

3RD BATTALION, THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN REGIMENTA BRIEF HISTORYFormation

In 1945, with the unconditional surrender of Japan, the necessity arose for the occupation of the country to enforce the terms of surrender. When it became known that Australian Forces were to assist, preparations were commenced to raise a volunteer force. The force, designated 34 Australian Infantry Brigade, comprising 65th, 66th and 67th Battalions was assembled at the island of Morotai in the North Moluccas. 67th Battalion was formed on 20 Oct 45 consisting of volunteers from the 3rd, 7th and 11th Australian Divisions located in the New Guinea mainland and in Bougainville, the Solomon Islands and New Britain.

Japan 1946-50

The main body of 67 Aust Inf Bn arrived at Kure, Japan on 21 Feb 46. Throughout its time in Japan, the Battalion served at Kaitachi, Okayama, Haramura, Kure, Hiro and Tokyo.

The Battalion's tasks during this period included the screening of returning Japanese soldiers, the destruction of arms caches, the supervision of general elections, guard duties on various important buildings and installations, anti-piracy, the suppression of race riots, as well as normal military operations.

On 23 Nov 48, 67th Battalion was redesignated the 3rd Battalion, The Australian Regiment. On 10 Mar 49, the prefix 'Royal' was appended to the title 'The Australian Regiment'.

Korea up to Kapyong

At the outbreak of the Korean War on 25 Jun 50, 3 RAR was preparing to return to Australia. After a short period of intense training and reorganisation, the Battalion landed at Pusan, Korea on 28 Sep 50.

3 RAR joined 27 British Commonwealth (BRITCOM) Inf Bde at Taegu. There it spent a short period settling down and conducting anti-guerilla patrolling. On 5 Oct 50 it was lifted by air to Kimpo to take part in the 8th Army offensive (see Chapter 1, Annex C).

The leading part played by the Battalion in the offensive is illustrated by the following brief chronology of events:

15 Oct 50. The Battalion reached Yagadng which at that time was the most northerly point reached by a UN unit.

17 Oct 50. A North Korean regiment mistook 3 RAR for a

Russian unit. Its Regimental Commander and 1,500 men were taken prisoner. This was the largest single capture of enemy troops by any UN forces in the Korean War.

21 Oct 50. The Battalion moved north from Sukchon to relieve the 687 US Regimental Combat Team (RCT) (Airborne) which was encircled by the enemy. A number of members of 3 RAR received US awards for bravery in this action.

22 Oct 50. The Battalion attacked and annihilated an enemy battalion north of Yungu. The Battalion then fought through to Chongju, 50 miles from the Yalu River, when the Chinese Communist Forces (CCF) intervened.

Battle of Kapyong

During the withdrawal occasioned by the CCF offensive, the fighting became confused, and 3 RAR was employed in tasks ranging from rearguard actions to the defence of Corps HQ. The Battalion fought its way over the 38th Parallel southward through Seoul, being the last UN unit to leave the city.

The enemy drive was halted. In the Spring offensive of 1951, 3 RAR captured a number of important features and had advanced as far as Kapyong when it was relieved by units of 6 Republic of Korea (ROK) Div. On the night 22/23 Apr 51, the Chinese launched an offensive and 6 ROK Div withdrew in disorder through the Battalion's position.

On the evening of 23 Apr 51 the main Chinese force reached the Battalion's perimeter. In the face of continuing attacks the Battalion held its position, exhausting and demoralising the Chinese and gradually blunting the offensive. For its part in this action, 3 RAR was awarded the United States Presidential Citation. A copy of the Citation is attached at Appendix 6.

Kapyong to the Cease Fire

After the collapse of the Chinese offensive, 3 RAR joined 28 BRITCOM Inf Bde. During the following six months, by a series of deep patrols and probes, the Battalion captured all its objectives in a UN drive to a position overlooking the Imjin River. This was part of the Kansas Line.

In the period 2-8 Oct 51 3 RAR, as a part of Operation Commando, conducted a classic battalion assault to capture Hill 317, Maryang San. In the period from Nov 51 to the Armistice, 3 RAR occupied various positions in the Jamestown Line between 'The Hook' and point 355 with brief periods in brigade and corps reserve. The role of the unit, like that of all UN forces became one of defence; the holding of a strong defence line extending across Korea just north of the 38th parallel.

3 RAR became known for the aggressive spirit displayed by its patrols. The procedures evolved by it were accepted as the basis of the divisional policy for the organisation and control of patrols.

At the cessation of hostilities on 27 Jul 53, the Battalion was occupying Point 146. On 3 Aug 53, it moved from there to

its post hostilities location at Area 6, on the Jamestown Line.

