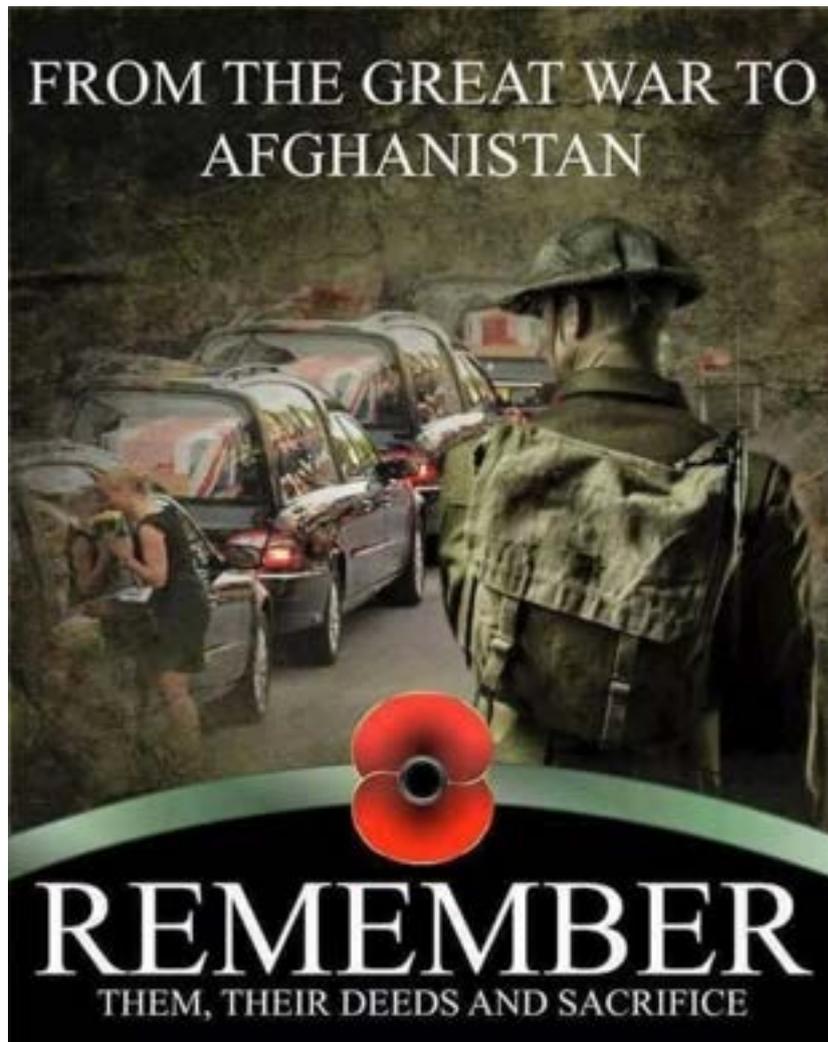




THE BUSTED BUGLE



**CARDIFF RSL SUB-BRANCH
QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER
SPRING EDITION 2022**

President	Syd Lynch JP
Secretary	Garry (Mick) James JP
Treasurer	Ben Coutman
Vice President	Ray Kelly
Vice President	Peter Taylor
Committee	Des Abberfield Gary Griffith Derek Kenyon Peter Sneesby Jamie Purdon
Trustees	Paul Feenan JP Geoff Kelly Damien Croke
Chaplain	Reverend Gary Atherton
Welfare Officers	Syd Lynch, Peter Taylor and Peter Sneesby.

For general information relating to sub Branch and its activities, or to contact any officer, please contact sub Branch office during office hours.

Sub Branch contact details:

Mail to PO Box 374,
Cardiff, NSW, 2285

Phone: 4953 7770 or 4956 6333

email: admin@cardiffrslsubbranch.org.au

Website: <http://www.cardiffrslsubbranch.org.au>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/CardiffRSLsubBranch/>



Office Hours: Wednesday & Saturday 1000 to 1300 hrs.

Busted Bugle invites and encourages submissions to the magazine, however articles should be relevant to the 'Bugle' audience.

Posts will need to be vetted before publication and we do reserve the right to edit the length of articles.

For submissions to the magazine please contact the editor Paul Feenan at Editor@cardiffrslsubbranch.org.au

LAST POST

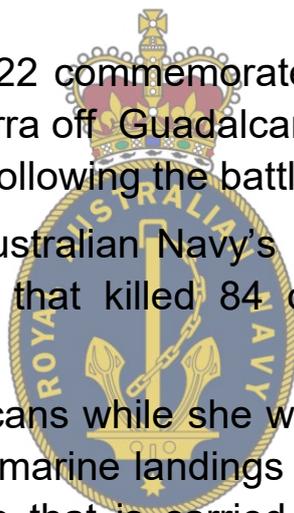
The following members of the Cardiff RSL sub Branch passed away from June 2022.

<i>C/JX639525</i>	<i>Able Seaman</i>	<i>George MILNE</i>	<i>RN</i>
<i>N151936/322378</i>	<i>Warrant Officer</i>	<i>Walter SEARLES</i>	<i>ARMY/RAAF</i>
<i>N23356</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Oscar WESTBURY</i>	<i>ARMY</i>
<i>161595</i>	<i>Leading Aircraftman</i>	<i>Niels PETERSEN</i>	<i>RAAF</i>
<i>3317</i>	<i>Italian Resistance</i>	<i>Vittorio CATTANEO</i>	<i>Garibaldi Brigade</i>
<i>R50026</i>	<i>Telegraphist</i>	<i>Brian KNEE</i>	<i>RAN</i>
<i>A19198</i>	<i>Warrant Officer</i>	<i>Graham BARNETT</i>	<i>RAAF</i>
		<i>Valerie Everlyn GRAY</i>	<i>Auxiliary & Affiliate member</i>

Tuesday the 8th August 2022 commemorates the 80th Anniversary of the sinking of HMAS Canberra off Guadalcanal when she was attacked by a Japanese Naval force following the battle of Savo Island.

Canberra was the Royal Australian Navy's heavy cruiser hit some 24 times in a surprise attack that killed 84 of her crew including her Captain Frank Getting.

Highly valued by the Americans while she was operating as part of the US Navy screening the US marine landings on Guadalcanal. Canberra is the only Australian name that is carried by any international ship. United States Navy's Boston Class guided missile cruises is USS Canberra.



100th Birthday of the Royal Australian Engineers 1st July 2022.



From a humble beginning in 1860 as the Corps of Engineers founded by Sir Peter Scratchley, who was also the planner of Newcastle's Coastal defence facility, Fort Scratchley, the Royal Australian Engineers developed.

Scratchley was an Officer of Engineers in the British Army who made several trips to the Australian colonies advising on defence capabilities. In November 1860 he and others convened a meeting in a hotel in Elizabeth Street Melbourne, from which the Government in March 1861 approved of the formation of the Corps of Volunteer Engineers in the Colony of Victoria.

The remaining six colonies followed suit and raised their own engineering units who trained in a similar manner as Victoria. This continued until after federation when on the 1st July 1902 all former colonial engineering units were merged into the Corps of Australian Engineer. The 100th Birthday of the RAE is the 1st July 2022.

Royal Assent was given for the grant of the title 'Royal' on the 19th March 1907.



120th Birthday of the Royal Australian Army Medical Corps (RAAMC) on 1st July 2022.

Formed on the 1st July 1920 by the combination of the medical services of the colony's medical services into the Australian Army Medical Corps. It followed the medical structure of the British Army and was deployed to South Africa during the second Boer war where it provided hospital and stretcher bearer support and where Lieutenant Colonel Neville Howse a doctor of the medical Corps received the Victoria Cross.

Since its induction in the Boer War the Medical Corps served in all fields of the First and Second War, the Korean and Vietnam wars. The Royal prefix was granted to the corps on the 10th November 1948 when it became the Royal Australian Army Medical Corps.

Message from the Padre

St Thomas Cardiff, Anglican Church of Cardiff

Weddings, Funerals, and now Birthdays.



I wish I had a dollar for every time someone, at a gathering after a funeral, said to me how sad it is that weddings and funerals are the only occasions when families can get together these days. But this sort of comment doesn't apply to every family, because, on a recent holiday break, I experienced a birthday party that was every bit as significant as a minor wedding or funeral.

It was an 80th birthday party for my mother-in-law Grace. And from the moment Karen and I arrived at her home, I could see it wasn't just going to be a little family get together. Of course, I knew it was going to be something special, but I wasn't expecting to see a box filled with 50 hand-crafted hexagonal lolly containers for the guests, half of which were in a lighter shade of pink than the other, adorned with golden stickers, and a golden 80th on one side and a picture of Grace on the other. And on a closer examination, I soon discovered that not every container had the same picture. For each of these was a tiny pictorial display of Grace at particular time in her life.

But the table decorations included more than just lolly containers: there were specially printed paper place mats, name cards, and hand-crafted cardboard flowers and vases, in amongst all the coaster-sized purple paper 80s that had been strewn all over the tables, which were additionally adorned with 80th-birthday banners and hexagonal-shaped helium balloons with . . . , you guessed it, 80th emblazoned on either side. So, I couldn't resist asking someone the needless question: "How old is Grace?"

And the kids table wasn't short of its own share of clutter, with an ample supply of lolly bags, colouring pencils and paper.

The party itself, complete with speeches, gifts, food, cake and thank-yous, was held at a sports club and went very well, thanks to the MC. And of course, it was a great occasion for catching up with family and friends, even though I had to explain to one of the guests who I was, which isn't surprising when you consider I was in a party of about 50 people, some of whom I had never met. This made it a bit cramped for photographs on the balcony after the celebrations; but I still managed to get my face in some of the pictures.

(Continued on page 6)

As we all know, mega birthday parties are a relatively common occurrence these days, and even though they might seem indicative of an affluence society, they do provide families and friends with another opportunity to gather. And who knows, they might even give us a few ideas for some other kinds of family gatherings, so we'll never have to feel that weddings and funerals are the only occasions when families and friends can get together, because, at the end of the day, we just need to make the effort.

Rev Gary Atherton

Rector, Parish of Cardiff

Hospital Visits by Welfare Officers

Families (Next-of-Kin) are requested to notify the Sub-Branch if a veteran is laid-up in hospital and would like a visit from one of our Welfare Officers

Funeral Services for Deceased Veterans

Families (Next-of-Kin) are requested to notify the Sub-Branch of a deceased Veteran and also mention if they wish to have a RSL Service for the member.

Information on Pensions

We can assist all members of the Australian Defence Force with establishing your eligibility to lodge your claim forms for submissions to the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA).

We can assist you to lodge appeals against any decisions by DVA that are not to your liking.

Wellbeing Toolbox

The Wellbeing Toolbox is an on-line resource for veterans, former serving members and their families. The wellbeing information and tools are general in nature, so a wide range of people can benefit from them. The website was developed by Australian Centre for Posttraumatic Mental Health (ACPMH) funded by DVA www.wellbeingtoolbox.net.au

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### **Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) Services & Providers**

If you require DVA Service or Provider, contact the Sub-Branch during office hours as detailed inside front cover.

# Christmas in July Luncheon *At New South Wales Parliament House*

Allana George, Cardiff RSL sub-Branch and Kings of Newcastle organised a day trip to the New South Wales Parliament House on Tuesday 26 July 2022.

Thirty-six joined the coach at Cardiff. After a comfort stop at Hawkesbury River, the arrival at Parliament House, Macquarie Street, Sydney was at 12 noon.

We were all successful in passing the security check.

Next was the Strangers' Restaurant overlooking the beautiful Domain. The restaurant provides a rare opportunity for the public to experience fine dining at New South Wales Parliament House. Executive Chef, Vanessa Harcourt and her very talented and passionate culinary team, have

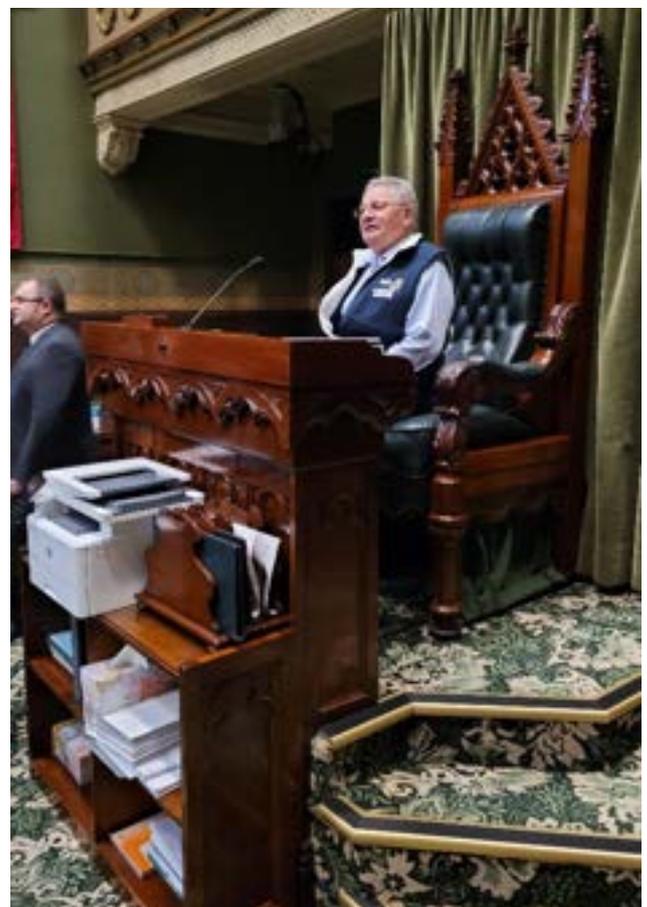


designed a seasonal three-course menu that showcases the wonderful delicacies and unique regions of New South Wales. *(Photo of one of our four tables)*

The Restaurant proudly supports local farmers who practice ethical and sustainable farming methods. The matching wines on the menu are designed to highlight a wide variety of award winning and unique wineries from across the state.

