

ANZAC Traditions

The ANZAC Biscuit

Previously known as an ANZAC wafer or ANZAC tile, the ANZAC biscuit we know and love today is a far cry from what the ANZACs ate a hundred years ago. The ANZAC biscuit was originally intended as a bread substitute for soldiers fighting in hostile conditions. The biscuit was made to have long shelf life, meaning it was notoriously hard; in fact, they often adopted the affectionate nickname of 'bullet-proof' biscuits!

Ingredients:

- 1 cup of traditional rolled oats
- 1 cup of sifted plain flour
- 1 cup of caster sugar
- ¾ cup of desiccated coconut
- 125 grams of butter
- 1 tablespoon of golden syrup
- 2 tablespoons of boiling water
- 1 teaspoon of bicarbonate soda

Directions:

- Combine rolled oats, sifted plain flour, caster sugar and desiccated coconut in a bowl.
- Heat butter and golden syrup over a low heat until butter is melted.
- Mix boiling water with bicarbonate soda and add to the butter mixture.
- Stir into the dry ingredients.
- Form the mixture into balls on a greased oven tray.
- Press the balls flat and bake in a slow oven (150°) for twenty minutes or until golden brown.
- Loosen the biscuits while still warm.
- Allow to cool on tray.



Poppies

Red poppies were the first signs of life in the fields of northern France and Belgium after World War I. Arising from the blood drenched ground, bright red poppies grew where four years of war led to the deaths of hundreds of thousands of soldiers, including 45,000 Australians.

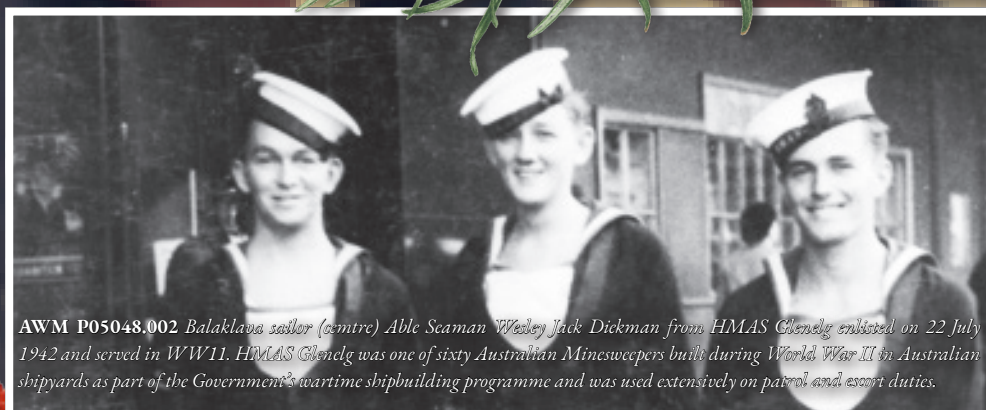
The poppy has enabled Australians to show they have not forgotten the 102,867 Australian servicemen and women who have given their lives in wars and conflicts.



Rosemary

The Ancient Greeks believed that rosemary made their memories stronger.

This idea continues today as people wear sprigs of rosemary symbolising remembrance for those who have died in war.



AWM P05048.002 Balaklava sailor (centre) Able Seaman Wesley Jack Dickman from HMAS Glenelg enlisted on 22 July 1942 and served in WW11. HMAS Glenelg was one of sixty Australian Minesweepers built during WW11 in Australian shipyards as part of the Government's wartime shipbuilding programme and was used extensively on patrol and escort duties.

The Dawn Service

The Dawn Service observed on ANZAC Day has its origins in an operational routine which is still performed by the Australian Army today.

The half light of dawn can play tricks on one's eyes. The half hour before dawn, with its grey and misty shadows, became one of the most favoured times for an attack. Soldiers in defensive positions were therefore woken before dawn, so by the time first light crept across the battlefield they were awake, alert, and manning their weapons. This was and is still known as "stand-to." The operation was also repeated at sunset.

After World War I, returned soldiers sought the comradeship they felt in those quiet, peaceful moments before dawn. With symbolic links to the dawn landing at Gallipoli, a dawn stand-to or ceremony became a common form of ANZAC Day remembrance during the 1920s. The first official Dawn Service was held at the Sydney Cenotaph in 1927.