During the Korean War, 3 RAR casualties were 198 killed, 892 wounded, 38 missing in action.

Korean Armistice to Return to Australia

The Battalion moved each day to the Kansas Line and concentrated its effort on the improvement of its defences. Training began in Jan 54, moving through sub-unit, unit and brigade exercises, and culminating in divisional exercises. Sport, with inter-unit competitions, was entered into with enthusiasm.

Since its formation in Morotai in 1945, the Battalion had served continuously overseas. In early Sep 54, it was informed that it would be returning to Australia.

3 RAR moved by train to Pusan where it embarked on the MV NEW AUSTRALIA on 12 Oct 54. Perhaps, because the Battalion was the first Australian Army unit in action in Korea, and was still in the front line when the fighting ended, it was known as 'Old Faithful' among other units serving there and is still referred to affectionately as such.

Australia 1954-57

3 RAR arrived in Brisbane on 20 Oct 54 and paraded through the city. It was welcomed by the then Governor-General of Australia, Field Marshal Sir William Slim, GCB, GCMG, GCVO, GBE, DSO, MC, KStJ.

The unit then re-embarked and proceeded to Sydney where it paraded through the city on 22 Oct 54. A parade was also held in Melbourne by the southern State's enlistees.

3 RAR was re-concentrated on 1 Feb 55 at Ingleburn, NSW. No reinforcements were received until Aug, by which time training was begun without delay.

The Queen's and Regimental Colours were presented on Kapyong Day 1956 by the Governor-General, Field Marshal Sir William Slim, GCB, GCMG, GCVO, GBE, MC, KStJ.

In Jun 57, the Battalion moved to Holsworthy, NSW taking over former National Service barracks. Training was stepped up in preparation for movement to Malaya. 3 RAR embarked in Sydney on the MV NEW AUSTRALIA on 24 Sep 57.

Malaya 1957-59

The Battalion arrived in Singapore on 11 Oct 57. It had a period of acclimatisation at the FARELF Training Centre Kota Tingi (later to become the jungle warfare school). 3 RAR then moved to company base camps at Kuala Kangsar, (where HQ 3 RAR was located), Lasah, Sungei Siput, Penang and Lintang.

The unit was engaged in anti-communist terrorist operations in northern Malaya. Operations began in Nov 57 and as a result many terrorist camps and food dumps were located and destroyed. 3 RAR was accredited with killing 14 terrorists and was responsible for the capture of 32 others.

Battalion casualties over the two years were one KIA, two WIA and two died of illness.

The Battalion embarked at Penang on MV FLAMINIA on 5 Oct 59. It reached Brisbane on 14 Oct 59 and moved to Enoggera Camp.

Australia 1959-63

In Jul 60, the Battalion was organised on the pentropic establishment, with five rifle companies and an enlarged headquarters. Training as a battalion and a battle group was carried out culminating in divisional exercises in 1961 and 1962.

In early 1961, company groups conducted recruiting drives throughout Queensland. Later in 1961 companies conducted armoured/ infantry training at Puckapunyal, Victoria.

In 1962, the Aslt Pnr Pl cleared an old wartime minefield in Darwin.

During 1961 and 1962 the Battalion participated in the Northern Command Army Week celebrations with mechanised parades, assault river crossings and with helicopters demonstrating the mobility of the infantryman.

In 1963, E Company moved to Cape York Peninsula to take part in Exercise BLOWDOWN, an exercise simulating the effects of an atomic blast and the subsequent fall-out under tropical conditions.

July and August saw the Battalion being air-lifted to Malaya for its second tour of duty there. Boeing 707 jets were used - a far cry from the troopship days of Korea.

Malaya/Malaysia 1963-65

3 RAR became part of 28 COMWEL Indep Inf Bde Gp, a formation with which it had last served in Korea. The brigade was based at Camp Terendak in Malacca. The Battalion was honoured to serve for the first time with the Scots Guards (its affiliated British Regiment) during this tour.

Acclimatisation and training were begun immediately and the first unit exercise was held in Oct 63. Brigade exercises were held on the east coast of Malaya near Kuantan.

The Battalion moved to the Thailand-Malaya border on 20 Feb 64 for anti-communist terrorist operations. There it was under the command of a Malaysian, BRIG Syed Mohamed Bin Syed Ahmed Alsagoff Amn Pjk. Many old and new terrorist camps were discovered together with communist propaganda and stores. Illegal immigrants and smugglers were also apprehended.

In late Oct 64, an aggressive force of Indonesian troops landed at Kesang slightly south of Camp Terendak. The unit was alerted and a force went into action in this area assisted by troops from 1 RNZIR and local troops. More than 50 enemy were captured during this action without loss to the Battalion.