After lunch there was time to take guided tours of the two Legislative Chambers and experience first-hand the beautiful colonial architecture. The tour guides were very professional and the presentation of their knowledge was appreciated by our group.

The Parliament of New South Wales is the law-making body for New South Wales and is Australia's first and oldest parliament. It consists of two



*(Continued on page 8)*

(Continued from page 7)

democratically elected Houses.

The Legislative Assembly of the Parliament of New South Wales is the seat of Government, which is formed by the party or parties with the majority of the House's 93 Members. Elections take place every four years using an optional preferential voting system. Members each represent a single electorate. *(Photo right of the Honourable Syd Lynch, elected Speaker for the duration of our occupation of the Chamber)*

The Premier and most Ministers are members of the Legislative Assembly, so most bills and government business are introduced there. The colours of the chambers follow the colours of the United Kingdom's Parliament: green for the House of Commons and red for the House of Lords.

The Legislative Assembly chamber is Australia's oldest legislative chamber. It was originally built for the Legislative Council in 1843. It has been used continuously by the Legislative Assembly since it was created in 1856 when the bicameral (two houses) parliamentary system was introduced. In the early 1980s the chamber was restored to its 1908 appearance.



The Legislative Council of the Parliament of New South Wales has 42 Members, each serving eight-year terms. Half stand for re-election every four years at the same time as the general election for the Legislative Assembly. Members are elected on a state-wide basis in proportion to the total vote their party receives. Consequently, no major party or parties have held a majority since 1988 and the House has a broad and diverse representation of minor parties and groups. Most bills commence in the Legislative Assembly and the Council is primarily a House of Review, taking a second look at, and often amending, bills. However, apart from money bills, bills can originate in either House.

Time flies and it was soon time to finalise the visit. *(Photo of Wal Williams leading the way to board the coach in Macquarie Street)*

Sydney, the Pacific Highway and the M1 were very busy.

By 6pm we were returned safely to Cardiff after a day with many memories to be cherished.

By Charlie Stevens

## Cardiff RSL sub Branch RSL Auxiliary



|                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Hon. President      | Pearl Abercrombie |
| Vice President      | Kerry Forrester   |
| Secretary           | Lee Zielman       |
| Assistant Secretary | Debra Ernst       |
| Treasurer           | Kerry Forrester   |
| Purchasing Officers | Stella Brien      |

## The NAMBUS PROJECT

An initiative of the Castle Hill RSL sub Branch who arranged for Central Coast veterans of the Vietnam war to voluntarily man the NAMBUS, an old government bus converted into a travelling museum stocked with artifacts from the era as a static display for the children to examine and handle.



The aim is to reinforce the Vietnam War experiences to year 10 school students who are studying the war as part of their curriculum and providing the children

with the opportunity of learning from the veterans who took part and are still able to relate their stories,

**Want to know the secret of turning \$40.00 into \$400.00?  
Put the \$40.00 into your petrol tank and then drive to work.**

**Notice of Annual General Meeting**  
**for**  
**Cardiff RSL sub-Branch**

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Cardiff RSL sub-Branch to be held on Sunday 12 February 2023, commencing at 1030hrs (10.30am) at Cardiff RSL Club, 45 Macquarie Rd, Cardiff NSW 2285.

Items of business will include the election of a maximum of ten (10) committee positions for the next three-year term.

Committee position up for nomination: -

- President
- Senior Vice President
- Junior Vice President
- Secretary
- Treasurer
- Committee Members, Maximum of five (5).

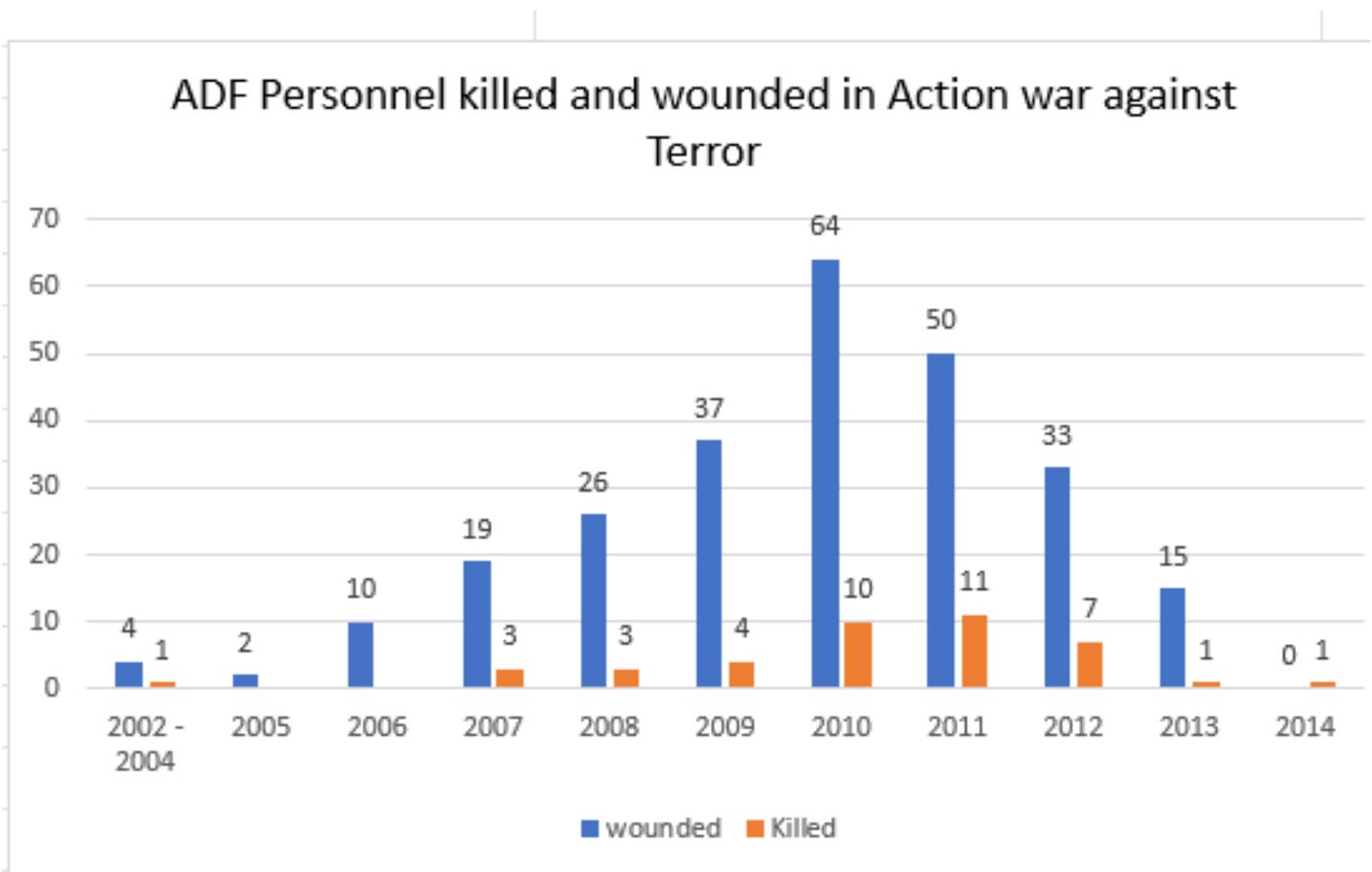
NOTE: District Council Delegates position to be nominated within elected committee positions which include: - District Council Delegate/s (Max, two positions)

- Alternate District Council Delegate/s (Max, two positions)

Nomination forms for will be available at Cardiff RSL sub-Branch office from Saturday 7 January 2023 and completed forms to be handed to the Secretary at the sub-Branch office no later than the 28 January 2023 at 1200hrs (12.00 noon). No exceptions.

(Cardiff RSL sub-Branch office hours are Wednesdays and Saturdays, 1000hr to 1300hr (10.00am to 1.00pm))

Garry (Mick) James  
Hon, Secretary



Following the terrorist attack in New York and Washington, war was declared on Terror and Australian invoked the ANZUS treaty to support the United States.

Australian commitment began in November 2001 with Operation Slipper. The SAS deployed to operations in the mountains south of Kabul, Afghanistan against Al Qaeda, before joining the US led invasion of Iraq on the 19th March 2003. While the SAS fired some of the first shots of the war, the RAAF and RAN elements also participated. Australian army training teams starting training Iraqi troops from April 2005 and a Army task group was deployed to southern Iraq protecting Japanese engineer construction workers. Australian forces returned to Southern Afghanistan against Taliban fighters in September 2005 as part of a NATO led International security force.

In addition to special operation forces Australia committed a Reconstruction Task Force to Uruzgan constructing schools, medical facilities, bridges and patrol bases.

Operation Slipper ended in 2014 however ADF forces remain as part of operation Okra to train Iraqi forces to the standard expected to combat extremism in Iraq and Syria.

## 211 Army Cadet Unit (ACU) Newcastle



Very happy to inform all members of Cardiff RSL Sub-Branch that 211 ACU is back to almost normal training. We have been able to undertake some field training & are preparing for our Annual Field Exercise (AFX) that takes place in the first week of the next school holidays.

The unit has been busy recruiting, which I am happy to has been successful.

The unit is back up to pre-Covid numbers, with 73 cadets on the books. I must confess that with the prevalence of Covid & the flu we have not had all cadets & staff parade on any one activity all year, but my hope things will improve when the weather changes.



### 211 had a successful Leopard Hunt at SATA

NSW AAC Brigade was able to run “proper” face-to-face promotion courses. CDTSGT Lewington, CDTSGT Hunt successfully passed the Warrant Officer/Cadet Under Officer Course. CDT CPL Murnain passed the SNCO

During the last school holidays



Breakfast time



Hoochie Lines



Dirty & Happy

Course & CDT/CPL the Davis the JNCO Course.

Last term we undertook our first unit bivouac to Singleton Army Training Area (SATA). It was very cold, a little wet & we had visits from huge rats. However, everyone loved it! It was just so good to be in the field again. For most of the cadets this was the first field activity they have ever had.

Since the last Busted Bugle we have had no 211 Cadets under the ADF, However I know that are a few applications in with Defence Force Recruiting.

211 ACU will be assisting The Newcastle Vietnam Veterans Association on the 20AUG22 at Civic Park. I hope to see some of the Cardiff SUB-Branch Vietnam Veterans there at 1530.

In conclusion I would like to thank the Cardiff RSL Sub-Branch for all their on-going assistance. The Sub-Branches generous donation will assist the unit with equipment that the Army does supply us.

Captain (AAC) Peter Lockwood  
OC 211 ACU

### *The Poppy legend*

The poppy legend originated in China. A white flower from which a potent drug was distilled was called the Flower of Forgetfulness. Genghis Khan brought some of the seed westward but after a battle the flower became red, and in the centre of each was a cross.

It was found that on many battlefields, when everything else had been laid waste, the landscape was soon ablaze with the blood-red blooms. On the Somme battlefield in 1917 (and again after the war was over) the land burst forth in a blaze of scarlet with patches of yellow charlock and white chamomile.



Many graves of those buried near the front line were soon marked by the charlock due to the seeds being released when the grave was dug. Lord Macaulay drew attention to the strange link of the poppy with battle and put forward the suggestion it should be regarded as the flower of sacrifice and memorial.

From BEFORE ENDEAVOURS FADE  
By Rose E. Coombs MBE 1976

## Myths of the 11<sup>th</sup> Battalion on the Egypt Pyramid

This ironic photograph is the 11<sup>th</sup> Battalion AIF, who were amongst the first to make the landing on Gallipoli in April 1915. A framed copy of this photograph is on display in the Cardiff RSL club near the sub-Branch office door.

Some weeks before the landing these 703 men were undertaking training at MENA camp, Egypt and immediately after a church parade they were marched to either the Great Pyramid of Giza, or the Pyramid of Cheops; the oldest and largest of the pyramids.

There a photographer formed them up with the officers in front and the men climbing up the pyramid blocks. The photograph records the last images of many of the battalion that lost 57 killed on the first day landing on Gallipoli.



