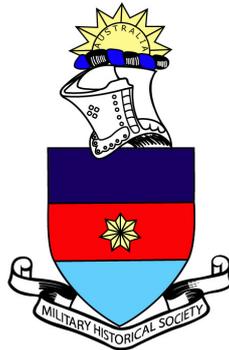


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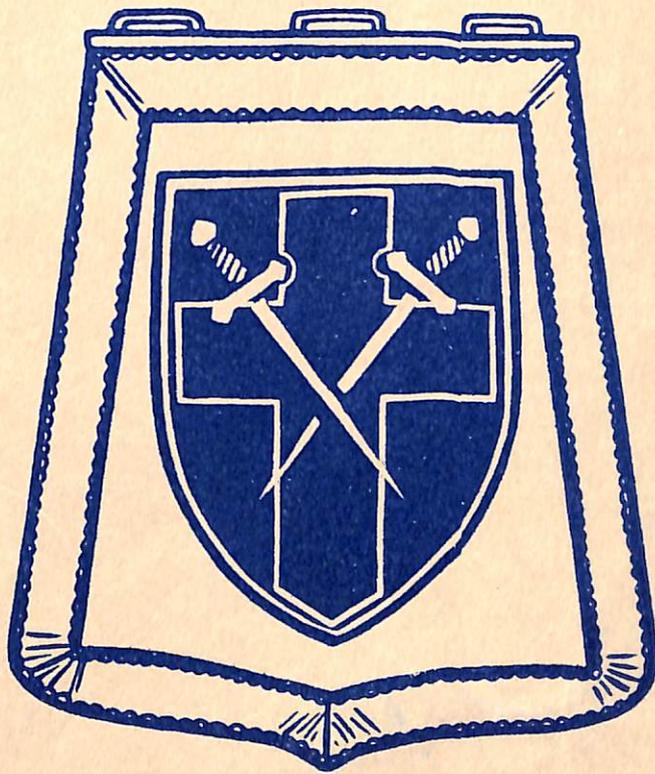
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# SABRETACHE



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THE MILITARY RESEARCH AND COLLECTORS  
SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

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No. 3



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## THE COSSACKS.

by Major J.C.Gorman, Junior.

The Cossacks are not, nor have they been, an ethnical entity with the Russian people. They differ in race, religion, and in language and customs. Wandering East, in the face of Russian expansion in the West, they finally settled, mainly along the great rivers of Russia, took the names of those rivers, and accepted Russian rule. Some held out until recent years, particularly the Cossacks, if they may be so called, of the Caucasus, under Shamyl, Imam of Daghestan, who finally surrendered, after thirty years of war, in 1859.

Originally clad in skins and leather, the first record of uniform I have discovered is a Cossack of 1794. He wore a round red cloth cap, bound with black fur, a short mid-blue jacket, a grey cummerbund bound with a leather belt, and long blue trousers, in the manner of modern slacks, striped in red. His weapon was a pennonless lance or spear.  
PLATE I.

A Cossack of the Guard was discovered, of the period of 1814, in the Sydney Library. His uniform was elaborate, very modern and brilliant. His headgear was the smallish black sealskin busby, covered with silver cords and bearing a white plume and white busby bag, with silver chin scales. A short scarlet jacket with gold striped collar, and elaborate Prussian type, round, gold, fringeless epaulettes, was bound at the waist with a white cummerbund. A light leather strap (black) crossed from the right shoulder to support the Cossack sabre (Shaska), and a broad white porte-giberne crossed the left shoulder to carry the giberne, or pouch, at the back. White gauntlets concealed the cuffs, of unknown colour, and this soldier completed his costume with baggy blue slacks, right to his heels. At this stage, Cossacks did not appear to tuck their trousers into their boots. The soldier described was certainly an officer, and carried only a sabre. PLATE II.

In the same library appeared a Baskir Cossack of 1813. He was far more primitive, and was probably an irregular, a nomad. He wore a high brown sheepskin hat, conical in shape and bound with grey fur, perhaps of the wolf. His caftan or tcherkesska, a long garment to the knees, was mid-blue, bound at the base with grey fur, and at the waist with a grey cummerbund, bound with a white belt. Unstriped slacks a deep blue, and with some sort of riding boot underneath, spurless, as are all the Cossacks, completed his garb. His weapon was a bow, with a quiver of arrows slung across his back. PLATE III.

The "Sabres of Paradise" by Lesley Blanch detailed the battles of ShamyI against the Tzars Nicholas I and Alexander II, from 1835 to 1859. There are many photographs and sketches, but none in colour. These Caucasian Cossaks all wore large black sheepskin busbys, elaborate silver-lined tscerkesskas, bound with the traditional silver-mounted bullet pouches on the chest, which hold varying numbers of bullets--eg, ShamyI carried nine on each side, Mohommed Sheffi, his son, wearing eleven on each side. Dress uniform of the eldest son, Djemmal-Eddin, who was a Cossack of the Guard fighting for the Tzar against his family, wore eight bullets on each side. Here again, slacks were mostly worn, with a light coloured stripe, although the hill tribesmen sometimes tucked their baggy slacks into light Arabian boots. Every man wore the slung dagger of the Caucasus from the middle of his belt, and the shaska, a light curved Cossack sabre, which had no guard to the hilt, was slung across the right shoulder with no connection to the belt at all. The scabbard was, and still is, black leather bound with brass, and with a brass cap which extended about a foot up the scabbard.

Djemmal-Eddin, the officer of the Cossacks of the Guard, appears in a small photograph from the waist up. His cap is almost identical with that of the Cossack of 1794, a round, middle-height cap surrounded by a broad band of black fur. However, the top is heavily laced with gold stripes, one horizontally, and about 6 vertical stripes, joining at the crown. The tight, dark tunic may have been green in colour. It is heavily striped up the centre with gold, and the bullet pouches are also heavily gold-encrusted. A difference here is that each bullet is attached by a gold thread to a little gold oval, one per bullet, about two inches above the bullets. Also the bullet pouches are nearly horizontal, whereas all the other Cossacks which sweep away, almost from the breastbone to the belt. Djemmal-Eddin wore heavy, Prussian round golden epaulettes, with fringes, and his shaska was suspended from a narrow gold sword-belt, perhaps a half-inch wide, in the manner of all Cossacks. PLATE V.

Discovered in Sydney, at the U.S.I. Library and the National Library, three copies of "The Armies of Europe", by Gorman Feder von Koppen, translated by Count Gleichen of the Grenadier Guards. It treats all the European armies superficially, but shows many colour plates showing, for example, "Russian Dragoon", and one is not always able to discover the exact regiment. This is not so important in the case of the Cossacks, as the regiments were named by tribes, and given numbers as each regiment was raised. Thus a 1st Don Cossack and a 52nd Don Cossack wore identical

uniform. The following information has been taken from this volume, dated 1890.

The Don Cossacks wore a mid-blue uniform of tunic and baggy breeches. Only the Southern Cossacks ever wore the Tscherkesska, the remainder wearing the Russian shirt-tunic, open only to the breast, and secured with three buttons, girted with a leather belt. The cap of all Northerners was a peakless round officer-type. The Don Cossack wore a mid-blue cap, with a red band about half the width of the British general's red band. No badges, blue cloth epaulettes, a thin red stripe, horizontally around the cuff, about three inches from the cuff; a red cummerbund, leather belt; and broad red stripe down the breeches, which were tucked into high soft spurless boots. He wore no elaborate shabraque under his saddle, and tied all manner of bags and pouches to the saddle. His weapons were a rifle slung over the right shoulder, and the shaska. He also carried the short leather bull-whip, and a bullet pouch was mounted on the right side of his waist belt. PLATE VI.

A Cossack of the Guard is pictured, uncoloured. His cap is a small tight sealskin of black, with crescent badge in front, and probably a red cloth top. He also wears the tunic and breeches, carries the same weapons, and adds a pennonless lance. A Cossack of the Caucasus is also sketched, as previously described, but with a less bulky fur busby.