During Mar 65, a serious threat developed in the Borneo states and the unit was once again alerted and on this occasion was

deployed in the state of Sarawak relatively close to the capital Kuching. This operation lasted some five months with the unit returning to Terendak at the end of July. The deployment to Sarawak was a combined air and sea move and the return journey a sea move on the Royal Navy Carrier HMS ALBION.

The unit acquitted itself very well on this tour killing approximately 30 enemy troops for the loss of three of our own troops and one Iban tracker.

Australia 1965-67

In Aug-Sep 65, the Battalion returned to Woodside, South Australia. The official date of 3 RAR's occupation of Kapyong Lines, Woodside, was 14 Oct 65. The Battalion was re-formed after leave in 1966 and began training for operational service in South Vietnam.

3 RAR's advance party arrived in Saigon on 12 Dec 67. The main body followed on HMAS SYDNEY departing from Outer Harbour, Adelaide on 16 Dec 67.

Vietnam 1967-68

The main body of the Battalion arrived at Nui Dat, Phuoc Tuy province on 27 Dec 67. 3 RAR became the third battalion of the task force necessitating an extensive building programme to establish a further base camp in the south-eastern extremity of the 1 ATF base.

A short period of acclimatisation allowed the Battalion to feel its way in the theatre and to familiarise itself with the operational techniques of the Americans and Vietnamese. The Battalion's first operation against the Viet Cong began with A Company deploying to Baria, the province capital, at the start of the Tet Offensive.

Subsequent operations were undertaken in and out of Phuoc Tuy province. The Battalion was employed on mine clearing, counter mortar and rocket tasks and on numerous reconnaissance-in-force operations. During 26 and 28 May 68, 3 RAR, while in a battalion defensive position, withstood two determined assaults by regimental sized units of the North Vietnamese Army at FSPB 'Balmoral'.

While in Vietnam, 3 RAR once again formed many close ties with supporting arms and services and the RAAF. The Battalion was proud to be associated with 161 Fd Bty, RNZA, a 105mm howitzer battery of the 16 Fd Regt RNZA which supported 3 RAR during the Battle of Kapyong.

The Battalion's tour in South Vietnam was the first time National Servicemen had served with 3 RAR on active service. Their devotion to duty was in the highest traditions of the Australian Army and helped to maintain the proud reputation and esprit de corps of 'Old Faithful'.

The Battalion's casualties as a result of the years fighting were 24 KIA and 93 WIA.

3 RAR embarked on HMAS SYDNEY on 20 Nov 68 and returned to

Adelaide on 2 Dec 68.

Australia 1969-70

After leave, the Battalion re-formed at Woodside on 10 Jan 69.

Although the Battalion was under-strength for all of 1969, and the early part of 1970, training was carried out with the aim of the Battalion returning for a second tour of duty in Vietnam. Major training activities included exercises at Puckapunyal, Canungra, Shoalwater Bay and the Flinders Ranges.

Other incidents of note were:

Terence Cuneo completed the painting of the Kapyong Battle which now hangs in the Officers' Mess.

The Battalion's 25th birthday was celebrated on 15 Oct 70.

Verbal approval for the Pipes and Drums to wear the dress of the Scots Guards was given in Sep 70. (This was later confirmed by Her Majesty The Queen on 7 Nov 74.

Vietnam 1971

1971 saw 3 RAR return to South Vietnam for its second tour of duty. On 12 Feb 71 the advance party moved by air to South Vietnam followed by the main body on 16 Feb 71.

Although operations were undertaken by the Battalion in and out of the Phuoc Tuy province, the main emphasis was placed on operations east and north east of Nui Dat to prevent enemy infiltration and attacks around the Xuyen Moc District. During this time 3 RAR had a number of day long bunker contacts with D445 VC battalion and local guerilla forces.

On 6-7 Jun in southern Long Khanh province the Battalion located and attacked an extensive bunker complex occupied by 3rd Battalion, 33rd North Vietnamese Regiment. After a long battle involving artillery, armour, Australian and United States helicopter gunships, the system was found to contain 47 bunkers as well as training areas and kitchens.

In August, the Prime Minister of Australia announced the withdrawal of 1 ATF combat troops. Following a commemorative service and farewell parade on 5 Oct 71, 3 RAR sailed for Port Adelaide, South Australia on 6 Oct 71. During this tour four 3 RAR soldiers were killed in action.

Australia 1971

On its return to Woodside 3 RAR found itself limited to low level training activities. The year 1973 began with 3 RAR being given a temporary role supporting the Army Reserve in South and Western Australia and being wasted to a strength of only 200 men comprising mainly officers and senior NCOs.

