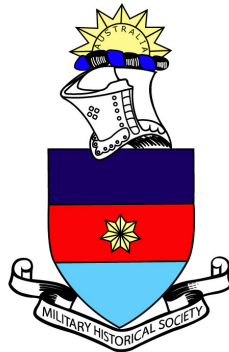


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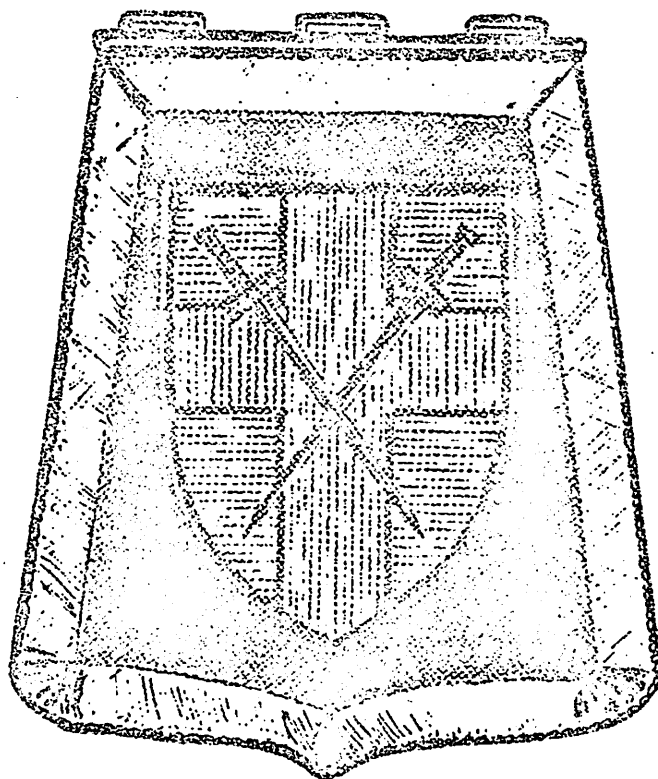
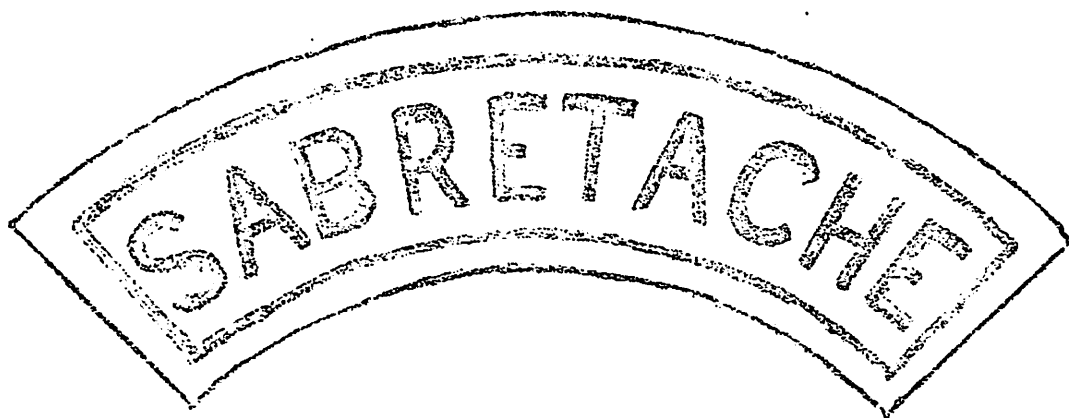
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The Journal of
THE MILITARY COLLECTORS SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

Vol. 1. No. 2

SEPT. 1968

BADGE

Inset on the flap of our Sabretache is a representation of the Society's badge, which is based on the formation sign of 21st Army Group.

THE BLAZON: Shield azure, a St. George Cross gules, over all swords in saltire or, all in a bordure of the second.

BADGES: Lapel badges may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary for 5/- each. Cuff links bearing the badge are also available for 12/6 per pair.

SABRETACHE

Subject to availability, additional copies of written articles may be obtained from the Editor at 6d. per sheet. Extra copies of photographic illustrations will be priced according to costs. Back numbers of "SABRETACHE" will cost 3/- per copy.

Members' advertisements may be inserted for a flat rate of 5/- each, except Trade advertisements, which will be the subject of special arrangements.

THE COMMITTEE

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A LIGHT HORSE TYPE

Our illustration is from a Sketch by W.O. David Barker, and shows a Light Horse trooper of World War 1 in a fairly typical stance.

He wears the "slouch" hat (in this instance with the side turned down) with emu plumes tucked behind the puggaree.

His uniform is the loose-fitting comfortable wartime pattern, and it would have been of a pleasant sandy-fawn colour. The "action-back" tunic was of a soft thick woolly material, while the breeches were of hard-wearing corduroy, lacing at the sides of the legs.

Leatherwork was tan, with brass buckles. The spurs were nickel plated, and troopers in the Middle East sometimes replaced the rowels with Egyptian coins.

Hat and collar badges were "rising suns", bronzed. Buttons were either plain fawn composition sew-on type, or bronzed map and crown Commonwealth Pattern. It would be correct for curved bronzed "Australia" titles to be worn on the shoulder straps.

Unit colour patches were worn at the top of the sleeves.

It may interest readers to know that this uniform was worn for many years after the War. Dress Regulations of 1922 list "Jacket, S.D. - universal pattern, khaki cloth", and "Hat, khaki felt", with (for Light Horse) "Bands, hat, 1³/₄" wide, khaki cloth". "Plumes, emu" are not mentioned in these Regulations.

Colonel Vernon tells us that the N.S.W. Lancers in 1930 wore the same uniform, with the addition of a puggaree with white centre fold, and emu plumes.

(Military Order 390/1923 prescribed that Light Horse Units could wear puggarees with white stripe, and emu plumes "without public expense".)

Dress Regulations of 1935 introduced smarter uniforms, including jackets with stiff collars and coloured piping and/or facings. The puggaree for Light Horse was then laid down as khaki with maroon fold. In 1936 an amendment provided that the Royal New South Wales Lancers should wear Royal blue facings, and this became the colour of the centre fold of their puggaree.

B.J.VIDEON.

CAVALRY IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Prior to 1885 there were, at different times, two small cavalry units, but they were short-lived and they handed down no traditions.

In 1885 troops of a strength of 60 each were formed at Sydney, Wollongong, West Camden, Maitland, Grafton, Ulmarra, followed by Upper Clarence (two troops) in 1886 and Wagga Wagga in 1888. They constituted the "N.S.W. Cavalry Brigade Reserves" and the Commandant of the Cavalry was Captain (later Colonel) M.M. Macdonald, a veteran of the Indian Army. Members were unpaid volunteers who provided their own horses and saddles; instructors were mostly former British cavalry N.C.Os.

By 1889 three troops had been disbanded and one transferred to the partially paid Mounted Infantry. The remainder became in that year the N.S.W. Cavalry Regiment (re-named N.S.W. Lancers in 1894); from 1890 they were paid for attendance at parades and camps.

The N.S.W. Mounted Infantry Regiment was formed in 1889 and in 1893 it was re-named N.S.W. Mounted Rifles and brigaded with the Cavalry Regiment to form the N.S.W. Mounted Brigade, to which was added in 1898 the 1st (Volunteer) Australian Horse.

During the South African War, 1899-1902, most of the units sent from Australia were specially raised for service in the war but the three regiments of the New South Wales Mounted Brigade each sent regimental detachments which served as such. In fact, the first overseas troops to land in South Africa after the war broke out were a squadron of the N.S.W. Lancers.

The Commonwealth took over and reorganised the Defence Forces in 1903. All the mounted regiments were then equipped and trained as light horse (or mounted riflemen) whether formerly cavalry or mounted rifles. The three New South Wales units were expanded into six - the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Australian Light Horse Regiments. Mounted bands were possessed by the 1st and 3rd.

There was another re-organisation in 1912 co-incidental with the introduction of universal training; territories of two regiments were altered and a new one (28th) raised. Also the numbers and the styles of designation were altered; for example, 2nd Australian Light Horse Regiment became 9th Light Horse. The lighthorseman still had to provide his own mount. The great majority of the personnel of light horse units continued to be voluntarily enlisted.

The Citizen Force units did not serve overseas in 1914-18 but new units were raised specially for the A.I.F. The A.I.F. light horse regiments from New South Wales were the 1st, 6th, 7th and 12th, all of which fought on Gallipoli, in Egypt, Sinai and Palestine. Naturally the C.M.F. units were strongly represented in all of these.

Military Order No.364 of August, 1918, "in order to maintain the traditions and perpetuate the records made and distinctions gained by the A.I.F.", altered the designations of C.M.F. units to conform to the numbers of the A.I.F. units raised in the same State. Hence the N.S.W. regiments became the 1st, 6th, 7th, 12th, 15th, 16th and 21st. (In the A.I.F. there was a 15th, formed in the Middle East of men of the Imperial Camel Corps and other details, but no 16th or 21st). Also, the C.M.F. units were to wear the colour patches of correspondingly numbered A.I.F. units and became the custodians of guidons with the battle honours of those A.I.F. units.

The following table shows the changes in designation of the units we are dealing with :

<u>Territorial Title</u>	<u>1903</u>	<u>1912</u>	<u>1918-21</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
N.S.W.Lancers 1 A.L.H.Reg. (from 1935 'Royal')		7 L.H.	1 L.H.Reg.	1929-36: 1st/21st
N.S.W.Mtd.Rifles 2 " "		9 " 6 " "		
Australian Horse 3 " "		11 " 7 " "		1936-37 7th/21st
New England L.H. 6 " "		5 " 12 " "		1937-38 12th/24th
Northern Rivers Lancers 5 " "		4 " 15 " "		
Hunter River Lancers 4 " "		6 " 16 " "		
Illawarra L.H. ---		28 " 21 " "		1929-36: 1st/21st 1936-37 7th/21st.
1937: 21 L.H.Reg (Rivérina Horse) raised in place of the Illawarra L.H.				
1938: An additional regiment raised - 24 L.H. Regt. (Gwydir Regiment).				

From 1921 the units were equipped and trained as cavalry, having an 'arme blanche' (sword) in addition to rifle and bayonet. A divisional organisation was introduced; headquarters of 1st Cavalry Division were in Sydney, 2nd Cavalry Brigade took in the northern regiments (12th, 15th, 16th) and 4th Cavalry Brigade the remainder.

Two regiments (1st and 16th) became motorised machine gun regiments in 1936, and in 1938 another regiment (24th) was raised in the north-west. As of yore the lighthorseman was responsible for providing his own mount.

During the 1939-45 war all cavalry regiments had been converted to armoured, motor or reconnaissance regiments by 1942 and, with one exception, served in Australia only. New armoured regiments were raised for the 2nd A.I.F., with numerical designations and colour patches related to those of the existing cavalry regiments.

After the war the old regiments were re-embodied in the following in 1948:-

1st Royal New South Wales Lancers	(armoured regiment - now 1st/15th)
6th New South Wales Mounted Rifles	(motor regiment - now infantry)
7th/21st Australian Horse	(reconnaissance regiment in 2nd Division - disbanded 1957)
12th/16th Hunter River Lancers	(armoured regiment)
15th Northern Rivers Lancers	(amphibious assault regi- ment -disbanded 1956 - its number, 15, is now preserved in '1st/15th'.

P.V.VERNON

This article is intended as an introduction to the subject. In due course we hope to receive from Lt.Colonel Vernon one or more articles dealing with some of the regiments he has mentioned.

Ed.

KING EDWARD'S HORSE.

(The following extract is from the "London Daily Mail," 15th July, 1913.)

Whenever there is a general military parade in London one uniform attracts special notice. It is at the same time ornamental and workmanlike. Khaki tunic; boots and breeches; a wide-brimmed felt sun-hat with a springing feather. The wearers of this uniform sit their horses easily. You can see they are men accustomed to the saddle. As they ride by you never fail to hear the question asked: "Who are they?" Often in the past this has been a puzzler. But as soon as Mr. Hassall's arresting poster has made Londoners more familiar with this picturesque kit there will be plenty of voices to answer, "King Edward's Horse."

Ten or eleven years ago, when I first became aware of the regiment, then called the King's Colonials, it seemed to me that no one was inclined to take it very seriously. Most of its officers and the larger number of its men had been through the South African War; there was no doubt of their keenness or their ability to "ride and shoot." For that very reason it seemed unlikely that they would long continue the mild unexciting routine of the old Volunteer Force. That presentiment was not ill-founded. As it began, the regiment exists no longer. But, happily, it did not go under. It only changed its shape.

ROYAL INTEREST.

That its name would alter was obvious. Already ten years ago the implication of "Colonial" was resented. It became the King's Over-sea Dominions' Regiment. A little clumsy, perhaps, but without any hint of that patronage which "Colonial" was supposed to convey. Later it was granted the more tripping as well as more honourable title, King Edward's Horse. King George has been from the beginning its Colonel-in-chief, and takes a close interest in its fortunes. Lord Stamfordham, His Majesty's private secretary, took the presidency of its administration committee, on which many distinguished public men serve. Lord Strathcona made it a present of £10,000. Naturally you ask, "Why?"

The reason lay in this. The idea at the back of the regiment had altered. The adoption of universal military service in Australia suddenly enlarged the sphere of its usefulness. From that moment its destiny widened. It was not to remain merely a force which young men from the Dominions could join if they pleased. It was to develop into a powerful link between Australia and Home.

In its ranks the young Australian who happened to be in England could do his compulsory service. When he went back he could take with him a certificate of proficiency. If he were a sergeant here he would rank as a sergeant there. An English commission would be recognized in the Commonwealth.

