



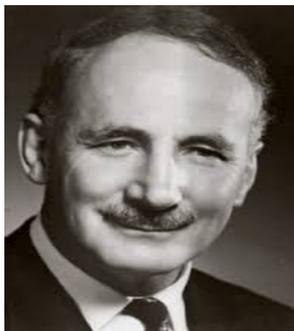
Official Magazine of
**WODEN VALLEY
SUB-BRANCH R.S.L.**



The **SERVICEMAN**

First Published in January 1962

SPECIAL ANZAC & PEACE EDITION No 21 - 2019



*“Australian Heroism
in Conflict and War”*

Many Australian men & women have been decorated for bravery, courage and leadership during wars and conflicts.



Private Ernie Corey MM was a stretcher bearer in WWI, Sir Edward “Weary” Dunlop AC, CMG, OBE, was an Australian surgeon, Vivian Bullwinkel a nurse in WWII, Olive May King an ambulance driver in WWI and Ben Robert-Smith VC MG, a soldier in the Special Air Services. All performed heroic acts and were decorated for their bravery, courage and leadership but there have been many other Australian men and women who have participated in acts of heroism and bravery but were never decorated.

**This Special Edition for ACT Schools is Published by
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SPECIAL EDITION

This special edition of 'The Serviceman' is published for the annual ANZAC and Peace Ceremony at Eddison Park. The focus is on promoting peace and an understanding of the ANZAC tradition and aims of The Returned and Services League of Australia. It also contains some resource material for children and their families.

This edition is solely funded and printed by the Woden Valley RSL Sub-Branch.

Woden Valley RSL Sub-Branch
ANZAC Special Edition
Message from the President Jim Gilchrist



Welcome to today's ANZAC and Peace Ceremony, the genesis of which was held at *Simpson's Hill*, Chisholm in 1988. The inaugural *Eddison Park ANZAC Service* was held on 23rd April 1993; it involved seven schools and about 600 students. A few years later, the word *peace* was added to remind participants of the goal of attaining and maintaining world peace, while reflecting on the commemorative aspects normally associated with ANZAC Day.

As you will hear from others, this ceremony is a highlight in the RSL Woden Valley Sub-Branch calendar. Our members appreciate their engagement with the students and teachers from local schools, and with their families and supporters.

I extend a special welcome to all students and teachers who are here today. And, to the ACT Director-General of Education, Natalie Howson, and her team that helps coordinate and host this ceremony. I also extend a warm welcome to our guest speaker, Lieutenant Colonel Rob Loftus who is the New Zealand Exchange Officer at the Australian War College. Lieutenant Colonel Loftus is representing the New Zealand High Commissioner to Australia at this event and I look forward to hearing his address. The Australian military has always had a strong and special bond with our neighbours across the Tasman and we are pleased to demonstrate part of that relationship today.

I am sure you are all looking forward to hearing from the students who continue to impress our members with the quality of their essays. These young people give a wonderful insight into the thoughts and feelings of their generation and we are encouraged by their views. As in previous years, we will publish the winning essays in the next edition of *The Serviceman*. Thank you also to the ACT Senior Concert Band, that, under the guidance of Naida Blackley, will again provide the musical support for this service. These students, their teachers and supporters are another fine example of the community spirit we should all nurture.

Finally, I thank our members and others who have contributed to this great day. Andre Bobets has planned the ceremony, Jack Aaron will oversee its implementation and keep us all on time, and other members will assist with aspects of the service. I thank Greg Kennett and his team as they shared the task and delights of reading the essays from which they had to choose the highlights. I hope you all enjoy the ceremony and take the time to reflect on its meaning to all of us.

*Message from Natalie Howson
Director-General
ACT Education Directorate*



It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the 2019 Combined Schools ANZAC and Peace Day Ceremony, to honour the memory and commemorate the service of the men and women of our Australian Defence Force.

I would like to extend my appreciation to the Woden Valley RSL Sub-Branch for organising this gathering. I also acknowledge every student who took part in the ANZAC Essay Writing Competition and congratulate the prize winners.

This year we commemorate Australian Heroism in Conflict and War. The ANZAC spirit is a concept which suggests that Australian and New Zealand soldiers possess shared characteristics, specifically the qualities those soldiers showed on the battlefields. These qualities included heroism, courage, good humour and mateship.

Significantly, the park we are meeting on today, *Eddison Park* is named after the Eddison family who owned the property predating the development of Woden. The two memorials at the park recall the loss of the three Eddison sons who served at war and reflect on the price of war from the perspective of those who supported them at home and overseas, with their memorial used as the gathering of young people at that spot each ANZAC Day to remember those who served their country.

These soldiers fought in the belief that their involvement in these terrible conflicts would make for a better world, even in the face of insurmountable odds and it is the veterans and families of the fallen and injured that represent the spirit of ANZAC and the consequences of war.

Today is a day to honour and appreciate the men and women of our Australian Defence Force. I take this opportunity, together with our schools here today to reflect on and to honour their contribution, their sacrifice and their courage.

LEST WE FORGET

ORDER OF CEREMONY

Band plays as spectators assemble at 10:30AM. Schools arrive at Eddison Park by 10:15AM. Wreaths and flowers may be placed on arrival at the discretion of teachers. Ceremony starts with flags at Half-mast.