The second half of 1973 saw a change of role for 3 RAR. In the Army reorganisation, 3 RAR was designated as a Field Force unit with a proposed strength of 560 all ranks. It was further planned that 3 RAR should make its future home in the Holsworthy area in Sydney, in barracks made vacant by the linking of 5 RAR and 7 RAR. This move was subsequently

deferred due to a lack of married quarter accommodation.

In Dec 74, the Battalion assisted in the task of housing Cyclone Tracy victims evacuated from Darwin to Adelaide.

1975 saw the battalion receive priority for training and a gradual build up in strength began. The major activities during this time were aimed at developing infantry/armoured cooperation skills.

Major ceremonial parades were held that year. A Trooping of the Colour was conducted at Torrens Parade Ground on 20 Apr 75 to celebrate the 24th Anniversary of the Battle of Kapyong. The parade was reviewed by MAJGEN A.L. MacDonald, CB, OBE. The trooping was the first since the presentation of the Colours in 1956. The Pipes and Drums also paraded for the first time in the dress of the Scots Guards.

Other historically significant ceremonial activities that year included the opening of a memorial stone at the camp entrance on 13 Nov 75 and a 30th Birthday Parade on 14 Nov 75. His Excellency, the Governor of South Australia, Sir Mark Oliphant, KBE unveiled the plaque on the stone commemorating 10 years residence of the Battalion at Woodside. The following morning the Colonel Commandant, GEN Sir Thomas Daly, KBE, BD, DSO reviewed the birthday parade; this parade was the Colonel Commandant's formal farewell from the Regiment prior to handing over his duties to MAJGEN C.M.I. Pearson, AO, DSO, OBE, MC.

1976-1979 saw the Battalion training extensively in conventional operations and including tours by sub-units to Air Base, Butterworth in Malaysia. A highlight of 1979 was the Kapyong Parade held at Woodside for the first time in many years. The parade was conducted in the format of the 1950's and the Battalion paraded by platoons.

3 RAR's training continued in mounted infantry, combat team and battle group tactics. This period was marred by the untimely loss of the CO LTCOL Paul Mench, who died in a cliff fall in June 1980.

1981 proved to be a significant year in the history of the Battalion. Finally, after it had first seriously contemplated a move in 1973, the unit moved to Holsworthy, NSW from Woodside, South Australia, ending a long association with that state.

On 4 Dec 81, a small but moving farewell parade was held at Kapyong Lines and by Feb 82 the last elements of 3 RAR had been relocated in Holsworthy.

3 RAR's new barracks were formally designated Kapyong Lines during the Kapyong Day Parade, held at Holsworthy on 24 Apr 82. The parade was reviewed by the CGS, LTGEN Sir Phillip Bennett, AO, DSO. LTGEN Bennett was a platoon commander at the Battle of Kapyong.

In Oct 83 the Battalion was designated a 'Parachute Battalion' and in Dec 83, assumed responsibility for the Australian Army's conventional parachute capability.

On 29 Aug 85 the Battalion was granted permission to wear the dull Cherry Beret, common to all parachute units. On 12 Dec 85 approval was granted to wear parachute wings identical to those worn by the 1st Australian Parachute Battalion during the Second World War.

3 RAR maintains a high readiness state as part of the ADF Ready Deployment Force.

- Appendices:
1. 3rd Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment - Theatres of Service
 2. 3rd Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment - Commanding Officers
 3. 3rd Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment - Regimental Sergeant Majors
 4. 3rd Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment - Allied Regiment - The Scots
 5. 3rd Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment - Allied Regiment - The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars
 6. 3rd Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment - Distinguished Unit Citation
 7. 3rd Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment - Miscellaneous Information
 8. 3rd Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment - Kapyong Day Prayer

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THEATRES OF SERVICE

FROM	TO	COUNTRY	BASE	BDE/DIV/TF
Oct 45	Dec 46	Dutch East Indies	Morotai	34 Aust Inf Bde
Feb 46	Sep 50	Japan	Kaitachi/Hiro	34 Aust Inf Bde
Sep 50	Apr 51	Korea		27 (BRITCOM) Bde
Apr 51	Oct 54	Korea		28 BRITCOM Bde/1 COMWEL Div
Oct 54	Sep 57	Australia	Ingleburn/Holsworthy	1 Inf Bde Gp
Oct 57	Oct 59	Malaya	Perak State	28 COMWEL Indep Inf Bde Gp
Oct 59	Jul 60	Australia	Enoggera	1 Inf Bde Gp
Jul 60	Sep 63	Australia	Enoggera	1 Div (Pentropic)
Sep 63	Sep 65	Malaysia (Sarawak Mar - Jul 65)	Terendak	28 COMWEL Indep Inf Bde Gp
Sep 65	Dec 67	Australia	Woodside	1 Div
Dec 67	Nov 68	Vietnam	Nui Dat	1 ATF
Nov 68	Feb 71	Australia	Woodside	1 Div

