State President, Barry Videon, at 4 Cromwell Road, SOUTH YARRA, Victoria 3141, for further details. Membership applications are available from the same address. Aviation historians, whether amateur or professional, shall be welcome.

Artillery Museum

The Royal Australian Artillery reopened its museum on Sunday 2 December 1990 at the Artillery Centre, North Head.

The establishment of the Museum has been an objective of the Royal Australian Artillery Historical Society for many years. During this time the Society has accumulated a notable collection of books, photographs, weapons, uniforms, instruments and memorabilia associated with Gunners in Australia. Many items have been refurbished by a devoted, if small, band of volunteers. The Society has now an extremely interesting and diverse collection which it hopes to improve as more people become interested in, and recognise the need to lodge items with the Museum for safe keeping and to interpret for generations to

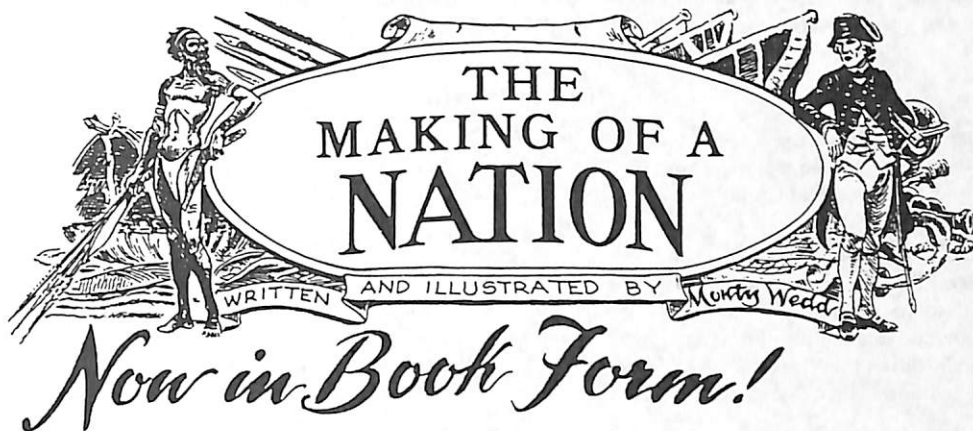
come the story of the Gunners in peace and at war.

Particularly important is the collection of guns. It ranges from smooth bore muzzle loaders to the 5.5 inch breech loader.

The Museum is fortunate to have been allocated space at North Fort which of itself with tunnels, engine and pump rooms, plotting rooms, magazines and gun emplacements for the World War I 9.2 inch battery, is a location of considerable interest to the curious tourist and military history buff alike.

The Society will welcome donations in cash or items associated with the history of the RAA. The Secretary may be contacted:

The RAA Historical Society
C/- The Artillery Centre
PO Box 42
Manly NSW 2041
Telephone: (02) 976 1199

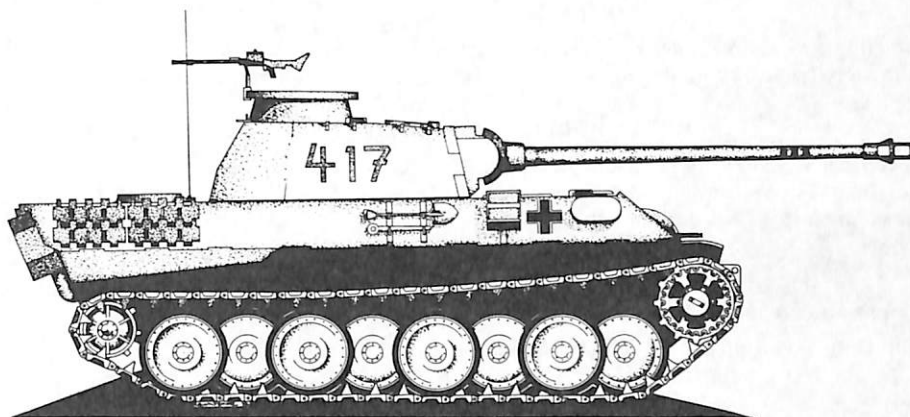


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A Set of Four Line Drawing Photographic Prints are available for sale on behalf of our Branch. These were produced by one of our former Members, Mr Bruce Wiltshire, who is a Specialist in Technical Line Drawings.

Each Print measures 310 cm x 420 cm, and are in Black and White, suitable for Mounting in frames, or for display.

The following Tanks are featured:—

- M3 A1 STUART (USA 1941)**
- A12 MATILDA (GREAT BRITAIN 1939)**
- PZKPFV V PANTHER AUSF (GERMANY 1943)**
- M3 GRANT (USA 1941)**

Price per Set of Four is \$10.00 in person, or \$12.50 Post Paid and are available from the Secretary, of the Albury-Wodonga Branch of the Military Historical Society of Australia. Write to 615 Jones Street, Albury, N.S.W. 2640.

THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

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

ORGANISATION

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

SABRETACHE

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

Jan.-March edition mailed last week of March
Apr.-Jun. edition mailed last week of June

July-Sept. edition mailed last week of September
Oct.-Dec. edition mailed last week of December

ADVERTISING

Society members may place, at no cost, one advertisement of approximately 40 words in the 'Members Sales and Wants' section 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, P.O. Box 30, Garran, A.C.T. 2605.

Advertising material must reach the Secretary by the following dates:

1 January for January-March edition
1 April for April-June edition

1 July for July-September edition
1 October for October-December edition

QUERIES

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

SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

Society publications advertised in *Sabretache* are available from:
Anthony Staunton, P.O. Box 354, Woden, A.C.T. 2606
Orders and remittances should be forwarded to this address.

THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

Please address all correspondence to:

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

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

I We of
(Name, Rank, etc.) (Address)

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