11:00AM Welcomes: Ms Natalie Howson, Director-General ACT Education Directorate.
Mr Jim Gilchrist, Sub-Branch President.

All stand.

Catafalque Party: Marches to position in front of spectators
Catafalque Party present arms

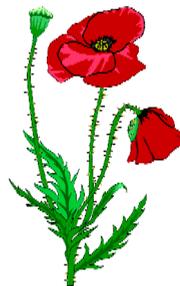
National Anthem of New Zealand:

God of Nations at Thy feet,
In the bonds of love we meet,
Hear our voices, we entreat,
God defend our free land.
Guard Pacific's triple star,
From the shafts of strife and war,
Make her praises heard afar,
God defend New Zealand.



National Anthem of Australia: The band plays and all sing "Advance Australia Fair".

Australians all let us rejoice
For we are young and free
We've golden soil and wealth for toil,
Our home is girt by sea;
Our land abounds in nature's gifts
Of beauty rich and rare;
In history's page let every stage
Advance Australia Fair,
In joyful strains then let us sing,
Advance Australia Fair.



Catafalque Party: Marches to position around obelisk. Rest on arms reversed.

Prayer: Reverend Mick O'Donnell, Chaplain to the Woden Valley RSL Sub-Branch leads in reciting a non-denominational Prayer.

Dear God: We are gathered here today to remember all those men and women in the Armed Forces who gave their lives for our country and for our freedom. We thank you that we live in a country where we enjoy peace and harmony.

We thank you for your love, and for your provision of food and all that we need and we thank you for looking after us and our families.

>>>

Today we pray for the families of those who lost their lives due to the conflict of war. We pray that you will give them peace. We pray for those who are presently serving in our Armed Forces. We pray for their protection and ask that you will help them bring peace wherever they are called to go in peace-keeping roles.

Help us to help each other and in doing so, help us to promote peace so that everyone will know that your love lives in them. Help us to make our Nation, a nation of Peace. In your name we pray.

Amen

All seated:

Address by Guest Speaker: Lieutenant Colonel Rob Loftus, representing the New Zealand High Commissioner to Australia.

Presentation of ANZAC Essay Prizes by Director-General of Education and Sub-Branch President and reading of winning essay by recipient.

All stand.

Ode Read by a Primary School student.



*“They shall grow not old as we that are left grow old,
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun, and in the morning,
We will remember them”*



All together (repeat) *“We will remember them”*

All seated

Laying of Wreaths: Lieutenant Colonel Rob Loftus, representing the High Commissioner to Australia
Ms Natalie Howson, DG of ACT Education with
Jim Gilchrist, Sub-Branch President

Escorted by a Guest or veteran, two student representatives of each school will lay a wreath at the Memorial

All stand

Last Post As the bugle sounds, school banners should be lowered

One minute silence

Rouse Followed by the flags being raised slowly to mastheads

Everyone sings

Waltzing Matilda

Once a jolly swagman camped by a billabong
Under the shade of a coolibah tree
And he sang as he watched and waited 'til his billy boiled,
You'll come a waltzing Matilda with me

Waltzing Matilda, Waltzing Matilda,
You'll come a waltzing Matilda with me,
And he sang as he watched and waited 'til his billy boiled
You'll come a waltzing Matilda with me.

The Blessing

On completion:

Closing Comments

Reverend Mick O'Donnell
All sit down. The Catafalque Party marches off.
A Principal of one of the Primary Schools concludes
the ceremony with thanks to participants

Students depart according to Class arrangements. On the way out, children are invited to view their wreaths, place any extra flowers and chat with attending veterans.

Perfect Peace



The war is won, let conflicts cease
Let victory bring a perfect peace.
When blinded men the truth shall see,
And light the lamp of liberty.

When war lords with their awful might
No longer the day to night,
They shall not have died in vain
The brave who stayed the hand of Cain.

When nations still the hymn of hate
That leads them to their bloody fate
When bombs no more the senses numb
Then God shall see his kingdom come.

No need the conquered lands to police
Then dawns the day of Perfect Peace.



Written by Pte A.G. Hunt VX 73811 the night he heard the war was over while on picket duty on Labuan Island, Borneo. Manuscript found in the papers of the late Mich Sheehan, onetime editor of 'The Serviceman'

CATAFALQUE PARTY

Legend has it that the first catafalque (cat-a-falk) parties guarded important and wealthy people's coffins from thieves and vandals. A catafalque, normally a raised platform on which a coffin rests, may be represented for ceremonial purposes by a shrine or remembrance stone.



A Catafalque Party is a guard mounted over a catafalque at a memorial or special occasion such as ANZAC Day or Remembrance Day, or on any one of the following occasions:

- * During periods of lying in state
- * During a military funeral in a church and during a memorial service in a church for a recently deceased distinguished person.

A Catafalque Party consists of four sentries, a waiting member in reserve, and a commander. The Catafalque Party is posted with the sentries slow marching into position and taking up the stance of Rest on Arms. This is the position of rest and reverence.

The Guard maintains this stance throughout the service until Reveille is played, when they come to attention. When the National Anthem is played, the Guard immediately Present Arms in salute, and all other uniformed personnel who are present salute the National Flag or distinguished guest at the parade.