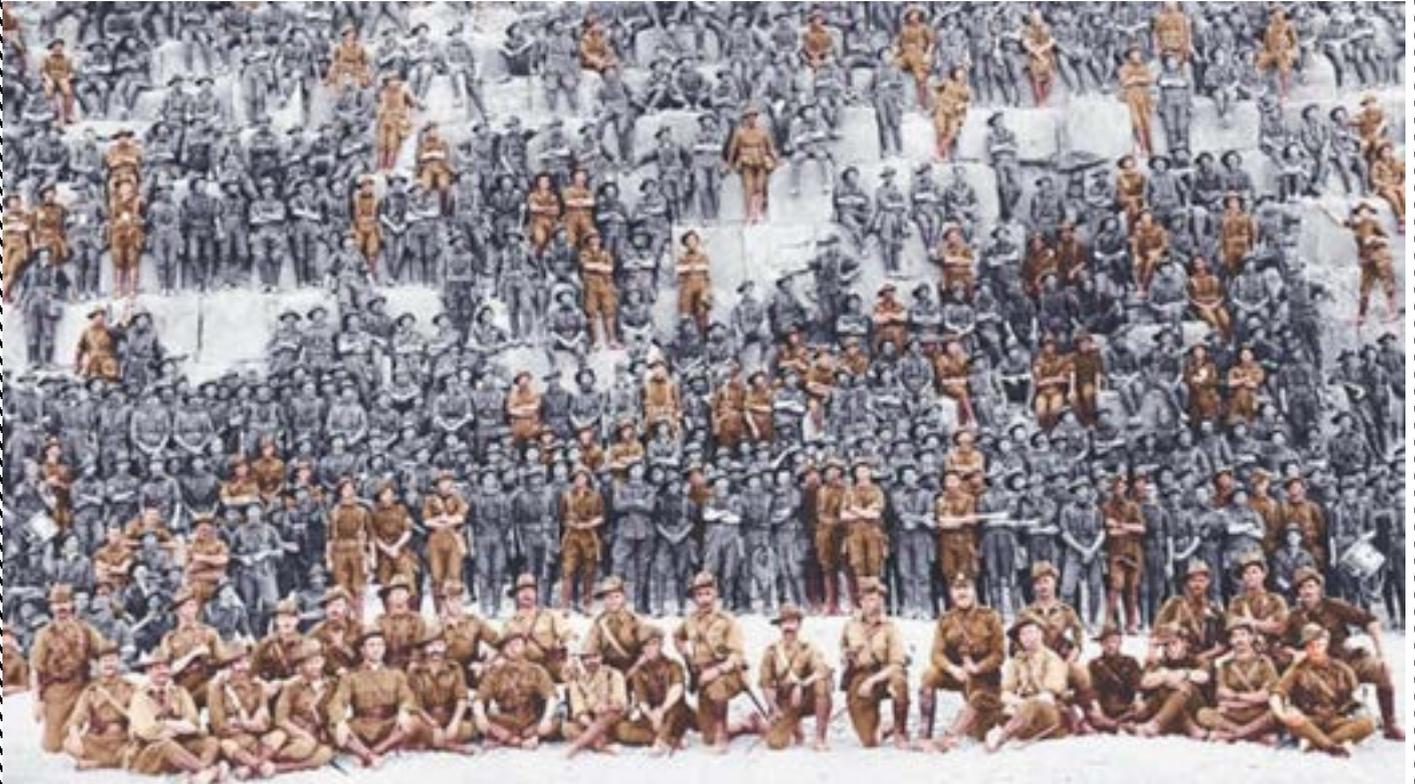
The historic photograph has bred several myths, one is that amongst the men is a posed dead body of a soldier who was dressed and held up for the photograph by other soldiers.

This myth widely circulated has been debunked by historians and researchers who can find no evidence to prove it. Eleventh Battalion records show no evidence of any Battalion soldier having died at Mena Camp prior to this photograph being taken on the 10<sup>th</sup> January 1915. If one had in fact died during training it would be recorded. Importantly, no group of Australian soldiers would have treated their mate with such disrespect, by dragging his body ifor the marching distance to the pyramid from a church parade, and then posing it in front of the officers and men of the battalion.

Another myth revolved around the linking of arms of two soldiers behind the officers that they were a father and son who were killed the next day.

Again, the evidence does not support this claim. As the photo was taken

on the 10<sup>th</sup> January 1915 and the battalion did not see action until Gallipoli on the 25<sup>th</sup> April that year when the first recorded deaths occurred. There is no record of any soldiers from the 11<sup>th</sup> Battalion being killed the day following the photograph being taken while still in training camp. Also, the



**Men in the photograph highlighted in colour are identified.**

nominal roll of the 11<sup>th</sup> Battalion does not support a father and sons in the original enlistments. It is also known that one of the soldiers with linked arms later returned to Australia.

Another myth is that all the men who have their arms folded are married men. Yet again there is no evidence to support this. While there are certainly some men who were married amongst the arm folders, there are many married men who did not have their arms folded. It may just be a normal stance for that soldier or a way of standing out in the crowded photograph. Importantly, the soldiers highlighted in colour have been identified by relatives in Western Australia where the battalion was raised. So far they have provided identification of 154 soldiers in the photograph and many more are expected to be identified.

Myth: The men who have their bayonets drawn or crossed are all in the same company. This is not supported by evidence. Several men holding bayonets have been identified as being from four different companies. So again, the myth is debunked.

Mr Greg Piper—Independent member for Lake Macquarie



93 Victoria Parade, Toronto NSW 2283

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[Email lakemacquarie@parliament.nsw.gov.au](mailto:Email_lakemacquarie@parliament.nsw.gov.au)

### **Cost burdens eased for RSL sub-Branches**

You might be surprised to learn that amid all the garbage going on within the government ranks over the past few months, the Parliament has actually managed to pass some significant legislative reform.

One which didn't get a lot of media attention back in May was the RSL NSW Amendment Bill 2022 which will enable RSL sub-Branches to improve their governance and accountability, and reduce expenses.

In layman's terms, the reform means that governance structures can be modernised and simplified, and considerable expenses can be reduced for sub-Branches seeking to become an incorporated body.

Until now, that has been an expensive process for sub-Branches trying to focus on their charitable endeavours to support returned servicemen and servicewomen.

I know that RSL NSW President Ray James had been lobbying for this change because more and more sub-Branches are wanting to become incorporated bodies. He told me this new law will allow those sub-Branches to move forward and pump more of their charitable funds into supporting veterans and their families, and that's obviously a great thing.

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It's hard to believe it's 80 years since the Japanese submarine attack in Sydney Harbour.

There was a special 'star ceremony' commemorative service held in Hyde Park on May 31 to mark the 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the attack which sunk HMAS Kuttabul and killed 21 men on that day in 1942.

I'm pleased that the memory of those servicemen is still honoured and remembered. We should never forget that time when war came to our doorstep, and the sacrifices that our armed forces made to protect us and defend those attacks.

It was a significant moment in our history, and we remain forever grateful to those who protected our nation from further attack.

In a similar vein, it was great to see so many pausing to mark Victory in the Pacific Day last month.

*(Continued on page 17)*

It's now 77 years since the Japanese surrender. In the preceding years, of course, which many still regard as the greatest atrocity committed against Australians during WWII, thousands of Australian and British personnel were held as prisoners of war in Singapore and Sandakan.

Such an ordeal is hard to comprehend these days, and while Australian casualties and deaths were enormous, we remember that this war effort was instrumental in keeping the major battles of WWII away from our shores.

It's estimated that fewer than 3000 Australians who served during WWII are still alive today, but we remember them all, always.

LEST WE FORGET.

## The Legend lives again.

**S**pitfire N3200 was shot down supporting operation Dynamo, the emergency evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk in May 1940.

Attached to No 19 Squadron out of Duxford it was being flown by 19 Squadron Leader Geoffrey Stephenson on its first and only World War 2 operation. Stephenson was leading a flight patrolling the French beach area when he attacked and shot down a Junkers Ju 97 Stuka dive bomber



before he was forced to crash land on the beach at Sandgatte near Calais. He was captured by the Germans.

After the aircraft crash landed it became an attraction for the German soldiers in the area, who visiting the site and removed pieces of the aircraft as souvenirs. As the war continued more of the aircraft went missing and the remaining superstructure, the engine and cockpit section sank into and then under the sand of the beach where it remained until 1986 when it was rediscovered after sand erosion.



*(Continued on page 18)*

(Continued from page 17)

It was transported back to the United Kingdom in 2000 and restoration commenced. The Spitfire 1A is the iconic Battle of Britain aircraft, and one of the earliest built. Reconstruction commenced to return the aircraft to flying condition, a task that took 14 years to complete and returning it to the air again in March 2014.

Spitfire 1A the only flying exhibit owned and operated by the Imperial war Museum. It is an eight-gun Browning version and only one of four flying Spitfire 1A's from the Battle of France and the Battle of Britain era left in the world and regularly flying in air shows in Britain.

Squadron Leader Stephenson spent the remainder of the war as a prisoner of the Germans. He was involved in a number of escape attempts and sent to the notorious Colditz Castle. At the war's end he continued his RAF career until he was killed on the 8<sup>th</sup> November 1954 while test flying a F100A Super Sabre of the United States Air Force.

**Banks need to get better at restocking those ATM's. I have been to five that have had insufficient funds.**



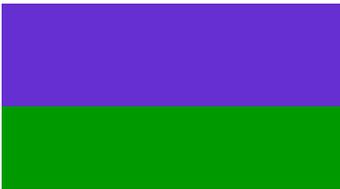
**Hi Mum. Expecting to be flying home soon!**

**I just do not know how a cemetery can raise burial prices, and blame it on the cost of living.**

# Cold Steel Stopped Them

By a digger who was there

**I**n the battle for Eora, in the Owen Stanleys, the 2/2 Battalion AIF made Pacific war history by attacking a strongly held position with the bayonet and routing a horde of fanatical Japs. EORA had been heavily reinforced by the Nips. It was impossible to get our 25-pounders anywhere near this village and, although our mortars and bombers were helpful, the order to use cold steel came through as the only alternative. Battalion were formed up and the edges of bayonets filed to remove rust and to make withdrawals easier.



Purple over Green—Colours of the famous 2/2nd Infantry Battalion with close affiliation to Newcastle. It was known as the 'CITY OF NEWCASTLE REGIMENT'.

I was on the right flank of my company when the captain gave the signal to advance. As we approached our first objective a Jap officer with a huge Samurai sword leaped to the parapet and posed for an instant, before making straight for one of the boys. With his sword extended he had longer reach than his adversary. The Japs stopped firing to watch him.

Our chap could have killed him with a bullet, but he held his fire until the officer got dangerously close. Then he hurled his rifle and bayonet at him. The bayonet penetrated his chest and with a blood curdling cry he sank to the ground. The incident provided the opportunity for us to charge the Japs, then only a few yards away. Apparently, the agonising screams of the Nips, who met cold steel for the first time, demoralised the remainder of the enemy. As they turned and fled our chaps dropped to one knee and polished them off with rifle fire. It was all over in a few minutes. I remember one Jap running to our sergeant yelling, "*Me speak English, me handy.*" He was passed back for interrogation, during which he made it clear that he never wanted to face another A.I.F. bayonet attack.

We saw to that. — C.S.

**Living on Earth may be expensive, but it includes an annual free trip around the Sun.**

## Wondering where it is now and could it happen today?

Newcastle Morning Herald Friday 30<sup>th</sup> April 1954

**T**he High Commissioner for India (General K. M. Cariappa) will present a panther skin to the CMF City of Newcastle Regiment at a parade at Singleton Camp on Sunday. The panther skin, to be worn by the bass drummer in the regimental band, is a gift from His Royal Highness, the Maharajah of Mysore. The parade will be a feature of the 14 Infantry Brigade's annual 14-day camp which began last Saturday.



File photograph

The regiment's Honorary Colonel Lieutenant-General Sir Iven McKay, the Commander of 2 Division, Major-General Sir Ivan Dougherty, and the Lord Mayor of Newcastle Alderman Purdue will attend the parade. When Lieutenant General McKay was Australian High Commissioner in India, he told the Maharajah the regiment needed a skin for the bass drummer's ceremonial dress. The Maharajah sent the skin to Australia in the care of General Cariappa, who was

Commander in Chief of the Indian Army before his present appointment.

At 10 a.m. on Sunday General Cariappa will take the general salute from the regiment, which will be in full dress, with colours and band. The bandmaster, the drum major and the bass drummer will be presented to the general who will drape the panther skin around the drummer's neck.

The skin, which was mounted by a Newcastle firm, is backed with red cloth. It has the claws, tail and head attached.

**At our safety meeting I was asked what steps would I take in the event of a fire?**

**Bloody big ones appeared to be the wrong answer!**

## CHRISTMAS TRUCE OF 1914 – NOT AS PEACEFUL AS BELIEVED.

On a cold clear winter morning during Christmas 1914 only a few months into World War 1, thousands of British, Belgium and French soldiers left the trenches and mingled with their German foe, who also came forward exchanging gifts and wishes of good will.

The peaceful interaction commenced on Christmas Eve and extended into Christmas day. This became something of a problem for the commanders on both sides who were concerned that hostilities may be difficult to recommence.

While this story has been well reported in history, but opposed to the beliefs held by many, the truce was widely spread but it was not over the entire battlefield area. Historians are united in the opinion that the truce was instantaneous, and no one is sure as to where it began or how it spread along the trench locations.

While the truce was extensive, it was not universal, and on at least two occasions' soldiers attempting the Christmas truce were shot by opposing forces.