The Astrakhan Cossack wears the same mid-blue tunic and loose breeches. His peakless cap is wholly white, his epaulettes yellow, his cuff stripes yellow, and the stripe on the breeches also yellow.

The Oranienburg Cossack wears the same tunic and breeches, but in deep green. His peakless cap is also green, with a narrow light blue stripe around the top edge, and at the junction of the top with the headband. His epaulettes are light blue, as are his cuff and breeches stripe. He carries the pennonless lance, rifle slung across the right shoulder, and the inevitable shaska.

An officer of Ural Cossacks is more elaborate. He wears the mid-blue tunic and breeches, but his headdress is almost a fez. High, narrowing and black, it features a red cloth flat top, and a crescent-type badge in gold. His collar is entirely gold, striped around with scarlet, and his heavy fringeless gold epaulettes are centred with scarlet. His shaska strap and porte-giberne are also gold; his cuff stripe is scarlet, with several gold vertical bars between cuff and stripe. Breeches stripe is red, and this uniform closely resembles that of the Don Cossacks. A thin gold pistol

lanyard falls from the throat to the butt of the pistol on the left hip. Saddlery is more elaborate than usual, including a square grey shabraque and shell fittings on a breast plate. PLATE VIII.

The Kuban Cossacks of 1890 wore the tall conical black fur cap, with a deep grey or black tcherkesska, surmounted by a Red Army-style red epaulette on each shoulder, secured by gold buttons. The Cossack shirt is scarlet, with a row of brass buttons, and the bullet pouches of the Southern Cossack carry only four rounds, and are horizontally placed. The weapons displayed are the shaska, slung from a thin black belt, and a rifle. PLATE VII.

This quoted volume lists the Cossack forces as having one Guard Regiment, 31 other regular regiments, 156 irregular squadrons together with 7 battalions of infantry, and 12 batteries. These irregular squadrons expanded into regiments in times of war.

Discovering "The Handbook of the Russian Army" 1914" in the Australian War Memorial, later facts of interest came to light, which are quoted as follows:-

In 1914, there were some 52 regiments of Don Cossacks alone, each having about 1000 men divided into 6 squadrons. They wore then a grey-green tunic, of the familiar Russian blouse design, buttoned at the neck to the right, and also buttoned at the wrist (differing in this respect from the pattern of 1890). Baggy breeches of blue-grey with broad red strip appear to be unchanged. The peakless stiff cap has now had a peak added, and the crown has become stiff and thin, in contrast to the earlier soft topped cap. This cap was habitually worn at a sharp angle, giving a rakish look to the wearer. It was of the same material as the tunic. A plain leather belt gathered in the floppy tunic, which tended to billow over it. The plain cloth epaulettes were changed to red-piped blue bearing the regimental numeral in gold. A central orange stripe distinguished scouts. The epaulettes were reversible, the war epaulette being plain of the tunic colour, as in 1890, but with the numeral. The greatcoat was of the same material as the tunic, with the same epaulettes, which were reversible. A red patch was added to the lower collar of the greatcoat. In summertime, the heavy tunic was replaced by one of similar cut, but of mustard colour, without adornment, and the cap had a cover of the same material. Sometimes a national rosette of concentric orange/black/white was worn as a cap badge. PLATE IX.

The foregoing Form is worn by all with the following regimental distinctions:-

REGIMENT	ROUSER STRIPE	SHOULDER STRAPS	GREAT COAT PATCH.
Ural, Oranienburg and Terek Regts.	Crimson	Crimson	Crimson
Astrakhan, Trans-Baikal, Itkutsk Regts.	Lt. Blue	Lt. Blue	Lt. Blue
Krasnoyarsk Regts.	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Amur Regts.	Yellow	Dark Green piped Yellow	Dark Green piped Yellow
Ussuri Regts.	Yellow	Yellow piped Dark Green	Yellow piped Dark Green
Siberian and Semiryechie Regts.	Red	Red	Red

In this particular listing, the Kuban and Dneiper Regts. do not appear.

Although it is correct to list the regimental numbers of the Don Cossacks from 1 to 52, e.g., the 33rd Don Cossacks, it is not always true of the others. One group of these regiments is known as the Caucasian Group, each with its own sub-tribal name. The Kuban Regiments, for example, had 33 regiments. Of these, 11 were 1st Line, and were the 1st Yekaterinodarski Regt, 1st Lineini Regt, and so on. In the 11 second line regiments, the names would be 2nd Lineini, and so on. The distinction appears to show only on the shoulder titles.

The Caucasian Groups were somewhat catholic in their tastes in uniforms--so much so, that the Russian Army laid down in its regulations the items they were NOT to wear. They wore what is considered in the West to be the traditional Cossack dress--actually it applied only to a minority of the Cossacks. A conical cap of sheepskin (not to be black or white--it usually was, however, one or the other), a shirt buttoned to the neck in grey or black (in 1890, Kuban Cossacks wore red shirts), and the open-necked collarless tcherkosska, with bullet pouches on either side of the chest. This garment was dark, usually grey, brown or black. A silver dagger was worn, suspended almost from the belt buckle, and hanging in front of the body. These were of various shapes,

some being nearly two feet long. Another costume which was generally worn was a triangle of cloth in the shape of a shawl. This could be rolled, looped over the neck, and tucked into the belt like braces, or worn as a hood or shawl. Usually it was black, but sometimes

In the Australian War Memorial there are two dark uniforms in actual Cossack uniform. Neither conform to any of the foregoing. The officer of the Trans-Baikal Regiment wears a mustard-khaki jacket and stiff cap adorned with a baggy deep blue trousers with a beige stripe, and put on jackboots, extending 9 inches above the knee, and reaching behind. The trousers should have been blue-green, or blue, and the stripe yellow--perhaps it has faded with age. PLATE X.

The trooper of Volunteer Cossacks--undoubtedly a member of a Caucasian Regiment which has not been identified in the War Memorial--wears the forbidden white sheepskin tunic, black tcherkesaka, dark blue trousers similar to those of the Baikal officer, with what appears to be a horsehair gaiter, tucked into soft black boots. He has his sash, a dagger, the shaska, bullet pockets, and a brilliant red shawl.

Despite the prevalence of stiff caps in most military uniforms, non-Caucasian Cossacks, these also wore fur caps, and long. The authentic Russian motion picture "And the Flow the Don" shows Don Cossacks in correct uniform, bright out, in brilliant colour. It shows them wearing a black and blue cap, and also a black conical fur cap (with sheep skin), which was worn tipped back, and the top piece of the fur being of scarlet cloth, crossed with a cord at right angles.

20.10.61.

#### THE AUSTRALIAN CORPS.

This unit was raised in Johannesburg, South Africa, by the Australian residents, in December 1895, the average being 75. They were formed for the Transvaal National Party Reform Committee, and were partly mounted. Their duty was to preserve law and order, and to protect life and property in Johannesburg. The uniform was the F. Schatz, khaki jacket and breeches. The arms and equipment were the Lee-Enfield rifle and a bandolier. The Corps was disbanded in January 1896.

Robert Gray.