BUGLE CALLS

Last Post symbolises an accompaniment to the impressive rites of a soldier's farewell. The bugle call *Last Post* is inextricably part of the end of day traditions, which include Beat Retreat and Tattoo.



Retreat is the older custom dating back to the 16th Century and consisted of prolonged drum beating at sunset to warn the night guard to mount, and to give notice that the gates of the town walls were about to close. This custom was also part of the end of day battle procedure, when gun volleys were fired and a hymn played in honour of those who had fallen during the day.

At this time of day the Colour or Flag would be trooped. Today this latter activity is replaced by the lowering of the National Flag. This bugle call has been passed down through the centuries in many countries of the world as the closing bars of the tune wail out their sad valediction to the departing warrior.

Reveille. 'Reveille' (from the French *reveillez*, meaning to 'wake-up') was the call that woke soldiers in the morning. Its two-fold purpose was to wake-up the sleeping soldiers and to let the sentries know that they could cease challenging. It was also a signal to open the town gates and let out the horse guard, allowing them to do a reconnaissance (clearing patrol) of the immediate area beyond the walls.

'**Rouse**' was then played to signal soldiers to get out of bed. In other words, 'Reveille' was played first (wake-up), followed shortly after by 'Rouse' (get up).

EDDISON PARK

Eddison Park was named to honour the memory of three brothers who were killed during World War II. Their father, Captain Walter Eddison was granted a soldier's lease in this valley in recognition of the service he gave Australia during World War I. The brothers grew up on the farm, which is now the Woden Town Centre. It is fitting that during our general remembrance of all those affected by war, we join with the Eddison family to honour the memories of Tom, Jack, and Keith Eddison who gave their lives in order that we may enjoy ours.

ACT SENIOR CONCERT BAND

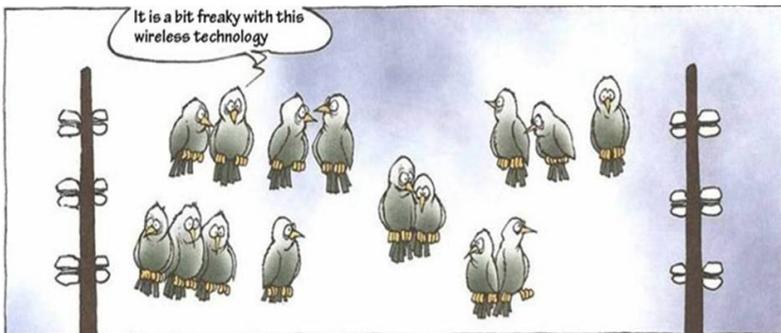
The ACT Senior Concert band consists of selected students from years 9-12 in ACT Secondary Schools.

MAINTENANCE OF EDDISON PARK

Maintenance of the park is the responsibility of the ACT Government, and is proudly prepared specially each year for this commemoration.



The badges of the Royal Australian Navy, Australian Army, Royal Australian Airforce and the Merchant Navy.





LEST WE FORGET
“The price of liberty is eternal vigilance”



FOR THE FALLEN
*By Laurence Binyon**

With proud thanksgiving, a mother for her children
England mourns for her dead across the sea.
Flesh of her flesh they were, spirit of her spirit,
Fallen in the cause of the free.

Solemn the drums thrill: Death august and royal
Sing sorrow up into immortal spheres.
There is music in the midst of desolation
And a glory that shines upon our tears.

They went with songs to the battle, they were young,
Straight of limb, true of eye, steady and aglow
They were staunch to the end against odds uncounted,
They fell with their faces to the foe.

**They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them.**

They mingle not with their laughing comrades again;
They sit no more at familiar tables of home;
They have no lot in our labour of the day-time;
They sleep beyond England's foam.

But where our desires are and hopes profound,
Felt as a well-spring that is hidden from sight,
To the innermost heart of their own land they are known
As the stars are known to the night;

As the stars that shall be bright when we are dust,
Moving in marches upon the heavenly plain,
As the stars that are stary in the time of our darkness,
To the end, to the end, they remain.

**Laurence Binyon (1869-1943) is best known for this great elegy, his fourth verse being adopted by the RSL as the Ode for their closing ceremonies. He was one of the most remarkable scholar-artists in British cultural history with a richly varied career as poet, dramatist, translator, Western art historian and pioneering scholar of Asian Art and culture.*



TO THE MEMORY OF FALLEN COMRADES

“They gave their lives. For that public gift they received praise which never ages and a tomb most glorious - not so much the tomb in which they lie, but that in which their fame survives, to be remembered forever when occasion comes for word or deed...”

REMEMBRANCE DAY

The 11th November has been formally recognised as 'Remembrance Day' for decades. The Armistice which ended World War I took effect on that date and hostilities ceased.

However, this date was not the official end of the War. The Great War did not end until the signing of the Treaty of Versailles on the 28th June, 1919 and many memorials, both here in Australia and around the world, correctly list the conclusion of The Great War as being '1919'.

ANNUAL POPPY DAY APPEAL

In the week leading up to Remembrance Day in the ACT, the RSL sells poppies in their annual appeal to raise funds to help needy ex-servicemen and women.