Private Percy Huggins

Private Percy Huggins of the D Company 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Hertfordshire Regiment was on sentry duty on Christmas Day 1914 at a forward listening post just 20 yards from the enemy, when he was killed by a sniper's single bullet to the head.

News of the 23-year-old soldier's death enraged his comrades in the regiment, especially his platoon Sergeant Tom Gregory; an experienced 36-year-old veteran of the Boer War who then took Private Huggins' sentry place so he could avenge his comrade's death. He immediately set about scanning the frost-covered ground before identifying the sniper and killed him with a single

*(Continued on page 22)*

shot.

Unfortunately, that was not the end of the deadly exchange. Sergeant Gregory continued scouring the enemy lines and located a second sniper in his sights, but by that time the German marksman had already spotted him and in a split-second action, shot and killed Sergeant Gregory. The two men were buried side by side at Le Touret Military Cemetery in Bethune, France.

The death of these two British soldiers contributed to the 149 Commonwealth servicemen who lost their lives during the truce on December 25, 1914.

While accusations have been made against the Germans for their aggression during the truce, later Investigations suggest that the truce did take part in the area north of the Hertfordshire regiment, but probably bypassed the Hertfordshire Regiment because they were in the line with the Guards Brigade who were incredibly professional and were highly unlikely to have fraternised with the enemy.

Corporal Clifford Lane of H Company Hertfordshire regiment recalled how the Germans on Christmas Eve hoisted their lanterns above the trenches and called out to the British as an overture for a temporary truce, saying, *“The Guards Brigade had the highest discipline in the army, and you couldn't expect them to fraternise at all and that is why we were ordered to open fire.”*

The British had responded by shooting at the lights, putting an end to any prospect of a Christmas Day ceasefire truce by the Hertfordshire Regiment or the Guards Brigade, ironically a truce that could have spared the lives of Private Huggins and Sergeant Gregory.



**Remember when—**

**You needed two keys for one Car?**

**Skilled labour isn't cheap**

**Cheap labour isn't skilled**

## THE NAZI FORCE THAT MIGHT HAVE DEFEATED THE D-DAY LANDING

**D**as Reich – Germany's 2<sup>nd</sup> Panzer Division was one of Adolf Hitler's elite armoured units. It was a division of the Waffen -SS that served on the Western Front against the Russian army.

By June 1944 it had been relocated from the Eastern Front to Montauban in southern France to regroup, recruit and restock. The location has also been selected to counter any allied attack from either the Atlantic or the Mediterranean Sea. The division had a strength of 15,000 troops with 97 Panzer and Panther tanks.

It was at that time operation Overlord, the allied invasion of Normandy was activated, when the German high command entered into a state of confusion. Field Marshal Rommel had taken leave as the weather was so bad that it was expected any invasion would have to be postponed for several weeks. More severe was the loss of German shipping and weather stations leaving them unaware a break in the weather was expected; Ironically it was known and utilised by the Allies.

The invasion commenced with the Panzer division still some 450 miles (725 kilometres) south of the Normandy Beaches, and it was 28 hours later that orders were received for the Panzers to move north to counter the formation of the Allied beachhead on Normandy beaches.

Movement of such a huge division was a logistical nightmare. The heavy tanks could not travel by road over long distance. They were slow, only capable of about five - six miles per hour, (8 – 9 kilometres per hour) and being fuel hungry. Their metal tracks ripped up the sealed roads to render the roads useless to other vehicular traffic, hence the importance of railway flatbed transporters to move the Panzers. These were specially designed for the tanks allowing them to sit low and pass under the numerous railway tunnels.

Receiving orders from German High Command, General Lammerding commanding the Division gave movement orders that the tanks be loaded onto railway transporters immediately. He then received the unwelcome information that the wheels on every single rail transporter had 'inexplicably'

seized up. The cause? Agents and saboteurs from the British SOE had accessed the rail trucks several hours before, removed the oil and replaced it with carborundum laced with an abrasive. The saboteur team comprised of two young French sisters, one sixteen and the other fourteen years old, the action was carried out during night and the saboteurs were never detected.



village of Oradour-sur-Glane – a perpetual memorial

So now the entire Panzer Division of 1400 tanks and armoured vehicles with 15,000 men was forced to travel by road, a trip that would have taken mere hours by rail, now took days to reach Normandy beaches. In fact, the trip was subjected to numerous attacks and booby traps, set by partisans who also set charges blowing up bridges and creating road blocks. This caused the trip by the division to be delayed by seventeen days, at which time the allied beach head had been well established.



Church of village of Oradour-sur-Glane massacre site

The work of the resistance has such an impact that General Lammerding became aware

that six out of every ten of his tanks were unserviceable, they were broken down from driving on the road's tarmac surface, and require spare parts what were not available. The crippled division eventually stagged into the town of Tulle where a French resistance group of guerrillas managed to kidnap SS-*Sturmbannführer* (Major) Helmut Kampfe one of General Lammerding's senior officers. He was never seen again.

Das Reich had a reputation for ruthlessness and now further displayed it when it passed through the village of Oradour-sur-Glane, where in retaliation for the capture of Major Kampfe Six hundred and twenty four French villagers were slaughtered. The men were shot in a barn, where

*(Continued on page 25)*

(Continued from page 24)

purposely the machine guns were fixed at knee height to wound the men in the legs so they could not walk and then they were covered with fuel and set alight. The women and children were locked in the church that was set on fire with an incendiary device and then any fleeing were gunned down.

One 47-year-old woman managed to escape through a window at the rear of the church alter, while another six men survived to report the German atrocity.

After the war General Charles de Gaulle decreed that the village would never be rebuilt, rather it would remain a memorial to the cruelty of the Nazi, and a new village has been built north west of the original. The Nazi commander and the troops involved were never brought to trial, all but one having been killed in allied actions after the massacre.

The exception was one former member, Werner Christukat who was charged in 2014 at the age of 88 years. However charges had to be dismissed due to lack of any reliable witnesses of his involvement as a 19-year-old soldier.

This was the site of the largest German massacre on French soil during World War Two.

#### Real headlines published in Newspapers

1. POLICE BEGIN CAMPAIGN TO RUN DOWN JAYWALKERS
2. IF STRIKE ISN'T SETTLED QUICKLY, IT MAY LAST A WHILE
3. SYDNEY COUPLE SLAIN; POLICE SUSPECT HOMICIDE
4. PROSTITUTES APPEAL TO POPE
5. IRAQI HEAD SEEKS ARMS
6. LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS CUT IN HALF

## For all who have worn it, the 'old' slouch hat.

By a WW2 digger who was there.

It could never look dressy at its best, but it is as Australian as "two-up," "Waltzing Matilda," the Melbourne Cup, and Ned Kelly. You were first issued with it in 1939. It was stiff, uncomfortable, and strange. You dumped it along with a great lot of brand-new gear and sat down to figure things out a little. An old Dig showed you this and that, but you learnt the knack of sitting the chinstrap on the middle of your chin not under it. It bore a narrow khaki band, which, however, you removed later, in favour of a pugaree. The first time you wore it in public you swelled with pride.



Diggers of the 34<sup>th</sup> Battalion AIF on their enlistment 1916 and uniform issue. Both have their brand new unshaped slouch hats.

As they welded you into something of a soldier your hat underwent a similar breaking-in process. It fitted more snugly to your head, it adopted a slightly rakish air. As you soldiered in far places your slouch hat became bleached with sand, sea, and sun.

The colour patch sewn on the pugaree became almost colourless, you were a little proud of that, because it showed you had been around. The "Rising Sun" was attached to the flap by two pins after you pressed the badge to make indents where to punch the holes, and then you worked on shaping or bashing the hat to your preference, often helped with advice from old hands,

On some occasions you made it safe by buttoning the chinstrap

Hats looking good Boys!

under your epaulette. At other times you shoved it in a kitbag or haversack, while you wore a steel helmet.

When you donned it again it looked battered and unkempt, but, like yourself, came good again after a little while. When the Div. dashed from Syria to Egypt for Alamein "hats slouch" were, ordered to be hidden, the idea, of course, being to disguise the presence of the Australians in the area, but the "locals" were not fooled, as you can tell Australians by a lot of other ways than by their hat, the suntanned face with the white chinstrap stripe on the face was always a giveaway.

## MODEL HAT

By a digger who was there published  
September 1945



RSM at a Recruit School in Victoria in 1940 was a crank on soldierly bearing and neat appearance at all times. The way the new younger men altered the shape of their slouch hats was a particularly sore point.

One day he lined up the whole school and after giving the grinning assembled a thorough ear-hashing, he climaxed with

see the difference between the older men and you *"flash young jokers."* The latter not only go around with tunic buttons undone and uniforms unbrushed and no creases in their slacks, but they abuse the shape of their hats to such an extent that it would make a hatter go insane just looking at them. He then called one luckless young student out and grabbed his hat while holding it up for all to see while he poured scorn on the owner saying, *"This hat looks like it has been used as a model to fashion Cornish pasties"*. His eyes then lit up and his expression changed *"Here, student!"* he called to a middle-aged student. *"Hand me your hat."* The 40 to 50-er handed it over.

Proudly the RSM held it aloft for all to see. *"Here"* he said, *"is a hat whose wearer is a credit to the Army. His hat is in perfect shape and there's not a stain on it. how long have you had it?"* *"Ever since I've been in the Army,"* replied the oldster.

Sarg-major went into rapture as he pointed out the brilliant example the older students were showing the 'young brats'.

Then he turned again to its owner as he asked with a beaming smile *"And how long have you been in the Army?"*

*"Five days."* answered the oldster as he retrieved his hat.



Stiffy: I hear the Sarg—Major fell into the practice trench and broke a leg.

Bluey : Shut up you fool, It doesn't happen until tomorrow!

## 14 year old Anzac



A most heart-rending stories of WW1.

Private James Charles Martin (3 January 1901 – 25 October 1915) was the youngest Australian known to have died in WW1. He was only fourteen years and nine months old when he succumbed to typhoid during the Gallipoli campaign. He was one of 20 Australian soldiers under the age of 18 known to have died in WW1.

After the outbreak of WW1, he enlisted in the AIF on the 12th of April 1915 against the wishes of his family. His parents finally agreed however, when he made it clear that he would sign on under an assumed name and never write to them if they did

not consent. He gave a false date of birth to the recruiting officer, claiming to be 18, when he was actually 14 years and three months. In June 1915, Private Martin was deployed to Egypt, arriving there in late July.

In August, the boat he was on was torpedoed by a German submarine off the island of Lemnos and Private Martin was rescued after spending four hours in the water. On being picked up, he re-joined his battalion and headed to Gallipoli, where he wrote to his family telling them that *'the Turks are still about 74 yards away from us'* and asked them not to worry about him as *'I am doing splendid over here'*.

As the campaign dragged on, winter approached and the weather on the Gallipoli Peninsula began to take its toll on the soldiers in the trenches. Following a period of cold temperatures and heavy rain, Private Martin contracted enteric (typhoid) fever in the trenches.

After suffering mild symptoms for about a fortnight, during which time he refused treatment, he was subsequently evacuated to a hospital ship on the 25th of October 1915, after he developed diarrhoea. He died of heart failure that night, at the age of 14 and nine months. He was buried at sea the next day.

# SPIRIT OF THE ANZAC MARCH

By a digger who was there and writes in 1938

Blommie, old pal! The twenty and third anniversary of Anzac is over. Here I am back on the farm from the march, and the memories of the whole four days rise round my mind like a Cyclorama I once saw at Sydney when I was a kid.

I have cleared the evening meal and as I sit on my step puffing my pipe, I face the line of willows along the soak and as I close my eyes to the sweet intake of the smoke, I am back with them once more.

I was wrong, Blommie, when I said that *"it wouldn't matter whether I went or not."* It has mattered a lot to me, and what is more strange it seemed to matter to them. Maybe I am getting old and misread their smiles and handclasps, but my heart seemed to tell me they were sincere.

And they spoke of you, Blommie. Not only one or two, but a dozen of them. Why the *'Old Man'* himself grown very grey, but still looking keen with that hawk-like nose of his, shook my hand and said, *"Of course I remember you, why you were Bloomfield's mate."* And I'll swear, that those gimlet eyes of his were, for a moment as soft as a kid's.

There was old Lannie, who, you will remember, left his arm at Pozieres, but, of course, you won't; you had left us long before. You never saw France, old pal; a great change compared to Anzac.

A man in France didn't seem to matter there so much. There were so many of them you see. Little Gibson turned up, chubby and as round as a dumpling. You remember in Shrapnel Gully when the mule caught him with both feet? He rubbed the *'place'* when I reminded him.

Do you remember Murphy, the *'Parcel King?'* of course you do. As important looking as an alderman. I always liked Murphy. Give you his last packet and swear that his throat was crook when you protested.

*'Snowie the Sheik'* was there. Got his desserts all right. A missus who runs the show, and eight little Snowies in sight, with more on the way, so they tell me. But there was a smile on his face like a rising sun. Can you imagine Snowie happy without a crease in his strides?

There must be something in it. Perhaps I've been a fool, maybe I should have. They say, *"a man was not meant to live alone,"* but then we had

made such plans together, Blommie. Just you and I. I must have been thinking of that night before the 'Pine.' Perhaps it was Gil Hayward who brought the picture back.