1794

I



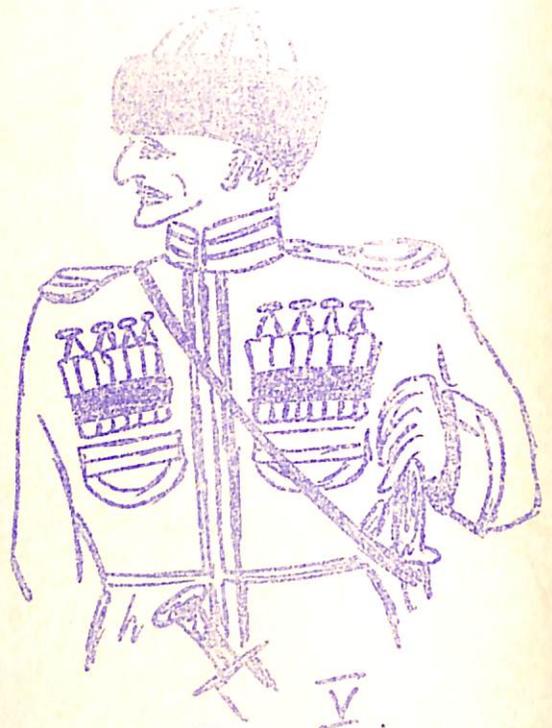
III  
BASKIR  
1813



II  
COSSACK OFFICER  
OF THE  
GUARDS  
1810



IV  
CAUCASIAN  
1840



V  
OFFICER OF  
THE GUARD COSSACKS  
1850



VI  
DON  
1890



VII  
KUBAN  
1890



VIII

OFFICER OF  
URAL COSSACKS  
1810



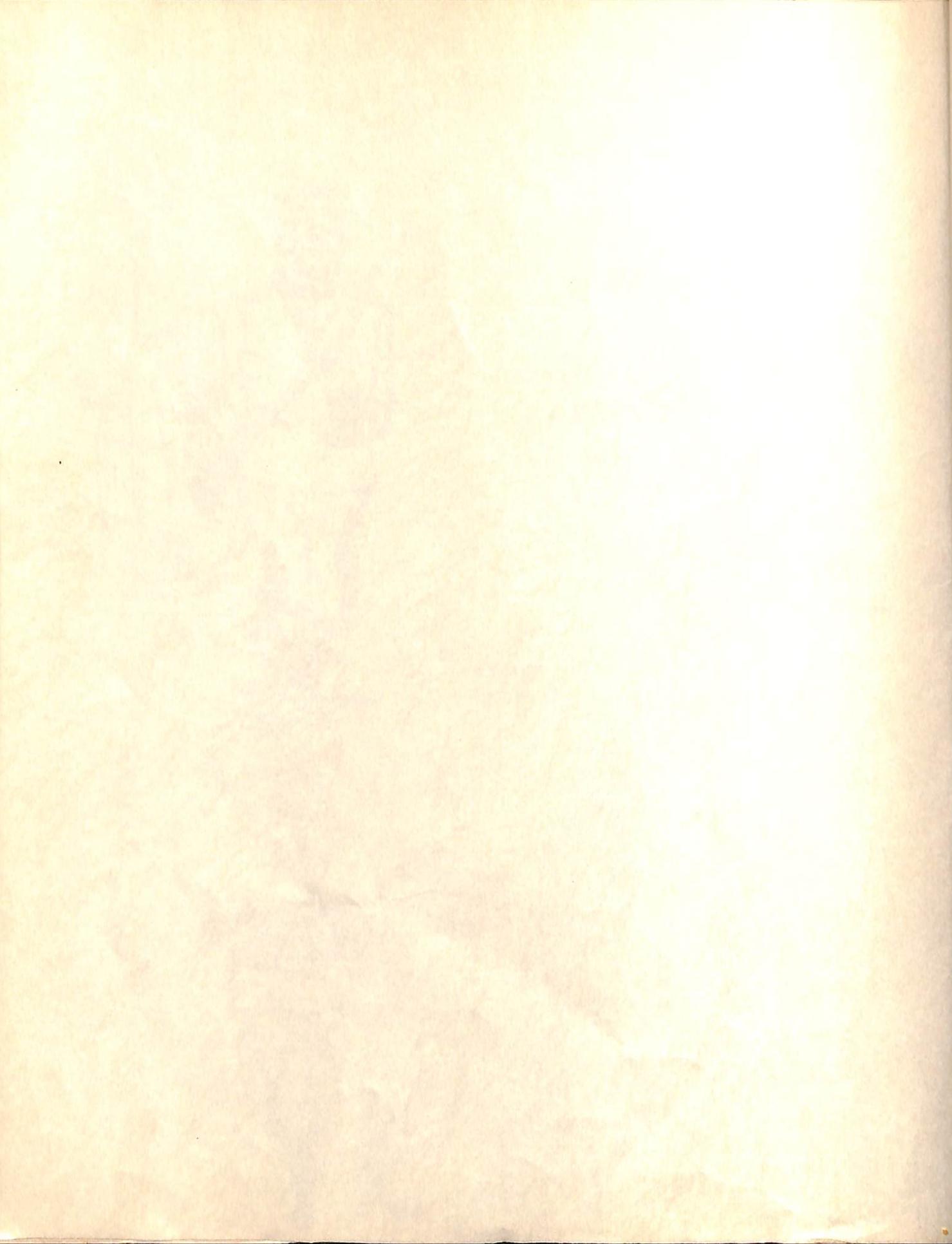
IX

DON  
COSSACK  
1914



X

OFFICER OF  
TRANS-BAIKAL  
COSSACKS  
1918



ENGINEER AND RAILWAY STAFF CORPS,  
AUSTRALIA.

(From "The Defence Act 1903-1915" and "Regulations for the Australian Military Forces and Senior Cadets 1916".)  
submitted by  
Mr. Robert Gray.

Commissions in The Engineer and Railway Staff Corps may be granted to officials of the Commonwealth and State Government Railways on the recommendation of the Government concerned, and officers holding such commissions shall not be subject to the limitations in respect to age or medical examination provided for for the Defence Force generally, or to retirement on account of age, but shall be retired on ceasing to hold appointments as officials of such railways.

Commissions in the Engineer and Railway Staff Corps shall ordinarily be honorary, but any officer who may desire may receive substantive rank on passing the ordinary military examination prescribed for his rank for any arm of the service.

The rank of officers who are Commissioners or General Managers shall be Colonel, the Chief Commissioner or General Manager in each State to be graded as senior to Deputy or Assistant Commissioners or General Managers. Other officers to have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel or Major, as recommended by the Senior Officer of the Corps in the Commonwealth or State.

The wearing of uniforms by officers of the Engineer and Railway Staff Corps is optional. Uniform will be provided by the Department similar to that authorised for the Staff with a distinctive badge.

The establishment of the Engineer and Railway Staff Corps and its subdivision into branches shall be:-

	C/wealth	N.S.W.	Vic	Qld	S.A	W.A	Tas	Total
COLONELS:								
Commissioners & General Managers	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	14
Lt. Colonels or Majors:								
Railway Staff for:								
1. Maintenance of existing lines	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	13
2. Traffic or transportation	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	13

other branch	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
4. Locomotive branch	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	11

Travelling allowance as prescribed in Financial and Allowance Regulations will be payable to officers when on military duty, and for Commissioners or General Managers shall be as for Commandants.

The Corps badge appears below. This was a gilt badge. Collar badge design similar but smaller. The Corps takes precedence after the Royal Australian Army Legal Corps.

A winged railway wheel in a wreath of wattle; surmounted by a crown; scroll with Corps title.



VICTORIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEER REGIMENT  
1900-1901.

Formation: 1 Company as Railway Engineers, and 1 as Transport.  
First C.O. - Lt. Col. J.W. Hacker 21/12/1900.

Other officers - G.A. Kripe, W. Isaac; M.O. Lt. E.F. Dunkley 23/3/01.

UNIFORM: Tunic - Scarlet with blue facings.

Trousers - Blue with scarlet stripe.

Headress - Blue felt hat with scarlet puggaree;

Blue glengarry with scarlet top.

BADGES: A grenade on collar of tunic, Shoulder title "RAILWAYS", button, usual Victorian Forces type with motto "PRO DEO ET PATRIA". Badges etc white metal.

R.A. Gray.

The 27th INFANTRY BATTALION (THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SCOTTISH  
REGIMENT.)

By Robert Gray.

In 1937 recruiting was commenced to obtain men for a proposed Scottish regiment. The recruits were enlisted into the 27th Battalion, The South Australian Regiment, and they wore the uniform of the Australian Militia Infantry until the title of the regiment was changed in 1938 to the 27th Battalion The South Australian Scottish Regiment. The first public appearance as a kilted regiment was in Adelaide for the St. Andrews Day service in the Town Hall on November 27th 1938.