SYMPATHY OF THE DOMINIONS.

A fine imaginative development, due in great part to Colonel Fortescue, who commanded the regiment during the perilous years of transition. This gave the regiment a solid basis, a serious part to play, an important standing. The Commonwealth Government fell in with the plan readily. It not only accepts the certificate and allows promotion in King Edward's Horse to count in Australia; it pays over a grant of five pounds a year for every Australian who takes advantage of the scheme. New Zealand makes this grant also, and if the South African Union adopts universal service it will do the same. Thus the regiment finds itself with an assured income---enough to keep its bank balance steady, if not to keep it going altogether. From the War Office it draws a certain amount as well, and it has, in addition, annual subscribers, headed by the King. The Rhodes Trust gives it £250 a year on account of its value to the Empire. Sir Owen Philipps, Mr. Otto Beit, Sir Sigismund Neumann, Sir Abe Bailey, Mr. H.J. King, Sir R. Lucas Tooth, Senator Fraser, and Mr. G. F. Godman all contribute to it as an imperial bond.

WEEK-ENDS IN THE SADDLE.

Yet all it gets it spends, and it would be glad to spend more if more came in. So says the adjutant, Captain Wickham, D.S.O., sitting in his office at the Duke of York's School, Chelsea, now the head-quarters of the London Territorial Association. For their drill hall here. their officers' and non-commissioned officers' messes, their men's billiards-room and canteen, their offices, and their share of the riding school they pay nothing. Although they are now attached to the Special Reserve, and therefore not Territorials any longer, they are allowed to live rent free. But this is not their only habitation. There are detachments at Oxford and at Cambridge, always kept up to their strength by Rhodes scholars and other undergraduates from overseas. There is a squadron at Liverpool. In each of these places they have to hire head-quarters, and there is an idea of starting another squadron in Edinburgh.

Another heavy expense is the hire of horses. For the men of this regiment are really trained. They do not turn up on parade twice or thrice a year. They do not content themselves with trotting round on the tan. After they have been passed by Colonel V.S. Sandeman, the commanding officer, they are seen in the riding school no more.

All their drills are done in the open. In the spring and autumn they spend week-ends at Aldershot or Windsor. Here they can get cavalry horses, not only far stronger than jobbed animals, but trained into the bargain. Splendid these tonic days in the breezy pine country, "days of fresh air in the rain and the sun," as the old Harrow School song says. First rate for practice in soldiering too. It does not take a trooper long to master his drill under conditions like these.

PRACTICAL TRAINING.

Then at Easter and at Whitsuntide come short spells of barrack life and field work at Colchester. Fifty per cent. of strength take part in these, and in the summer camp on Salisbury Plain a much higher percentage. What could be more attractive? Jolly camp-life, moderately hard work; up in the early freshness; astride when the townsman is just stretching indolent limbs in a stuffy bedroom; trotting, galloping, scouting, suppling all the muscles of the body and all the fibres of the intelligence to; returning bronzed and fit and "hard as nails" after the finest change and holiday a healthy man could enjoy. Boys from the dominions are lucky to have such a chance offered them. Their uniform is given them. Almost all the expenses of training are paid for them. All through the year they have something to occupy them. And, as an extra to its many other advantages, the regiment is a famous cementer of friendships. A young fellow coming from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, at once meets in the barrack-room troopers from his own part of the world.

King Edward's Horse has passed through storms. It has made false starts, tried to march up blind alleys. But its feet are on the right path now. The condition that its members must really be connected, either by birth or long residence, with the Empire outside the United Kingdom is strictly enforced. Its future is assured: by all tokens it should be brilliant. It deserves well of the Empire. It is living up to its name.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We remind our members that subscriptions for the year 1958/59 were due and payable on 21st. June 1958.

It will be appreciated if members who may have overlooked this matter will forward their cheques to the Secretary as soon as possible.

Rates for 1958/59:-

Junior members.....10/6
All other members.....£1.1. 0 .

FIRE ARMS OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

Part 2.

The normal muzzle loader of the period was 4 feet 8 inches long, with a 40 inch barrel and weighed about 9½ pounds. The most common calibre was .58 and the bullet was a 500 grain lead one, propelled by 50 grains of black powder. Powder was poured down the barrel then the paper cartridge which had contained it went down too, to act as wadding, followed by the bullet. Ramrods were of iron. Once the hammer was cocked and a cap inserted in the nipple the piece was ready to fire. Only a highly skilled man could fire this weapon more than three times a minute.

Happy then the soldier with a Spencer repeater. In an official test a man fired a Spencer ninety nine times in 8 minutes and 20 seconds the Spencer fed from a leather pouch like an archers quiver, from from which rim fire cartridges were fed into a tubular magazine in the butt. 12,000 Spencer rifles and 94,000 Spencer carbines were issued to Union infantry and cavalry respectively.

The Henry, unlike the Spencer, loaded from the front. Bullets were pushed into a magazine running along underneath the barrel, and fed upwards to the firing chamber. From this gun the well known Winchester was developed. The Henry's .44 calibre cartridge was less powerful than the Spencer's .50 and .54 calibre.

Gilbert Smith's carbine, of which 30,062 were issued to Union troops, is worthy of mention. It "broke" in the middle like a shotgun and fired a freak india-rubber cartridge, specially perforated to permit a common cap to be used on a vent to fire the charge. Over 13,000,000 Smith cartridges were produced in the war period.

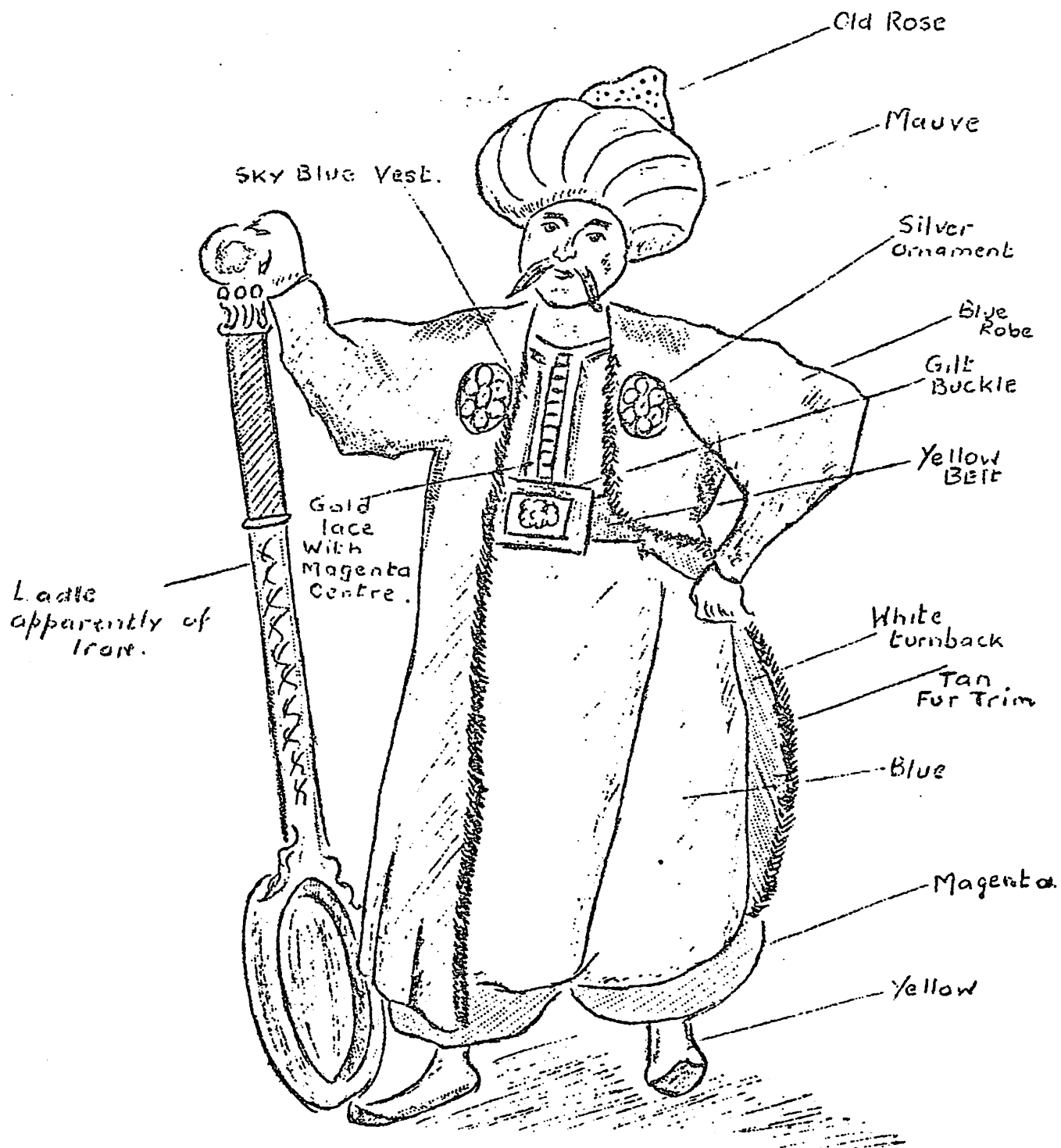
The Colt revolving rifle, based on the hand-gun principle was never popular. Sometimes all 5 chambers would ignite at once and the shooter would suffer severe burns to the left hand and wrist.

Some single shot breach-loaders were in use, examples being the Remington rolling-block rifle and carbine. The few Chassepots used by the Confederates had two main faults. They fouled their barrels after a few discharges, and the "needle" often bent. The Dreyse suffered from much the same faults.

-- To be continued --

April 1958.

A. Watson.



A LADLE BEARER IN THE TURKISH ARMY

It has recently been our fortune to come across an old book entitled "The Military Costume of Turkey", which is illustrated by a series of engravings made from on the spot drawings. This book was published in 1818 by T.M. M'Lean of London, and was dedicated by permission to His Excellency, The Minister of the Ottoman Porte to His Britannic Majesty".

We have much pleasure in presenting a tracing of one of the illustrations, to which we have added labels showing the colours of the various items of clothing.

The following is a copy of the contemporary text relating to this gentleman :-

PLATE VIII

Ladle Bearer

The rank of this officer must not be judged of by the ideas which we should naturally be led to affix to his designation. The greatest disgrace which any of our regiments could suffer, would be the loss of their colours; the utmost which could befall a Turkish one would be in the loss of its ladles and kettles; every ortah, or regiment, has two of each, which are carried with great ceremony at the head of the corps, and should both be taken by an enemy, the regiment is considered as destroyed, and is formed anew before others are given to it.

In strict conformity with such ideas of military parade, the Janizaries have each of them a wooden spoon, wherewith they eat their picon, and which they wear instead of a feather, stuck into a copper tube, which is affixed in front of their bonnets. When they receive their rations with quickness and alacrity, it is concluded that they are well affected and satisfied in their ortah; on the contrary, they show their dissatisfaction by advancing to receive their rations in a sour negligent manner; whilst the greatest sign of their discontent is to keep away altogether at the time of distribution.

In general revolts or mutinies of the Janizaries at Constantinople, they have a custom of carrying their kettles to the front of the seraglio, where they place them on the ground, upside down. When they give this terrible instance of their displeasure, it becomes necessary to

appease them, by delivering the heads of the first characters of the state, who are sacrificed to them without even the form of a trial, even the deposition of the Sultan himself has frequently become the consequence of their exhibiting this mark of their displeasure.

THE JANIZARY

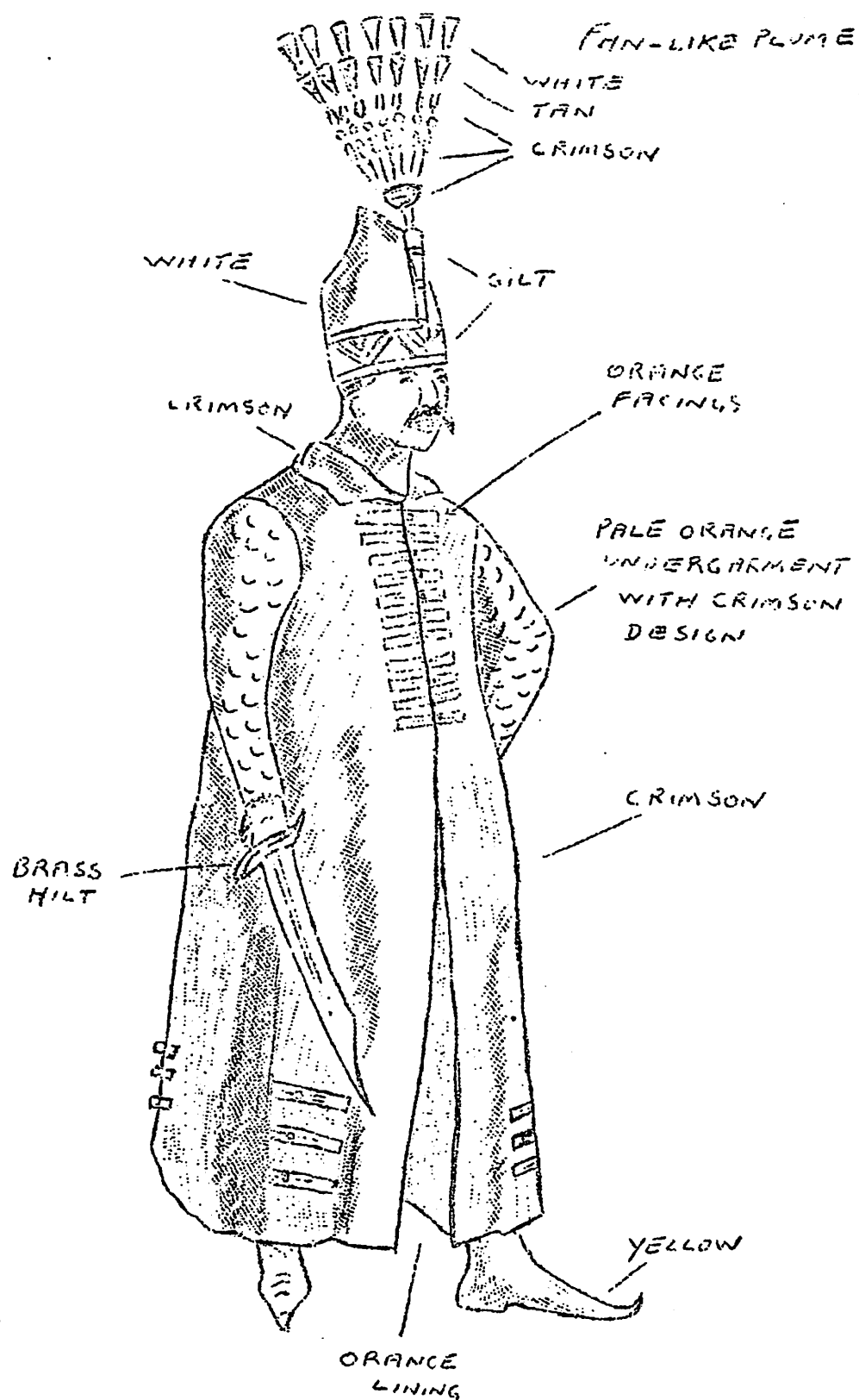
Janizary, in the Turkish language, (Yengicheri) means new soldier. The origin of this body is as follows :-