We had stepped off and were into Macquarie Street when late, as he usually was, he slipped into the ranks behind me. . . You always would jump into trouble, old mate. . . . And any fool could be 'first over the top' . . . France taught us that later. . . . You won your bet all right. . . . Old Gil cried like a kid when we handed the stakes in with your pay-book. He looks well, does Gil, hardly ten years older, I would say. . . as we swung through the cheers and wheeled into Martin Place. I hardly saw the crowds, for. . . . I was lifting you down, old pal. . . . down from the arms of Gil into which you had fallen as the spit from the machine-gun tore into your face.

*"By the right,"* called someone softly, and dimly I realised that we had crossed Castlereagh Street and our ranks had parted to pass the Shrine on either side. There was a hush as we neared the sacred ground. . . . A quiet, broken only by the wings of the pigeons as they wheeled overhead and back to their nests in the tall tower. . . Like the spirit gulls at Anzac who would swoop down over the ridge and salute the unburied dead before they flew out to the Aegean once more. . . . Twenty thousand silent people watched as hands over hearts and uncovered heads we approached with reverent tread.

*"Eyes left,"* was whispered, and I turned my head. . . . It was then that I saw you, Blommie. . . . The flood of life surged again into your poor crumpled form. . . . For a moment, huddled against the parapet you appeared to be listening to our steady tramp. . . . then springing erect, your feet seeming hardly to touch the fire-step, you were out of the trench and had joined our swinging ranks.

You marched on my left as you had done before. . . . your shredded face was whole, and it shone with a light of love and understanding that we poor mortals can only glimpse. . . step by step. . . . midway between our parted lines. . . . right down the centre of the place you strode . . . on through the piled-up banks of flowers. . . up the sacred steps. . . . to the Cenotaph itself. . . . And then you turned and faced us. . . . to the east were your clear, brave eyes. . . . not a figure of cold and sterile bronze. . . . but a symbol of a spirit which brings Heaven closer to the earth. . . . the spirit of Anzac. . . the spirit of true and tested comradeship.

## Ivan 'Shrapnel Charlie' Sinnaeve

Ivan Sinnaeve was born in 1953 and lived in the village of St. Jean, now part of the town of Ypres, Belgium. He evolved to be a great friend of Australians visiting Ypres and a advocate to the memorial of ANZAC and all Commonwealth troops who suffered in the fields of Flanders during World War One. Ivan became a carpenter and married Marie-Claire a local girl, and life was good. However, that was to change after he suffered a serious injury at work. Spending months in hospital he was confined to a life in a wheelchair, as walking became very painful, and his plans for the future were radically changed.



Modelled from Passchendaele lead.

people never forget what happened here in the past and what people had to endure.

To Ivan this looked like something that might be useful to him, so he bought the box. The original small pieces of lead contained in the kit were very quickly used up; the modelling company could have provided more, but at a high cost. For many years Ivan had been finding lead shrapnel and bullets expended during the war in his garden, and he realised that he could use them to make figures.

By now he already had several moulds for making soldiers, horses and guns, and with a bit of practice, he found how to separate the lead from the dirt and mould figures. So it came about that Ivan started to transform his lead figurines specifically into soldiers from the First World War. He had subsequently purchased moulds to shape typical gear of the period, and had also made his own moulds depicting certain soldiers and events that

occurred. Many Belgium's who knew Ivan and his passion started gathering lead from Flanders Fields and from the Passchendaele area. His miniature army expanded with English, Scottish, Indian, Australian, American, Belgian, French and German infantry and cavalry soldiers.



When pain forced Ivan out of bed in the morning, he retreated into his workplace usually his kitchen and concentrated on making his figurine soldiers. By drilling, filing, painting and gluing his armies formed. They reflected on the misery the soldiers in the mud of this region had to endure at the time. In this way, he managed to reduce his

awareness of his own pain concentrating on the pain of others. Ivan never kept count of the soldiers he moulded, but he made something in the order of two thousand models a year, so the number of 55,000 soldiers moulded is not unreasonable; it equates to the number of missing soldiers of the British Empire and whose names are commemorated on the Menin Gate Memorial at Ypres.

Very often, visitors to Belgium would receive a moulded soldier as a present. It was not Ivan's aim to earn money out of what once caused so much horror and sorrow; rather he saw it as "*sending the boys back home*".



Modelled Victoria Cross  
from Passchendaele lead

Thanks to Ivan's dedication and his remembrance, he would say, "*the boys have been returned*" to their home countries Belgium, France, The Netherlands, England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, the USA, and Germany. Yes, Ivan also recognised that the German soldiers also suffered in Flanders Fields the same at the Commonwealth troops. Ivan was extremely proud of the honour he was given in 2005 when he was created Honorary Brigadier of the Belgian Military Base at Ypres. About four years earlier he had received a Medal (*Cross of Gratitude*) from the (Belgian) National

Federation of Veterans of 1940-1945 as a token of their appreciation of his work. Sadly, the soldiers are being made no more; Ivan passed away a few years ago due to his deteriorating health.

## KNOW THE WHOLE STORY

**D**uring the Second World War AIF Sergeant Wally Hook served in the Wharf Section of Movements in Sydney. Troops passing were envious of his job perceiving it as being a 'cushy' and undeserved job.

It is always good before you comment to find the whole truth. Previously he had been on special service with a Commando unit north of Australia and during the Japs' southward push he was captured with others of the small force.

All the captured members of his party were lined up by the Japanese on the beach to be shot. During the final few seconds Wally whispered to the men near him, "*What about making a break?*" So as the Japs raised their rifles Wally and five of his mates threw themselves to the ground and in the confusion as the rifle shots rang out they made a run along the beach. Four were shot as they ran, but Wally and a mate, both wounded, dodged into the jungle, ran, walked, and staggered for hours, until at last they shook off the chasing Japs.

Wally was more seriously wounded than his mate who tended both his own and Wally's wounds as well as he could, while sometimes carrying him. Many weeks of almost hopeless existence in the jungle followed, until they were rescued and invalided back to Australia. Yes, he was given a deserved 'cushy' job.

**She said that she missed me. Normally I would be happy with that, but now she is reloading.**

# BAKERS CREEK AIR CRASH

**M**onday the 14<sup>th</sup> of June 1943 saw Australia's worst wartime air disaster and a cover-up that lasted for decades.

On that morning a United States Army Air Force B17C flying fortress registered 40-2072 that had been converted from its bomber configuration to a passenger transport was loaded with service personnel That comprised 35 American enlisted servicemen with six flight crew returning to Port Moresby, New Guinea, after a 10-day period of rest and recreation in

Mackay, Queensland. Mackay had been selected by the Americans as a peaceful malaria free R & R environment, and the flight was scheduled to leave at 6.00am.

After the flight had been delayed for 30 minutes due to fog, the B17 became airborne, however about

two minutes after take-off the pilot was attempting a traditional over-fly of the airfield, when the aircraft lost power and crashed into bushland about 8 kilometres from the airport. The crash killed 40 of the 41 persons on board. The exception was Airman Foye Kenneth Roberts who seated in the rear of the aircraft survived. The aircraft had been serviced and taken a 5-hour test flight the day before without incident.

The circumstances of the crash were sketchy and the event was subject to war time censorship, with a later element of cover-up as the US Government feared it might hurt the sale of War Bonds.

The families of those killed receiving a death notification telegram stated their son had been killed in the Southwest Pacific area, while one family was informed that their son has walked into a spinning plane propeller. The crash was the worst involving a transport aircraft in the Southwest Pacific during the war, and remain classified by the United States until 1958, and even to date there is no official record of the crash held in Washington DC.

*(Continued on page 35)*



B17C 40-2072 before the crash flight.

(Continued from page 34)

It was only after investigations carried out by historians from Australia and the United States that families around Bakers Creek were able to take them to the historic location and the families of the deceased were eventually made aware of the crash circumstances in 2003.



Bakers Creek memorial erected 1992 near crash site.

Official memorials to the crash victims were erected in the Arlington National Cemetery in Washington DC and at Bakers Creek in 1992.

Mr Roberts married Miss Vera Gillion in Sydney in 1945 and returned to the United States where he passed away at the age of 83 on the 4<sup>th</sup> of February 2004.

**Back when I was young my mum would send be down to the corner shop with a dollar note, and I would come back with a bag of potatoes, couple of loves of bread, two bottles of milk a block of cheese and a dozen eggs.**

**You can't do that any more...**

**Too many security cameras!**

## COINCIDENCE OR WHAT?



Car in which Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the throne and his wife Sophie of Hohenburg were shot in Sarajevo in 1914.

On the 28<sup>th</sup> June 1914 Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife Sophie were assassinated in the streets of Sarajevo by Gavrilo Princip, a Bosnian Serb Nationalist. This was to become the catalyst of the Great War, or as we know it, World War one.

After more than four years of bloodshed, the Great War ended with the cease fire on 11<sup>th</sup> November, 1918.

The car that was transporting the assassinated duke and his wife is today on display in the Vienna Military Museum.

What is interesting is when the vehicle is viewed from front where the number plate can be read. He and his wife travelled in a car with the number plate "A III II 8".

'A' is for Austria, but have a look at the remaining – You read it as 11-11-18 the day the guns ceased firing in the Great War on the 11th November 1918.

Another thought. On June 28, 1919, five years to the day after Franz Ferdinand's was shot to death, Germany and the Allied Powers signed the Treaty of Versailles, officially marking the end of World War I.

Does this feel a little weird to you too?



Car's front view showing the number plate with my highlight of the actual number.

## Crimes punishable by transportation to Australia

Australian soldiers serving overseas were known colloquially as '*Colonials*' or '*Convicts*', and it was accepted as a badge of honour by many. To become the descendant of a original convict transported to Botany Bay did not take much effort for some to fall foul of the system, Transportation was a sentence for offences that included:

- ◆ Grand larceny, theft above the value of one shilling.
- ◆ Petty larceny theft under one shilling.
- ◆ Buying or receiving stolen goods, jewels and plate.
- ◆ Stealing lead, iron or copper or buying or receiving.
- ◆ Impersonating an Egyptian.
- ◆ Stealing from a furnished lodging.
- ◆ Setting fire to underwood.
- ◆ Stealing letters, advancing the postage, and secreting the money.
- ◆ Assault with intent to rob.
- ◆ Stealing fish from a pond or river.
- ◆ Sealing toots, trees or plants or destroying them.
- ◆ Bigamy.
- ◆ Clandestine marriage.
- ◆ Assaulting, cutting or burning clothes.
- ◆ Counterfeiting the copper coin.
- ◆ Stealing a shroud out of a grave.
- ◆ Waterman carrying too many passengers on the Thames if any drowned.
- ◆ Incorrigible rogues who broke out of prison and persons reprieved from Capital Punishment.
- ◆ Embeuling (stealing) Naval stores.

The favourite bumper sticker from my USA trip.

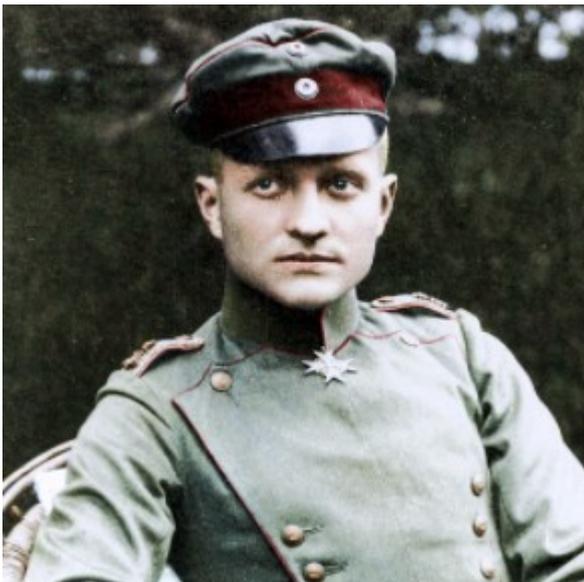
**"Gun Control means using both hands."**

## Death of Baron Manfred von Richthofen

**M**anfred Albrecht Freiherr von Richthofen (2 May 1892 – 21 April 1918), known in English as Baron von Richthofen, was a fighter pilot with the German Air Force during WW1. He is officially credited with 80 air combat victories.

Originally a cavalryman and serving on the Russian front, Richthofen transferred to the Air Service in 1915, on the demise of the German Cavalry Units, and becoming one of the first members of fighter squadron Jagdstaffel 2 in 1916 where he distinguished himself as a fighter pilot.

During 1917 he became the leader of Jasta 11. Later he led the larger fighter wing Jagdgeschwader 1, better known as "The Flying Circus" flying bright coloured aircraft. The Flying circus collected elite pilots flying bright coloured planes employing the tactic of moving around different locations of the front succeeding in frightening the allies before they would disappear and pop up in some other location.



By 1918, Richthofen was regarded as a national hero and treasure in Germany and respected by his enemies. He was recalled to Germany as the Kaiser and people did not want him killed at the front.

He then returned to the front wanting one more kill against the wishes of his mother who said he had done enough. That attempt for one more kill led him to being shot down and killed at Vaux-sur-Somme near the French town of Corby on the 21st of April 1918.