Feb 71	Oct 71	Vietnam	Nui Dat	1 ATF
Oct 71	Dec 81	Australia	Woodside	1 Div
Jan 82		Australia	Holsworthy	1 Div

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COMMANDING OFFICERS

Oct 45 - Mar 47	LTCOL D.R. Jackson, DSO
Mar 48 - Aug 48	LTCOL T.F. McAdie, DSO, OBE
Aug 48 - Aug 49	LTCOL K. McKay, MBE
Aug 49 - Sep 50	LTCOL F.S. Walsh
Sep 50 - Oct 50	LTCOL C.H. Green, DSO (KIA)
Oct 50 - Nov 50	LTCOL F.S. Walsh
Nov 50 - Jul 51	LTCOL I.B. Ferguson, DSO, MC
Jul 51 - Jul 52	LTCOL F.G. Hassett, DSO, OBE
Jul 52 - Mar 53	LTCOL R.L. Hughes, DSO
Mar 53 - Feb 54	LTCOL A.L. MacDonald, OBE
Feb 54 - Feb 55	LTCOL S.H. Buckler, OBE
Feb 55 - Sep 55	LTCOL R.A. Hay, MBE
Sep 55 - Mar 57	LTCOL J.R. Watch
May 57 - Nov 59	LTCOL J.F. White, OBE
Mar 60 - Jul 60	COL K.A. Peddle
Jul 60 - Dec 62	COL W.J. Morrow, OBE
Jan 63 - Apr 63	COL O.D. Jackson, DSO, OBE
May 63 - Jan 66	LTCOL B.A. McDonald, OBE, MC
Jan 66 - Feb 67	LTCOL G.J. Leary
Feb 67 - Feb 69	LTCOL J.J. Shelton, DSO, MC
Feb 69 - Jan 72	LTCOL F.P. Scott, DSO
Jan 72 - Sep 73	LTCOL T.R. Sullivan, MBE
Oct 73 - Jan 76	LTCOL P.R. Phillips, MC
Jan 76 - Jan 78	LTCOL B.W. Howard, MC
Jan 78 - Dec 79	LTCOL M.J. Bindley
Jan 80 - Jun 80	LTCOL P.A. Mench (Died in Service)
Jul 80 - Jan 82	LTCOL S. Krasnoff
Jan 82 - 13 Dec 83	LTCOL J.M. Connolly

14 Dec 83 - 16 Jan 86	LTCOL K.G. Gallagher, AM
17 Jan 86 - Dec 87	LTCOL P.J. Abigail
Dec 87 - Dec 89	LTCOL S.V.L. Willis
Dec 89 - Aug 91	LTCOL G.R. Hill, AM
Aug 91 - Dec 93	LTCOL G.A. Bornholt
Dec 93 - Dec 95	LTCOL R.A. Tiller
Dec 95 - Dec 97	LTCOL R.M. Boyd
Dec 97 - Nov 99	LTCOL N.W. Welch
Dec 99- Dec 01	LTCOL P.K.Singh

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REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJORS

Oct 45 - May 50	WO1 J. Harwood
May 50 - Feb 51	WO1 W. Harrison, MM
Feb 51 - May 51	WO1 D. Ryan
May 51 - Jul 51	WO2 P.C. Smeaton
Jul 51 - Nov 51	WO2 G.E. Chinn
Nov 51 - Sep 52	WO1 G.L. Hart
Sep 52 - Sep 53	WO1 L. McCombe
Sep 53 - Dec 54	WO1 M. Armstrong
Dec 54 - Mar 55	WO2 J.B. O'Sullivan
Mar 55 - Mar 56	WO1 W. Adams
Mar 56 - Mar 57	WO1 G. Perry
Mar 57 - Oct 59	WO1 L.C. Griffiths
Oct 59 - Jul 62	WO1 J.B. O'Sullivan, MBE
Jul 62 - Apr 63	WO1 E. Bradley
Apr 63 - Jun 66	WO1 A.G. Stanley, MBE, MM
Jun 66 - May 69	WO1 V. Murdock
May 69 - Feb 72	WO1 W.J. Hill
Feb 72 - Jan 75	WO1 B.T. Waters, MBE
Jan 75 - May 76	WO1 B.W. Foster, OAM
Jun 76 - Jan 78	WO1 A.B. Keech
Jan 78 - Apr 79	WO1 N. Smith
Apr 79 - Oct 80	WO1 N. Huish
Oct 80 - Jul 81	WO1 R. Boyce
Jul 81 - Dec 83	WO1 M.B. Martin
Jan 84 - Dec 85	WO1 A.R. Francis, OAM
Jan 86 - Dec 87	WO1 C.N. Lee
Dec 87 - Dec 89	WO1 J. Selmes
Dec 89 - Dec 91	WO1 S.J. Walker