When Amurath the First was subjecting the provinces which lay between the Danube and the Adriatic, he could not but observe the hardihood and courage of the natives, and being reminded by his Vizier that he, as Sultan, was entitled to a fifth part of the captives taken in war, he caused the strongest and most beautiful Christian youths to be selected whom he caused to be educated in the Mohometan faith, and trained to the use of arms.

After Amurath had formed them into a body he sent them to Haji Bektash, a celebrated Turkish Santon, to bestow a banner on them. The saint, when they appeared in his presence, put the sleeve of his gown upon one of their heads and said "Let them be called Yengicheri; let their countenance be ever bright, their hands victorious, their swords keen; let their spear always hang over the heads of their enemies, and wherever they go, may they return with a shining face;" by these means the enthusiasm and zeal of a monkish institution was added to the martial ardour of soldiers.

At their first institution, the number of Janizaries was not considerable. Since that they have increased very much, and are now (1818 - Ed.) said to amount to four hundred thousand men scattered over the provinces of the empire. The privileges enjoyed by this body, and the safety and consequence resulting to its members from a sort of 'esprit de corps', causes almost every one to endeavour to get enrolled in some one of its ortahs, or regiments; even the Sultan himself, at the ceremony of girding on the sabre, is enrolled at the head of the first.

For a period of nearly two hundred years after its first institution, the courage and discipline of this body was not relaxed, but remained in its primitive vigour. Since that, however, it has gradually declined, and the Janizaries of the provinces can now only be considered as a sort of ill-disciplined militia, more often employed in fomenting intestine disorder than in repelling foreign aggressions.



The Janizaries, on occasions of ceremony, are obliged to wear red shoes, great blue breeches, and a particular sort of bonnet, the other part of their dress may be of what colour they please. Their uniform, with the above exceptions, only consisting in the cut. When Haji Bektash named and consecrated the Janizaries, he put the sleeve of his garment on the head of one of them, and it is said that the long piece of cloth which hangs down from behind the bonnets of these troops, is worn as emblematic of that sleeve.

King Edward's Horse (The King's Oversea Dominions Regiment)

(by Robert Gray)

The above regiment was raised in England in November 1901 as the 4th County of London (Kings Colonials) Imperial Yeomanry. The title was changed to Kings Colonials Imperial Yeomanry on April 7th 1905. On July 12th 1910 the name of the regiment was altered to the King Edward's Horse (The King's Oversea Dominions Regiment).

The uniform worn by the regiment was a khaki tunic with a double collar, two narrow scarlet striped round the collar and four vertical scarlet stripes with gilt buttons on the cuffs. Khaki cord breeches with double scarlet stripes down the seam, brown boots, felt hat with a high crown.

The regimental motto was "Regi Adsumus Coloni" and the march "The Land of Hope and Glory". The regiment was disbanded in 1919.

(Unfortunately this useful information was received after the first half of this issue of "Sabretache" was made up. - Ed.)

2/12.

COLOUR PATCHES OF THE LIGHT HORSE

1ST A.I.F.

Colour patches in the First World War were much more readily recognisable than were those of the Second World War.

In most cases it was possible for a person to work out the unit number from the combination of shape, upper colour (the regiment colour), and lower colour (the brigade colour).

Thus all units of the 1st Brigade had white as the lower colour, of the 2nd Brigade red, of the 3rd yellow, of the 4th dark blue, and of the 5th red.

Regimental patches of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Brigades and Brigade H.Q. patches of 1st, 2nd and 3rd were all oblong in shape, while 4th and 5th Brigade H.Q. and all Regiments of the 5th Brigade were triangular.

The first regiment in the Brigade had light blue as the top colour, the 2nd green, the third black.

One Machine Gun Squadron was attached to each Brigade, the 1st M.G.S. to 1st Bde, and so on.

The upper colour for all M.G.S.'s. was purple. A Field Ambulance was attached to each Brigade in the same way, each patch having Brown as the top colour.

Mobile Veterinary Sections were also attached to each brigade, having cherry as the top colour on their patches. The 6th M.V.S. was attached to 1st Bde., 7th to 2nd, 8th to 3rd, 9th to 4th and 10th to the 5th Brigade.

The colour patches of these units are set out on the following page.

Before the introduction of colour patches, the Light Horse wore bronzed metal shoulder titles comprising the numeral 1


over the initials

L H


over the curved title

"AUSTRALIA"

B.J.VIDEON



Y³



1

REGIMENTS

A triangle with vertices labeled B, R, and 14. The vertex at the top is labeled B, the bottom-left vertex is labeled R, and the bottom-right vertex is labeled 14.

A rectangle is shown with a diagonal line labeled DB. The top-left corner is labeled G.

MACHINE GUN
SQUADRONS

A rectangle is shown with a diagonal line labeled DB. The right side of the rectangle is labeled 4. The top-left interior angle is labeled P.

FIELD
AMBULANCES

A triangle with vertices labeled Br, R, and S. The vertex at the top is labeled 'Br', the bottom-left vertex is labeled 'R', and the bottom-right vertex is labeled 'S'. There are dashed lines connecting each vertex to the midpoint of the opposite side, representing medians.

Br
DB
4

Br
Y
3

Br
R

MOBILE VETERIN
ARY SECTIONS

8

Ch 7

A square with side length 6. A diagonal line divides the square into two triangles. The top-left triangle is shaded and labeled "Cherry". The bottom-right triangle is labeled "W".

2/14.

WAIST BELT CLASPS - N.S.W. MILITARY FORCES

Readers may be interested to know that members of the Band of Southern Command (Victoria) at present wear white belts with the clasp of the old N.S.W. Military Forces.

The type is similar to that of the British universal pattern clasp. The centre portion bears the cross, lion and stars of New South Wales, and the outer ring bears the words "N.S.W. Military Forces".

It is understood that the Band is considering the adoption of a new pattern clasp, and your Committee has made preliminary approach to the Bandmaster seeking an opportunity to acquire some of the old pattern if and when they are "scrapped".

Members who would be prepared to purchase the comparatively scarce relics (if they are sold) are invited to lodge tentative requests with the Hon. Secretary.

CAVALRY AND ARMoured CORPS DINNER

A function held annually in October in Sydney is the "Balacclava Dinner", for officers who have served in any rank, at any time, in a cavalry or armoured formation of any part of the British Commonwealth.

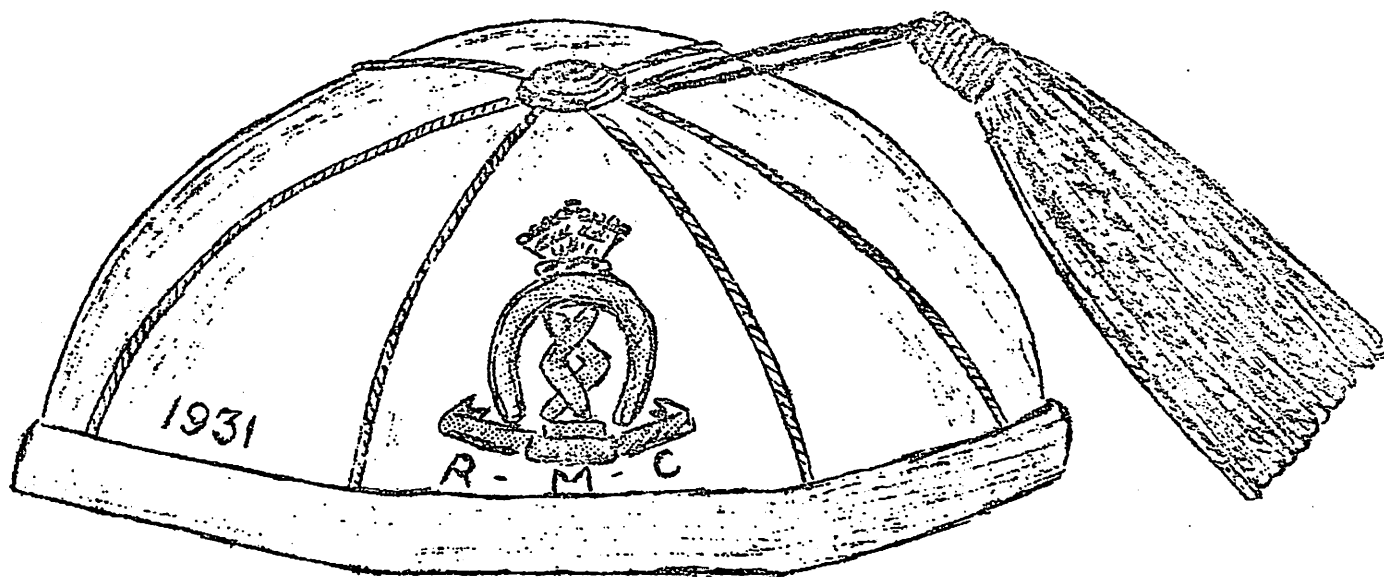
The first of these Balacclava Dinners was held in 1954, exactly one hundred years after the Battle of Balacclava, famous for the charges by the Heavy and the Light Brigades. Among the 127 present that year were two grandsons (from South Australia) of Lt. (later Lt-Gen.) Edward Seger, 8th Hussars, and Lt-Col. K. Dalton, grandson of Sgt. C. Dalton, 8th Hussars. Both Lt. Seger and Sgt. Dalton rode with the 8th "into the Valley of Death" - and returned.

This year's dinner will be held at the Imperial Service Club on Saturday, 25th October.

P.V. VERNON

A RMC HONOR CAP.

The sketch which appears below shows a Royal Military College Honor cap, presented for outstanding achievements in Rugby Union football. Very few Honor caps are given, and only cadets who have first obtained a full "colour" for football are eligible.



The body of this cap is of blue velvet, and the band at the bottom is of dark red velvet. Cords from the centre "button" to the band are red. The embroidered button, cords and tassel, badge of the RMC, initials and date are of silver thread.

The quilted lining is of black cloth.

The cap at present awarded differs from the above in that the embroidery is now of gold bullion thread.

I am indebted to Captain R.A. Grey of the Royal Military College for this information.

B.J. VIDEON

.....

AMERICAN EXCHANGE RATE.

Some of our American friends may be wondering just what the heck £1.1.0 is worth.

Well, it is worth very nearly \$ 2.50, which would give us a few pence "profit".

But we will be fair about it, and instead of charging 5/- for ads. we will ask for 50 cents, and hope that everyone will be happy on that basis.

Ed.

2/16.

VICTORIA.

1875 DRESS REGULATIONS FOR VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

MOUNT ALEXANDER BATTALION

Table of Articles to be worn in the Several "Orders of Dress" (The numbers correspond to those affixed to articles in the ensuing Description of Uniform, &c.)

The articles below specified will be worn by officers in the several "Orders of Dress" as follows :-

LEVÉE DRESS

Worn at levées, balls, &c., but not on any parade unless specified.

Combatant Officers

7. Chaco & Ball Tuft.	1. Tunic.	3. Trousers. Silver-striped.	14. Pouch-belt. Silver-laced.	16. Pouch.
13. Sword-belt. Silver-lace.	9. Sword-knot. Silver.	8. Sword.	Gloves. White kid.	

Quarter-masters

23. Cocked Hat and Plume.	1. Tunic.	3. Trousers. Silver-striped.	24. Sword-belt. Black.	9. Sword-knot. Silver.
	8. Sword.		Gloves. White kid.	

Medical Officers

25. Cocked Hat and Plume.	1. Tunic.	3. Trousers. Silver-striped.	30. Pouch-belt. Embroidered.	31. Pouch. Embroidered.
29. Sword-belt. Embroidered.	9. Sword-knot. Silver.	8. Sword.	Gloves. White kid.	

N.B.-- All mounted officers silver-striped trousers (3) and box spurs (6), with trouser-straps; no sabretache.

REVIEW ORDER

To be worn when Royalty or the Governor is present, for guards of honour, all State ceremonies (under arms), and otherwise when specially ordered.