Over the years there has been considerable discussion and debate regarding the shooting down of Richthofen, being claimed by Captain Brown a Canadian pilot and Australian ground troops firing from below.

On the 21 April 1918 he took off from Cachy flew west and found himself over Villiers Bretonneaux. His method of fighting then was to hang back from the main dog fight and look for inexperienced pilots. He picked on one

plane flown by a Canadian pilot Lieutenant Wilfred May flying his first mission. He chased May swooping him from behind. May trying to get away over the allies' lines as it was known that Richthofen would never fly directly over the enemy lines, involved in the pursuit of May, another Canadian pilot Roy Brown watching the pursuit swooped to pick up on the rear of Richthofen, and flying above and some distance behind Richthofen, he opened fire.

Lieutenant May crossed the Somme River towards the high ground where the Australians were positions, and diving crossed the Australian line at an altitude of about 50 feet with Richthofen following. Watching the chase unfold the Australians immediately opened fire on the painted German plane. At this time Captain Brown had given up the chase.

Richthofen was hit but still managed a controlled landing in the Australian lines, who were quick to run to the wreck as Richthofen died. They then stripped the wreck for souvenirs.

The autopsy conducted on Richthofen showed he had been hit by one .303 round from below on his right side, that travelled up into his heart.

Captain Roy Brown claimed to have shot Richthofen down, and the debate followed for many years between the Canadians and the Australians, a debate that continued right up to the year 2000 when the using advanced forensic investigation and ballistic examination techniques on the available evidence it negated Brown's historic claim. All of evidence shows Brown was too far back and positioned above Richthofen.

During the same time a number of Australian troops claimed to have shot Richthofen down, however the other claimants have been eliminated, with the strong evidence supporting ground fire from Australian troops, and evidence that supports Australian Lewis Gunner Sergeant Hopkins's claim of firing the fatal shot was more strongly supported by the evidence.

Machine Gunner Sergeant Eddy Hopkins claim is preferable from a huge amount of research done on the angle of fire and his position, with the autopsy after the crash shown that one bullet came from low down on the right-hand side. The ballistic analysis allows tracing of the path of the bullet to where the machine gunners were.

When the plane crashed it was almost completely destroyed by Australian troops who quickly stripped the plane. Today there are some 85 pieces of the plane in the Australian War Memorial Museum, including the flying suit

*(Continued on page 40)*

and compass.

Pilot Roy Brown was credited by the RAF to have shot him down, even though on his death bed in 1944 he acknowledged that he did not shoot Richthofen down, despite having previously claimed he did.



In common with most Allied air officers, No. 3 Squadron Australian Flying Corps' commanding officer

Major David Blake, who was responsible for Richthofen's body, regarded the Red Baron with great respect, and he organised a full military funeral, to be conducted by the personnel of No. 3 Squadron Australian Flying Corps.

The body was buried in the cemetery at the village of Bertangles, near Amiens, on the 22nd of April 1918. Six of No. 3 Squadron's officers served as pallbearers, and a guard of honour from the squadron's other ranks fired a salute. Allied squadrons stationed nearby presented memorial wreaths, one of which was inscribed with the words, "To Our Gallant and Worthy Foe." He remains one of the most widely known fighter pilots of all time, and has been the subject of many books, films, and other media. The body was later exhumed in the 1925 von Richthofen's body was re interned back in Germany in the invalidenfriedhop Cemetery Berlin receiving a State funeral by the Third Reich. In 1975 his body was further removed to the Richthofen family plot in Wiesbaden Germany.

**Timing has a lot to do with the outcome of a rain dance.**

# A prophecy or lucky guess?

A calculation that was doing the rounds amongst returned diggers in 1924 to consider the possible date of commencement of the next war after World War One. The calculation predicted the start of the next war as 1937 – nearly spot on as it did start on the 1 September 1 1939.

|                          |             |       |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------|
| <b>Zulu War</b>          | <b>1880</b> |       |
| Lasted                   | 1           | year  |
|                          | <b>1881</b> | } ADD |
|                          | 1           |       |
|                          | 8           |       |
|                          | 8           |       |
|                          | 1           |       |
| <b>Boar War</b>          | <b>1899</b> |       |
| Lasted                   | 3           | years |
|                          | 1902        | } ADD |
|                          | 1           |       |
|                          | 9           |       |
|                          | 0           |       |
|                          | 2           |       |
| <b>Great War</b>         | <b>1914</b> |       |
| Lasted                   | 4           | years |
|                          | 1918        | } ADD |
|                          | 1           |       |
|                          | 9           |       |
|                          | 1           |       |
|                          | 8           |       |
| <b>Next war possible</b> | <b>1937</b> |       |

## Great News

By a digger who was there—published 1925

Walking down the Strand in London with my digger mate we passed an English Officer who called us back asking why we didn't salute.

I remembers him asking, *"Why didn't you salute, do you know who I am?"*

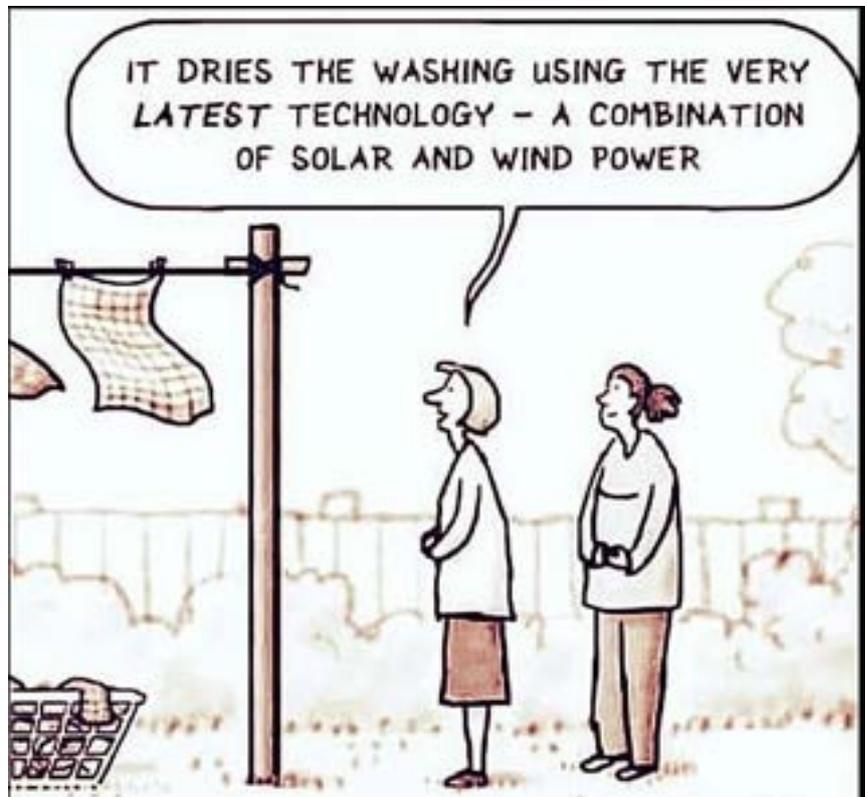
My mate turned and said, *"No, but I am not losing any sleep over it".*

*"I am a second Lieutenant of the British Imperial army".*

Mate says, *"Go on, is that so? Well you just go home and tell your mother that you have just seen two dinkum soldiers".*

**If a man says he  
will fixt it  
he will.**

**There is no need to  
remind him every  
3 months**

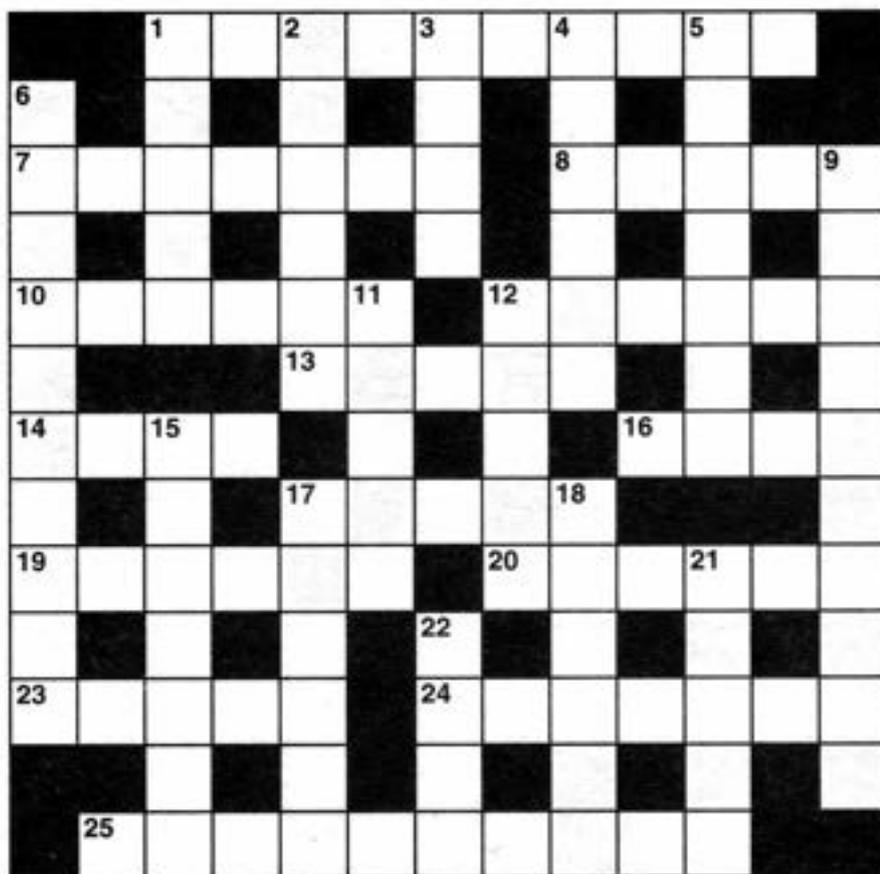


I was called into my manager's office today because of my dress code. He said, "This has to stop. You can't wear pyjamas in the work place".

I said, "But everyone else does".

He said, "That's because they're bloody patients".

**STRESSED is just DESSERTS spelt backwards**



**ACROSS**

- 1 Not censored (10)
- 7 Aperture (7)
- 8 Closes with a key (5)
- 10 Bespeckle (6)
- 12 Unfairly raise a house price (6)
- 13 Flanders town (5)
- 14 Pleasant (4)
- 16 Famous fiddling emperor (4)
- 17 Drag (the feet) (5)
- 19 Send forth (6)
- 20 Barrel tap (6)
- 23 Australian landmark (5)
- 24 Animate (7)
- 25 Broadcaster (10)

**DOWN**

- 1 Consume (3,2)
- 2 Eagerly (6)
- 3 Capital of Latvia (4)
- 4 Texan city (6)
- 5 Leave out, omit (7)
- 6 Gourmet cookery (6,4)
- 9 Approving of (10)
- 11 Milestone period (5)
- 12 \_\_\_ Norcott, comedian (5)
- 15 Haute \_\_\_, high fashion (7)
- 17 Searches (for) (6)
- 18 Was unsuccessful (6)
- 21 Lid (5)
- 22 DNA unit (4)

## Lieutenant George Ramsdale Witton

1874 – 1942 – Sentenced to death.

Every Australian knows the story of Lieutenant Harry 'Breaker' Morant and Lieutenant Peter Handcock executed in February 1902 for killing Boer prisoners during the Boer War. These two were the only Australians executed for war crimes but there was a third officer charged and convicted with Morant and Hancock. He was Lieutenant George Ramsdale Witton, also sentenced to death.



George Witton

Witton was born in Victoria and served in the Royal Australian Artillery, service number 66. He had enlisted in the Victorian Imperial Bushmen for the Boer War and was later commissioned as a Lieutenant on his enlistment into the newly formed Bushveldt Carbineers. This was a 500 strong short-lived irregular mounted infantry regiment of the British Army. It never exceeded 350 men, and 40 percent were Australians, commanded by Australian Major Robert Lenehan.

Witton was involved in the Spelonken Incident with Morant and Handcock when a number of Boers who were surrendering and attacked by the Bushveldt and killed. Morant with Witton and Handcock were arrested with Major Robert Lenehan, the unit commander, who was charged with failing to report the killing of a Dutch trooper by the trio.

Lenehan was found guilty of concealing the deaths of three other Boers, reprimanded and sent home to Australia. It was only on his return did the Australian Prime Minister Edmund Barton become aware of the execution of Morant and Handcock and the death sentence imposed on George Witton.

Major James Thomas was a solicitor from Tenterfield with no previous criminal or Court Marshal experience who was appointed to present the defence case. He argued the three soldiers were acting on orders passed down from the British Commander Lord Kitchener, which decreed no prisoners were to be taken, however all three were convicted of murder and sentenced to death.

Lieutenant Witton strongly protested his innocence and sought a legal opinion from Isaac Isaacs KC of Melbourne. Isaacs, who was to become the first Australian Governor General, wrote strong recommendations that Witton petition the King for a pardon. Morant and Handcock had the right of appeal to the King as their sentences were to be carried out before Whitton, their appeal had to be via Lord Kitchener, who managed to make himself unavailable prior to these two executions being carried out the following morning.