Dec 91 - Dec 92	WO1 K.E. Rundell, OAM
Dec 93 - Dec 95	WO1 M.A. Caughey
Jan 96 - Dec 98	WO1 M.D. Dunn, OAM
Jan 99 - Dec 00	WO1 M.J.Hill
Dec 01 -	WO1 P.F.Tyrrell, OAM

3RD BATTALION, THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN REGIMENT

ALLIED REGIMENT - THE SCOTS GUARDS

Origin

In 1642, Charles I ordered the Marquis of Argyle to raise in Scotland a regiment for service in Ulster, where the local Irish were in rebellion against the Scottish colonists. Argyle's Regiment returned from Ireland in 1650 following Charles I's execution, and known as the Irish Companies, became Charles II's 'Lyfe Guard of Foot'. The Regiment took part in the disastrous Battles of Dunbar and Worcester against Cromwell and afterwards was scattered.

After the restoration, Charles II issued orders for the re-raising of companies of Scottish Foot Guards. In 1662 these companies were expanded to a full regiment. In 1686 The Scottish Regiment of Foot Guards was put on the establishment of the English Army. In 1711 Queen Anne changed the name to Third Regiment of Foot Guards. In 1831 the Regiment became Scots Fusilier Guards until in 1877 Queen Victoria restored the original title of Scots Guards.

Battle Honours

The following Battle Honours are those carried on the Queen's and Regimental Colours:

Namur 1695, Dettingen, Lincelles, Talavera, Barrosa, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Nive, Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol, Tel-el-Kebir, Egypt 1882, Suakin 1885, Modder River, South Africa 1899-1902.

Retreat from Mons, Marne 1914, Aisne 1914, Ypres 1914 and 1917, Festubert 1915, Loos, Somme 1916 and 1918, Cambrai 1917 and 1918, Hindenburg Line, France and Flanders 1914 - 1918.

Quarry Hill, Rhineland, North West Europe 1944-45, Gazala, Madenine, Djebel Bou Aoukaz 1943, North Africa 1941-43, Monte Camino, Anzio, Italy 1943-45.

Alliance

The alliance with the Scots Guards was approved by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in August 1952. Evidence of this alliance can be seen in the 3 RAR Pipes and Drums, raised in 1969 and officially approved to wear the uniform of the Scots Guards since November 1974.

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ALLIED REGIMENT - THE QUEEN'S ROYAL HUSSARS

(Mottos: 'Mente et Manu' - 'With Might and Main', and
'Pristinae Virtutis Memores' - 'In Memory of Former Valour')

History

The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars (now the Queen's Royal Hussars) was formed on 24 Oct 1958 by the amalgamation of the 4th The Queen's Own Hussars and the 8th The King's Royal Irish Hussars.

Both these regiments were raised as dragoons in 1685 and 1693 respectively, but were redesignated as Hussars in 1861.

The roll of battle honours of the Hussar Regiments commences with Dettingen, 1743. They fought subsequently in the Peninsular War and the Crimea, with the 4th The Queen's Own Hussars forming part of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. Campaigns followed in South Africa, 1899-1902 and in World War I and II. The 8th The King's Royal Irish Hussars fought with 3 RAR in the Korean War.

Battle Honours

The following Battle Honours are those that are the equivalent of those carried on the Colours of Infantry units:

Dettingen, Leswaree, Hindoostan, Talavera, Albuhera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, Peninsula, Ghuznee 1839, Afghanistan 1839, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sevastopol, Central India, Afghanistan 1879-80, South Africa 1900-02.

Mons, Marne 1914, Ypres 1914 and 1915, Givenchy 1914, Somme 1916 and 1918, Cambrai 1917 and 1918, Bapaume 1918, Amiens, Albert 1918, France and Flanders 1914-18.

Villers Bocage, Roer, Rhine, Gazala, Alam el Halfa, El Alamein, North Africa 1940-42, Coriano, Proasteion, Greece 1941.

Imjin, Korea 1950-51.