The regimental badges were designed by an officer of the regiment, Captain Place. The kilts were made by Miller Anderson Ltd., of Adelaide, from cloth made at the Onkaparinga Woollen Mills at Lobathal, South Australia. In February 1939, during their annual camp at Fort Largs, the regiment adopted khaki shorts and shirts for training purposes, and in doing so, was the first South Australian Militia unit to adopt this type of uniform. The regiment received the trophy given by the Returned Sailors' and Soldiers' Imperial League of Australia for being the most efficient infantry unit in Australia for the year 1939.

Upon the outbreak of war in September 1939, the regiment was the first South Australian regiment to be called up for garrison duty. Upon the introduction of compulsory service in 1940, and as a result of the numbers of new recruits being drafted into the regiment, the Defence Department was unable to obtain the necessary supplies for the making of the Scottish pattern jackets etc., so the regiment was uniformed in the standard Australian uniform. For a short time, glengarries were worn with this uniform.

UNIFORM.

TUNIC: Khaki, Scottish pattern, with green facings.  
KILT: Mackenzie tartan.  
HOSETOPS: Red and white.  
GARTER FLASHES: Red.  
GLENGARRY: Diced border.  
HELMET: Khaki with colour patch on the right side.  
BOOTS: Black.  
SPATS: White.  
BADGES AND BUTTONS: White metal.  
KILT APRONS: Khaki drill.  
Officers and sergeants also wore tartan trews.

(REGIMENT.)

By Robert Gray.

In 1987, the 27th Infantry Battalion was reformed as the 27th Infantry Battalion (The South Australian Scottish Regiment) and they were the 1st Battalion of the 27th Infantry Regiment. The 27th Infantry Battalion was the 1st Battalion of the 27th Infantry Regiment.



The 27th INFANTRY BATTALION (THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SCOTTISH REGIMENT).

MOTTO: "PRIMUS INTER PARES".

REGIMENTAL MARCH: "THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING".

ALLIANCES: The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.  
The Seaforth Highlanders.

BATTLE HONOURS:	SOME 1916-18	POZIERES
	BULLEOURG	VERES 1917
	ALBERT 1918	MONT ST QUENTIN
	BROODSMEDE	POEICAPELLE
	AMIENS 1918-18	GALLIPOLI 1915
	EGYPT 1915-16	HINDENBURG LINE
	BEAUREVOIR	FRANCE AND FLANDERS
	MENIN ROAD	POULSON WOOD
	PASSCHENDAELE.	

During World War 2, the 27th Infantry Battalion served in the Northern Territory, and then in the Solomon Islands, being disbanded in 1946. The 2/27th Infantry Battalion (7th Division) served in Greece, Syria, Palestine, and later took part in the New Guinea and Borneo campaigns. The 27th Infantry Battalion was re-formed in May 1988.

THE JANISSARY CORPS 1330-1826.

by C.Halls.

One of the most fascinating military organisations in history was the Janissary Corps of the old Turkish (Ottoman) Empire. This Corps was unique in many ways, and while it lasted, its members were feared, respected, admired and despised.

The Corps was founded by the Sultan Orkhan in circa 1330 AD, and was composed of Christian captives who had been taken as children and educated in the faith of Islam. Mehmet II (the Conqueror) gave the Corps its first regular organisation, and it thus became what could be termed the first standing army in modern history. Under the Sultan Murad III the Janissaries were organised in two groups--firstly, there were those who were quartered in barracks in Istanbul and other towns, and, secondly, irregular militia scattered throughout the Empire.

In the early years of its history, the Christian levy (this levy was annual and applied only to Christian subjects of the Empire) was applied indiscriminately, but later recruits from Albania, Bosnia and Bulgaria were preferred.

Then, with an increase in privileges, many Turks sought admittance, and Christian parents voluntarily sent their children into the Corps.

Numerically, the Corps varied under different Sultans; the whole Corps numbered 48,688 in 1591 AD, while in 1640 its numbers had fallen to 17,000, but by 1826 there were 135,000 Janissaries.

The basic regulations of the Janissary Corps were:-

- (a) Implicit obedience to officers,
- (b) Harmony amongst themselves,
- (c) Abstinence from luxury,
- (d) Observance of religious law,
- (e) Promotion by seniority,
- (f) Janissaries could only be punished by their own officers.

Other regulations included the following prohibitions:-

- (a) Janissaries were not to grow beards,
- (b) They were not to marry,
- (c) They could not leave their barracks unless under orders to do so,
- (d) They were not to engage in trade.

Over the years the Ottoman Empire expanded, and, as a result, the Janissary Corps became increasingly powerful. However, to justify their position and maintain their power, warfare became a necessity. The Janissaries therefore found power-

disregard, and a number of reforms were

brought about in the organization of the Corps.

- (a) The Janissaries were allowed to marry,
- (b) The profession of arms and service in the Corps were to become hereditary,
- (c) Members of the Corps were permitted to own land,
- (d) They were permitted to engage in trade.

NOTE I. By 1826 membership of the Corps was open to all except negroes.

NOTE II. The four points enumerated above should be regarded as a logical sequence, each factor contributing to the eventual breakdown of military efficiency. Further, it is interesting to notice that the same factors had (to a large extent) the opposite effect on later western European armies. With the exception of (d) they tended to increase military efficiency and boost morale.

It was involvement in politics that eventually brought about the abolition of the Janissary Corps. In 1808 members of the Corps, in collaboration with a political faction, entered the Sultan's palace, burst into the royal apartments, and murdered the Sultan Selim III. His successor, Mahmud II (the Reformer) seized the initiative however, and with the aid of the Bulgarian Irregulars, defeated the Janissaries, and drove them back to their barracks.

In the early 1790's, Selim III had raised a small military army called the Nizam-Ujjeid, or new troops, and, in so doing, had struck the first blow at the power of the Janissaries. This force, however, was too small and ill-equipped to be of any real use. The Sultan Mahmud II formed a corps of regular troops known as ehkenjis in 1825, organized on European lines, and well-equipped. They were a direct challenge to the hegemony of the Janissaries. A proclamation was promulgated to the effect that it was the duty henceforth for all Moslems to acquire military knowledge.

The Janissaries reacted to these measures as the Sultan hoped they would--they revolted on the 10th June 1826. The Sultan called on his ehkenjis to restore law and order. Defeated in the street fighting that followed, the Janissaries retreated to their barracks and resisted almost to the last man. Survivors were hunted down and ruthlessly murdered. An estimated 5,000 men were killed on the first day of the revolt, but the full number of those who died or managed to flee the country is unknown.

From the first, when the Vizier Kara Khalil Ghendevelli advised the Sultan Mahmud to raise the Corps in 1826 AD to replace the ancient Ottoman military groups of "akincis"

It was an army that derived much of its nomenclature and symbolism from the kitchen--for instance, the Corps as a whole was called "ojaq" (hearth); the commanding officer of a battalion was titled "chorbaji" (soup maker), and subordinates were "achi bashi" (head cook) and "saqa bashi" (head water-carrier). The ceremonial life of a battalion centred round the big cooking cauldrons or "gazan", and to overturn them was a formal gesture of rebellion, signifying that the men would no longer eat the Sultan's food. These cauldrons were used for boiling soup and pilaw, and were under the guard of the subordinate officers. If they were lost in action, the officers were disgraced, and the battalion could no longer parade with cauldrons in public ceremonies.

The Janissaries were well clothed and fed, but they were obliged to supply their own weapons. However, when on service in the capital, they were armed only with clubs, and were forbidden to carry any other arms, save a cutlass.

During the early period of their history members of the Corps were distinguished by the wearing of a felt cap of white colour. This was later replaced by a red cap with gold embroidery. The only distinction in the uniform between officers and men was in the colour of their boots. Those who served at the Sultan's side wore red boots, and subordinate officers wore black boots.