Kitchener then commuted Witton's sentence from death to life imprisonment agreeing that Witton's actions were subordinate to those of Morant and Handcock. Witton lodged further protests that became political with more than 100,000 people signing a petition for his release. After these further protests, Witton was released from prison 3 years later on the 11<sup>th</sup> August 1904, but not pardoned.

An embittered Witton returning to Australia campaigned to redeem his reputation writing his defence from his brother's property in Victoria; his book '*Scapegoats of the empire*' was published in 1907.

In the book Witton's main assertion is that he, Morant, and Handcock were made scapegoats by the British authorities in South Africa to take the blame for widespread British war crimes against the Boers. He contended the trial and executions were carried out by the British for political reasons, partly to cover up a controversial and secret "*no prisoners*" policy promulgated by Lord Kitchener, and partly to appease the Boer Government over the killing of Boer prisoners, in order to facilitate a peace treaty; the Treaty of Vereeniging that was signed on 31 May 1902.

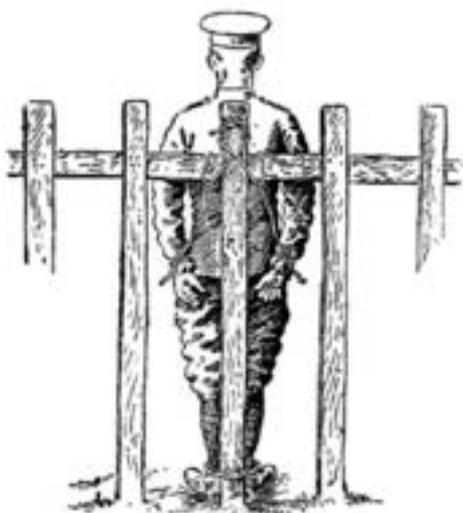
Lieutenant George Witton was subjected to opinions for and against their actions but he always maintained that the trio were acting on orders from above. He continued as a farmer on a property west of Maryborough Queensland, and married twice, first in 1913 to Mary Humphrey who died in 1931 then to Carolyn Stranger in 1932. He was appointed as a Justice of the Peace and a director of the Biggenden Cheese Factory until moving to Gippsland Victoria where he died of a heart attack while cranking his car on the 14<sup>th</sup> October 1942.

Wilton did not rush to enlist in World War One. After Prime Minister Andrew Fisher pledged Australia to the last man and to the last shilling, he intimated that he would be that last man.

## Field punishment

**F**ield punishment was introduced into the British Army in 1881 as a replacement of flogging. It could be awarded by a court martial or a Commanding officer for an offence committed on active service.

There were two categories of field punishment; Field punishment No.1 and Field punishment No.2. Field punishment No 1 consisted of heavy labouring duties, being restrained in handcuffs or fetters, (ankle chains) and being tied to a post or wheel, usually a cannon wheel. If ordered by a Court



Soldier tied to a post undergoing Field punishment No.1.

Martial, punishment could last for three months while a Commanding Officer could only give a sentence of twenty-eight days.

Field punishment No. 2 differed only in that the offender was not liable to be attached to a fixed object.

The Army Act stipulated that when in irons and secured to a fixed object, the soldier could only be fixed for two hours in any one day, and no more than three out of every four consecutive days. The security devices could be substituted with rope or leather straps. Also, the offender was subjected to the same hard labour as an offender sentenced to a term of

imprisonment with hard labour.

Harsh treatment of the British or 'Tommy' soldier as he was known to the AIF left a bad taste in the mouth of the Aussies who saw it as barbaric. The AIF would have rebelled outright if their own officers had tried such cruel and humiliating punishment on them or any of their mates. They frequently cut down Tommies they found suffering it. A extract from *NULLI SECUNDUS* the history of the Second Battalion AIF in 1918 describes an incident when the battalion moving to Reninghelst, Belgium on route to the front, became aware of a Tommy soldier in an adjoining camp underdoing Field Punishment No,1, *'They found him tied to a stake with his hands and face blue with cold, A spirit of resentment swelled up in the hearts of the second,(battalion) who crowded round to ask questions and to express their*

*(Continued on page 47)*

*indignation. It appeared that the man, in a moment of indiscretion had abused a lance corporal for which he was sentenced to one month's F.P. No,1'.*

The article continues, *'the suggestion to cut the man free was soon acted upon and as this operation was proceeding the unfortunate devil protested, "don't cut me free chums, I'll only get more".*

*The rescuers assuaged his fears somewhat by telling him in no uncertain terms that he would not receive any treatment of a similar nature while they were about.'*

Field Punishment No 1 was abolished in 1923 effectively preventing any attachment of the offender to a fixed object, however field punishment's tentacles extended into the Vietnam war. Australian soldiers caught asleep on sentry duty in the Vietnam War, could be sentenced to 28 days' field punishment usually in the form of hard labour and lose one week's pay.

On its first tour of Vietnam the Australian 105th Field Battery came under media scrutiny because of the *"O'Neill affair"*.

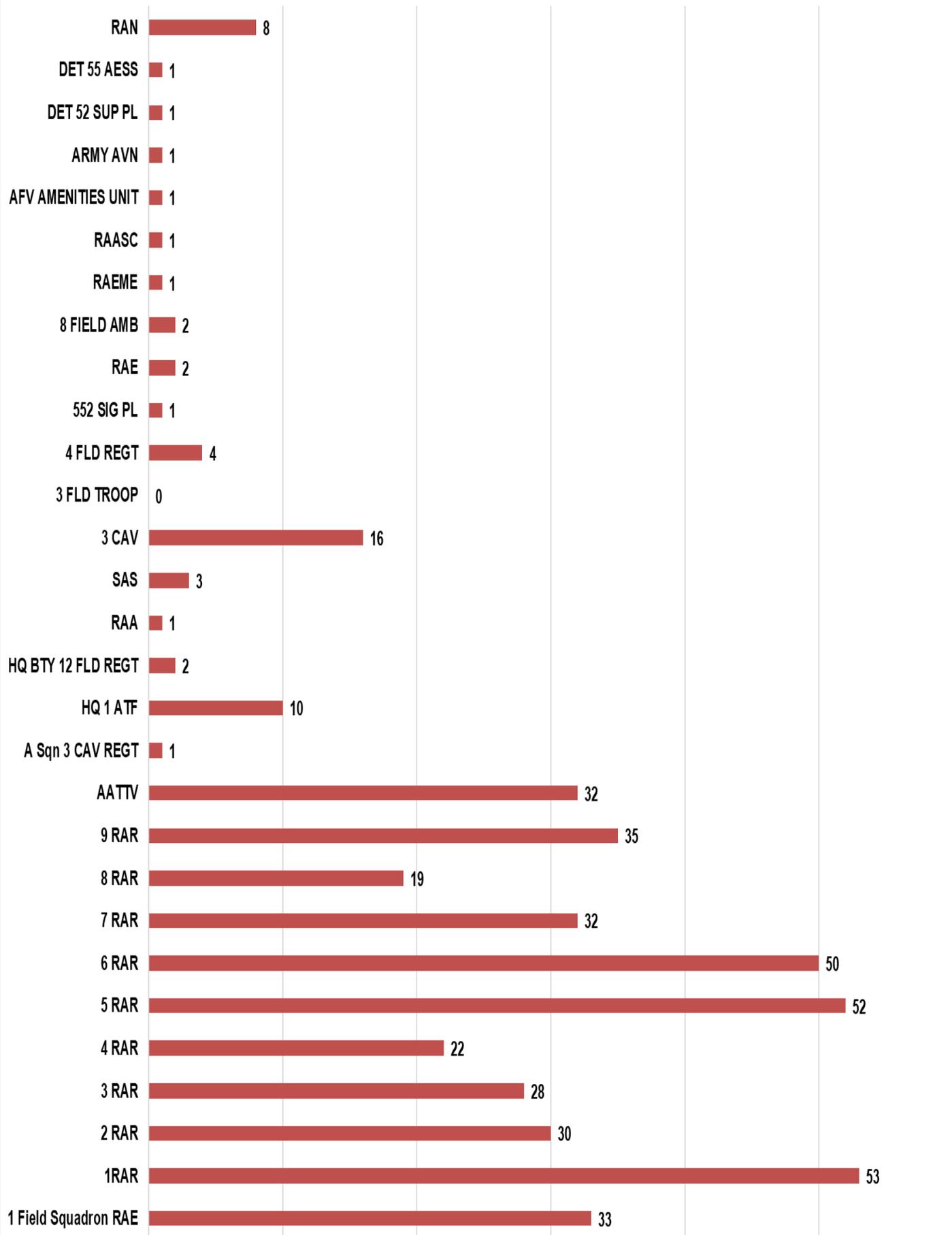
In February 1966 twenty-year-old Gunner Peter O'Neill, who had been absent without leave when rostered for guard duty, failed to appear on a field punishment parade. The battery Commander, Major Peter Tedder ordered O'Neill to be handcuffed to a metal stake in a weapons pit for 20 days at the Bien Hoa airbase. Gunner O'Neill contends that Major Tedder refused his right to a trial by Court Martial and refused the Major's punishment. He was then flown to serve time in the army prison at Holsworthy.

Questions were raised in the Australian parliament and after a vote he was released. Major Tedder was Court Martialled but was acquitted as Gunner O'Neill did not give evidence.

New Zealand servicemen that served in the Vietnam War with V Force were not exempt from field punishment with some being locked inside large shipping containers for considerable time in the sweltering heat.

**Every time I think about exercise, I lie down till the thought goes away**

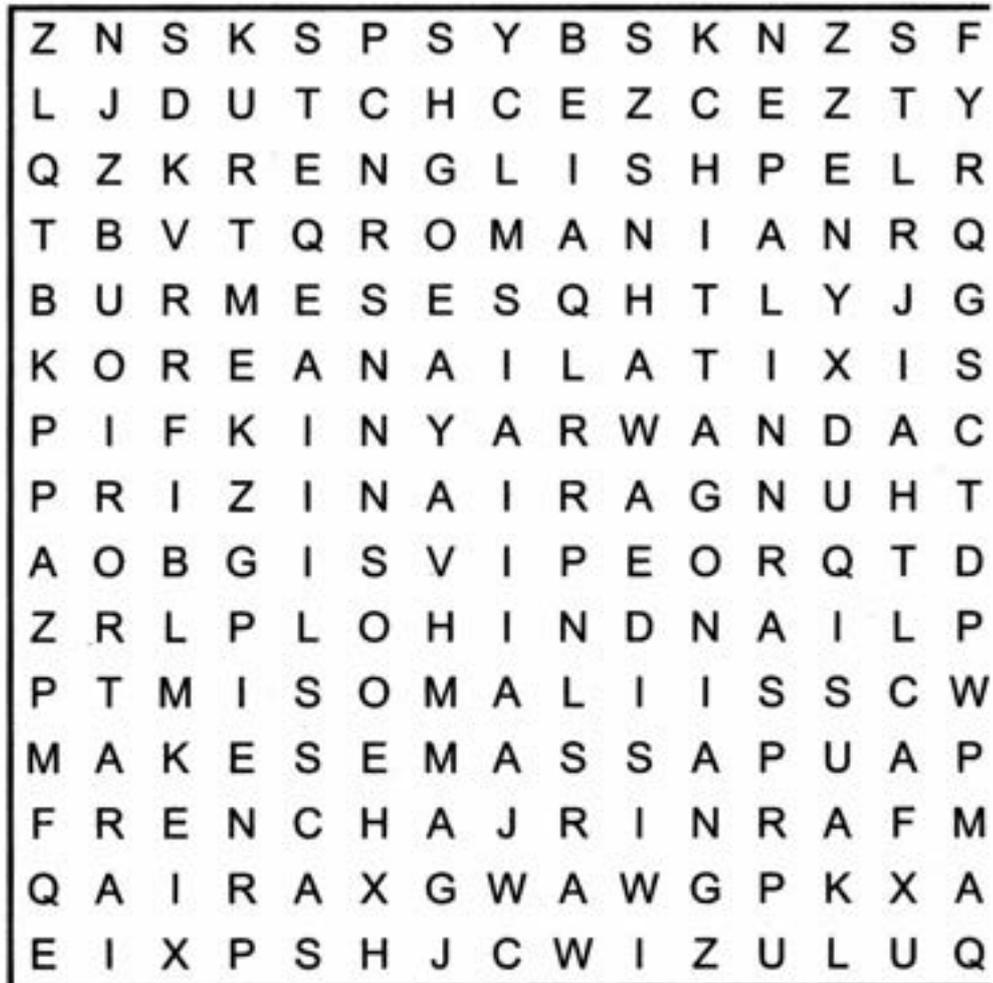
### Australian losses Vietnam war



## Wordsearch No. 3

(Solution on page 55)

### 3 Languages



ASSAMESE

GREEK

POLISH

BURMESE

HUNGARIAN

ROMANIAN

CHITTAGONIAN

IGBO

SOMALI

CZECH

ITALIAN

THAI

DUTCH

KINYARWANDA

TURKISH

ENGLISH

KOREAN

UKRAINIAN

FRENCH

NEPALI

ZULU

# The Courage to Defy - Jean Philippe



Many war criminals tried for their crimes against humanity offer the excuse that they were just following orders. Not to offer them any support but clearly most were aware and feared the repercussion of their refusals, and once they were 'following orders' many shone in their roles.

