SABRETACHE

The Journal and Proceedings of the Military Historical Society of Australia (founded 1957)

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The aims of the Society are the encouragement and pursuit of study and research in military history, customs, traditions, dress, arms, equipment and kindred matters; the promotion of public interest and knowledge in these subjects, and the preservation of historical military objects with particular reference to the armed forces of Australia.

Constitution and Rules

The Constitution and Rules of the Society are printed in the January-March 1993 and April-June 1997 issues of *Sabretache* respectively. Section 12 of the Constitution was amended in the June 2010 issue of *Sabretache*.

Sabretache

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Editorial

The 75th anniversary celebrations for V-E Day were rather muted this year due to the Covid-19 outbreak. This is disappointing on many levels. Many of the service personnel who served during the war in Europe will not be with us for the next milestone and the opportunity to give those that are still alive another display of gratitude. This edition of *Sabretache*, while not specifically focussing on the Second World War, dedicates its primary articles on commemoration of service and loss. This is pertinent at this time and a parallel can be drawn to the sacrifice of the frontline health workers in countries where the coronavirus outbreak has been devastating. The efforts of those people need to be, and have been, recognised now and should be in the future. How government's respond to their future needs – as they also do with veterans – will be interesting. Hopefully the V-P Day celebrations will not be as subdued.

Justin Chadwick

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Australia's Unclaimed South Africa War Medals 1899 -1902

Trevor Turner

Introduction

The question of unclaimed medals has always been an administrative problem for all governments of the Commonwealth, particularly after large and expensive campaigns. The war in South Africa 1899-1902 was no exception. According to the King's Regulations (1912), unclaimed medals, at the expiration of ten years, were to be broken up and the silver returned to the Royal Mint. Paragraph 1743 of these regulations states:

> Medals which, at the end of 10 years, still remained unclaimed, will be sent to the India Office (If granted for India Service), or to the Deputy Director of Ordnance Stores, Royal Dockyard (Medal Branch), Woolwich (if granted for other services) to be broken up.[1]

The fledgling Commonwealth Military Forces of Australia also directed, in 1904, that any Imperial issued medals which remained unclaimed at the end of ten years were to be returned to the Deputy Director of Ordnance Stores (Medal Branch), Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London to be broken up.

From 1901 and for several years after the completion of the war in South Africa many thousands of named Queens South Africa Medals (QSA) and clasps, and later a small number of the Kings South Africa Medals (KSA), were despatched at regular intervals to the various Australian states. This also included many hundreds of clasps despatched separately. Administratively the military arrangements in most Australian states were still in the embryonic stages of reforming, from the former individual colonial administered military forces, into one co-ordinated national defence system after Federation in January 1901. As a result, the efficient receipt, storage, accounting and distribution of these medals and clasps would vary from state to state.

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1 Australian Orders & Regulations of the Military Forces, Provisional Edition, 1904, Part X1, paragraph 81.

Arrangements for distribution

The medals and clasps were usually received by the Adjutant-General's Office in the home state (former colony) from whence those Australian contingents originated. As these medals and clasps arrived, advertisements usually appeared appealing to those former soldiers to apply for their medals; either in writing or by personal application. The production of a discharge certificate was mandatory in all cases. For several of the earlier contingents, who returned to Australia during the war, there was usually a large public parade where medals were presented by the Governor or some other senior dignitary. This is highlighted by the visit to Australia by the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (later King George V and Queen Mary) during their Empire Tour in 1901. A total of 11,060 QSA medals were brought from England aboard the Royal Yacht *OPHIR* for distribution in the various Commonwealth colonies of

Figure 1: Queen and King's South Africa Medals 1899-1902
Source: Author

Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada by the Duke.[2]
      However, as with all conflicts, there were many medals and clasps that

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2 Of these, 5,054 medals were engraved and 5,006 were blank, WO100, 232/8.
3 'South African Medals', *The Brisbane Courier*, 10 September 1904, p. 4.

went unissued. In Queensland, as early as September 1904, it was advised that 300 medals and clasps still remained unclaimed as these soldiers could not be traced.[3] This included many of the 127 KSA medals, with clasps 1901 and 1902, for the 5th and 6th Queensland Imperial Bushmen, received in June 1904 by the Queensland Chief Secretary.