BOY SOLDIERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR

The Roll of Honour at the Australian War Memorial lists the names of 102,791 Australian war dead. 61,520 of those died in World War I. Among them are 21 boys who died between the ages of 14 years and 9 months and 16 years and 11 months having falsified their ages to enlist. It was not until after their deaths that their true ages became known. The Australian War Memorial can provide detailed information on each of these twenty-one boys.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ANZAC DAY

Near dawn on 25th April 1915, forces of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) landed with British and French Forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The objective of the operation was to force the Dardanelles by land, capture the Turkish capital of Constantinople (now Istanbul) and relieve German and Turkish pressure on the Russians.

None of these objectives were achieved. By Christmas 1915, not a single living allied soldier remained at Gallipoli except as a prisoner.

The evacuation from Gallipoli, like that from Dunkirk in World War II, was a brilliant success, but there can be no denying that Gallipoli and Dunkirk were major military disasters.

Why then do we commemorate ANZAC Day, if it was such a disaster? Why do the British remember their ignominious retreat from France with such pride?

It is not that we pretend that such military misadventures are victories. We all know the failure of the Gallipoli Operation, and the British do not claim that Dunkirk was a great triumph of their arms, either.



It does, however, recognise the courage and fortitude of those at Gallipoli. Throughout the campaign the ANZAC troops did everything that could reasonably be expected of them, and then much more. The failure of the operation lay with the planners, not with the troops assigned to an impossible task. Our withdrawal was in good order, in a manoeuvre still regarded as one of the most skillfully conducted withdrawals in adverse conditions ever attempted. Gallipoli was the first major campaign in which Australian troops fought as a body under their own commanders and carried the bulk of the operation on their own shoulders.

It can be said, and often is, that Australia came of age as a nation a Gallipoli. That is arguable, because a nation surely does not need a major war to achieve a sense of identity. But there is an element of truth in it, because Gallipoli gave all Australians the opportunity to identify positively with Australian forces fighting in a distinct campaign.

Outcomes there became Australian successes, but the failure of the campaign as a whole was never perceived as an Australian failure because the top direction of the campaign was in British, not Australian hands.

Those who went to Gallipoli were all volunteers and went because they believed it was the right thing to do. There were many acts of heroism. The myths regarding Simpson have grown over the years. Simpson was only one of some 550 Australian and New Zealander stretcher bearers at Gallipoli that evacuated wounded troops down to the shore-line dressing stations for initial treatment and there is strong supportive evidence that a good number of these bearers put their lives into far greater danger than Simpson. It is also doubtful that he 'saved the lives' of the wounded he moved as the seriously wounded could only be evacuated on two-man-carried stretchers and not sitting up on a donkey. Also, Simpson was not the only bearer to use a donkey.



In the trenches, soldiers observed and sniped at the Turks and engaged them in bombing duels, using improvised weapons such as periscope rifles and jam-tin bombs. Out of the front line, soldiers carried water and escorted donkey teams carrying supplies, from the beach to their fortified positions.

Bully beef and biscuits formed a monotonous diet. The summer heat was oppressive and water was always in short supply. One of the few diversions to the soldiers was to swim off the beach which was undertaken despite the continual shrapnel fire that caused many casualties. In their crude shelters, the troops inspected their clothing for fleas and lice. They looked forward to infrequent arrivals of mail from home.

Dysentery and paratyphoid broke out in an environment where water and sanitation were inadequate and swarms of flies carried infection from refuse, latrines and decomposing corpses. By late July, hundreds of tired and poorly fed men were succumbing to sickness, though many refused to be evacuated. Disease had become as much a threat as battle. Neither side was able to obtain a decisive result. As winter set in, it became clear that the Gallipoli campaign had failed. The British Government, unable to spare any more troops, decided reluctantly to evacuate.

Unlike most operations in the campaign, the evacuation was brilliantly planned and a complete success. The Turks were deceived into thinking that the ANZAC trenches were fully manned (by the ingenious invention of weights and dripping devices used to trigger unattended rifles) while men slipped away at night in secrecy and safety. Only two soldiers were wounded as some 90,000 troops were withdrawn from Suvla and ANZAC. The final ANZAC troops were withdrawn in the early hours of the morning of the 20th December.

From The Australian War Memorial Art Collection

The cost was terrible. In those eight months of fighting there were 27,329 Australian casualties – 8,709 killed, 19,441 wounded, while the New Zealanders lost 2,701 killed and 4,852 wounded, and 70 taken prisoner while some 90,000 Turkish soldiers were killed in a campaign which achieved none of its objectives. A British Royal Commission later concluded that the operation had been ill-conceived.

It was Gallipoli, far more than the bigger and more significant battles on the western front in which Australian forces participated, that is better remembered as particularly Australian.

Though the campaign was a failure, ANZAC has come to stand, in the words of the official historian, C.E.W.Bean, “*for reckless valour in a good cause, for enterprise, resourcefulness, fidelity, comradeship, and endurance*”.

Not well known in Australia is that the Turkish people to this day honour the memories of those they fought at Gallipoli as worthy opponents who did their duty.

For Australians today, with the passing of the last of the Gallipoli veterans, the details of the Gallipoli Campaign are old history. As time passes, the memories of the appalling carnage of two World Wars will mean less and less to the average Australian.