Combatant Officers.

7. Chaco and Ball Tuft.	1. Tunic.	2. Trousers. Red-striped.	15. Pouch-belt. White.	16. Pouch.
11. Sword-belt. White.		9. Sword-knot. Silver.	8. Sword.	17. Gloves.

Quarter-masters.

23. Cocked Hat and Plume.	1. Tunic.	2. Trousers. Red-striped.	24. Sword-belt. Black.	9. Sword-knot. Silver.
		8. Sword.	17. Gloves.	

Medical Officers.

25. Cocked Hat and Plume.	1. Tunic.	2. Trousers. Red-striped.	27. Pouch-belt. Plain.	28. Pouch. Plain.
26. Sword-belt. Plain.		9. Sword-knot. Silver.	8. Sword.	17. Gloves.

N.B.-- All mounted officers red-striped pantaloons (4), long boots (5), and spurs (5) fastened with straps and buckles, and sabretache 12, and 32 for mounted medical officer, if actually mounted. If doing duty on foot, red-striped trousers (2), box spurs (6), and trouser-straps; no sabretache.

Horse Furniture for Mounted Combatant Officers.

33. Saddle.	34. Saddle-cloth.	35. Bridle.	36. Wallets.	Collar Chains and Breast-plate.
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Horse Furniture for Mounted Medical Officers.

37. Saddle.	39. Saddle-cloth.	40. Bridle.	38. Holsters.	Collar Chains.
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N.B.-- No breast-plate.

MARCHING ORDER

to be worn on the line of march, in the field, at Divisional and Brigade field days, on garrison duty (but without leggings), and on other occasions when specially ordered.

Combatant Officers.

1. Chaco and Ball Tuft.	1. Tunic.	2. Trousers. Red-striped.	15. Pouch-belt. White.	16. Pouch.
1. Sword-belt. White.	10. Sword-knot. White leather.	8. Sword.	17. Gloves.	20. Leggings. (If worn).

Quarter-masters.

3. Cocked Hat and Plume.	1. Tunic.	2. Trousers. Red-striped.	24. Sword-belt. Black.
0. Sword-knot. White leather.	8. Sword.	17. Gloves.	20. Leggings. (if worn)

Medical Officers.

5. Cocked Hat and Plume.	1. Tunic.	2. Trousers. Red-striped.	27. Pouch-belt. Plain.	28. Pouch. Plain.
6. Sword-belt. Plain.	10. Sword-knot. White leather.	8. Sword.	17. Gloves.	20. Leggings. (If worn).

Except when specially ordered, officers in "Marching-Order" are not to carry rolled great-coats, water-bottles, &c., havresacks also are only under exceptional circumstances to be carried by them in the field. These articles should be conveyed in the transport carriage usually told off to each battalion.

N.B.-- All mounted officers, red-striped pantaloons (4), long boots (5), and spurs (5), fastened with straps and buckles; and sabretache 12, and 32 for mounted medical officers, if actually mounted. If doing duty on foot, red-striped trousers (2) and box spurs (6), with trouser-straps --- no sabretache. Mounted officers, neither on foot, or horseback, ever wear leggings.

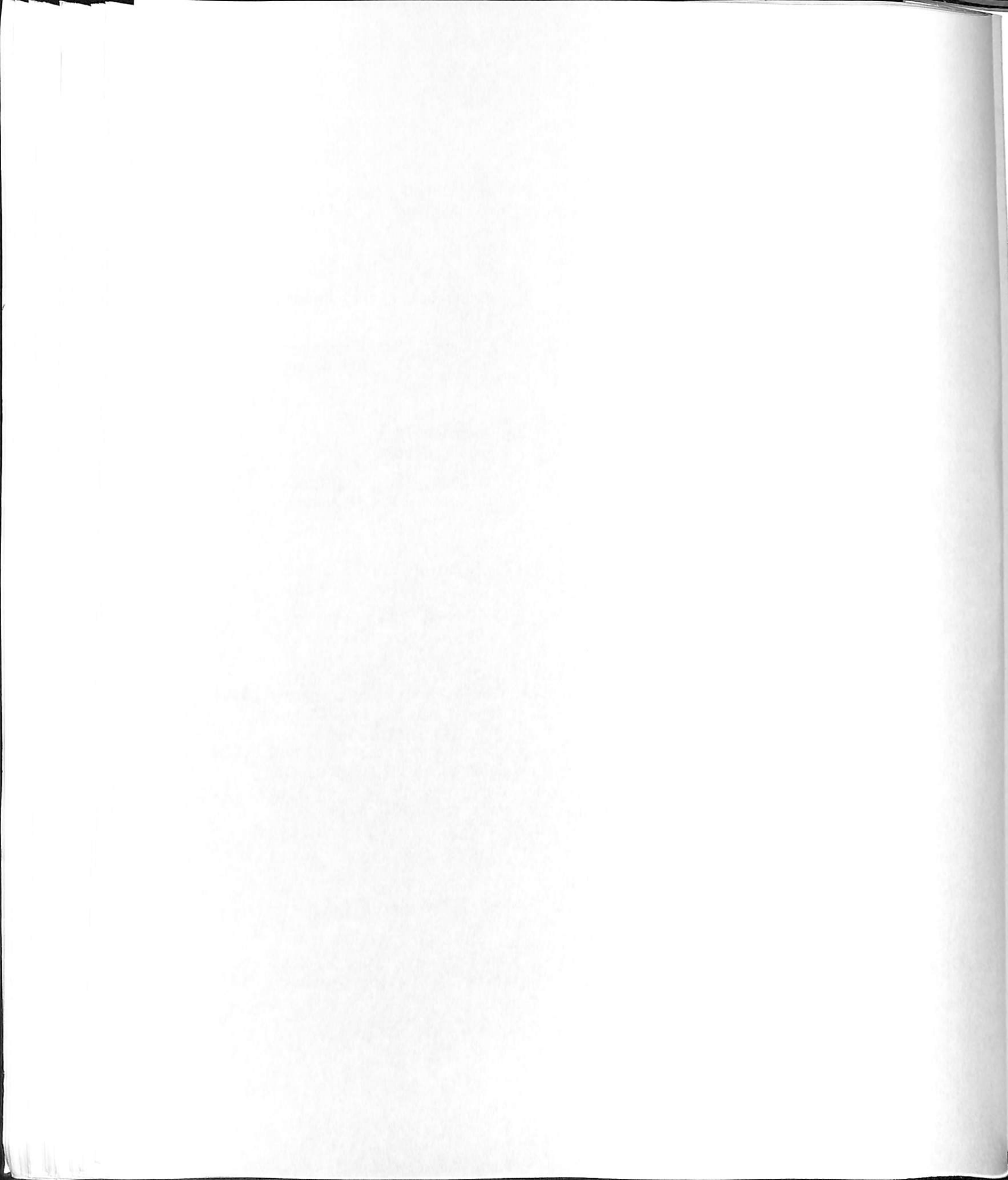
Horse Furniture for Mounted Combatant Officers.

33. Saddle. 35. Bridle and Breast-plate. 36. Wallets. Collar Chains.
N.B.-- No saddle-cloth.

Horse Furniture for Mounted Medical Officers.

37. Saddle. 40. Bridle. 38. Holsters. Collar Chains
N.B.-- No saddle-cloth, or breast-plate.

When encamped head-ropes will, if ordered, be carried by all officers.



DRILL ORDER

To be used at ordinary (regimental) drills, on orderly and other (regimental) duties in camp, or quarters; but never to be worn when the regiment or corps, marches out of its quarters (drill-room, or private parade ground), camp, &c., or on garrison duty.

Combatant Officers.

19. Forage Cap. 18. Patrol Jacket. 2. Trousers. 15. Pouch-belt. 16. Pouch.
 11. Sword-belt. 10. Sword-knot. Red-striped. White.
 White. White leather. 8. Sword. 17. Gloves.

Quarter-masters.

19. Forage Cap. 18. Patrol Jacket. 2. Trousers. 24. Sword-belt.
 Red-striped. Black.
 10. Sword-knot 8. Sword. 17. Gloves.
 White leather.

Medical Officers.

19. Forage Cap. 18. Patrol Jacket. 2. Trousers. 27. Pouch-belt. 28. Pouch.
 Red-striped. Plain. Plain.
 26. Sword-belt. 10. Sword-knot. 8. Sword. 17. Gloves.
 Plain. White leather.

N.B.-- All mounted officers, red-striped pantaloons (4), long boots (5) and spurs (5), fastened with straps and buckles, and sabretache 12, and 32 for mounted medical officer, if actually mounted. If doing duty on foot, red-striped trousers (2) and box-spurs (6), with trouser-straps; no sabretache.

Horse Furniture for Mounted Combatant Officers.

33. Saddle. 35. Bridle. 36. Wallets. Collar Chains.

N.B.-- No saddle-cloth, or breast-plate.

Horse Furniture for Mounted Medical Officers.

37. Saddle. 40. Bridle. 38. Holsters. Collar Chains.
 Complete.

N.B.-- No saddle-cloth, or breast-plate.

2/20.

MESS ORDER

To be worn of an evening, and at mess, on all ordinary occasions; but not when the Officer Commanding the Forces, or the officer commanding the district in which the battalion (&c.) serves, dines at mess; on these occasions the officers will appear in Levée Dress (swords will be worn).

All Officers.

21. Shell Jacket.	22. Waistcoat.	2. Trousers.	Collar.	Necktie.
			Red-striped. White.	Black.
				Small bow.

Mounted officers, red-striped trousers (2), box spurs (6), with trouser-straps.

Officers on duty (i.e., captain and subaltern of the day, &c.) will wear the shell-jacket hooked up--the sword with white belt (11), together with the white pouch-belt (15) and pouch (16).

N.B.-- It is to be understood that this "Order" is never to be worn on any occasion other than at mess, or of an evening. Forage-caps are to be worn with it when going to and from mess, &c.

MOUNT ALEXANDER BATTALION

Description of Uniform, Etc.

1. Tunic--- French-grey cloth; with scarlet cloth collar and cuffs. The collar ornamented with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lace along the top, and silver Russia braid at the bottom; with the badges of rank embroidered in gold at each end. The cuffs pointed, with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lace round the top, and a tracing in silver Russia braid, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above and below the lace, the lower braid having a corw's foot and eye. and the upper an Austrian knot, at the top. 8 buttons in front and 2 at the waist behind; and a silver square cord loop, with a small button, on each shoulder. The skirt closed behind, with a plait at each side, and lined with white. The front, collar, and skirt-plaits edged with white cloth $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide.

Field-officers have a row of braided eyes, below the lace, on the collar; 2 bars of lace along the top of the cuff, showing $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of the facings between the bars; and the braiding on the sleeve is in the form of eyes, above and below the lace for lieutenant-colonels, and above the lace only for majors. The lace on the sleeve extends to 8, and the Austrian knot to 10 inches, from the bottom of the cuff.

Captains have no braided eyes on the collar. The lace and braiding on the sleeves are the same as those of field-officers, except that the tracing is plain, without eyes.

Lieutenants have one bar of lace only on the cuff, the lace extending to $7\frac{1}{2}$, and the Austrian knot to $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, from the bottom of the cuff. In other particulars, the lace and braiding are the same as those of Captains.

Lace---Silver, Victorian pattern.

N.B.--In this battalion the lace for the trousers and belts for State occasions has no crimson stripe in the centre, but is of the usual Victorian pattern.

Buttons---Silver, burnished, a crown in the centre, with "Victoria" on a scroll above, and "Aut pace aut bello" on another scroll beneath, encircled by a laurel wreath.

2. Trousers---French-grey cloth with a scarlet welt $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide down each side seam; in summer, French-grey tartan, with similar stripes.

3. Trousers for State occasions---On State occasions and at balls, French-grey cloth, with silver lace, Victorian pattern, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide, down the side seam. No crimson stripe in centre.

4. Pantaloon, for Mounted Duties---French-grey cloth with stripes as on the trousers.

5. Over-boots---As described in I., page 19, of these Regulations, with spurs, fastened with straps and buckles, steel for all ranks.

6. Spurs, with Trousers---Steel (box), for all ranks.

7. Chaco---Blue cloth, 4 inches high in front and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the back, the crown 6 inches long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Silver braid $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide round the bottom, up the sides and back, and in two lines round the top $\frac{1}{8}$ inch apart. Silvered cap-plate, with St. George's Cross with the 5 stars (the Southern Cross) thereon in the centre within a garter bearing the motto, "Aut pace aut bello, Victoria", a laurel wreath round, and a crown above. Silvered burnished chain $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, lined with black velvet, silvered rose fastenings at the sides, and a silvered lion's head hook at the back.

Lieutenant-colonels have 2 lines of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lace round the top of the cap instead of braid. Majors have a line of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lace instead of the upper line of braid.

Tuft---Worsted ball, two-thirds white and one-third blue, the blue at the bottom; silvered socket with the Royal Cypher and crown thereon.

8. Sword---As described in I., page 21, of these Regulations; steel hilt, with device of bugle and crown.

Scabbard---For all ranks, steel.

9. Sword-knot---Silver cord and acorn.

10. Undress Sword-knot---White buff leather.

2/22.