The flag of the Janissaries was of white silk, on which verses from the Koran were emboldered in gold. This standard was set before the commander's tent when on campaign together with his three-horse-tail banner. Each battalion had its flag, of which one half was yellow, and the other half red. Battalion flags were set up before the tents of the battalion commanders.

Each successive Padishah enrolled in the Corps as an ordinary soldier (in this way honouring the ojaq), and drew his regular pay of seven aspres a day.

When on active service, the commander and several of the subordinate officers received a percentage of the pay and allowance of the troops. They also inherited the property of those Janissaries killed in action.

The following is from a contemporary account of the Turkish Army (including the Janissaries) of 1655.....

#### INFANTRY.

- (1) CAPIGIS (Porters)--Their duties included guarding the gates of the Seraglio. They also acted as personal guards and executioners. In 1655 they numbered about 3,000.
- (2) SOLAQUES (Life Guards of the Sultan)--Their uniform, to quote the French writer Thevenot, consisted of a doliman

and a cap such which together in the form of a crest, their bow always hung from their arm, and their quivers were always full of arrows.

- (5) JANISSARIES--Thevenot says "They call each other brothers, and will not suffer the meanest of their corps to be in the least injured; no interest or money can save the life of him who has struck a Janissary. Upon which account foreign ambassadors take them into their retinue, and travellers hire them as guides. The Janissaries of the Port (the Government of Turkey) number 12,000, and live in two colleges, containing 160 chambers....."

#### CAVALRY.

- (1) CHIAUSERS--These were personal troops of the Sultan. Men from this corps were sometimes entrusted with foreign embassies.
- (2) SPAHES--These were the ordinary light horse, and they numbered about 12,000 in 1655.

#### THE MILITIA.

These troops were raised and maintained by those persons who held their lands by military tenure. Their contributions in men to the Militia were denominated as either:

- (a) Zaims,
- (b) Timariots.

The Zaim was obliged to raise from four to nineteen soldiers and the Timariot no more than four. However, they were also obliged to provide men for the navy, and the landowners themselves were obliged to serve either on land or on sea. Only the Timariots could serve in the fleet. In 1655 the cavalry thus raised, e.g., by the Zaims and the Timariots, are believed to have numbered about 100,000 men.

The lands tributary to the Turkish Empire were also obliged to supply fighting men in time of war. Thus the Chom of the Crime Tartars was to join the army in the field with 100,000 men.

So we see that the Turkish Army was (even allowing for some exaggeration in the above numbers) quite a formidable force in the early years of the modern era.

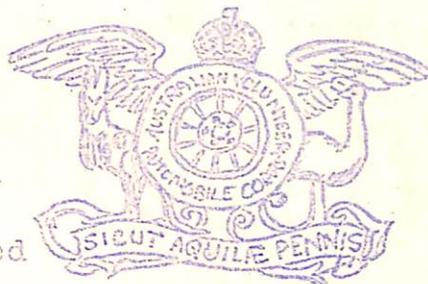
.....

#### ARE YOU FINANCIAL ?

Please turn to the front cover and check when your subs were due. Then turn to your cheque book. We would appreciate any outstanding subs as soon as possible, (or notice of intention to withdraw, if necessary). Your subs ensure a continuance of our efforts.

BADGE OF THE AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEER  
AUTOMOBILE CORPS.

Mr Robert Gray has kindly sent in a photo of this badge, which is reproduced herewith.



A winged automobile wheel, flanked by a kangaroo and an emu, surmounted by the Imperial crown, and beneath, a scroll, ornamented, bearing the motto incised "SICUT AQUILAE PENNIS" (As if with the wings of eagles). On the Automobile tyre are the words forming the title of the corps.

The badge is in silver gilt and red enamel. The cap badge is shown, and the collar badges were the same design but smaller.

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REVIEW OF THE OPERATIONS OF MATILDA TANKS OF THE A.I.F.  
IN THE HUON PENINSULA, November 1943-January 1944.

By R.J.L.Woolley.

The above campaign was the testing ground, and the first occasion on which Australian infantry and heavy tanks had worked together in jungle warfare.

The tank unit involved was the 1st Australian Tank Battalion (A.I.F.) (Royal New South Wales Lancers), which was under command of the 9th Australian Division; only one squadron of tanks was committed at a time in these operations.

There was much opposition to the use of tanks; some opinions were that heavy tanks could not operate successfully in the difficult terrain and under jungle conditions, that tanks were most vulnerable and would be an encumbrance and a liability to the infantry.

This prejudice was partly overcome in training with the infantry with whom the tanks were to work, and in demonstrations of the capabilities and fire-power of the Matilda. Tactical exercises were conducted, and in mutual discussions tank crews and infantry personnel aired their views, ironed out problems, and worked out a plan of attack, communication and so on.

Tanks were first used in the drive along the Sattelberg track, which ran through dense jungle and rain forest, and rose steeply to 2915 feet. There were many hairpin bends, sharp grades, precipitous drops and washaways.

Jap defences consisted of very strong bunkers, pillboxes and foxholes sited in great depth with heavy overhead cover, and commanding the road; visibility was restricted to only a few yards because of the dense jungle growth.

The method adopted was for tanks to move forward and engage enemy positions, with an infantry company following to mop up and secure ground, each tank having one infantry section allotted for protection. Walkie-talkie sets were used by the infantry commander and the squadron leader, who was dismounted, to indicate targets to the tanks, with great success. Many strong posts knocked out by the tanks would have been major obstacles for the infantry alone. A great many infantry casualties were saved by the use of the tanks, and a widespread demand for them came from other sectors in the area.

At one time, the only squadron then engaged in the operations had tanks dispersed in five different localities, in various roles. Troop organisation had to be scrapped, and tanks grouped to suit convenience. On the Sattelberg track where fighting was confined to the track and ground adjacent to it, a group of three tanks was the usual formation, and on some occasions up to five were used.

Difficulties in the terrain that would have been considered insurmountable back in Australia were overcome by skilful driving and grim determination on the part of the crews and by bulldozer assistance. The latter was very necessary in the coastal areas where the track was cut by innumerable rivers and creeks, swift-flowing and steeply banked.

NOTE: In one case there were river banks 60 feet deep, and at Gneisenau Gorge they were 200 feet). The success from a mechanical point of view was almost entirely due to the intensive maintenance carried out in back areas long before the campaign started.

On many occasions tanks formed part of the forward infantry night perimeter, and except for inspection by the drivers, P.O.L. and ammunition replenishment, and weapon cleaning, no other work was possible.

Japanese attempts to counter the tanks were ineffective. They appeared to have few anti-tank weapons. Tanks were frequently hit by 37 mm and 75 mm H.E., with no more serious results than broken tracks and idlers. One tank was much pitted and scarred after being hit more than 50

times by 37 mm fire; both tracks were broken, and the crew evacuated via the escape hatch after firing off all the ammunition. Another tank received five direct hits from a 75 mm gun and was back in action the following day. Anti-tank mines were encountered but caused no serious damage. One tank, however, was a complete writeoff after being blown up by a prepared charge believed to be a number of mines attached to blocks of Picril.

The M.T. section of 6 drivers with jeeps and trailers did a magnificent job in keeping up supplies of all kinds to the tanks operating in widely-separated areas, and were frequently used to evacuate wounded from the battle areas.

A small L.A.D. section was attached to the squadron, and often worked on tanks right up in the forward areas. A lot of credit for the mechanical success of the tanks was due to the skill and knowledge of these men.

Due to strict atabrin supervision, the squadron had no casualties from malaria when engaged in operations, and had fewer losses from this complaint than any other unit in the Division throughout the campaign.

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THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN ORDER OF SAINT GEORGE.

by M. Protopopov.

The ORDER OF SAINT GEORGE was founded on the 26th November 1769 by the Empress Catherine I. It was awarded only for conspicuous bravery, and could be compared with the Victoria Cross (British) and the Medal for Valour (U.S.A.).