As late as 1910 the South Australian government also advised that almost 90 medals for members of the various South Australian contingents were still waiting to be claimed. There were also a number of clasps only for members of the 4th, 5th and 6th South Australian contingents. Applications for these medals and clasps were to be made immediately to the secretary of the South African Soldiers' Association or to the local military staff office, as `unclaimed medals would be returned to England'.[4]

In July 1912, in a last attempt to dispose of the accumulated stocks of these unclaimed South Africa war medals and clasps, the Military Commandant of Victoria, Colonel John Parnell, published a large named list of 112 medals, with 274 clasps attached, and over 1,800 boxed clasp combinations held at Victoria Barracks in Melbourne. The majority of these boxed clasps were dated 1901 and 1902, with the remainder being engagement clasps. It was admitted that a large number belonged to officers and men who had died on service or since return.[5] The bulk of these unclaimed medals and clasps in Melbourne belonged to various Victorian and South African irregular units, including the 1st and 2nd Australian Commonwealth Horse, 1st and 2nd Scottish Horse, 4th Victorian Imperial Bushmen, Doyle's Australian Scouts, Australian Army Medical Corps, Kitchener's Light Horse, and the 3rd, 4th and 5th Victorian Mounted Rifles.[6]

Colonel Parnell urged those former soldiers and relatives of deceased soldiers listed to apply to the Assistant Adjutant General at Victoria Barracks with proofs of identity, or to the general secretary of the South African Soldiers' Association as 'all unclaimed medals and claps will shortly be returned to the War Office, London'.[7] As of 16 July a small number had applied and only 14 applicants had provided the requisite documentation.[8]

In Sydney, as early as February 1904, it was reported that many hundreds of South Africa War medals and clasps were still lying at the Staff Office in Bridge Street, awaiting collection.[9] In 1909 the NSW Colonial Treasurer, Thomas Waddell,

4 'Unclaimed Medals', *Daily Herald* (Adelaide), 1 August 1910, p. 4.
5 'Ballarat Star', *Ballarat Star*, 10 July 1912, p. 2; An example is Shoeing-Smith Edward Sweeney, 4th Victorian Imperial Bushmen, whose medal or clasps lay unclaimed in 1912. He died in 1913.
6 'Ballarat Star', *Ballarat Star*, 12 July 1912, p. 2; This included some of the 93 KSA Medals, with clasps 1901 and 1902, received in June 1904 for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Victorian contingents.
7 'Citizen Forces', *The Argus* (Melbourne), 12 July 1912, p. 8.
8 'Echoes Near and Far', *The Richmond River Express* (NSW), 27 August 1912, p. 2.
9 'Siftings', *The Newsletter* (NSW), 6 February 1904, p. 5.

again stated that numerous 'King's' and `Queens' medals, engagement, colony and date clasps to NSW Contingents and several South African irregular units, still remain unclaimed. He urged those former soldiers to apply for them at the Imperial and State Contingents' Office at the Treasury, without delay. Applications were to be accompanied by discharge certificates.[10] Little effect was given to this plea.

As in the other Australian states, it was also advised in Sydney in August 1912 that instructions had been received by the military authorities that all unclaimed South Africa war medals and clasps were to be returned to the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, England, as early as possible. All outstanding applications for these medals were to reach the Assistant Adjutant General, Victoria Barracks, Sydney, before 1 October 1912, 'when outstanding medals and clasps would be returned to England'.[11]

In compliance with the King's Regulations and the advice from the War Office, the Australian military authorities eventually returned any unclaimed medals for South Africa to Woolwich for disposal. Most returned Australian medals are neatly noted on the many Australian QSA and KSA Medal Rolls, against the individuals concerned, simply as 'Retd 1913'.

Figure 2: John Samuel Teare.
Source: *The Sun*, 9 May 1914.

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10 'South African War Medals', *The Daily Telegraph* (Sydney), 9 October 1909, p. 1.
11 'South African War Medals', *The Age* (Melbourne), 17 July 1912, p. 14.