Alliance

The alliance with QRIH occurred in Korea when the present unit, then designated 8th Kings Royal Irish Hussars, was a Centurion

tank regiment supporting the Battalion.

The CO 8 KRIH, LTCOL Sir William G. Lowther-Bart, OBE, entered 3 RAR Officers' Mess on 4 Dec 51 and drove a lance into the floor declaring, 'We are now affiliated'.

The alliance was approved by Her Majesty The Queen in Jun 53.

On 1 Sep 93 it was transferred to the Queen's Royal Hussars (Queen's Own and Royal Irish).

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DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION

(from original text)

3rd Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment (23 and 24 April 1951) 2nd Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (24 and 25 April), Company A, 72nd Heavy Tank Battalion (United States), (24 and 25 April 1951).

The above units are cited for extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of combat duties in action against the armed enemy near Kapyong, Korea, on the dates indicated. The enemy had broken through the main line of resistance and penetrated to the area north of Kapyong. The units listed above were deployed to stem the assault. The 3rd Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment moved to the right flank of the sector and took up defensive positions north of the Pukhan River. The 2nd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry defended in the vicinity of Hill 677 on the left flank. Company A, 72 Heavy Tank Battalion, supported all units to the full extent of its capacity, and in addition, kept the main roads open and assisted in evacuating the wounded. Troops from a retreating division passed through the sector which enabled enemy troops to infiltrate with the withdrawing forces. The enemy attacked savagely under the clangor of bugles and trumpets. The forward elements were completely surrounded going through the first day into the second. Again and again the enemy threw waves of troops at the gallant defenders, and many times succeeded in penetrating the outer defences, but each time the courageous, indomitable and determined soldiers repulsed the fanatical attacks. Ammunition ran low and there was not time for food. Critical supplies were dropped by air to the encircled troops, and they stood their ground in resolute defiance of the enemy. With serene and indefatigable persistence, the gallant soldiers held their positions and took heavy toll of the enemy. In some instances when the enemy penetrated the defences, the Commanders directed friendly artillery fire on their own positions in repelling the thrusts. Toward

the close of 25 April, the enemy break through had been stopped. The seriousness of the break through on the central front had been changed from defeat to victory by the gallant stand by these heroic and courageous soldiers. The 3rd Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment; 2nd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; and A Company, 72nd Heavy Tank Battalion, displayed such gallantry, determination and esprit de corps in accomplishing their mission under extremely difficult and hazardous conditions as to set them apart and above all other units participating in the campaign, and by their achievements they brought distinguished credit on themselves, their homelands, and all freedom loving nations.

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MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Battalion 'Firsts'. 3 RAR has the honour of being the:
first into action, Korea Sep 50. First ten Regimental Battle Honours won by 3 RAR (Sariwon to Maryang-San);
first to be awarded the US Presidential Distinguished Unit Citation (Kapyong); and
First RAR battalion into Sarawak during the Indonesian Confrontation, Mar 65.

The Colours. On Kapyong Day 1956 at the Sydney Domain, The Queen's and Regimental Colours were presented by His Excellency The Governor-General of Australia, Field Marshal the Viscount Slim, KG, GCB, GCMG, GCVO, GBE, DSO, MC. New Queen's and Regimental Colours were presented to 3 RAR by His Excellency the Governor-General Sir Ninian Stephen AK, GCMG, GCVO, KBE at Holsworthy on 24 Apr 85, during the Kapyong Parade. The Colours serve as a constant reminder to all members of 3 RAR of their duty to their Sovereign and their Country. Although the battle honour Kapyong is a regimental honour, 3 RAR is the only unit which celebrates Kapyong Day, 24 April, and is the only battalion authorised to carry the Kapyong Streamer. The Kapyong Streamer is of blue silk with the word 'Kapyong' emblazoned in white on it. It is the symbol of the granting of the Distinguished Unit Citation by the President of the United States. The Streamer is flown from the colour pike of the Regimental Colour, at all times when uncased. The only exception to this is on Kapyong Day when the Streamer is affixed by a dignitary invited to do so by the Commanding Officer.

The Presidential Distinguished Unit Citation. The Distinguished Unit Citation was presented to 3 RAR by the President of the United States of America. It is worn at all times by those who served with the battalion in the Battle of Kapyong, and by others whilst actually serving with the unit. The Citation is represented by the blue pennant on the Regimental Colour and by the blue rectangle which is worn above the right breast pocket.

Battle Honour - Maryang San. The 3 RAR action to capture Hill 317 (Maryang San) as part of operation Commando, was recognised in April 1994 by the granting of Maryang San as a Regimental Battle Honour

Individual Award. The highest individual award for a soldier

serving as a member of the Battalion is the George Cross, awarded posthumously to Private H.W. (Slim) Madden whilst a prisoner of war in Korea. His memory is perpetuated by the naming of the soldiers' club at Holsworthy - The Madden Club.