The Order was divided into four classes, viz.:-

1st Class. A badge of gold in the form of a cross pattée, the arms of which are enamelled white. A medallion in the centre bears a coloured representation of St. George slaying the dragon. The reverse shows the initials of the Saint. This is suspended on the left hip by a sash of watered silk, orange with three black stripes. The star is a diamond-shaped plaque of gold, bearing the initials in the centre, surrounded by a ribbon with gold letters saying "За службу и за храбрость", or, "For service and for bravery". This Order is commonly called the "St. George's Arms".

2nd Class. A smaller badge, worn round the neck, and a star exactly the same as that of the 1st Class.

3rd Class A badge worn round the neck, the same size as the 2nd Class.

4th Class A badge worn on the left breast.

In addition, there are four classes of an Insignia named the CROSS OF SAINT GEORGE.

1st Class The cross is the same as for the Order, but in gold only, worn from a ribbon with a bow on it.

2nd Class Same as for 1st Class but with no bow.

3rd Class The cross is in silver, worn from a ribbon with a bow.

4th Class As above but no bow.

THE SAINT GEORGE'S MEDAL is worn in gold and silver, with or without bow, in a manner similar to the Cross.

Over two million Crosses and Medals of St. George were distributed to soldiers, sisters of mercy, and members of Red Cross institutions during the war of 1914-18, and before the abolition of the monarchy, as awards could be made on the spot by general officers commanding armies in the field. The Crosses of St. George were far more rarely conferred on officers, however, as, in their case, each award had to be investigated and approved by a council composed of Knights of the Order.

The Order of St. George was essentially military, and could not be conferred upon civilians except for services under fire.

An award rarely bestowed, and then only upon officers of very high rank (Admirals, Generals and Inspector-General of the Army) who had especially distinguished themselves, was the SWORD OF SAINT GEORGE.

This was a magnificent weapon, with a gold hilt emblazoned with the white enamel Cross of the Order, and inscribed with the words "For Bravery". Possession of the Sword, equally with that of the Cross, gave the owner the right to wear uniform after retirement from the service.

Under the Czarist regime, various Russian regiments had their colours or bugles decorated with the ribbon of the Order, as a distinction for gallantry in the field. The black and orange ribbon of this Order meant "through Darkness to Light", the black representing darkness and the orange light.

All the old Russian Orders were abolished in December of 1917.

During the Russian Civil War, many officers and soldiers of the "White Army" were decorated with this Order, but it now had an alteration. The ribbon had a bluewhite, blue and red circular rosette in the center of the ribbon. These are the colours of the Imperial Russian flag.

Many foreigners had this Order bestowed upon them for services rendered to the White Russian Army.

.....

THE MILITARY BAND HISTORICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY.

LEWIS GUN I

FOR A MILITARY MUSEUM

WANTED

The following units having pipe bands may be added to my list appearing in SABRETACHE April 1961:-  
Duke of Edinburgh Highland Rifle Corps N.S.W.  
5th Regiment Scottish Rifle Volunteers.  
Both the above units were raised prior to 1903.

Robert Gray.

(issued 1899).

NEW SOUTH WALES LANCERS.

"Tenax in fide". HEADQUARTERS: Parramatta.

Honorary Colonel: The Right Honourable Earl Carrington, P.C., GCMG.

Lieutenant Colonel Commanding: James Burns.

Adjutant: Capt G.L. Lee (General Staff).

Quartermaster: Capt. J.M. Purves.

Captains: Taylor, T.C.

Fanning, F.G.

Vernon, J.L.

M'Evilly, R.

Markwell, W.C.

Bowman, A.S.

Cox, C.F.

1st. Lieuts: King, F.H.

Wood

Osherno

Allan

Brunton, J.S.

Hay

Nicholson

McRae

2nd. Lieuts: Timothy, F.C.

Wilson

Dangar

Osborne

McKenzie

Rundle

Rundle

North, C.F.N.

Regt. Sgt. Major: J.O. Fisher, 17th Lancers.

The Defence Forces of the Colony consist of three organisations viz., Permanent Forces, Partially Paid Forces, and Volunteers, and are distinguished as follows:-

PERM'T. Artillery- Blue, yellow facings;

Engineers- Blue, yellow facings and velvet;

Army Service Corps- Blue, white facings;

Medical Staff Corps- Khaki and Maltese cross.

PARTIALLY PAID FORCES.

Lancers- Khaki and Red facings, Hat and Plume, Red puggaree.

Mounted Rifles- Khaki and Green facings, Hat and plume, Green puggaree.

Artillery- Blue and yellow facings.

Engineers- Blue and yellow facings.

1st Infantry Regt.- Khaki, black facings.

2nd. Infantry Regt.- Khaki, Lincoln Green facings.

3rd. Infantry Regt.- Khaki, Scarlet facings.

4th. Infantry Regt.- Khaki, yellow facings.

Army Service Corps.

Medical Staff Corps.

Veterinary Staff Corps (subsequently deleted).

VOLUNTEER.

1st Australian Horse- Myrtle Green.

5th Infantry Regt.- Consisting of Scottish Rifles.

6th Infantry Regt.- Irish Rifles- Khaki, Emerald green facings.

Australian Rifles- Khaki, hat and emu

7th Infantry Regt. - Sydney Rifles - Anaki, Hat  
and Red feather.

Among the Rules of the N.S.W. Regiment of Lancers is listed the

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Regiment consists of 4 Squadrons, subdivided into 8 half-squadrons, as under:-

- |                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Sydney 1/2-Squadron, )    | No. 1 Squadron  |
| Parramatta 1/2-Squadron)  |                 |
| West Camden 1/2-Squadron) | No. 2 Squadron  |
| Berry 1/2-Squadron )      |                 |
| Maitland 1/2-Squadron )   | No. 3 Squadron  |
| Singleton 1/2-Squadron)   |                 |
| Lismore 1/2-Squadron)     | No. 4 Squadron; |
| Casino 1/2-Squadron )     |                 |

and, also,

ORDERS FOR DRESS (MOUNTED)

- (a) DRILL ORDER, MOUNTED.- Hat, jacket, pants, leggings, brown boots, jack spurs, brown gloves, pouch belt and pouch.  
HORSE EQUIPMENT.- Bridle and headrope, complete; breast plate; large and small blue girths; cape rolled and strapped in front of saddle; and two lance buckets fixed on stirrup irons. Carbine bucket on off side of saddle. Arms: sword lance and carbine. When sword and lance only are ordered the carbine bucket is not to be carried.
- (b) REVIEW ORDER, MOUNTED.- Hat with plume, tunic, pants, leggings, brown boots, jack spurs, brown gloves, pouch belt and pouch, girdle and lines.  
HORSE EQUIPMENT.- Same as (a).
- (c) ESCORT REVIEW ORDER, MOUNTED.- Dress exactly as (b);  
Arms: lance and sword only.  
HORSE EQUIPMENT.- Same as (a). No carbine or bucket to be carried.
- (d) SERVICE MARCHING ORDER.- Hat, jacket, pants, leggings, brown boots, jack spurs, brown gloves, pouch belt and pouch.  
HORSE EQUIPMENT.- Same as (a), except carbine and bucket will be carried, also nosebag, on off-side of saddle, with one feed therein, attached to the D nearest the flap, and mess-tin to be carried on the other D, both to be outside carbine bucket.  
HAYRICK.- Carried on left side, over right shoulder, under the pouch belt. When not used for carrying rations it will be neatly folded and fastened with the button provided for that purpose, and will hang square across the man's side the lower edge in line with the elbow.