Unclaimed Medals at Woolwich

However, it was not just Australia having troubles distributing these medals. In early 1911 it was reported that in two large strong rooms at Woolwich Dockyard there were stored almost 50,000 unclaimed Queen's and King's South Africa Medals and 200,000 clasps for the late war in South Africa. Each of these medals was unique, in that it bore the name of the man to whom it was awarded. The War Office confirmed that a large number of these medals and clasps were for men who had served with various Imperial and irregular corps, including Canadian and other Commonwealth contingents. Most were still awaiting claimants for whom a current address or location could not be established and many had been returned by the postal authorities.[12]

As more than three-quarters of a million medals had been struck for South Africa, it was considered in some quarters that this large number may have had something to do with these medals being so `poorly' regarded by many former soldiers.[13]

Compliance with the Kings Regulations

Unfortunately, prior to the onset of the Great War, it appears the fate of many of these unclaimed medals for South Africa was indeed in compliance with the King's Regulations, when it was reported in 1914:

> A motor lorry of the Army Service Corps passed through the streets of South London recently with several small khaki coloured cases. Not even the armed guard knew that the cases held more than 50,000 unclaimed South African war medals, 1899-1902, on their way to the Royal Mint to be melted down.[14]

Unclaimed Medals in Perth

Reported in *The West Australian* in 15 June 1938 were the activities of the West Australian Branch of the South African War Veterans Association:

> SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS - Medals Await Claimants. Mr. F. Bateson read a list of 72 veterans entitled to receive the King's or the Queen's medal for

12 'Unclaimed War Medals', *The Sheffield Daily Telegraph* (UK), 13 February 1911, p. 7.

13 Up to 30 June 1903 some 390,261 medals and 982,070 clasps had been issued, *British Parliamentary Debates* (Housae of Commons), 14 July 1903, Vol. 125, c. 572.

14 'From Far and Near', *The Advertiser* (Adelaide), 31 January 1914, p. 7.

service in the South African War. Their medals, he said, were lying at the State Treasury awaiting claimants. If the veteran concerned had died the next-of-kin would be entitled to claim the medal.[15]

Clearly not all unclaimed medals had been returned to Woolwich as directed by King's Regulations. For 25 years 72 medals and clasps had lain unclaimed and forgotten in a cupboard at the State Treasury Office! Originally these medals would have come into the hands of the Chief Staff Officer at the Defence Office in Perth. It is reasonable to suspect that due to their bullion content these medals later came into the possession of the Treasury rather than remaining with the military authorities and this may explain why they were overlooked and not returned. It is also probable that as the Officer Paying Pensions was originally located at the Treasury, this may have had some bearing on these medals being relocated there and then eventually 'forgotten'. In fact, they were first mentioned as being unclaimed at the Treasury as early as February 1910 when a call for claimants was made, as had occurred in Sydney in 1909.[16] By June 1910 it was reported that only two Queen's, one King's medal, and 15 clasps had been distributed. The bulk of these medals were still reported as being at the Treasury in 1912 and 1913, but no mention thereafter – until 1938 when Frederick Bateson[18] presented a printed list of those 72 men. A detailed inspection of that list indicates a number of minor errors in the regimental numbers and initials. However, it was possible from this list to piece together a more accurate and detailed roll of those 72 men.[19] Unfortunately, Bateson's roll makes no distinction between these boxed Queen's or King's Medals, or clasps only, but those entitled to King's Medals are listed elsewhere and can be identified.[20]

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15 'South African Veterans', *The West Australian* (Perth), 15 June 1938, p. 7.

16 'News and Notes', *The Daily News* (Perth), 15 February 1910, p. 5.

17 'News and Notes', *The West Australian* (Perth), 20 June 1910, p. 4.

18 Frederick Westbrooke Bateson, MBE, MM (1877-1952), 2nd South Australian Mounted Rifles and 2nd Battalion Australian Commonwealth Horse; 26th Coy AASC, AIF; MM 1918; MBE 1950; QSA & 5 clasps; BWM & VM.