By SX 7174

Some people have tried to use this commemoration to suggest it glorifies war. Nothing is further from the truth. That is not the real significance of ANZAC Day. The significance lies in our understanding of the sacrifices and privations willingly undertaken by those who have fought and died and those who have returned, many wounded and scarred, in the two World Wars, in the Malayan Emergency, Indonesian Confrontation, Korea, Vietnam, Gulf War, Afghanistan and Iraq. The symbolic identification starts with the dawn services on ANZAC Day and culminates in the ANZAC marches, tributes to the fallen and finally, reunions.

One can be sure that there is no one more dedicated to peace than the veteran who has experienced the horrors and follies of war.

THE HISTORY OF THE EDDISON PARK CEREMONY

Almost thirty years ago, many schools in the ACT experienced a real upsurge in interest in ANZAC stories and traditions. Woden Valley RSL began to have difficulty in meeting the increased number of requests from schools for speakers to attend their ANZAC services. We found it to be much easier when schools combined their services and one speaker could reach twice the number of students. First schools to do this were Chisholm and Gilmore in the Tuggeranong Valley which formed part of the Woden Valley RSL at that time. A plaque set into Simpson's Hill, where the ceremonies continue to be held midway between the schools, perpetuates our early involvement in the concept.

Tuggeranong RSL Sub-Branch was formed and took over the Simpson's Hill activities about fifteen years ago. Woden Valley RSL was then able to concentrate more on our local schools. Choosing a site for a similar combined ceremony was made easy because a recreational area was being developed in nearby Eddison Park.

Woden Valley RSL Sub-Branch approached three of the closest primary schools (Garran, Lyons, and Saint Peter and Paul) with the suggestion that they combine their next ANZAC Services at Eddison Park. They agreed and a most successful pilot event was held with about 100 students attending. The word PEACE was added to the title of the ceremony in recognition of the elusive goal of ANZAC observances.

Each year there have been improvements in the schools concept. At our request, a dedicated area in the form of a natural amphitheatre was developed by ACT Parks and Gardens to accommodate at least 2,000 students and a school band. These figures were achieved in 1995, the year of "*Australia Remembers*" when we had a memorial obelisk installed in the Park. The service in part follows the lines of the traditional ANZAC Service, but adapted to include peace and to be of interest to this age group. Carefully selected speakers and clergy are able to pass their messages direct to these students.

ROSEMARY

Rosemary, the herb of remembrance, is an evergreen shrub used for flavouring lamb and rabbit and in veal stuffing and also as a herbal tea.

The sprig of rosemary that is worn by the survivors of war had origins with the Centurions of the Roman Empire and ever since has been the traditional symbol of eternal friendship and remembrance.



In the Service of Peace



Rosemary

THE ORDER OF AUSTRALIA



The Order of Australia when instituted by Her Majesty The Queen on 14th February 1975 was established as “an Australian society of honour for the purpose of according recognition to Australian citizens and other persons for achievement or for meritorious service” and comprised a Civil Division and a Military Division, with three levels in each, Companion, Officer and Member.

On 24th May 1976, Her Majesty, on the advice of the Prime Minister, changed the name of the Civil Division to General Division and added two further levels of award - a Knight and Dame in the General Division, each having equal status, and ranking above the Companion, and a Medal of the Order in both the General Division and Military Division ranking below the Member.

Her Majesty The Queen approved further amendments to the Constitution of the Order on 3rd March 1986 which deleted the Knight/Dame level in the General Division, but without prejudice to existing appointments.

In 1981 The Queen approved an amendment to the Constitution admitting His Royal Highness Charles, Prince of Wales, as a Knight in the General Division. The Order now consists of the Sovereign, the Governor-General of Australia, His Royal Highness Charles, Prince of Wales, and such members and honorary members as the Governor-General, with the Sovereign’s approval, shall appoint.

The Governor-General is Chancellor of the Order and is charged with its administration, and the appointment of its Secretary. The Official Secretary to the Governor-General is the Secretary of the Order. The Order’s Secretariat is located at Government House, Canberra.

Upon publication of their award, recipients are entitled to have the appropriate post-nominals placed after their names on all occasions when the use of such letters is customary. Awards in the Order of Australia may not be made posthumously.

Companion (AC)



Appointments as Companions are made in the General Division: For eminent achievement of the highest degree in service to Australia or to humanity at large. In the Military Division: For eminent service in duties of great responsibility.

Officer (AO)

Appointments as Officers are made in the General Division: For distinguished service of a high degree to Australia or to humanity at large. In the Military Division: For distinguished service in responsible positions



Member (AM)



Appointments as Members in the General Division are made for service in a particular locality or field of activity or to a particular group. In the Military Division are made for exceptional service or performance of duty.

Medal of the Order (OAM)

Awards of the Medal of the Order in the General Division are made for service worthy of particular recognition. In the Military Division: For meritorious service or performance of duty.



In the Military Division the ribbon is distinguished by the addition of a narrow gold band on each edge.

ANZAC & Peace Schools Essay Competition
Winning Essay -- 2018
Amelia Pucci - Year 6 St Bede's
The Consequences of War

Introduction: In 1914, the World was at war. Australia was a young nation who relied heavily on agriculture and natural resources as its primary source of income. During 1915 Australia's history turned a significant page through the combined campaign at Gallipoli, in Turkey. As history will tell us the allied invasion failed in military terms, but many people in Australia saw Gallipoli as proof that Australia had passed the 'test' of nationhood.