- THE DOUBLE TO BE IN LINE WITH THE ELBOW, THE STRAP over the right shoulder and under the pouch belt.
- HEAD ROPE.-Round the horse's neck, through the bottom gullet ring, with the knot six inches from the ring.
- NOSE BAG.-When empty will be rolled and carried on the shoe case, fastened to the baggage strap; when full, the strap will be fastened to the back arch of the saddle on the near side.
- MESS TIN.-Will be fastened by the off baggage strap to the off side of the saddle.
- HEEL ROPES.-If carried will be coiled round the scabbard and carried on the near side behind the nose bag, fastened to the baggage strap.
- CAPE.-To be rolled about 34 inches in length, and fastened on the saddle, IN FRONT OF the wallets.
- GLOAKS.-Rolled 26 inches in length, with a waist, and fastened in rear of the saddle with the baggage straps.

ORDERS FOR DRESS (DISMOUNTED).

- (e) DRILL ORDER, with SWORDS ONLY.-Forage cap, jacket, pants, leggings, jack spurs, brown boots, brown gloves, pouch belt and pouch. Sword slung.
- (f) DRILL ORDER, with LANCE ONLY.-Forage Cap, jacket, pants, leggings, jack spurs, brown boots, brown gloves, pouch belt and pouch. Lances only. Sword belt to be worn under the jacket.
- (g) DRILL ORDER, with SWORD AND LANCE.-Forage cap, jacket, pants, leggings, jack spurs, brown boots, brown gloves, pouch belt and pouch. Sword belt worn under jacket, and sword slung, hooked up, edge to the rear. Lance carried on right shoulder. On all occasions when the sword is carried, the sword knot must be attached.
- (h) DRILL ORDER, CARBINE AND SWORD.-Same as (e), except the sword is hooked up, edge to the rear.
- (j) REVIEW ORDER, DISMOUNTED.-Hats with plumes, tunic, pants, leggings, brown boots, jack spurs, brown gloves, pouch belt and pouch, girdle and line. Sword belt worn under tunic, with sword slung. Arms: Sword and lance as (g).
- (k) REVIEW ORDER, DISMOUNTED WITHOUT ARMS.-Such as for distribution of prizes, etc.-The dress will be hat, plumes, tunic, pants, leggings, brown boots, jack spurs, brown gloves, girdle and line, and whip.
- l) FOR MILITARY SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.-Review order, dismounted, as (j), except the arms or sword belt will not be worn and forage cap or field service cap in lieu of hat and plume, otherwise mess jacket and overalls, and regimental cummerbund, with brown boots and box spurs, gloves and whip.
- (m) IN CAMP OR AT TOURNAMENTS, AND WHEN WALKING OUT AND NON-COMPETING.-The dress must be, during summer months, hat and plume; and during winter months, forage cap.

The above company was recruited from the undergraduates of the Sydney University, who enlisted on September 20th 1918. The company was divided into the following sections:-

- |             |                      |
|-------------|----------------------|
| Combatant,  | Non-combatant,       |
| Medical and | Veterinary sections. |

The company went into camp on the University Oval on 23rd September, 1918, and remained there until 25th October of the same year, when it moved into Liverpool camp. Here it became "H" Company of the composite battalion, later 29th General Service Reinforcements.

~~Owing to the Armistice being signed, the unit was disbanded on 18th November 1918.~~

The badges and uniform were the Australian Imperial Forces pattern. Prior to enlistment a small enamel badge was worn by all those who had volunteered for the company.

The strength of the unit was 200.



## DESPATCHES.

1. From Mr. Robert Gray: Can any member tell me when the following units were raised?

R.A. INFANTRY CORPS	AUST ARMY CATERING CORPS
AUST PSYCHOLOGY CORPS	R.A. ARMY DENTAL CORPS
R.A. ARMOURD CORPS	1 ARMOURD REGIMENT
AUST ARMY CANTEENS SERVICE	AUST ARMY AMENITIES SERVICE
1 RECRUIT TRNG BATTN.	AUST ARMY SALVAGE CORPS
AUST ARMY LABOUR CORPS	AUST ARMY MEDICAL WOMENS SERVICE
AUST TANK CORPS	AUST ARMY LEGAL DEPT
PROVOST STAFF	ENGINEER & RAILWAY STAFF CORPS
PAPUA & N.G. VOLUNTEER RIFLES.	

2. From Mr. B.J. Videon: Can any member tell me when the wearing of red cloth between the gold rank bars commenced in the ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE, for Medical Officers? Also, when was this discontinued in favour of gilt Medical Branch collar insignia? The order of dress referred to above is the jacket of the MESS DRESS.

3. From Major J.F. McDonagh, CRE W Comd, RAE Depot, Irwin Trng Centre, KARRAKATTA, W.A.:

I am compiling notes on the history of the Corps of Royal Australian Engineers, for training purposes. I would be grateful for any information in this connection, and for news of any written material on the Corps or its predecessors.

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### INDEX.

With this volume we are pleased to be distributing, belatedly, an INDEX very kindly prepared by our member Mr. C.E. Dornbusch.

This index deals with our earlier volumes, and should be supplemented in due course by a further Index.

We thank Mr Dornbusch for this valuable contribution.

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### HISTORY OF "THE ROYAL NEW SOUTH WALES LANCERS 1885-1960."

The Lancers are to be congratulated on having such an able and interested Editor as our member Mr (Lt. Col.) P.V. Vernon, ED. This history is easily one of the most readable that it has been our pleasure to see, and it is a MUST on the bookshelves of everyone interested in cavalry or the Australian Army. It deals with all facets of the history of the Lancers, and included valuable detail on dress and equipment.

TRY TO PROCURE A COPY!

..... B.J. Videon.....

## WANTED BY EXCHANGE OR PURCHASE:

Cap badge, Australian Northern Territory Police;  
 GRENADEIER GUARDS-W.O.'s cap badge of grenade  
 with Royal Arms;  
 German WWI side roundels for helmets, any state  
 or national colours;  
 German WWI undress fatigue cap, sometimes known  
 as "pork pie".

K.W.Pryor, 28 Jersey St., BALWYN, Victoria.

## ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE ITEMS WANTED:

Pilot wings 1914-18 "ANF" and "AFC" types.  
 Metal shoulder title "AFC", "CFS"  
 Cap badge "CFS"  
 Officers cap badges with full wreath and stars  
 of Southern Cross circa 1920's.  
 Sleeve badge metal 4-bladed propellor  
 Lapel badge for civilian clothes "RAAF Reserve"  
 Collar badge Camouflage Service WW2.  
 and any unusual R.A.A.F. items of badges or dress.

W.A.T.C. cap badge WW2.

.....B.J.Videon, 12 Noble Ave., PUNCHBOWL, NSW..