11. Sword-belt---white enamelled leather $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, with slings an inch wide, flap, and silvered hook.
12. Sabretache---Black leather, with a device in silvered metal in the centre thereof as follows:---A crown with "Victoria" on a scroll above, and "Aut pace aut bello" on another scroll beneath, encircled by a laurel wreath.
13. Sword-belt for State occasions---On State occasions, and at balls, silver lace of Victorian pattern (no crimson stripe in centre), lined with crimson morocco leather, slings of similar lace $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide.
Waist-plate---Round silvered clasp, with the crown, in silver, on the centre-piece; and the motto "Aut pace aut bello, Victoria", on the outer circle.
14. Pouch-belt for State occasions---Silver lace, Victorian pattern, 2 inches wide (no crimson stripe in centre), ornamented silvered buckle, tip, and slide.
15. Pouch-belt---White patent leather, 2 inches wide, in one piece. (No buckle, tip, or slide).
16. Pouch---Black enamelled leather, with a silver bugle and crown on flap. No other pouch to be worn on any occasion.
17. Gloves---White leather.
18. Patrol-jacket---Of French-grey cloth, edged with black inch mohair braid, and looped, &c., with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch black flat plait, as described in I., page 20, of these Regulations. Field-officers wear the badges of their rank, embroidered in silver, on the collar.
19. Forage-cap---French-grey cloth, with black leather peak and chin strap, black netted button and braided figure on the crown. Band $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, of oak-leaf lace. A silver embroidered curved bugle suspended by its cord and tassels, surmounted by a crown, of approved pattern, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch high on the band in front.
Great-coat and Cape---Grey cloth, of the pattern described in I., page 21, of these Regulations.
20. Leggings---According to authorised pattern. See I., page 21, of these Regulations.
21. Shell-jacket---French-grey cloth, with scarlet cloth collar and pointed cuffs. Silver braid edging all round, including the top and bottom of the collar. A loop of silver braid at bottom of collar to fasten across the neck. Shoulder-cords as on the tunic. A row of silvered studs and hooks and eyes down the front. Scarlet lining.
Field-officers have a row of braided eyes on the collar below the upper line of braid, and the badges of rank embroidered in gold at each end. Lieutenant-colonels have two chevrons of braid on each sleeve $\frac{3}{4}$ inch apart, the upper forming an Austrian knot extending

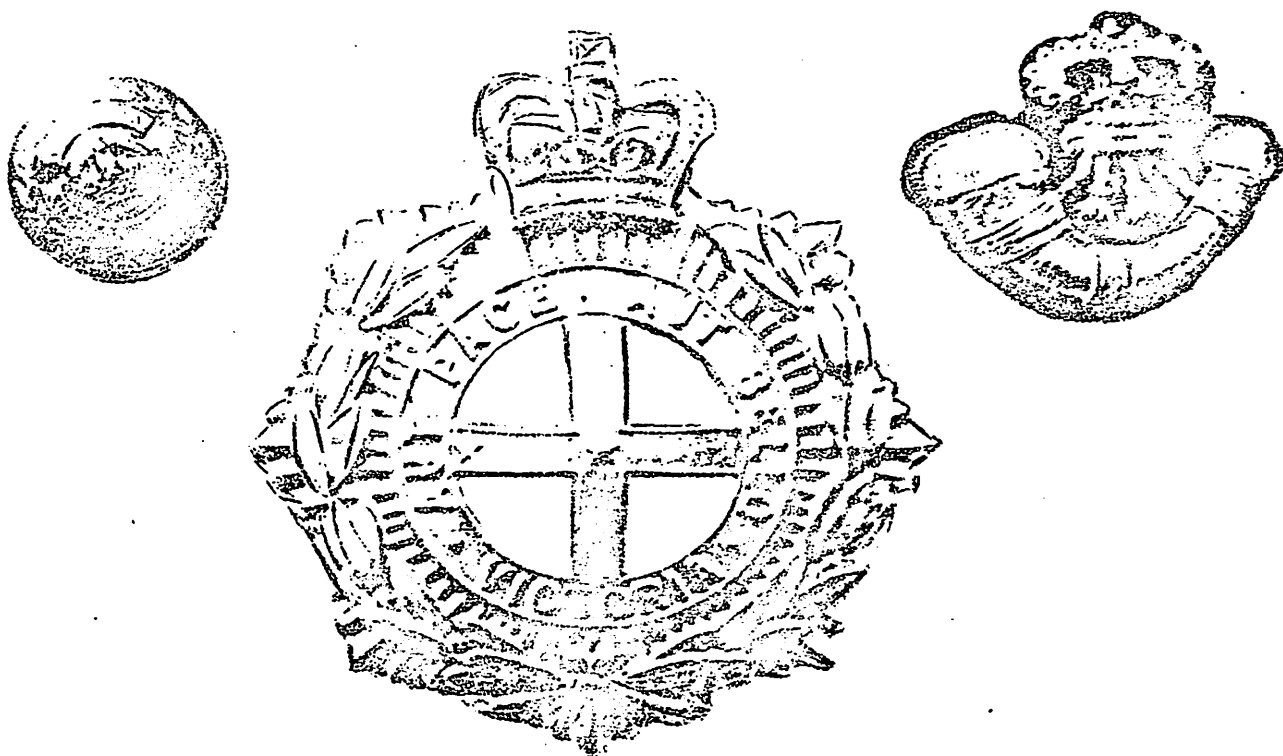
to 10 inches from the bottom of the cuff, and the lower braid a crow's foot and eye; a row of braided eyes above and below the chevrons, as on the tunic. Majors have the same braiding on the sleeve, omitting the lower row of braided eyes.

Captains have similar braiding, but without the braided eyes; the Austrian knot extends to 9 inches only.

Lieutenants have a single chevron of braid forming an Austrian knot 8 inches high, and a crow's foot and eye below it.

22. Mess Waistcoat---Scarlet cloth, silver braid edging round the top, down the front, and along the bottom to the side seams. The pockets edged with braid forming crow's feet, and eyes. A row of silvered studs, and hooks and eyes, down the front.

N.B.--The provision of the shell-jacket and waist coat is at the option of officers.



2/24.

REGIMENTAL STAFF OFFICERS.

ADJUTANT.

Wears the uniform of his rank.

Quarter-Master.

The uniform of the relative rank, with the following exceptions:--

Cocked-hat---As described in I., page 20, of these Regulations, with
23. loop of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lace, and silver and blue tassels.

Plume---White cock's feathers, drooping outwards, 5 inches long.

24. Sword-belt---Black morocco leather, for all occasions, pattern, waist-plate, and mountings, as for other officers.

N.B.---Quarter-masters wear no pouch-belt.

Medical Officers.

The uniform of their relative rank, with the following exceptions:--

Cocked-hat---As described in I., page 20, of these Regulations, with
loop of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lace, and silver and blue tassels.

25. Plume---Black cock's tail feathers, drooping outwards, 6 inches long, and 5 inches long for officers below the rank of surgeon-major.

26. Sword-belt---Plain black morocco leather, the pattern, waist-plate, and mountings, same as for other officers.

27. Pouch-belt---Plain black morocco leather, 2 inches wide, silver chased buckle, tip, and slide.

28. Pouch for Instruments---Plain black morocco leather, the flap $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep; in the centre a silver chased Royal Cypher and crown.

29. Sword-belt for State occasions---Black morocco leather, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, with slings an inch wide, 2 strips of silver embroidery on belt and slings; a silvered hook to hook up the sword.

30. Pouch-belt for State occasions---Black morocco leather, 2 inches wide, with three stripes of silver embroidery, each $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, silver chased buckle, tip, and slide.

31. Pouch for Instruments for State occasions---Black morocco leather, the flap $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, with 2 stripes of silver embroidery $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide round the bottom and sides; in the centre a silvered Royal Cypher and crown.

32. Sabretache for Mounted Medical Officers---Black leather, in the centre thereof a chased Royal Cypher and crown in silvered metal.

Horse Furniture.

33. Saddle--Hunting, with plain stirrups and blue girths.
34. Saddle-cloth--Scarlet cloth, 3 feet long at the bottom, and 2 feet deep. Field-officers have $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lace all round, with a small vandyke of red cloth, and the badges of their rank embroidered in gold at the hind corners. Other mounted officers have a line of silver cord all round, with the red vandyke.
35. Bridle and breast-plate--Brown leather with silvered bosses bearing the Royal Cypher, within the garter, with the Crown above. Front and rosettes of scarlet leather. Steel chain reins.
36. Wallets--Brown leather, with brown leather covers.

Horse Furniture for Mounted Medical Officers.

37. Saddle--Hunting, with plain stirrups, and blue girths.
38. Holsters--Brown leather, with black patent leather covers.
39. Saddle-cloth---Scarlet cloth, 3 feet long and 2 feet deep, edged with inch black oak-leaf lace; at each hind corner the badge according to rank, embroidered in gold.
40. Bridle--Brown leather, with silvered whole buckles; bent branch bits, with pads and plain bent bar; link and-tee-bridoon; plain leather head-collar; bit-head and bridoon rein sewn on; bosses on bit, bearing the Royal Cypher with the Garter surmounted by a crown. Brown leather front, and rosettes, steel chain reins.

N.B. Breast-plates are not on any occasion worn by medical officers.

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It is unfortunate that we do not at present have any Dress Regulations describing the uniforms of other ranks. Nor have we any photographs showing officers and men of this Battalion. Can any reader lend us any of this information for reproduction in "Sabretache" please?

The Mount Alexander Battalion was one of a number of Battalions of Volunteer Rifles (including in 1875 the 1st and 2nd Metropolitan Battalions and the Ballarat Battalion) referred to en bloc as the Victorian Rifles. Its history will be dealt with at a later date when various Victorian units are under consideration.

THE ISRAELI ARMY

(Any political views which may be inferred from the author's sentiments are not necessarily shared by this Society, which is interested only in military matters. We are indebted to Captain Kotler for his description of the growth of this Army. -- Ed.).

How did Israel mobilize its forces and throw them into battle within forty-eight hours?

What is the meaning of its military badges? I have been asked these questions on many occasions.

A brief glimpse at the origin of the young "Israel Defence Army" may be of interest regarding these queries.

The Jews in Israel, supported by their brethren in other lands were engaged in two campaigns :-

1. To achieve self-government, and
2. To form a local Defence Force.

They organised a political movement (Zionism) to achieve these ends. An army was regarded as an attribute to freedom, as well as a defender of peaceful development of the country's resources. Translating this into action was the organisation of a military force in the underground (commonly known as HAGANA - "Defence").

The mandatory government did its utmost and applied strict measures to prevent the organisation of such a force. Training in military formations was prohibited, and carrying weapons was severely punished.

However, a great majority of the Jewish Community in Palestine was affiliated to the underground forces, whose structure was as follows :-

(i) YOUTH FORCES

Youngsters of the age of fifteen were admitted for a period of probation to the Hagana.

Their training consisted of "cold fighting" - P.T., judo, ju-jitsu, overcoming field and built-up area obstacles, and stick (baton - a very useful weapon in clashes). Theoretical studies of topography were practically applied in scouting exercises, as well as field life (camping, etc.). Weekends were devoted to field training, while indoor activities took place on one or two evenings on week days.

In this force the Youth was introduced to, and practised the underground principles - conspiracy and communication. The units were formed in sections, platoons, companies, etc. Each message was delivered personally (not by telephone etc.) from home to home. Cars were rarely available.

2/27.

Here experience was gained in organisation according to zones. Practical tests were occasionally given to different methods. In principle, the same system is at present employed by the "Reserves" and by other forces of the Hagana, thus enabling a quick and secret mobilization of the present Israeli army.

(ii) FIELD FORCES

On reaching the age of seventeen to eighteen (matriculation for those who studied) the matured youngsters were transferred to the Field Forces.

Here they acquired their training in firearms and field manoeuvres, mainly on weekends, while theoretical lessons took place on week day evenings. At this stage specialised units - such as Support Coys. Reconnaissance, Signals, etc. - were shaped and trained.

(iii) PALMACH (Striking Force).

Selected volunteers joined the small but efficient striking force known as Palmach. These people left their homes and lived in camps disguised as labourers in the rural areas. They worked to sustain themselves and earned enough to pay for a period of their own "full time" training. The latter concentrated on scouting (reconnaissance), demolition, intensive field training and "face-to-face" fighting, etc. This force studied the tactical possibilities of every part of the country, and prepared useful data for intelligence, and was available at a moment's notice for the general command.

(iv) HOME GUARD

Those who were unfit for the Field Forces due to limited mobility, age, etc. were in the Home Guard.

Its versatile activities varied from units to be deployed for post-to-post shooting in urban areas to defence of villages.

Others formed a "Q" Branch, First Aid, Ordnance, Passive Defence (A.R.P. and Fire Brigade), and special bodies to organise the services for the civil population (e.g. food, water and power supply) in case of siege.

The Hagana was divided into territorial and functional units and commands, headed by a General Staff. Special courses were carried for the training of section, platoon etc. commanders. Every one had to begin at the "bottom of the ladder". Each rank was granted only after a relevant course and practical experience.

2/28.

Girls participated in all these activities. They did everything to prove their equality and not to lag behind the men, showing very great powers of endurance. Their presence stimulated the men to do their utmost to prove their manhood. The girls performed their duties in every branch (e.g. commanding in field training) on the highest level, and excelled as snipers. But above all they raised the esprit de corps of all units.

Thus, the framework of an army, as well as of other bodies of civil service, was at the disposal of provisional government when the U.N. resolved to establish a Jewish State in Palestine (1947).

The Arab States, who approved this resolution, defied it by invading Israel, and putting its statehood in peril.

The army, however, emerged from the underground and defeated the overwhelming numbers of the combined Arab armies.

The factors, inter alia, of this success were :-

1. The unorthodox tactics* and fighting skill of the Israelis. They exploited the element of surprise, and their mobility, to overcome inferiority in manpower and arms, by attacking at night from the rear (the conventional and superstitious Arab soldiers were afraid of ghosts after dark).
2. The Israeli commanders knew the battleground better than their opponents. For instance, the battle of Mishmar Ha'Emek was a repetition of a series of exercises carried out by the Palmach during the years preceding the War of Liberation.