19 The six West Australian Contingents to South Africa (less nurses and Commonwealth contingents) were:

1st West Australian Mounted Infantry
2nd West Australian Mounted Infantry
West Australian (Citizens) Bushmen (3rd Contingent)
4th West Australian Mounted Infantry (Imperial Bushmen)
5th West Australian Mounted Infantry
6th West Australian Mounted Infantry

20 Campaign Medal and Award Rolls, WO 100, 370/208.

The Duke of York presents medals

In Perth, on 23 July 1901, the Duke of York presented 60 medals, without clasps, to the 1st West Australian Mounted Infantry (WAMI); 41 to the 2nd WAMI and 68 to the 3rd Contingent (1st WA Bushmen).[21] However, 180 unclaimed named Queen's Medals from the Royal visit were retained by the Chief Staff Officer.[22] This included ten medals for men listed in the Bateson roll. The only man from the Bateson list present that day to receive his QSA from the Duke of York was Trooper AC Bowden of the 1st contingent (1st WAMI). It was his KSA that still remained unclaimed in 1906 and 1938.

Medals for the remaining West Australian (and later the Commonwealth) contingents arrived from Woolwich at intervals. The Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Perth, Captain JF Darvall, declared on 4 September 1902, that the clasps for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Contingents had been received in Perth; as had the medals, with clasps, for the 5th and 6th Contingents.[23]

Agent General's letter

Not surprisingly, 57 of these men from Bateson's list were previously confirmed in February 1906 as not having claimed their medals or clasps. The Agent General in London for Western Australia wrote to the Adjutant General in London on 20 February 1906, informing him of the details of all medals, including those KSA medals, remaining unclaimed in Western Australia:

> In reference to your letter of the 16th August last (No. A.G.2/Medals/15347); I have to hand you, herewith, particulars of the unclaimed medals and clasps awarded to men of the various West Australian Contingents who served in the late South African War, at present in the hands of the Military authorities in Western Australia.[24]

The letter was signed by Mr RC Hare, secretary for the Agent General. Again, 57 of those medals listed in 1938 are also contained in this list. Indeed, it would have seemed reasonable to have expected that those medals listed as unclaimed in 1906 should have been amongst the first to have been returned to Woolwich in 1912.

The bulk of the 72 unclaimed medals and clasps are named to the 4th, 5th and 6th West Australian Mounted Infantry. A number of these men also served

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21 Campaign Medal and Award Rolls, WO100, 232/7; WO100, 232/10.
22 Campaign Medal and Award Rolls, WO100, 232/7; WO100, 232/10.
23 'Military', *The West Australian* (Perth), 9 September 1902, p. 6.
24 Campaign Medal and Award Rolls, WO100, 292/97.

with earlier West Australian contingents and thereby earned extra clasps or the King's Medal with that service, whilst others served in local irregular units upon discharge in South Africa. It is certain that some of the Bateson 'unclaimed medals' were boxed clasps only. One man, William Farrell, appears in the Bateson list twice, for both his QSA (Trooper, 4 WAMI) and KSA (Sergeant, 5 WAMI). Of the 18 men who appear in the 1906 list of unclaimed KSA Medals for West Australian Contingents, nine appear in the Bateson list. There were also four QSA medals for service in local irregular South African units. Almost all of these medals in Bateson's 1938 list were noted on the original West Australian Medal Rolls in War Office records as 'medal & clasps unclaimed', presumably as a result of Hare's 1906 list.

Some of the men

A number of these men (eight) had been killed or died of disease in South Africa. Notable amongst these was Private Thomas Angel, from South Australia, an Irishman serving with the 3rd Contingent (West Australia Bushmen). Angel was wounded at De Burg's Pass in April 1901 and died of enteric fever two weeks later on 23 April. On the day of his death he was Mentioned-in-Despatches in the *London Gazette*. He was later awarded a posthumous Distinguished Conduct Medal.[25]

Figure 3: Thomas Angel, DCM
Source: Ancestory.com.

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25 A photograph of descendants show them wearing replicas of his DCM and QSA.