Like most international events, war disrupts all aspects of a nation, these disruptions are both positive and negative on a nation. The following brief looks at some of the impacts of WWI and include:

- Social impacts;
- Physical impacts;
- Psychological impacts; and
- Economic impacts.

Social Impacts: Whether it's a partner, child, parent or siblings, there is always a family network affected by the departure of a soldier who is called to fight abroad. Partners and families of soldiers had limited communications with their loved ones during WWI. Letters were the primary means of sending ones love and letting the soldiers know that they were being missed. Often some letters would come too late as the men were already gone before they got a chance to read them. Friendships were formed on the front line as soldiers found the special bond of mateship which was a symbol of the true ANZAC spirit. Games such as two-up were made international by Australian soldiers. Upon their return soldiers were reunited with their families who often became both physical and emotional carers for them.

Physical Impacts: The physical impacts of WWI were significant; soldiers had missing limbs as a result of their involvement on the front line. Due to the limited medical resources and level of medical science at the time the soldiers who were injured suffered more than their counterparts in subsequent wars. The war also had an impact on many nurses and doctors who had to treat injured men in very difficult conditions. What WWI showed us is that the human spirit is stronger than medicine.

Psychological Impacts: Mental illness from memories of war manifest in multiple ways. Nightmares, bad memories and flash backs, as seeing your mates falling victim to the enemy results in sleepless nights, being scared easily and anxious. It is difficult to understand what is going on in a soldiers mind. The problem is not only for the soldiers, but for their partners and families too. When incorrectly diagnosed, psychological trauma was often characterised as weakness, partners and families were left on their own to care for returned service people. Among the consequences of war, the impact on the mental health of the population is one of the most significant scars of war. The psychological impact of war in the form of shell shock and other illness has prompted medical science to improve the effectiveness of psychological interventions post war. >>>

Economic Impact: National economies slow down to focus on war efforts. The war had a mixed effect on the Australian economy. A positive consequence was the expansion of manufacturing industries such as steel production which was focused in Newcastle (NSW). The contrast to this was the hardship and suffering faced due to food rations and limited job opportunities had a very depressing impact. The war disrupted international shipping and the channeling of materials to war production meant that many imports to Australia were reduced or no longer available.

Conclusion: The impact of war was felt by all Australians at the time. While it is easy to reflect and look back in hindsight at the difficult decisions that had to be made and ask were they the right choices. The legacy that lives on is the Australian spirit that lives with us all today. Today, Australia is a nation who is proud, and enjoys the benefits of being a free democracy where all can have their say. The character of Australia, created by its soldiers continues to live with us today. On the 25th April every year, the spirit of war continues in the tradition of ANZAC Day. As a nation we all stop and come together to remember the true impact of war.

Gone but not forgotten

JUST LIKE ME

By Julianne Wilson and written for her 18-year-old son and read at an ANZAC Day Ceremony.

We know the legend of ANZAC, determined, strong and brave,
Who, rather than take a backward step, would face an early grave.
We know the way they bore their lot, with a wink and a cheeky joke,
And how they would watch their cobbler's back, and fight to every last bloke.

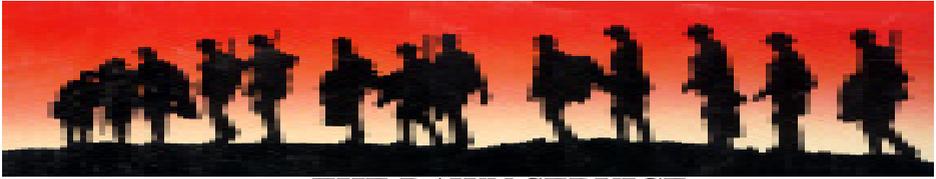
We know they honoured above all else their loyalty to their mate,
That they would endure the horrors of war, and laugh it off as fate.
We know the deeds that earned respect as much from foe as friend,
And how the legend would endure even though the war would end.

But don't forget these ANZACs - these legends that we see,
In truth we're every-day Australian blokes - just boys like you and me.
They had lives which they had left behind to help a mate in strife,
They had mothers, sisters, friends - maybe girlfriends or a wife.

They had hopes and dreams and future goals to which they once aspired,
But volunteered to trade them in for death and blood and fire.
They had everything to live for, and no reason to want to die,
Yet on Gallipoli's shores so many of them lie.

So next time you think of ANZACs, picture a boy that you might know,
And imagine him beneath a cross - one thousand in a row.
And don't forget the legend, but make sure you also see,
That beneath each and every cross lies a boy like you and me.





THE DAWN SERVICE

Introduction. Undoubtedly, the most symbolic event on ANZAC Day every year is the Dawn Service. This simple service is a moving tribute to the memory of fallen comrades. The increasingly large numbers attending the Australian War Memorial demonstrates that the commemoration of this deeply symbolic hour has gripped the feelings of so many Australians. In order to accommodate those attending the ceremony it has been extended beyond the Memorial's cloisters.

First Dawn Service. On April 25th 1923, the Reverend A.E.White, an Anglican priest and former AIF Padre, conducted a small dawn service at Albany, Western Australia and suggested the first-light service each ANZAC Day at that site. Albany was the last Australian port seen by many thousands of Australians who never came home. The Reverend White led the first formal Dawn Service at that site in 1929.