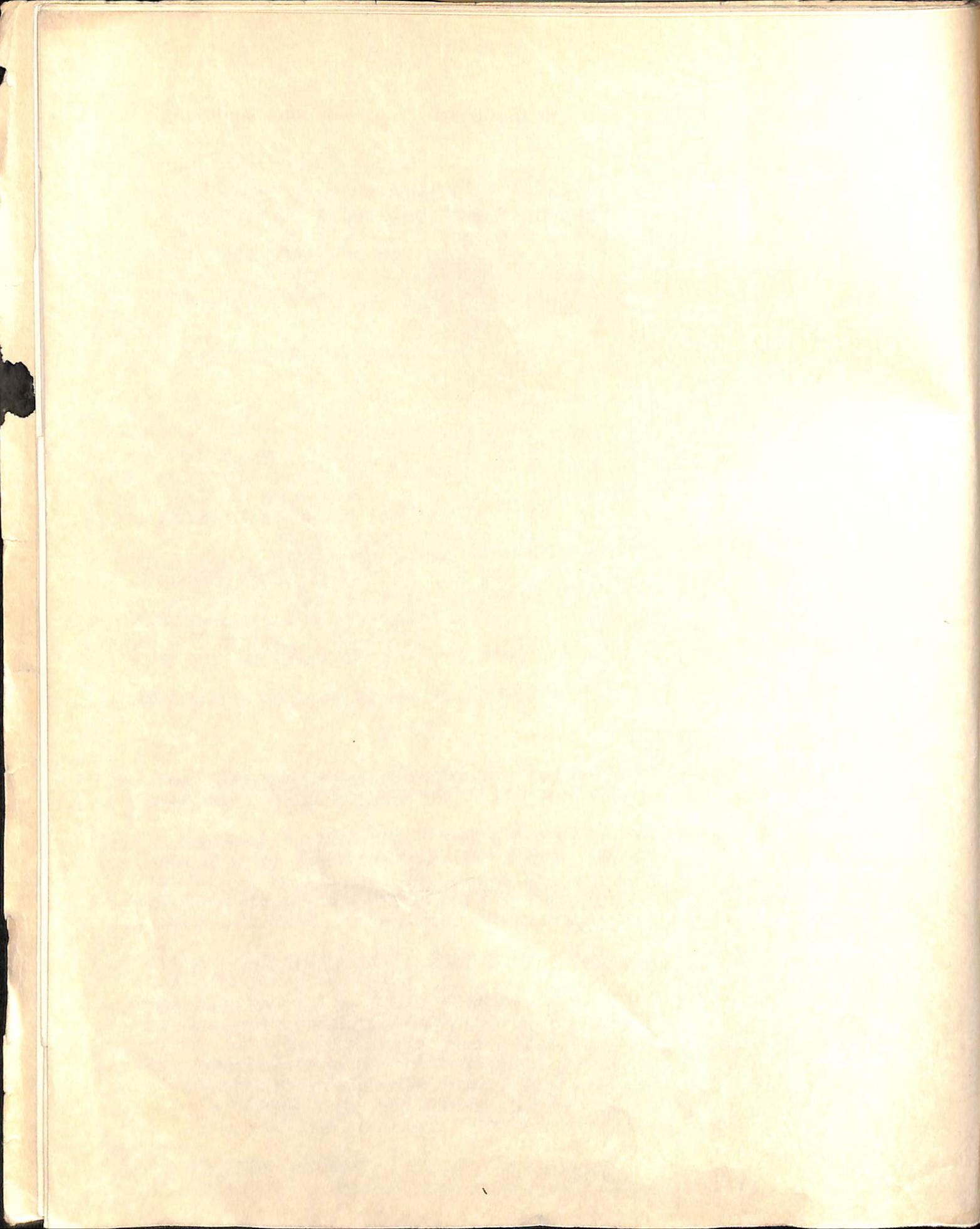
N.S.W. BRANCH NOTES:

The Branch has been singularly fortunate in being able to conduct its recent meetings at places of military interest.

The January meeting was held at the Museum of the Royal New South Wales Lancers, where the members were privileged to see the very pleasing collection of regimental and other N.S.W. Cavalry relics that have been gathered together by the regiment and its indefatigable Curator, Mr. N. Grinyer.

The February meeting was held at the Infantry Centre, at Ingleburn, where the Museum of small arms was available for inspection. This is probably the best collection of its type gathered together in any Australian military centre, and it is extremely probable that it would compare more than favourably with any military unit museum in the British Commonwealth. It is hoped that details will be available for publication in a future S.BRETAGNE, dealing with the items and history of this museum.

Future meetings are planned for Victoria Barracks Sydney, and perhaps also, the Australian War Memorial, Canberra.



Many of these are intrinsically valuable, beautiful in art and workmanship, and have historical, and (in some cases) sentimental associations that are priceless.

Whilst some of these are housed in museums, many are not. We submit that individuals in a democracy are entitled to preserve relics such as these in their personal possession, and that those in the care of State (or other official) museums do not replace this basic right.

Additionally, it is well-known that many of these official museums do not have the wherewithal to retain staff capable of maintaining these antiques in the fashion they deserve. This shortcoming results in a strengthening of the desire and resolve of the individual for the right to maintain his own personal antiques.

Summarising, this Branch strongly protests at the possibility of legislation so futile as the proposed registration of antique firearms, and seeks your co-operation in recommending the application of adult and intelligent reasoning to a non-existent problem at a time when there are real problems to be solved.

Yours sincerely,

Norman Grinyer,  
BRANCH SECRETARY.

The final result of the above appeal is not yet known, but we suggest to all collectors of antique firearms in the State of New South Wales, or elsewhere where there may be similar moves afoot, that a very close watch be kept on this position.

We feel that our motives for this attitude are well set out in the above letter. We respectfully suggest, also, that no member of our Society should pit himself in such a position that our official stand in this matter may suffer. In particular, we urge that members shall treat true antiques and other valuable pieces in the manner they deserve.

the "weapon" other than for demonstration purposes (if at all). In fact, antique firearms are rarely fired, due to the risk of deterioration due to improper cleaning after use. Such items are usually too valuable to be exposed to this hazard. They are bulky. For crimes of passion, they would be completely out of the question.

Premeditated crimes would be more easily committed with more modern and reliable weapons. Modern firearms are readily available to the criminal, despite registration and attempts at controls.

The law in advanced countries recognises this, and, as a result, makes no attempt at such a ridiculous proposal as that discussed herein.

To be carried to a logical conclusion, in fact, the proposal would require to be extended to include

- (a) cannon in public parks and war memorials; and
- (b) any other piece of metal tube or piping which could be stopped at one end and so form a "muzzle-loading firearm".

To institute such action it should be necessary to show statistics revealing the use of antique firearms for the commission of crimes in this State.

### 3. SUSPICION OF MOTIVES:

We question the motives behind these proposals. Are they genuinely the result of concern for the public well-being?

It is understood that registration would be free.

We fear that, in practice, the public would object to the added costs of this legislation and its enforcement. One result could be the subsequent imposition of a fee upon the honest collectors who might reveal the possession of antique firearms.

In addition, there is no guarantee that an over-zealous official would not later use the records of registered antique firearms in order to secure their eventual destruction.

This power is conferred by present legislation.

In fact, at the time of the last police amnesty on firearms, many antiques were mistakenly handed in and lost in this way.

It is considered that, in view of the practical futility of this proposed legislation, it can only be intended as an attempt to increase the powers of, and to justify the services of, a limited section of a governmental machine which could be employed to better purpose.

### 4. INFRINGEMENT OF RIGHTS:

We are concerned at the prospects of any law that threaten to deprive the ordinary common individual citizen, ratepayer and voter of his liberty to collect and own antiques, even though they might at one time have been classed as "weapons".

11

The first part of the report  
 was devoted to a general  
 description of the  
 country and its  
 resources. It was  
 found that the  
 country was  
 very fertile and  
 well watered.  
 The soil was  
 rich and the  
 climate was  
 very healthy.  
 The people were  
 very industrious  
 and hard working.  
 They were very  
 friendly and  
 hospitable.  
 The country was  
 very well  
 governed and  
 the laws were  
 very strict.  
 The people were  
 very loyal and  
 obedient to the  
 government.  
 The country was  
 very well  
 protected and  
 the people were  
 very safe.  
 The country was  
 very well  
 developed and  
 the people were  
 very happy.  
 The country was  
 very well  
 known and  
 the people were  
 very famous.  
 The country was  
 very well  
 loved and  
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 very dear.  
 The country was  
 very well  
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 very honored.  
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 very treasured.  
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 The country was  
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 very happy.  
 The country was  
 very well  
 known and  
 the people were  
 very famous.  
 The country was  
 very well  
 loved and  
 the people were  
 very dear.  
 The country was  
 very well  
 respected and  
 the people were  
 very honored.  
 The country was  
 very well  
 valued and  
 the people were  
 very treasured.  
 The country was  
 very well  
 cherished and  
 the people were  
 very beloved.

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the "weapon" other than for demonstration purposes (if at all). In fact, antique firearms are rarely fired, due to the risk of deterioration due to improper cleaning after use. Such items are usually too valuable to be exposed to this hazard. They are bulky. For crimes of passion, they would be completely out of the question.

Premeditated crimes would be more easily committed with more modern and reliable weapons. Modern firearms are readily available to the criminal, despite registration and attempts at controls.

The law in advanced countries recognises this, and, as a result, makes no attempt at such a ridiculous proposal as that discussed