Other men had come from the eastern Australian states of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia where they returned to after the war, whilst others returned home to New Zealand, England and Scotland, and would not have known that medals or clasps still awaited collection in Perth.

A number remained in South Africa at the end of the war or journeyed to other parts of the world. One such man was Albert Crerar, who later travelled to Canada and served again in the Great War with the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He died in British Columbia in 1949. A good number of these men were miners and stockmen, and would have returned to the harsh, isolated interior of Western Australia and probably never gave medals another thought. Sadly, some would have died at an early age in normal civilian pursuits. Whilst others, such as Sergeant William Bushby, a stockman from Horsham in Victoria, returned to South Africa in May 1902 to take up a position in the Army Remount Department. Remaining in South Africa, he was later killed at his diamond mine in the Transvaal.

Some, such as Trooper William Laidlaw, WAB, of Hawick, Scotland, are a conundrum. Laidlaw had reportedly received his medal, along with 500 other soldiers and 109 nurses (including ten other West Australians)[26] from the King at Marlborough House on 29 July 1901 and is named in a photograph of recipients. However, his named QSA had been brought to Australia by the *OPHIR* and remained un-issued at the Duke of Cornwall's presentation in Perth on 23 July 1901. A notation on the WAB Medal Roll notes his QSA as issued 5 March 1902! His KSA is listed unclaimed, to 6 WAMI, in 1906 in Perth and still appears in the Bateson list of 1938.

Others had more tragic service. Captain Francis Reid, Medical Officer of the 6th WAMI, had the terrible duty of attending his wounded and dying brother in the field, Lieutenant Stan Reid – an ordained minister and prominent Australian Rules footballer – on 23 June 1901. Sadly, Doctor Reid took his own life at Warrandyte, Victoria, in 1931. He was 56.

Some clearly had a passion for soldiering and adventure. John Samuel Teare, an Able Seaman with the NSW Naval Volunteers had originally enlisted into the NSW Sudan Contingent in 1885 but did not embark. Enlisting into the 1st WAMI, he was wounded at Palmeitfontein in July 1900. He later re-engaged into the 5th WAMI and was promoted sergeant-major in September 1901, before taking a commission in the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles on 4 February 1902. Still not content, by June that year he was with the Swaziland Border Police. In May 1914, then aged 53, he mysteriously vanished from his home at Pyrmont in Sydney when

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26 Captain HE Hurst, Lieutenants BS Leasey, AH Barclay, and RRC Vernon, Sergeant A Richardson, Lance Corporal A Bunning, and Troopers E Stephens, H Hooley, A Gresson, DJ Stewart and William Laidlaw, 'Presentation of Medals', *The Australasian* (Melbourne), 3 August 1901, p. 36.

he unsuccessfully attempted to enlist into the Australian Imperial Force in that city. He died in Sydney in 1926.

Figure 3: Francis Reid.
Source: *The Western Argus*, 8 October 1901.

Conclusion

What became of these 72 medals and clasps? Any remaining medals should have been eventually returned to Army Headquarters in Melbourne for disposal. Late applications noted (1923-1934) for South Africa War medals to the Australian Army Base Records in Melbourne resulted in applicants being informed that their medals had been returned to London, and applications were to be made to the War Office.[27] Enquiries to the Western Australia Government drew a blank response.

The answer, perhaps not surprisingly, came from the pages of the October 1968 issue of *Sabretache*, the Journal of the Military Historical Society of Australia.[28] Captain John Le Tessier, ED,[29] when discussing the establishment of the museum of Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) of West Australia in 1959, reveals he was asked to convert the contents of two very ancient biscuit tins into a display:

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27 'After 32 Years, Soldier Received Medals', *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 7 August 1934, p. 8.2.

28 'The Medal Collection of the United Service Institution of Western Australia', *Sabretache*, Vol XI, No.2, October 1968, p. 25.