Other Dawn Services. The spread of the ceremony appears to have started when five ex-Servicemen returning from a meeting in Sydney, came across a solitary woman bent on her knees before the Martin Place Cenotaph, holding a bouquet of flowers in her arms. She was weeping silently. The five men went to her and gently placed her flowers on the Stone of Remembrance. Then they knelt and prayed with her. Thus was born the first formal dawn service.

First Official Ceremony. The initial official ceremony in 1928 consisted of placing a wreath on the Cenotaph in Martin Place at 4.30AM on 25th April, all present standing for two minutes silence. Very little publicity was given to the ceremony, but there was a gathering of some 130 people for the occasion. In view of the public support, an open invitation to the ceremony was issued in 1929 and, in addition to a wreath being laid, a Prayer was offered, and a bugle sounded "Reveille", to signify the belief that ANZAC Day heralded a new era in the history of Australia.

The Tradition. In 1930 representatives of the Federal and the State Government were present and over 1,000 people attended in Sydney. In 1931 the ceremony was attended by the Governor, and for the first time special trains and trams were run for those attending. Attendance continued to grow in succeeding years and in 1939 numbers had risen to over 20,000 and two hymns, "*The Recessional*" and "*Lead Kindly Light*" were added. Starting in Sydney, the essential features of the Dawn Service have been embraced in ceremonies of a similar nature throughout Australia. In 1939 New Zealand adopted these arrangements in their entirety. On ANZAC Day throughout the world, Australians now gather together and conduct their own Dawn Service to commemorate fallen fellow Australians and New Zealanders.

The Future. What has become particularly noticeable is the number of young Australians who now attend and pay homage at the Dawn Service. This suggests that the Dawn Service will continue long after the last veteran has passed away.



THE AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

Charles Bean, historian and founder of the Australian War Memorial, had a vision to commemorate Australia's war sacrifices by creating for future generations, a museum and research collection that would be accessible to all Australians. His vision became a reality in 1941 with the opening of the Memorial.

It is about people and their extraordinary deeds. You can experience the Memorial through interactives, multi-media, and state-of-the-art display techniques in galleries from the colonial period to peace-keeping.

The Bradbury Aircraft Hall features beautifully restored and presented aircraft of the period including a Mosquito, Zero, Mustang, Wirraway, Sea Fury and MIG 15.

On the 25th May 2001 the new ANZAC Hall opened showcasing a magnificent collection of technology items and best known relics including a Japanese Midget Submarine, tanks, the Lancaster Bomber 'G for George' and guns from HMAS Sydney and the German Cruiser 'Emden'.



Sir John Monash GCMG KCB VD

WAR

“War is not a business in which one can take any pride or pleasure, or even pretend to. Its horror, its ghastly inefficiency, its unspeakable cruelty and misery has always appalled me, but there is nothing to do but set one's teeth and stick it out as long as one can”.

General Sir John Monash

THE ROLE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

The office of the Governor-General was established by the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia. Section 2 of the Constitution provides that “A Governor-General appointed by the Queen shall be Her Majesty’s representative in the Commonwealth..



Section 61 of the Constitution provides that “The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen and is exercisable by the Governor-General as the Queen’s representative...” When exercising the executive power of the Commonwealth, in accordance with long established constitutional practice, the Governor-General acts on the advice of Ministers who are responsible to the Parliament. That advice is conveyed through the Federal Executive Council. The Governor-General presides at meetings of the Executive Council which are attended by at least two Members of the Executive Council.

The Governor General’s flag, The Governor-General acts on the advice of Ministers who are responsible to the Parliament. That advice is conveyed through the Federal Executive Council. The Governor-General presides at meetings of the Executive Council which are attended by at least two Members of the Executive Council.

The Governor-General is appointed by The Queen on the advice of the Prime Minister. After receiving their Commission, the Governor-General makes an Oath of Allegiance and an Oath of Office to Her Majesty and issues a Proclamation assuming office. Formally, the Governor-General’s appointment is at Her Majesty’s pleasure. In practice, however, there is an expectation that appointments will be for five years, subject on occasion, to some extension. The Governor-General’s salary is set by an Act of Parliament at the beginning of each term of office, and cannot be changed during the appointment.

The Governor-General is the Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Defence Force, although in practice he or she acts only on the advice of Ministers and Cabinet. The Minister for Defence, is responsible for Australia’s defence policy.

The day-to-day administration and operation of the Services are under the command of the Chief of the Defence Force and his officers. Through the Executive Council, the Governor-General appoints the Chief of the Defence Force and the Chiefs of the three Armed Services, and commissions officers in the Royal Australian Navy, the Australian Army, and the Royal Australian Air Force.

As Commander-in-Chief, the Governor-General has an important ceremonial role to play, attending military parades and special occasions such as ANZAC Day at the Australian War Memorial, and presents colours and other insignia to units of the Australian Defence Force.

Possibly the most important role of the Governor-General, as the office has evolved over the years, is to encourage, articulate and represent those things that unite Australians as a nation. In this capacity, the Governor-General and spouse:

- travel widely throughout Australia, visiting capital cities, regional centres, rural districts, Aboriginal communities and disadvantaged groups.
- accept patronage of many national charitable, cultural, educational, sporting and professional organisations.
- open and participate in conferences where topics of national importance are discussed - such as educational, health, cultural, welfare, defence, economic and rural issues, and
- attend services, functions, commemorations, exhibitions of local significance, lending their encouragement to individuals and groups who are making a substantial contribution to their communities.