For The Fallen

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1914 Laurence Binyon wrote "For the Fallen" in honour of the many British troops who had already lost their lives on the Western Front of World War I. The fourth verse of the poem has long been used as a tribute to all casualties of war regardless of nation. It is known as the "Ode of Remembrance".

Contact Details

The Office of Rowan Ramsey MP
Federal Member for Grey
104 Ellen Street, Port Pirie SA 5540 Ph (08) 8633 1744
45a Playford Avenue Whyalla SA 5600 Ph (08) 8645 4255
43 Taylor Street Kadina SA 5554 Ph (08) 8821 4366
rowan.ramsey.mp@aph.gov.au • www.rowanramsey.com.au

Please contact Rowan Ramsey's office for more copies of this publication.
Authorised by Rowan Ramsey MP 104 Ellen Street Port Pirie 5540.
Printed by Automatic Print 77 Esmond Road Port Pirie SA 5540.

ANZAC DAY Traditions and Symbols

The Ode

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

The Last Post

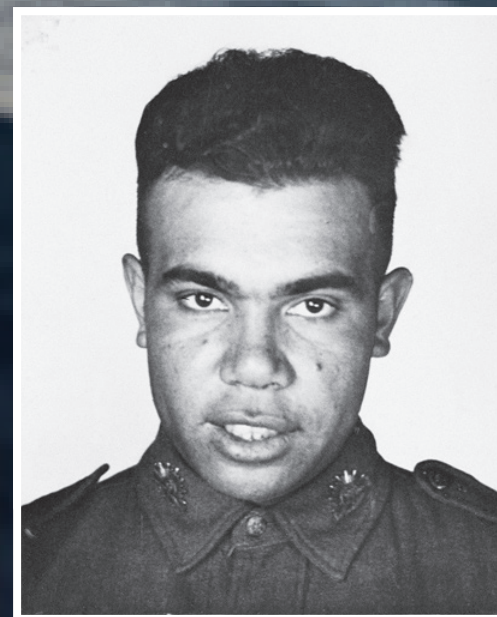
The Last Post historically has been used to signify the end of the day. It is played during commemorative ceremonies to serve as a tribute to the dead.

Minute's Silence

One (or two) minute's silence is held to reflect on the significance of the day and as a sign of respect.

Reveille and Rouse

In major ceremonies, the Last Post is normally followed by Rouse except at the Dawn Service when Reveille is played. Historically Reveille woke the soldiers at dawn.



AWM 067723
Aboriginal soldier
Timothy Hughes
was born in Point
Pearce, Yorke
Peninsula and
served six years
in the AIF in
New Guinea in
WW11.



ANZAC DAY 2019

LAC Eldredge (from Kybunga) second from right at Al Minbad Air Base UAE with LAC Painter (Airbase Protection), LAC Brown (Rifleman, Airfield Defence Guard), CPL Wright (Military Police) and CPL Pankhurst (Military Police) who are all members of the Expeditionary Airbase Operations Unit - Royal Australian Air Force



A newsletter from Rowan Ramsey MP

A Message From Rowan Ramsey MP

Australia has a deep history of involvement in war and and it is not possible to cover it all in a publication. I have taken the opportunity this year to highlight the Boer War, the Battle of Coral-Balmoral and the war contribution of Sir Hubert Wilkins who was from the Hallett/ Mt. Bryan area. This being only a very brief summary I encourage you to read more deeply on these battles and this hero. We cannot learn from our past if it is forgotten and it is our duty to lift the interest in young people so they can appreciate the sacrifice others have made to ensure we can live in one of the safest, fairest, free and most compassionate countries in the world. ANZAC marches are important but we must seek to broaden both the variety and the appetite for the consumption of our history. Today we still have forces engaged in far off lands. Our history is being made every day and I acknowledge the wonderful young people like Kybunga local Bryce Eldridge pictured on the front page of this publication with his RAAF mates and all other current serving members of our defence force.



Rowan reflecting on the Australian war graves at Kanchanaburi War Cemetery near the Thai-Burma railway.