The present "Israel Defence Army" maintains the traditions of the Hagana in several ways :-

1. The toughness of training. A soldier spends his 2½ years of National Service (for girls only 2 years) mostly in the field and on the frontier, and hardly ever in barracks (infantry). The same principle applies, mutatis - mutandi, in other Services.
2. The national service and a few regular officers comprise the Regular Army, the bulk of the Armed Forces being Reserves, insofar as it includes the majority of the able population.

* See "The Indirect Approach" - Capt. Liddle-Hurt with supplements by the Israeli Chief of Staff and the Head of the History Department.

2/29.

According to laws passed by Parliament (in Israel called Knesset) each reservist (man or woman) goes for annual service lasting approximately a fortnight. During this period Infantry live and train in the field, Navy in ships, etc. They are paid for time out of a special fund.

The "old" communication system is still maintained and practised.

All gear, including weapons in thick grease, are stored. The reservist has at home only his shoes and overall, arranged to permit him to immediately report to his unit.

Occasional meetings at evenings, including "socials" encourage social contact within units and between the ranks. These contribute to the continuance of high "morale", the reservists strive to preserve their comradeship and enthusiasm thereby securing the free state for which they fought and have served so hard.

3. The enthusiasm and energy with which the Army keeps its dynamic development is inspired to some extent by the young age of its commander. For example the ages of the successive Chiefs of Staff have been between thirty and thirty-five years.
4. The State of Israel is a revival of the independence enjoyed by the nation in Biblical times.

This is reflected in part in some of the Army's badges, a few examples being set out hereunder :-

- a) A Lion - as was inscribed in archaeological findings (Genesis 49.9 "Judah is a lion's whelp").
- b) A Stag - (Genesis 49.21 "Naphtaly is a hind let loose"). This is also the coat of arms of the Post Office.

Other badges, apart from the symbolizing national aspirations link to the underground era.

- c) The Army badge - sword and olive branch (defence of peace) was the sign of the Hagana.

4. Cont'd:

- d) A few units wear the badge of the Palmach (2 ears of wheat with a sword diagonally between them - defence of the peace loving man of the soil) on different-coloured backgrounds.

Others again originated from badges used by units when they emerged from the underground.

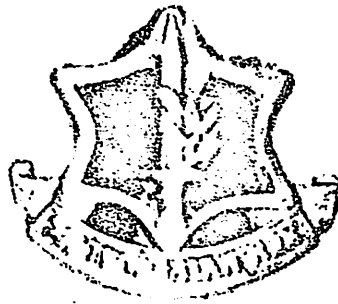
- e) Oak Tree - Apart from symbolizing strength it is a typical tree in the locality from which the unit originated.
- f) Hills and prickly pears (native Israeli is called "Sabra-Cactus" - sweet internally but prickly externally). This unit fought its decisive battles in the hilly country where prickly pears grow in abundance and are used as fences.

Thus, many of the Israeli Army badges are inspired by symbolism, the history of the nation and the tradition of the pre-State period.

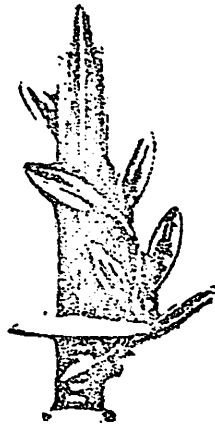
The high standard of this Army in the Sinai Peninsula Campaign * was in large measure due to the development of the "spirit" and experience gained prior to the attainment of national independence.

(Capt.) Shimeon KOTLER.

* A good report of this operation is given in "100 hours to Suez" by M. Henriques, who was the commander of the first British Commonwealth brigade, Head of the Planning Dept., and the author also of the "History of Planning" during the 2nd World War.



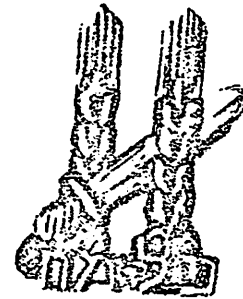
1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

1. Collar Badge - Universal Type.

2. Breast Badge - Former Members Hagana.

3. Badge - Youth Corps.

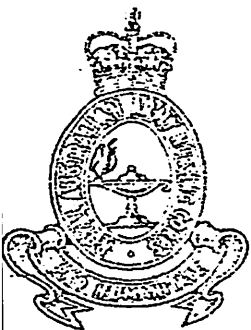
4. Pocket Badge - Former Palmach Members.

5. Cap Badge - Air Force.

6. Unit Insignia described in (f).



6.



A Short History
of the
ROYAL AUSTRALIAN ARMY NURSING CORPS

2/31.

July 1, 1902, is regarded as the birthday of the "Australian Army Nursing Service."

In May 1899 however, an Army Nursing Service Reserve was established in New South Wales in connection with the Army Medical Corps by Colonel (afterwards Surgeon - General Sir) W. D. C. Williams. It consisted of 26 nursing sisters " possessing the highest nursing qualifications and training " under Matron E. J. Gould.

In Jan., 1900, Miss Gould and 12 sisters accompanied the second N. S. W. contingent to the South African War - " the first in which trained female nurses played an important part in the medical strategy of warfare " and served as part of the British Army for the remainder of that war.

The A.A.N.S. which was formed as a Reserve was modelled on the lines of the A.N.S.R. of New South Wales.

With the outbreak of hostilities in 1914, the Australian Government decided to send overseas an Australian Imperial Force, the Nursing Service for which was recruited from volunteers from the A.A.N.S.R. and from the civil nursing profession.

In October, 1914 a batch of nurses, seconded from Nos. 1 and 2 General Hospitals, accompanied the first Convoy (A.I.F.) for duty in the troopships. Eventually they rejoined Nos. 1 and 2 General Hospitals, which arrived in Egypt in January, 1915. Each Hospital had an establishment of over 90 nurses.

In May, 1915, No. 3 General Hospital, with 80 nurses, and in August, 1916, No. 14 General Hospital went overseas for service with the A.I.F.

A.A.N.S. Nursing Sisters also served in H.M. Hospital Ships "GASCON", "SICILIA", "GUILDFORD", "NURALLIA" and at the Advanced Base in No. 2 Stationary Hospital at Lemnos during the Gallipoli campaign.

3 ambulance trains in Egypt were also staffed by A.A.N.S. nurses.

In 1916 the Australian Casualty Clearing Stations (C.C.S.) arrived in France without female nursing staff, but each was soon afterwards fully staffed by A.A.N.S. Sisters.

In France from 1916 onwards the A.I.F. maintained three general hospitals - No. 1 A.G.H. at Rouen, No. 2 A.G.H. at Boulogne, No. 3 at Abbeville - and three C.C.S.'s.

The uniform of the A.I.F. nurses closely conformed to the A.M.F. pattern, and thus to that of the British Army Regular Service, the chief difference being that chocolate facings were used as their distinguishing mark in conjunction with silver Rising Sun badge, and that all of them wore a red cape. The red cape indeed became the mark of Australian Nurses, as did the felt hat of the Diggers. In the British Army, the red cape was the sign of the regular army status - the non-regulars of the QAIMNS did not wear it, neither did members of the territorial Nursing Service nor the nursing services of the other dominions.

Consequently, the wearing of it by A.A.N.S. nurses caused complications, at times "acute", when they arrived in France, for the British regular nurses, who by then were occupying all the senior hospital and administrative positions, looked upon the red cape as a "staff" badge. Despite the storm the Australian nurses wore their red capes right through the War. Up to 1916 members of the A.A.N.S. wore no badges of rank.

The D.G.H.S., General Fotherston, reported to the Minister of Defence that "Australian nurses suffered considerable disability through the absence of badges of rank indicating their position as Officers." He recommended that the following badges be worn by all Australian nurses:-

Matron-in-chief: Crown
Principal Matron
or Matron : 3 stars
Sister: 2 stars
Staff Nurse : 1 Star

The Adjutant-General and the Military Board agreed, and it was made Official in April, 18, 1916.

Although they now wore officer rank badges and were accorded officer privileges, when it came to the award of decorations for bravery in the field they received only the MILITARY MEDAL - a decoration reserved for N.C.O's and Privates.

Thus we find that in France 7 A.A.N.S. sisters were awarded the Military Medal. However, by the end of the War 147 sisters had won the Royal Red Cross (R.R.C.)

A.A.N.S. sisters also staffed the following hospitals:-

No. 38 British Stationary Hospital, Genoa, Italy;
No. 31 British General Hospital, Abbassia, Egypt;
Four British General Hospitals in Salouika, Greece.

In addition they staffed various General Hospitals in India, Burma, Persial Gulf area, Mesopotamia and with the North West Frontier Force in Baluchistan.

2,269 Australian nurses served overseas including 130 who were transferred to the Q A I M N S, 423 served in Australia in camps and convalescent depots.

25 Australian nurses died on service, eight of them in Australia.

Between 1919 and 1939 the Service was carried on by the maintenance of a Reserve.

A Matron-in-Chief controlled the Service, and in each State was a Principal Matron. Small cadres of nurses were maintained in each State to whom £1 per year was paid, apparently as a retainer.

In time of peace the Nursing Service Reserve had little immediate significance, even in Militia training camps no opportunity was taken to use female nurses in the care of the sick.

During this period uniforms for the Nursing Service were altered as follows:-

Standing Orders for Clothing , 1922

Outdoor : Grey Serge Norfolk Coat , Skirt and Blouse,
 Grey Waterproof Cloak,
 Grey Felt Hat (Winter) , Panama Hat (Summer) ,
 Grey Gloves,
 Grey Stockings ,
 BOOTS , ANKLES , Tan.

Norfolk Coat - Tailor - made bands coming over shoulder back and front , stitched belt round waist under shoulder bands , chocolate shoulder straps.

Hat - Grey felt , with chocolate puggaroo (winter).

Panama , 4-inch brim , with chocolate puggaroo (summer).

The following distinctions will be observed in the grades of the Service : -
 Ward Uniform - Matron - in - Chief (Badge) Australian Army Nursing

Service on the right arm , gold embroidered.

Principal Matron (Dress) Coat , skirt and blouse with chocolate collar, pointed cuffs and shoulder straps , with two strips of chocolate cloth 1 inch wide down front of blouse. Badge as for Matron - in - Chief.

Matron (Dress) Coat , skirt and blouse , chocolate collar and pointed cuffs and chocolate shoulder straps.

Badge - Australian Army Nursing Service on right arm , silver embroidered.

Sisters and Staff Nurses Dress - Coat , skirt and blouse , chocolate shoulder strap on Norfolk coat.

Badge - Australian Army Nursing Service on right arm , silk embroidered.

Grade Badges identical with those worn by the A.A.N.S. during 1916 and 1918.

In 1935 a new Standing Order for Dress brought a few further changes in Uniform. Shoes , black or tan superceded Boots , ankle , tan. The grey silk shirt blouse gave way to a cream silk shirt blouse to be worn with chocolate silk tie and the waterproof cloak to a belted greatcoat with detachable shoulder strap.

The most important change was the introduction of new Grade Badges.

Matron - in - Chief : Four $\frac{3}{8}$ - inch bands of grey braid with a $\frac{1}{4}$ - inch space between each band on the shoulder straps. Chocolate gorget patches on collar.

Principal Matron : Three $\frac{3}{8}$ - inch bands of grey braid with a $\frac{1}{4}$ - inch space between each band on the shoulder straps.

Matron : Two $\frac{1}{2}$ - inch bands of grey braid , with one $\frac{1}{4}$ - inch band of similar material between , on the shoulder straps , $\frac{1}{4}$ - inch space between each band.

Sisters : Two $\frac{1}{2}$ - inch bands of grey bands with a $\frac{1}{4}$ - inch space between each band on the shoulder straps.

Staff Nurse : One $\frac{3}{8}$ - inch band of grey braid on the shoulder straps.

A Commonwealth Rising Sun Brooch of silver was worn on the tie.

[illegible]

2/34.

With the outbreak of war in 1939 , sisters of the A.A.N.S. again took up active duty with the A.I.F.

The principal matrons of the military command areas , with the assistance of experienced senior members of the profession selected nurses for the hospitals and other units. Great expansion of the nursing services took place in 1940 , and by the end of the year over 4000 applications had been received for service overseas. Two professional grades of nurses were appointed , sisters and staff-nurses , but military ranks were not employed at that time. Nurses were regarded as bearing equivalent rank of officers. Physiotherapists , classed as masseurs and masseuses in 1939 and 1940 were enlisted as such. They were regarded as of equivalent rank to non-commissioned officers , but as regards messing , privileges and military courtesies they were classed with nurses.

On January 9 , 1940 , the first contingent of Sisters embarked for overseas , with the 6th Division of the 2nd A.I.F. to Palestine.

74 nurses went with the A.I.F. contingent to Britain , where they were stationed in the Salisbury Plain area. Eventually they rejoined their previous units in the Middle East.

130 nurses staffed 2/10 A.G.H. , 2/13 A.G.H. , and 2/4 C.C.S. attached to 8th Division A.I.F. in Malaya and Singapore.

By the end of January 1941 , all forces fighting on the peninsula had withdrawn to Singapore Island.

The evacuation of the A.A.N.S. began on February 10th when six nurses were sent away with forty-seven patients who had been embarked on "WAH SUI " for transport to Australia. On the following day 59 more nurses were embarked on the " Empire Star ". After persistent air attacks they arrived at Batavia on February 14th , and two days later both groups sailed for Australia. On February 12 the remainder of the nurses on Singapore Island were embarked on the " Vyner Brook". Unfortunately after suffering repeated air attack this ship was sunk off Banka Island.