Unit Affiliations:

The Battalion has special bonds with the following units/organisations although not formally allied:

2nd Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (2 PPCLI),

16th Field Regiment Royal New Zealand Artillery (16 RNZA),
A Field Battery 8th/12th Medium Regiment,

2nd/3rd Australian Infantry Battalion Association, and

Korea and South East Asia Forces Association.

The affiliation with 2 PPCLI and 16 RNZA are of note as they date from the Battle of Kapyong, where 3 RAR was also associated with Coy A 72nd Heavy US Tk Battalion now designated 1st Battalion 72nd US Armour. The affiliation with A Field Battery 8/12 Medium Regiment continues to be close as that battery is in direct support of the Battalion and previously supported the Battalion in Morotai, Malaysia and Vietnam.

Band. The band was used as stretcher bearers from Kapyong onwards in Korea and only six returned alive. The band was reformed in 1955 but disbanded in 1967 prior to service in Vietnam. The present Scottish pipes and drums were raised in 1969. Royal Assent was obtained in 1974 for the 3 RAR Pipes and Drums to wear the Royal Stewart Tartan, and band dress similar to the Scots Guards.

RSM's Piper. The senior pipe corporal is appointed RSM's piper and as such plays at all Sergeants' Mess functions and other functions as directed.

Regimental Marches. The Battalion regimental march is 'Our Director'. It has always been with the Battalion although the official march from 1955 to 1960 was 'Kapyong', written by the Australian composer Alfred Hill. Company inspection tunes (Brass Band) were introduced in 1960, and company pipe tunes were introduced with the raising of the Pipes and Drums in 1969. 'Highland Laddie', the quick march of our allied Regiment and Scots Guards, is played to march on the colours. Other marches are:

Brass Band Pipes and Drums Slow Time

3 RAR - Our Director	Our Director	
A Coy - Skye Boat Song	Green Hills of Tyrol	Westering Home
B Coy - With a Little Bit of Luck	When the Battle's O'er	Skye Boat Song
C Coy - By Land and Sea	Cock of the North	My Lodgings in the Cold, Cold

D Coy - Oh! What a Beautiful Morning	Bonnie Dundee	Ground My Home
Spt Coy - Greensleeves	Black Bear; Horn Pipe	Road to the Isles
Admin Coy - Toledo	Wi' a Hundred Pipers	Wi' a Hundred Pipers

Regimental and Battalion Ties. The Regimental tie is of rifle green woven silk with a repeating miniature gold regimental badge motif. It may be worn by all present and past members of the RAR. The battalion tie is woollen and is a miniature of the Royal Stewart Tartan, identical to the kilts of the Battalions' Pipes and Drums and the tartan of the Scots Guards. The Battalion tie may be worn by all present and past members of 3 RAR.

Kapyong Day Parade. The Kapyong Steamer is ceremonially affixed to the Regimental colour each Kapyong Day by a Kapyong veteran, and the Kapyong citation and Kapyong Prayer, are read by appropriate persons selected by the Commanding Officer. A copy of the Kapyong Prayer is attached at Appendix 8.

Honorary Member of 3 RAR. Mr Choi Yung Kil, the Korean who served for so many years with 3 RAR in Korea, was made an 'Honorary Member' of the Battalion on 24 Apr 69.

APPENDIX 8 TO
ANNEX C TO
CHAPTER 6

3RD BATTALION, THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN REGIMENT

KAPYONG DAY PRAYER

Almighty God, maker of heaven and earth, hear our prayers this Kapyong Day, as we remember the gallant deeds of those members of this Battalion who won for us the high unit distinction which we honour.

Please grant to us the same strength and will you gave to those who fought and died during the action in Kapyong. It is the same strength and will that has been displayed in Malaysia and South Vietnam. Give to those who paid the supreme sacrifice, eternal rest.

Let us not forget the relatives, and friends of our brothers who fell in Korea, Malaysia and South Vietnam. May they derive great satisfaction from the deeds of their loved ones who gave their all for the cause of freedom. Comfort them, O Lord, and help them. May we be your agents ensuring help to them in time of need or distress.

Look down in mercy upon us; forgive our sins; Fortify us in the day of battle. Grant we beseech Thee, O Lord thy tender mercy of this the 3rd Battalion of the Royal Australian Regiment; Bestow on us your grace and kindness so that we your humble servants may rightfully serve you, O God; our gracious sovereign; and our country.