Front page photo Leading Aircraftman Bryce Eldridge of Kybunga served as a Rifleman (Airfield Defence Guard) with the Expeditionary Airbase Operations Unit deploying to the Middle East in 2018. He was part of the Royal Australian Air Force's specialist ground (combat) force required to protect air power assets, infrastructure and personnel against attack from the effects of hostile ground forces both inside and outside of the perimeter of Coalition Bases and Installations. While deployed LAC Eldridge's main task was the protection of the C-130J Hercules Aircraft & Aircrew. LAC Eldridge recently returned home to his fiancé, Blyth local Ashley Schultz. The couple plan to be married in the Clare Valley next year.

World War 1 (1914-1918)

The assassination of the Archduke Franz of Austria sparked the outbreak of war in 1914 following four decades of diplomatic clashes between various European countries. 421,809 Australians enlisted between 1914 and 1918. Over 60,000 lost their lives and over 156,000 were wounded, gassed or taken prisoner.

In September 1917, Australian forces fought in thick mud and under heavy shell and machine gun fire, near the town of Ypres, Belgium, in what became known as the Battle of Passchendaele. The objectives of the battle were achieved but at great cost. In just over a week there were almost 11,000 Australian casualties.



AWM P02321.005 Captain Ross Blyth Jacob (later Colonel) from Kadina (far right) with officers from the 10th Infantry Battalion at Mena, Egypt on Christmas Day 1914.

World War 11 (1939-1945)



AWM 017455 1944 New Guinea- Australian Red Cross hospital worker Grace Moore of Wallaroo (left) handing out books and cigarettes to war patients.

In 1939 Germany invaded Poland. In response the British Commonwealth and France declared war on Germany. During the course of the war almost one million Australians enlisted. More than 30,000 were taken prisoner, 27,073 were killed in action or died in service and 23,477 were wounded. Between July and November of 1942, a series of battles took place between Japanese and Allied (mostly Australian) forces on the Kokoda Track in the Australian territory of Papua (today's Papua New Guinea). Conditions in this rugged and isolated terrain were harsh. Humid days, torrential rain and intensely cold nights were endured. Many suffered from tropical diseases such as malaria.

Boer War



AWM P00268.003 Boer War, 1899-1902. Artillerymen, Horses And Guns crossing a drift in South Africa

Skirmishes in what is now part of South Africa on October 11th 1899 are recognised as the beginning of the Boer War, following steady deterioration of relationships between British and Afrikaans (Boer) settlers. Peace had been uneasy for most of the century but after gold and diamonds were discovered in the 1880s and British prospectors flooded into the region the Boers fearing an attack struck first.

The Australian colonies, as part of the British Empire began supplying troops, serving mainly in mounted units. Others joined British and South African units.

In the first few months of the war the British infantry fared badly at the hands of the highly mobile Boer troops. Australians only began arriving towards the end of this time.

During 1900 the British (including the Australians) struck back and captured most of the Boer's major towns and cities. However conditions were harsh, supply lines over-extended, with looting widespread. In just one incident at Bloemfontein, contaminated water and food killed around one thousand troops. From there the war evolved into guerrilla actions between mounted British troops and highly mobile Boer commando units. Australians worked to isolate the enemy. The destruction of Boer farms and property and capture of women and children and their internment in concentration camps was common. Thousands died. Conditions for the horses were terrible with many dying not just in battle, but from disease, exhaustion and starvation. At home, Australians after initially supporting the war, lost enthusiasm as the conflict dragged on, especially as the effects on Boer civilians became known. The Boers surrendered on May 31st 1902. About 16,000 Australians fought, 282 died in action or from wounds, while 286 died from disease and another 38 from accidents or other unknown causes. Six Australians received the Victoria Cross and many received other decorations.

AUSTRALIA'S ROLE In Various Conflicts

Battle Of Coral-Balmoral

In 1968, just 40km north of South Vietnam's capital Saigon, the Battle of Coral-Balmoral was fought over 26 days from May 6th. One of Australia's most significant battles of the war, Australian forces engaged in an open battle with North Vietnamese forces instead of their usual role of counter-insurgency.

Coral and Balmoral were Fire Support Bases (FSB) established by 1RAR and 3RAR troops from the 1st Australian Task Force, to provide cover for foot patrols and intercept the North Vietnamese withdrawing from their May Offensive assaults on Saigon.