Of the 65 nurses and physiotherapists aboard the " Vyner Brook " were lost at sea , and 22 were murdered by the Japanese on Radji Beach. (This became known as the Banka Island massacre.) Only Sister Vivian Bullwinkel survived, having been wounded and left for dead. The 32 survivors reached Muntok. Subsequently they died from starvation or disease. Thus only 24 sisters and physiotherapists survived to return to Australia after 3½ years of captivity.

When the 6th and 7th Divisions were withdrawn from the Middle East ("Stepsister movement") The A.A.N.S. also returned with their units.

Only the 9th Division , with 2/6 A.G. H. , 2/7 A.G.H. and 2/3 C.C.S. remained with the 8th Army in the Middle East until after the battle of Alamain. They returned to Australia in March 1943.

During the Islands Campaign the A.A.N.S. , supported by the newly formed Australian Army Medical Women's Service (A.A.M.W.S.) served with ten General Hospitals in New Guinea, New Britain , Bougainville , Morotai and Borneo.

They also staffed the General Hospitals and Camp Hospitals in all theatres on the Mainland .

Altogether approximately 3500 sisters served with the forces in the Middle East , including Palestine , Egypt , Libya; Greece, Crete, Syria , and

ritrea; the United Kingdom , in Colombo, Malaya , Singapore , Java; in New Guinea , New Britain , the Solomon Islands , throughout the length and breadth of Australia, and on the high seas in hospital ships and sea ambulance transports ; in Borneo, the Philippines and Morotai.

18 nurses were awarded the Royal Red Cross (R.R.C.) and 32 the Associate R.R.C.

The uniform of the A.A.N.S. during the war was identical with that worn between the wars. Except that the chocolate puggaree was abolished in favor of a brown silk band with red and silver at each border and with a bow at the left side.

Grade badges were also changed to be in line with the A.I.F. Thus nursing sisters wore not only the " pips " in silver , but also the " Australia " shoulder title in silver. Color patches were worn on both arms. Some units also wore their color patch on the right side of the hats whilst serving overseas.

The A.A.N.S. always wore the scarlet cape over their ward dress.

In 1945 H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester was appointed Honorary Colonel of the A.A.N.S.

With the surrender of the Japanese forces members of the Service still supported by members of the " Australian Army Medical Womens Service " , served with the Australian Component of the " British Commonwealth Occupation Forces " (B.C.O.F.) in Japan.

Consequent upon the demobilisation of our wartime forces , the post-war Interim Army was formed in July 1947. All members of the A.A.N.S. were transferred to the Interim Army.

In November 1948 , the Royal title was granted to the Service , which thus became the " Royal Australian Army Nursing Service." A shoulder title bearing these words in white embroidery on a brown background was later introduced.

In July 1949 , approval was given for the appointment of officers of the R.A.A.N.S. to the Australian Regular Army.

During the Korean Conflict members of the R.A.A.N.S. once again were on active duty with the Australian Component of the British Commonwealth Forces.

Approval was given in February 1951 , for the Nursing Service to become the Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps (R.A.A.N.C.) , to consist of officers (nursing sisters) , and other ranks (for duty as nursing orderlies , and on associated ward duties). Other rank members serving in the Australian Army Medical Womens Service (A.A.M.W.S.) were then progressively absorbed into the R.A.A.N.C. The new shoulder title bore the words " Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps " in light blue on a cherry background.

In 1953 , H.M. Queen Elizabeth II accepted the appointment of Colonel-in-Chief of the R.A.A.N.C.

In alliance between the Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps (Q.A.R.A.N.C.) and the Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps was approved by the Queen , and announced by the War Office , London , on November 14 , 1957.

On March 27, 1958 , Army Headquarters, Melbourne , announced that the R.A.A.N.C. has been granted approval to adopt its own corps flag.

The flag , which may be flown at corps headquarters and some raining centres , is of dull cherry bunting , with the corps' badge , in silver grey , on either side.

The motto of the ' Corps is " PRO HUMANITATE "

In 1948 a new uniform was introduced to be worn with either a grey hat or black beret. Corps badges and buttons were introduced progressively from above. The uniform is of a light grey color and is now worn with silver badges and buttons showing the Corps " Lamp " insignia , shoulder titles and formation signs. Non-commissioned officers wear one to three silver chevrons on both arms. A dull cherry lanyard with worn round the right shoulder with No. 3 and No. 4 Dress. A grey shirt and grey tie is worn under the jacket.

Since introduction of the badge shown at the beginning of this article , the officers badge is slightly larger than beret and collar badges and O.R. atbadges.

Officers wear silver shoulder cords with No.1 (ceremonial) Dress.

A black shoulder bag is carried by all ranks and a black telescopic umbrella with a plain handle and ferrule may now be carried in walking-out uniform.

Ranks are identical with those of the other A.M.F. corps , all rank badges being in silver (metal or embroidery) .

For wear by officers when stationed in tropical areas , a white markskin uniform has been introduced. It is worn with a white felt hat with chair band and badges.

Ribbons of Orders , decorations and medals are worn on all uniforms (including the scarlet cape worn over the ward-dress) except with ceremonial uniform when full decorations are to be worn.

A. N. Festberg.

Bibliography:

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by Col. A. G. Butler.

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Australia in the War 1939 - 1945

Series 5, Vol. 11 & 111

by Allan S. Walker.

"White Coolies"

by Betty Jeffery A.A.N.S. (Angus & Robertson, 1954.)

"The Australian Nurses 1914 - 18." by A.W.B.

"Stand-To" Vol. 5, No. 6, Canberra, A.C.T.

GUIDON - 21st LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT

Following the disbandment of 7th/21st Australian Horse in 1957, the guidons of 7th and 21st Light Horse Regiments are to be laid up .

The ceremony of laying-up that of the 21st will take place at Saint Mathias' Church of England, Paddington, Sydney on Sunday, 26th October, 1958, commencing at 11 a.m.

This guidon, like those of the other New South Wales regiments, was made by David Jones Ltd. of Sydney in 1926 or 1927. It was consecrated and presented to the Regiment at a parade of 4th Cavalry Brigade at Liverpool Camp in March, 1928.

There are two unusual facts about the 21st's guidon.

One is that it is the only one to have waratahs for the floral emblem. All the others have wattle sprays flanking the badge design in the centre. On the ground that the Illawarra district, the area in which the 21st was raised at that time, was more strongly than any other part of New South Wales the home of the waratah, the Regiment and its champions pressed very strongly for permission to use waratahs instead of wattle in the design. They won their point, but it resulted in the guidon costing about £80, whereas the other guidons cost about £62 each.

Guidons were provided at the expense of the units concerned. Probably typical of a number of regiments the 21st raised the amount required by Troop gymkhanas and social functions, voluntary contributions by the men out of their camp pay, and donations by individual officers and by the Officers' Mess.

The second unusual fact is as follows: After the 21st ceased to be the Illawarra L.H. and was reformed in 1937 in a new area as the 21st Light Horse Regiment (Riverina Horse), the new unit caused the name on the guidon to be altered from Illawarra Light Horse to Riverina Horse; the marks left by the original embroidery can still be seen.

Originally the guidon bore the Honorary Distinction "South Africa, 1899 - 1902", but no battle honours from World War I because there was no 21st Light Horse in the A.I.F. However, in 1936, His Majesty approved of the following Battle Honours (Aust. Army Order No.117, 31st May 36), to be borne on the guidons of the 21st and the other regiments with numbers higher than 15 :

"Anzac"

"Gallipoli, 1915"

"Egypt, 1915 - 17"

"Palestine, 1917 - 18".

At the laying up the colour party will be provided by the Royal New South Wales Lancers.

Plans for the laying up of the guidon of the 7th are not known at the present time.

P.V.VERNON

THE 31st INFANTRY BATTALION (THE KENNEDY REGT.)

On Sunday August 3rd 1958, new Queen's and Regimental Colours were presented to the Kennedy Regiment by His Excellency the Governor of Queensland, Sir Henry Abel Smith, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., at Townsville.

A crowd of 12,000 watched the ceremony in which 400 troops of the Battalion in battle dress took part.

The history of the Regiment dates back to 1881 when volunteer companies were formed at Charters Towers, Townsville and Ravenswood. The Kennedy Regiment was formed following a proclamation of 30th October 1886, with its H.Q. at Townsville and companies at Charters Towers, Ravenswood, Cairns and Mackay.

Battle Honours carried on the Regimental Colour are:-

SOUTH AFRICA 1901 (Commemorating service of the 3rd Queensland Regiment.).

SOMME 1916-18, BAPAUME, BULLECOURT, YPRES 1917, POLYGON WOOD, ANCRE 1918, AMIENS, ALBERT 1918, HINDENBURG LINE, & ST. QUENTIN CANAL (inherited from 31st Bn. A.I.F.).

The regimental motto-"Semper Paratus Defendere". The badge comprises two braced boomerangs, encircled by a belt bearing the title of the regiment, surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by a wreath of wattle.

The Kennedy Regiment is affiliated to the Border Regiment.

CONSTITUTION

Will any member who has not received a copy of our Constitution, amended to March 21st 1958, please contact the Hon. Secretary, who will ensure that a copy is provided.

AIR MAIL

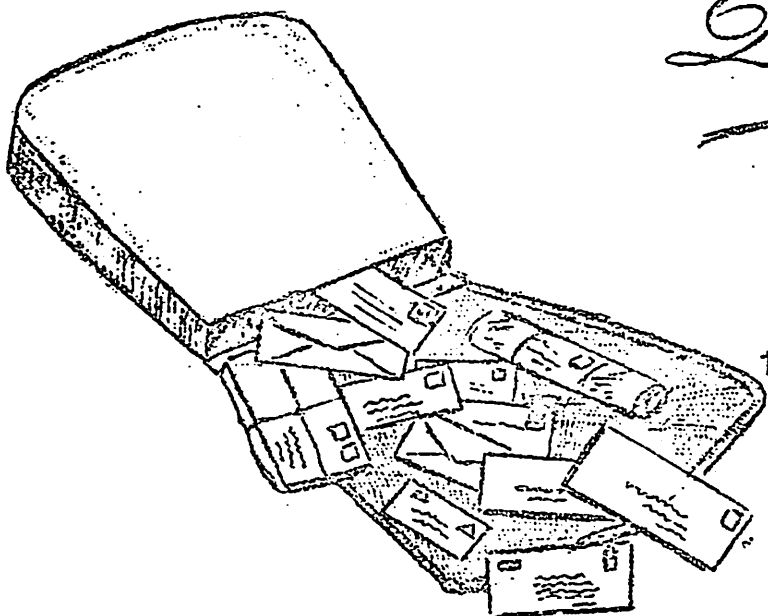
We regret to inform overseas members that we are unable to forward correspondence or magazines by Air Mail.

Some of our members have offered to pay extra postage fees in order to receive their magazines by Air Mail. This will be done in all cases where the member requests this service and forwards or agrees to forward the necessary postage.



Despatches.

COMMENTS, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
FROM OUR READERS.



FROM MR. ROBERT GRAY:

1. In regard to Mr. Festberg's interesting article "Color patches in the Australian Army" it may be of interest to you to know that the 27th. Battalion (South Australian Scottish) wore khaki cloth helmets in summer dress from 1938, and had the unit color patch on the puggaree of the helmet when issued.

2. Does any member know whether the following organisations had their own badges during the period 1902-1912:-
Aust. Army Ordnance Dept., Pay Dept., Veterinary Corps, Military Staff Clerks, Chaplains Dept., Aust. Army Nursing Service?

3. Can anyone give me information regarding a unit known as Volunteer Horse? This regiment wore the following shoulder title "V.H. Australian".
R. Gray, 5 Elder Terrace, GLENGOWRIE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

FROM Lt.-Col. VERNON

Could we find out through SABRETACHE what military museums exist in Australia? I know the United Services Institute sent the contents of their museum to Duntroon when they ceased to have space for it. I believe it is lent (not given) for an indefinite period.

FROM B.J. VIDEON

1. Does anyone know what type of lettering was on the sailors cap ribbons for Australian ships between Federation and the formation of the R.A.N.?

2. What was the title of our Navy between these two dates?

3. What was the title of the Reserve in the same period and what was the lettering on cap ribbons of its members?.

COMPETITIONS FOR 1958.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Closing date for entries will be 1st. December 1958.
Entries submitted after that date by non-resident members will be considered by the Committee on the merits of each case.
2. Exhibits to be on show for judging at a time date and place to be fixed by the Committee(for resident members only-- non resident exhibitors are recommended to have their exhibits in the hands of the Committee by closing date if possible).
3. Each exhibit in each class is to be authenticated and supported by the addition of a text (preferably typed) giving details of the source of the information on which the exhibit is based, and any interesting facts pertaining thereto. The Committee to be satisfied that the text is adequate for this purpose-- please communicate drafts to Committee by closing date for opinion.
4. Where an exhibit comprises two or more articles, each article (or group of articles if all of the same class) should be identified for the benefit of viewers by a small ticket bearing the name of the article or group; or else by tickets bearing numbers related to a key chart to be displayed adjacent to the exhibit.
5. Judging is to be by popular vote of the spectators present at the time of judging, it being understood that we will endeavour to obtain as large an audience as possible. Subject to the requirement that the Committee must advise the audience concerning any pertinent technical points regarding which the audience might reasonably be expected to be unaware. The responsibility for bringing such points to the notice of the Committee to rest with the exhibitor. No exhibiting Committee member is to explain his own exhibit.
6. Competitors names not to appear on exhibits.
7. Entries in any class welcomed from non-resident members.
8. Results will be published in first SABRETACHE after the event.