One man with the courage to stand by his belief was the French Police Inspector of Toulouse Police, Jean Philippe. Born in November 1905 Jean Philippe was appointed Chief of Police in the 7th *arrondissement* of Toulouse in late 1942. Having been a member of the resistance with some other police officers, he was able to use his position to help Jews and resistance fighters.

The deportations of the Jews was a major undertaking after the Nazis occupation of France where Jews were arrested in their homes, taken to assembly points and detention centres, and from there were put on deportation trains. This required the extensive participation of local police forces. While many police followed orders, others warned the Jews and enabled them to escape, but only very few disobeyed the orders to deport Jews.

However, in January 1943 when Philippe was ordered to send a list of all Jews in his precinct to the Germans, he felt that he could no longer serve in the police force and tendered a letter of resignation. In that letter he vehemently denounced the French Vichy government's collaborationist policies.

Jean Philippe's letter of resignation:

**Toulouse, 15 January 1943**

*To the General Commissioner,*

*I regret to inform you that in view of our government's present policy not conforming to my ideals, I am unable to serve it with loyalty. I refuse to persecute the Jews who, according to my opinion, have the same right for happiness and life as Mr. Laval [Prime Minister of the collaborationist Vichy France] himself. I refuse to forcibly uproot French workers from their families: I believe that we have no right to deport our fellow citizens and that any Frenchman who becomes an accomplice to this infamy is a traitor, even if he is called Philippe Petain [the Head of State of collaborationist Vichy France]*

*(Continued on page 51)*

(Continued from page 50)

*I am aware of the exact significance of my words.*

*Consequently, I have the honour to inform you that with the same mail, my resignation is being submitted to the Regional Chief of Police.*

*Permit me to convey my gratitude for the extreme kindness that you have always demonstrated to me and please accept the expression of my respectful devotion.*

*Signed Jean Philippe*

On the same date after the resignation letter, Police issued an arrest warrant for Jean Philippe, however Phillippe went underground and continued his resistance activity until an imprudent move on the part of his colleagues led to his arrest by the Gestapo on January 28, 1943.

He was interrogated, tortured and appeared before a military court where he was sentenced to death. He was imprisoned in Karlsruhe Germany and executed on March 1, 1944.

Jean Philippe was recognized as Righteous among the Nations in 1995 and a street in Toulouse bears his name.

## Bushmaster upgrade

Minister for Defence Industry Pat Conroy has announced government approval for a land-force-level electronic-warfare project valued at nearly \$75million.



The Project Land 555 Phase 6 will modify existing Bushmaster protected mobility vehicles and install electronic-warfare systems into these vehicles.

Minister Conroy said the systems would improve the Australian Defence Force's ability to monitor and control the electronic environment and, where necessary, deny or degrade the electronic systems of adversaries.

“This new capability will give our land force a better range of options the project will complement air and maritime force-level electronic-warfare systems, further enhancing these capabilities when deployed.

## Is the Apple logo based on Alan Turing's death?

The story is that Alan Turing a British mathematician and logician who together with other code breakers working out of Bletchley Park in England in 1942 perfected the first systematic method for breaking the German cipher machine called ENIGMA; a device used by the German military command to encode strategic messages both before and during World War two.



Alan Turing

In 1952 Turing was arrested and charged with having sex with another man, at a time when homosexuality was illegal in Britain. Found guilty he avoided prison by accepting to be chemical castrated. Two years later he was found dead from suspected cyanide poisoning. The inquest found his death was suicide.

Birth of the myth is attributed to when his body was discovered, a half-eaten apple was found beside his bed. Although the apple was never tested for cyanide speculation grew that he had consumed a poison apple speculating he had repeated a scene from the *Snow White and the seven Dwarfs* 1937 film.

in 1976 Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak working out of Jobs' Garage developed the *Apple 1* desktop computer and named their produce "Apple". Fast forward a couple of decades and the myth story grows on social media, fluctuating between the apple was the apple logo was in remembrance of Alan Turing or for the Christians, a representation of the apple eaten by Eve.

However according to Rob Janoff, the designer of the Apple Logo who was asked in 2009 about his inspiration for the logo, said, "*I'm afraid it didn't have a thing to do with it. It's a wonderful urban legend.*"

He then explained how the single bite out of the Apple logo originally served a very practical purpose: scale! The size of the bite showed that the shape was an apple, not a cherry or any other vaguely round fruit.

When Steve Job was asked about the origin of the logo and a possible connection with Alan Turing, he said, "*that's not true: but god we wish it were!*"

The details of Turing's death have also never been solidly proven to have been from a poisoned apple.

## Veterans' hatred of Jane Fonda

Younger Veterans serving since the Vietnam war may have limited knowledge of Jane Fonda and the disgust she generated amongst some Vietnam Veterans.



In the 1960s and '70s, Jane Fonda was an Oscar award winning movie actress who was also a political revolutionist involved in the civil rights movements that lasted for decades, with actions that several times landed her in jail, but ensuring she become a heroine in the pop culture space.

When American troops were sent into the South-East Asian country in 1965, Fonda became a vocal anti-war activist. She toured around the United States spreading her message about withdrawing soldiers from Vietnam.

During the 1970's while the Vietnam war was being prosecuted, she focused on the rights of troops while wanting to support the resistance to the drafting of men for Vietnam, while she associated with the veterans who were also demonstrating against the war. While outspoken she did volunteer her time and donated money to the cause. She was not alone in the criticism presented by other celebrities at the time.

Then came a trip she made to Hanoi in North Vietnam in 1972. She accepted an invitation to visit North Vietnam offered by North Vietnamese officials to a nation that had been in the throes of war for almost two decades.

Fonda stayed for two weeks and during that time, a series of photographs were taken of her meeting with North Vietnamese troops, visiting villages, cities, and infrastructure damaged in the war while also meetings with American prisoners of war. She was taken to tour Vietnamese military installations, where ironically, she allowed herself to be photographed wearing a helmet and mounted on a North Vietnamese Anti-aircraft gun looking through the sights. This one photograph of Fonda during the visit manning the gun was published



and at once earned her the name of '*Hanoi Jane*' with calls for her prosecution as a traitor at home.

To this day Fonda claims the photograph continually haunts her, but it does not reduce the ire of some Vietnam veterans who still heap scorn on her. She has said that this is a regret she has that she will take to her grave.

## History of the original CARDIFF RSL club house

*Copy of a hand written notes given to Paul Feenan by deceased member Oscar Garland many year ago.*

The building was bought from Fern Bay, Stockton. Mr Eck Smith carted the building. Bob Hodgins, Leo Hogan, Jack Foster, Dick Hanley, Frank Castles, Horrie Wilson, Allan Emond and Digger Smith held meeting at the School of Arts in February 1945. Officers Harry Greenwell, Dickey Morris, Bob Hodgins used to get 12 dozen bottles of beer for boys when building the old Army Huts.

Mr Joe Lewis gave the ground to the RSL.

A public meeting was held in the Cardiff Picture Show to try for a new building which was attended by a good crown. George Booth MLA and Alex Dowling) It was moved at the meeting that plans be drawn up for a two story building, however the plans were drawn up and never went through.

Patron of the Club was Mrs H. Merrion and Gladey Merrion. First dinner was held in the Masonic Hall in 1946 and a Ball in 1947. Arney Vaisey Secretary Doug Gilmore bought the billiard tables from Patsey Helpwhite. Run chocolate wheel where the Cardiff Post Office is now. Store Room for Raffles was Barney Gleeson's Barber shop. Member fee was ten shillings and could be paid off at six pence a week.

Fred Flegg looked after the club when first build. Paid barman Mick Harrison to collect fees for the hall when it was let out. Jim Daraged, Teddy Barker, Ces Ford – Vaisey ball Room dancing at first ball held at the Masonic club.

Milburn was surveyor for the Club in the early days.

8<sup>th</sup> December 1947 it was moved that we write to the RSL and request that we be allowed to use of their Hall for out meeting amenities.

First meeting at RSL was on the 8 March 1948. ‘

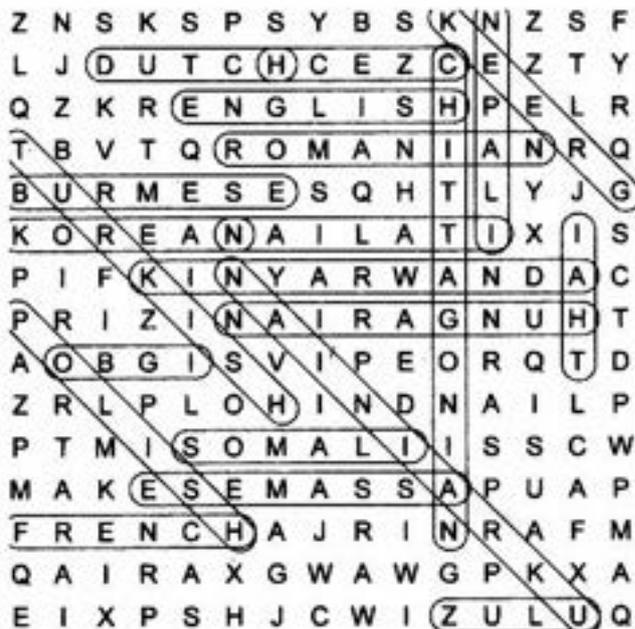
We started out dances on the 22 June 1948 – Jim Walker senior was the Master of ceremonies. Supper was supplied at 1/6d a ticket and was always over crowded.

Reg Miller, Taffy Davis on Drums, Danny Gilfole.

Crossword  
No. 3 answers



Wordsearch No. 3  
solution



# WHAT'S ON



*Member's*  
**HAPPY HOUR**  
**WEDNESDAY**  
**THURSDAY**  
**FRIDAY**  
**4pm-6pm**

**\$3.90**  
 House Wine & Schooners of Regular beer

**\$5.90**  
 Schooners of Premium Beer

## POKER

**Saturday**  
 Rego: 12:30pm Start: 1pm  
**Sunday**  
 Rego: 5:30pm Start: 6pm  
 Free Entry with \$2 Top-up,  
 \$10 Lifeline

## EUCHRE

**Tuesday & Thursday**  
 Rego: 6.45pm Start: 7pm  
 10 games with  
**\$150 Prize pool!**  
**PLUS** Jackpot & random draw

## BINGO

**Tuesday & Friday**  
 Books on sale at 10.30am  
 Eyes down at 11.15am

**Thursday**  
 Books on sale at 5.30pm  
 Eyes down at 7pm

Win Members Reward Points & Cash Jackpots

## WEEKLY RAFFLES

**Wednesday:** Tickets 6pm. Drawn 7pm  
**Thursday:** Tickets on sale at 5.30pm. Drawn 6.30pm  
**Friday:** Tickets on sale at 6pm. Drawn 7pm  
**Saturday:** Tickets on sale at 6pm. Drawn 7pm  
**Sunday:** Tickets on sale at 5.30pm. Drawn 6.30pm  
**WIN a share in \$1300 of prizes:**  
 Cardiff Quality Meat, Costco Shop Card, Carton of Beer, Reward Points & Eftpos Cards.



All events & Promos subject to change at anytime

Join us **ONLINE** every Wednesday  
 Drawn Live on our Facebook Page  
**5.30pm**  
 Purchase tickets on our Facebook page or website. Online Raffle, 5:30pm draw.  
**WIN a share in \$2000 in prizes:**  
**\$100 & \$50 eGift Cards & Cardiff Quality Meat.**

## ENTERTAINMENT

**KARAOKE** Fridays 8.00pm  
**LIVE BANDS** Saturdays 8.00pm  
**MORNING MELODIES**  
 Thursdays 10:30am-12:30pm

## COURTESY BUS

**Thursday** 5pm to 10pm  
**Fri & Sat** 5pm to 11pm  
**Sunday** 3pm to 9pm

# Membership REWARDS

**RECEIVE GREAT MEMBER'S REWARDS!**

Make sure to swipe your Membership card at the Members Kiosk each month to receive your reward voucher.

## INCLUDING BIRTHDAY REWARDS!

During the month of your Birthday, swipe your membership card at the Members Kiosk located at reception to collect your Reward Points. Points will automatically go onto your card to use in the club. Please ask staff for more details.

## DINING FIND OUR CONTACT FREE MENUS SCAN THE QR CODE ON YOUR DEVICE

OR Find them on our Facebook Page "Menu" Tab  
 OR [cardiffsl.com.au](http://cardiffsl.com.au)



### EASTERN TIGER MENU



### OPEN HOURS

Open 7 Days  
 11.30am-2pm  
 5.30pm-9pm

### BLUEY'S MENU



Wed to Sun  
 12pm-2pm  
 6pm-8pm  
 (7.30pm Sun)

### CAFE 45 MENU



**OPEN NOW**  
 All hours are subject to change

### WINE LIST



▶ ROBERT OATLEY

45 Macquarie Road, Cardiff NSW 2285  
[www.cardiffsl.com.au](http://www.cardiffsl.com.au)  
 PH: 02 4954 0766 / 02 4956 6627

Cardiff RSL