Vastly outnumbered, the Australian's, pitted against hundreds of enemy troops from North Vietnam's 7th Division and the Vietcong Main Force units showed exceptional courage under fire. Through the almost four weeks engagement 26 Australians were killed and a further 99 wounded, with ten New Zealanders and Americans wounded. By comparison the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were estimated to have lost 250.

Units involved in the battle were awarded the Battle Honour 'Coral-Balmoral' last year, fifty years on.



AWM CRO/68/0577/VN 1968 Bien Hoa Province - Battle weary Australian soldiers from 3rd battalion.

The Vietnam War

As a part of a wider strategy of containment, the United States entered Vietnam to prevent a communist takeover of South Vietnam. More than 50,000 Australians served in Vietnam. Over 3,000 were wounded and 521 died. In August 1966 Australian forces faced the Viet Cong, in a battle known as Long Tan. Three hours of fighting saw the Australians hold off the enemy's much greater numbers. 245 Viet Cong died and many more were wounded. Australian casualties numbered 42, of whom 18 died. The last Australian troops were withdrawn in 1973

Being a WW1 war correspondent and photographer was but a small part of George (Hubert) Wilkins' extraordinary life. Born October 31st 1888 at Mount Bryan East he studied at the SA School of Mines and Elder Conservatorium School of Music, developing a keen interest in photography and cinematography.

Moving to England in 1908 to work for the London Daily Chronicle he learnt to fly and take aerial photographs. In 1912, Hubert left England to report on the Balkan War, becoming the first person to take motion pictures on the front line. In 1913 he accepted a place on a Canadian Arctic expedition. In 1916 on learning the world was at war he returned to Australia and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Australian Flying Corps but prevented from flying operations due to colour blindness. In July 1917 he was appointed as an official photographer with the AIF reaching the Western Front in time to photograph the Australians during the Passchendaele campaign. Never far from the action, Hubert participated in the war as well as observing it. In June 1918 he was awarded the Military Cross for helping wounded under fire and, in September, earned a bar for the award after assuming command of a group of American soldiers who had lost their officers, directing them until support arrived. He is the only Australian official photographer to have been decorated.

In January 1919 Hubert travelled as a photographer with Charles Bean to record the history of the Gallipoli Peninsula.

General Sir John Monash nominated him as Australia's most remarkable war hero- "He was a highly accomplished and absolutely fearless combat photographer. What happened to him is of epic proportion. Wounded many times, he always came through. At times he brought in the wounded, at other times he supplied vital intelligence on enemy activity. At one point he even rallied troops as a combat officer."

After the war, adventure did not stop for Hubert Wilkins. His achievements include exploring both poles by air including flying from Alaska to Norway which earned him a Knighthood.



AWM P03171.003
Sir Hubert Wilkins.

He made five further expeditions to the Antarctic and in 1931 unsuccessfully attempted to take a decommissioned war submarine, the Nautilus, under the Arctic ice to the North Pole. He was later employed in defence related positions by the US Weather Bureau and Arctic Institute of North America.

Iraq & Syria

Australia joined the effort to remove Saddam Hussein from power in Iraq in 2003. Two deployments, operations Falconer and Catalyst contributed to achieving this and our effort was discontinued. However with the rise of ISIS who captured large swathes of Iraq and Syria in 2014 we returned with Operation Okra supplying air support for local ground troops to evict the fundamental terrorist organisation. The Australian effort has involved 800 personnel, eight F/A 18 Hornets, an E-7A Wedgetail AWE&C and a KC-30A airborne refueller. We joined twenty three other countries in this operation and on March 23rd this year the last ISIS controlled area at Baghouz was liberated.



AWM P04101.800
An Australian Light Armoured Vehicle (ASLAV) on patrol in Baghdad.

Other Wars



AWM P01306.006
Soldiers of 1st Battalion, the Royal Australian Regiment (1RAR) in the jungle north of Baling, near the Thai border.

As ANZAC Day approaches, we also remember all wars where Australians have served including the Malayan emergency, Korea, the Indonesian-Malayan confrontation, the Gulf War and Afghanistan. We have also called on our military to provide stability in places as diverse as Indonesia, the Middle East, Solomon Islands, East Timor and Sudan to name but a few. At every turn our forces have served with distinction.