BEST WISHES TO COMPETITORS!

1. OVERSEAS MEMBERS COMPETITION.

Trophy donated by A.N.Festberg---a silver medallion, bearing the Society's badge, and suitably inscribed, contained in a presentation case.

Conditions-

This competition is for the best collection of Australian Army insignia collected by a member who is not resident in Australia.

Insignia may be of any category(e.g. cloth, buttons, ranks).

In judging consideration will be given to completeness of a series, however determined, and to method of display.

Competitors are asked to forward their entries per medium of photographs(coloured if desired) of suitable size to permit judging; or, if preferred, photographic slides. Photos or slides will be returned to the exhibitors after judging, but the Society reserves the right to reproduce them in SABRETACHE if required.

2. COMPETITION FOR MILITARY ART OR CRAFTSMANSHIP.

Trophy donated by B.J.Videon--- a medallion similar to the above, mounted on a stand as a trophy.

Conditions-

Awarded for the best item, or group of items, of military art or craft other than the making and/or painting of model soldiers of recognised types(although these may be used for effect; but may not be taken into account in judging). Possible examples would be military paintings or models of military establishments or equipment.

Work to be substantially that of the exhibitor, the extent of same to be stated in the text.

3. COMPETITION FOR A PAINTED MODEL FIGURE.

Trophy donated by K.Pryor---a cup, suitably engraved and bearing the Society's badge.

Conditions-

For the painting of a stock model figure, not to be converted in any way(although cleaning up and filling of joints is permitted).

Mounted figures, including models of types usually mounted, are excluded from this competition, i.e. the model must be of a soldier etc. who never rides upon a horse.

To be wholly the work of the exhibitor.

4. COMPETITION FOR A CONVERTED FIGURE.

Trophy donated by K.Gilkinson--- a medallion as 2. above. For a model figure of any military type in the broad sense of the word. Must be a conversion from another type of figure. Simple conversions will be accepted, but the amount of the converting is to be taken into account in the judging.

(cont.6).

5. COMPETITION FOR A COLLECTION OF BADGES.
 Trophy donated by Lt.Col. Kaye--- a medallion similar to those described above.
 Conditions-
 For a collection of badges prior to WW2.
 The collection to depict the history and development of a regiment or corps; or of regiments or corps.
 Entries to be confined to badges of British Army only.

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SOCIETY NOTES.

SABRETACHE.

During the three months since the publication of issue number 1 of SABRETACHE we have been gratified to receive a goodly number of kind remarks, and, in some cases, criticisms regarding that effort.

In this issue the Editor has been able to include a larger number of illustrations, which we hope will be of interest and assistance.

Our thanks are due to those who have contributed and articles; we really appreciate their help.

It will be noted that some of our material has been taken from other publications. This has been done because the material was considered to be of special interest in this issue(as in the case of the similarity between the uniforms of the Light Horse and K.E.H.), or because the works concerned are comparatively scarce and intrinsically interesting and useful(as are the contemporary Turkish article and the old Dress Regulations). The Editor hopes to follow this policy of including such material in future issues.

More original articles are required however, and we will be pleased to receive them.

PUBLIC RELATIONS.

1. A number of military units, including The Victorian Scottish, Royal Melbourne Regiment, Melbourne Grammar School Cadet Unit, Royal Military College, Kennedy Regiment, Tasmania Command and the Public Relations Officers of the various Services in Melbourne were approached for information for this magazine, and we are pleased to say that responses in most cases were encouraging.

2. A large publishing house was approached regarding a good coloured plate which appeared in a recently published

book. The plate showed a number of coloured representations of various Australian military uniforms over the years. It is unfortunate that we were not able to afford to purchase these plates as the cost of printing them(£17.7.6 per 100) was beyond our present means.

Should we receive orders for 100 plates, accompanied by the proportionate cost in each case, we will be happy to try to take up the offer again.

3. A small exhibit was offered to and accepted by the organisers of the French Fair to be held in Melbourne from Sept. 29th. to Oct. 11th. This exhibit will comprise a glass case containing a representative selection of pictures and items of French military attire, including some models showing some of the more elaborate uniforms which have appeared from time to time.

There are no financial implications.

4. The Hon. Secretary has held discussions with a number of senior officials of the three Services, and it was gratifying to discover a deal of helpful interest in our activities.

SABRETACHE is being sent to these officials at their request.

ARMY RECOGNITION.

This matter is still in action.

RESEARCH.

The Hon. Secretary spent the majority of his recent annual leave in the Defence Library, engaged in reading old Army Orders from Federation up to date. Much work remains to be done in this field however.

The Editor contacted the Archival Division of the National Library for access to old records, and this matter is also in hand.

The Public Library and other likely sources of information are also being explored.

BADGES.

Earlier negotiations with the major manufacturers of military badges have resulted in some progress being made.

It seems that many old metal badges will be able to be supplied towards the end of the year.

Prices are still unknown, but it is expected that hat badges will cost about 5/- (approx 75 cents U.S.), with other badges varying in proportion.

It is suggested that those members who have placed orders should be prepared to remit cash when called upon at reasonably short notice, as we are naturally keen to keep faith with our suppliers without jeopardising our slender finances. It will be appreciated that the task

2/44.

of sorting out these old and in some cases rare badges constitutes quite a service on the part of the manufacturers.

The Society has ordered on consignment 1 dozen of each type of cloth badge made by one manufacturer. These include all kinds of cloth insignia of all services, and when we have these and their prices we will be able to fill orders as they are received.

In the meantime is anyone interested in any specific class of cloth insignia which might come from this source?

We are contacting all manufacturers in Australia and all old established military outfitters in Melbourne for old insignia.

Naval cap ribbons of certain obsolete HMA Ships are now available to us at an approximate price of 2/6 each. This is about half the price of new ribbons from outfitters. Please place requests.

A small number of ribbons of old NZ ships can be procured for about 1/6 each (only about 5 ships).

We heard to our sorrow that one well-known manufacturer recently offered his old stocks for sale to collectors and others, received no offers, and therefore melted down the badges and destroyed the dies.

These badges have now disappeared for ever.

STATIONERY.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Ted Millett, who kindly donated a sum of money sufficient to enable us to procure official letterheads; and also some very useful stationery. The letterheads in particular were a long felt want.

NEW MEMBERS.

It is pleasing to note the number of new members who have joined us since SABRETACHE 1.

Due to the kindness of our fellow societies overseas, who have kindly publicised our advent, the majority of these at present are overseas members.

We are delighted to have them.

At the same time we are pleased to note that many officers and men of our Armed Forces are interested in our field of endeavour, and we look forward to numbering some of them among our members in the near future.

It gives us particular pleasure to welcome as a member the United Service Institution of Victoria, many of whose aims are so similar to our own.

We sincerely hope that this Society will be of interest and value to its members, and to the cause of military research in general.

THE COMMITTEE.

DIRECTORY AMENDMENTS.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Committee extends a warm welcome to the following new members and wishes them success in their hobbies:-

- ✓ DRAGE, P. 166, Rainbow St., Randwick, N.S.W.
collects medals, decorations and orders, and
ribbons of the foregoing; military badges,
and books dealing with the above.

- HEININGER, Paul P.F. (jr.), 35, Ostatharpe Rd., Gladesville,
Sydney, N.S.W. collects badges of the
world, swords and steel helmets of WW2.

- MEARNS, Donald C., P.O. Box 9, The Entrance, N.S.W.
collects regimental cap badges of all countries
except Europe

- ✓ BRYANT, J.B. Flat 8, 23 Fitzroy St, St. Kilda, Vic.
collects badges.

- PILFINGTON, F.C., 1427 Kilmer Rd., North Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
collects badges.

- ✓ VAN FLEET, J. High St., Stanhope, N.J., U.S.A.
collects WW2 Nazi, Japanese & Italian insignia
and all squadron insignia (USAF, RAAF, etc) from
any war. Secondary interests formation patches
all countries.

- LYONS, J.K. 34 College St., Elsternwick, Vic.
general interest in all military matters, especially
firearms, ceremonial parades, uniforms, etc.

- BRUTY, T.S. near Post Office, Hatfield Heath, Bishops
Stortford, Herts., England.
collects cap badges.

- CLARK, R., (2 Lieut. R.A.E.), c/- Land/Air Warfare School,
Williamstown, N.S.W.
collects formation signs, medal ribbons & medals.

- McKINNON, D.B. 6 Sydney Ave., East Geelong, Vic.
military collecting, Scottish clans, photography
and copy drawing.

- UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF VICTORIA.
c/- Secretary, Col. W.B. Maguire,
Training Depot, William St., Melbourne, C1., Vic.

DIRECTORY AMENDMENTS. (cont.)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

The following members have advised us of changes of address:-

- ✓ PFEFFER, H. J. to 402, 63rd Street, San Diego 14, Calif, USA.
- STORER, H to 1, Trudgeon Ave., Reservoir N19, Vic.
- HAZENBERG, R. to P.O.Box 58, Panmure, near Auckland, N.Z.
- PALMER, P. J. to 46, Shamrock St., Alexandra, Vic.
Mr. Palmer has advised us that his interests
are:-
Model soldiers and military history.

CORRECTION.

VERNON, Lt.Col. P.V. should appear as VERNON, Lt.Col.P.V., E.D.

RESIGNATION.

We announce with regret the resignation of one of our foundation members, Mr. Allan Watson.
Allan has moved from Melbourne, and does not feel that his hobby (war games etc) can be carried on successfully by correspondence.

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NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS.

The Society would be most grateful to receive any newspaper clippings etc., dealing with military dress, units or ceremonial, which members may be good enough to send.

Australasian clippings are particularly needed, but others of any country would be welcomed.

All fighting services, women's services and cadets are of interest to us.

It would be preferable for each clipping to bear the name and date of the paper from which it is taken, if possible.

These clippings will be incorporated in a scrap book or in files which will be included in our future projected library.

THE EDITOR.

MEETINGS

Our meetings are held regularly on the 3rd Friday of every month, and we are anxious to see our members on these occasions.

It would be particularly pleasant to meet any of our corresponding members when they are "in town" at meeting times. If any doubt exists as to time and place of a meeting, do not hesitate to telephone a Committee Member for advice.

Forthcoming meetings are :-

19th September	-	host Mr. Ken Pryor, 28 Jersey Street, BALWYN.
17th October	-	host Mr. Charlie Murray 64 Donald Street, FOOTSCRAY
21st November	-	host Mr. Alfred Festberg, 2 Springfield Avenue, TOORAK.

RECENT MEETINGS

The June meeting was held at the home of our friend Mr. Rod. Searl.

Rod kindly showed us some old lantern slides which had been donated to the Society, and also a series of his own, showing the development of the battleship.

Ken Gilkinson proudly brought along his newly acquired large flag of the Nazi Armed Forces, and also a model of a standard bearer of French Infantry 1870.

"Bunny" Storer showed excellent models of the Barbados Mounted and Foot Police, into which he had obviously put much work and care. Bunny also brought along a scrapbook of Police uniforms, and Rod showed them with the aid of the epidiascope, thus highlighting the suitability of this instrument for illustrating lectures, etc.

Barry Videon showed a model of a somewhat buxom WAAAF of World War 2.

Bob Powell contributed some "flats" of the 2nd Brandenburgers escorting disarmed French Grenadiers and Fusiliers of Line Infantry (Waterloo period).

2/48.

The July Meeting was held at the home of Barry Videon.

Details of this year's competitions were resolved during the business period.

Bob Powell demonstrated the art of manufacturing a simple two part mould, which proved to be of interest to modellers and non-modellers alike.

The host's recently acquired helmet of the German Garde du Corps excited interest, and members enjoyed a prolonged period of "general discussion".

I M P O R T A N T !

re Mr. B.G.SNOWFOOT

The Committee wishes it to be known that Mr.B.G.Snowfoot has no connection with this Society (vide Society Notes, June "Sabretache").

Any activities in which Mr. Snowfoot may be involved are not on behalf of this Society.

There is no office of Public Relations Officer in this Society.

The Committee

CORRECTION

We regret to say that we erroneously showed the colour patch of the 2/5 Bn (on Page 1/18) as dark blue over red. This should be black over red. Will readers please make this alteration.

MEMBERS' ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED - An English collector of cloth insignia to exchange for Australian-German military headdress and badges.
M.R.Glenny, 17 Goe St., SOUTH CAULFIELD. S.E.8
VICTORIA

WANTED - Mr.H.J.Storer of 1 Trudgeon Avenue, RESERVOIR, VIC. would be interested in obtaining photographs and badges of military and civil police units of the British Commonwealth.

WANTED - By purchase or exchange -

U.S.ARMY AIR FORCES

U.S.Strategic Air Force; noncombatant Pilots; present type Air Force Officer's Silver Cap badge.

U.S.MARINE CORPS

First Marine Amphibious Corps (6 varieties)
FMF - Pac (Supply, Bomb Disposal, Sep.Engineers, Arty., Dog Platoons), 3rd and 5th Marine Amphib. Corps; 2nd, 3rd, 5th Divs., Ship Det.; H.Q. 1st, 2nd Marine Airwings.
Marine cap ornaments - Officers (Dress) and Mens (Service).

U.S. ARMY

Officers cap badge.

Will exchange Australian Army slouch hat for 3 American felt campaign hat with Air Force cords.

A.N.Festberg,
2 Springfield Avenue,
TOORAK. VICTORIA.

WANTED - Pre Federation Australian States Military headdress - interested to hear of any other items of old uniforms which might be available,

B.J.Videon,
1 Harper Avenue,
BENTLEIGH. VIC.

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