FIRST IN LAST OUT AT GALLIPOLI

The history of the ANZACs is well documented, but it is not generally known, that Royal Australian Naval personnel were first in and last out in the Gallipoli Campaign.

Just after midnight on the 25th, as the ANZACs prepared for their dawn landing, the Australian submarine AE2 left Tenedos making for the Narrows which stood between the allied fleet in the Aegean Sea and their objective Constantinople, performing the dangerous feat of penetrating the Dardenelles and sinking a cruiser of the Turkish Navy.

AE2 was sunk five days later in the Sea of Marmara by a Turkish torpedo boat after a gallant two hour fight. The entire crew (3 officers and 17 men) were taken prisoner. The first in.

Eight months later at 4.30AM on December 20th, 1915, Sub-Lieutenant Charles Hicks and a RAN bridging team detachment embarked General Maude and his staff over the wharf that Hick's men had built to a waiting lighter; then Hicks and his men embarked. The last to leave Suvla Bay.

DOWN THE WIRE.

The internet provides one of the most useful means of researching a subject. The Australian War Memorial and Commonwealth War Graves Commission sites are a good start.



News about the Navy:

<http://www.navy.gov.au>



The Army Magazine:

<http://www.army.gov.au>



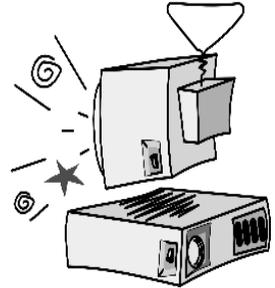
The RAAF News:

<http://www.raaf.gov.au>



The Department of Veterans Affairs:

<http://www.dva.gov.au>



The Australian War Memorial

<http://www.awm.gov.au>

<http://www.anzacsite.gov.au>

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission

<http://www.cwgc.org>



The ACT Branch of the RSL

<http://www.act.rsl.org.au>

Woden Valley RSL

<http://www.rslwoden.org.au>



The United Nations Organisation

<http://www.un.org/peace>

Returned and Services League of Australia.



In 1916 Returned Soldiers Associations in Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and Queensland federated, and in 1917 were joined by New South Wales and in 1918 by West Australia. The aims were to ensure fair treatment for returned men, to lend impetus to the war effort and support conscription. By 1919 it was a sufficiently consolidated body (then called the Returned Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmens' Imperial League of Australia) and influential enough to attract the Government attention which it has retained. Between the Wars internal dissension, reaction against its militaristic image and dwindling membership caused some lessening of influence, but this was revived with the approach and outbreak of the 1939-45 War. Major success was achieved in repatriation problems after the 1914-18 War when Government acceptance of its responsibilities was less than it is now. Influence on national affairs has been less obviously successful. In addition to direct approach by written representation, deputation and personal interview, there is increasing indirect action through sympathetic politicians or organizations and by publicity. While the public image may be of a conservative, even reactionary and exclusive body, they overlook the welfare work and moderate views of the majority of members.

The RSL is the largest of the ex-Service associations with some 260,000 members and is the only one with direct, formalised access to a Cabinet Committee. The motto is "*The price of liberty is eternal vigilance*". There are over 2,000 Sub-Branches, ranging from 30 or less members meeting in fairly crude premises, to palatial clubs run by Sub-Branches with over 3,000 or more members.

The main functions of the RSL are three-fold: welfare, social and political. Much of the funds are used to provide housing and homes for ex-Servicemen and their families, as well as medical help, clothing, funeral expenses and legal assistance. The political pressure group is primarily concerned with problems relating to repatriated Service personnel, notably pensions and the broader issues of Australian security. Our Sub-Branch does not have its own club rooms and is actively engaged in welfare, assisting the needy and hospital visiting.

Legacy



The concept of Legacy originated in Hobart with Major General Sir John Gellibrand in 1922 and was called the Remembrance Club.

Then Sir Stanley Savidge following this concept founded the Melbourne Legacy Club in 1923. The object was to care for orphans of Servicemen; there are now between 40 and 50 autonomous Legacy Clubs and their wards are the widows and families of all Australian Servicemen who died as a result of war. Apart from financial help, the great strength of Legacy lies in the closely maintained human relationships between members and the families concerned.



The Front Cover

“Australian Heroism in Conflict and War”

The Logo on the back cover. What does it mean?

The figures depict an elderly man with his granddaughter, standing at a typical country War Memorial. It is left to the viewer whether the grandfather is a veteran recalling his fallen comrades, or whether the missing generation (perhaps the girl's father is a veteran killed in action).

In either case, the natural curiosity of the girl provides an opportunity for the grandfather to tell her of the service and sacrifice of Australia's veterans. The flag, under which so many of Australia's servicemen and women fought, provides a sense of national identity.

The rising sun, symbol of the military for many years, represents the dawning of a new era, but equally reflects the words of the *‘Ode of Remembrance.’* The slogan, *Their Service-Our Heritage*, acknowledges Australia's veterans and their contribution to the shaping of our modern nation.