29 Captain John James Valentine Le Tessier, ED, State school teacher. Died Perth 1973.

One tin was completely filled with South African War Medals, Queen's and King's, awarded to soldiers who fought under such colourful regimental titles as Bethune's Mounted Infantry, Brabant's Horse, Robert's Horse, West Australian Bushmen, West Australian Mounted Infantry and West Australian Infantry Battalion (?) In addition to these campaign medals were two Distinguished Conduct Medals awarded to Pte T. Angel (W.A. Bushmen) and Sgt. G. J. Gale (Western Australian Mounted Infantry).

He further states:

All the South African Medals were in mint condition, as, the claimants not having presented themselves, the Royal Mint had had care of them for a number of years, subsequently placing them in the hands of the Institution in 1957. With the medals was an assortment of clasps. When the writer has time, these will all be mounted up, and a special feature made of just these two types, some seventy in number.

Le Tessier went on to mention the contents of the second tin which contained a multitude other awards for gallantry, long service, foreign awards and various 19th century campaign medals. That Tessier states they were under the care of the Royal Mint is telling, as the Perth Mint was under the control, as an agency, of the Royal Mint until 1970.[30]

At the Australian Orders and Medals Research Society (OMRS) Convention in 2018 fellow OMRS member, John Burridge, MG, of Perth, informed me that he and the late John Le Tessier re-assembled these loose medals with the correct clasps from the Medal Rolls. He stated that many may have gone 'missing' over the last 50 years by 'trading' to gain other medals or items of military importance to West Australia.

The medal collection of the RUSI West Australia are now on display at the Australian Army Museum of Western Australia in Fremantle.

My grateful thanks to Captain Wayne Gardiner, OAM, RFD, Australian Army Museum of Western Australia.

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30 Although in 1938 they are clearly stated as being at the WA State Treasury.

Appendix

Those former soldiers listed in The West Australian of 15 June 1938 by Thomas Bateson as having QSA and KSA Medals or boxed clasps only lying unclaimed at the Western Australia Treasury.

Column E - QSA medals listed in WO 100, 232 as brought to Australia on Royal Tour in 1901
Column F - QSA medals listed in WO 100, 292 as unclaimed in 1906
Column G - KSA medals listed in WO 100, 370 as unclaimed in 1906

A No	B Rank	C Name	D Unit	E 1901 Royal Tour QSA	F 1906 QSA	G 1906 KSA	H Remarks
105	Pte	Angel, Thomas Hotspur	3 WAB	X			Teamster from South Australia; wounded De Burg's Pass 7.4.1901; died of enteric fever 23.4.1901; MID, *London Gazette* 23.4.1901; DCM; QSA- SA01
86	Tpr	Anderson, Norman McLeod	4 WAMI		X		From NZ; Prospector
78	L/Cpl	Bayley, George Stanley	1 WAMI	X	X		Mentioned in Despatches 25.2.00; later Lieut., SA Irregular forces
166	Pte	Bissett, Charles	5 WAMI		X		Severely wounded Carolina 15.5.01.
339	Pte	Blanck, Arthur	6 WAMI		X		Died of wounds Middelburg, 18.5.01
44	Tpr	Bowden, Albert Charles	1 WAMI	X*		X	*QSA issued by HRH 1901; from Victoria
448	Sgt	Bushby, William	1 WAB & 6 WAMI	X	X*	X	*States his QSA medal now claimed
309	Pte	Breeding, Joseph	5 WAMI		X		From South Aust.
342	Pte	Bright, George	6 WAMI		X		From Victoria
4	Pte	Browne, John Thomas	4 WAMI		X		Died Natimuk, Victoria, 1952
107	Cpl	Campbell, Dalmahoy	4 WAMI		X		From Victoria

A No	B Rank	C Name	D Unit	E 1901 Royal Tour QSA	F 1906 QSA	G 1906 KSA	H Remarks
441	Pte	Carr, James	6 WAMI		X		From Victoria
147	Pte	Collins, Jeremiah	5 WAMI		X		Lance-Corporal, 19.5.01; Sergeant, 11.12.01; Born Ireland
135	Pte	Collins, George Henry	5 WAMI		X		From England; Drover
98	Pte	Coulls, Albert Edward	4 WAMI		X		Slightly wounded Stinkontboom, 24.7.00; later 3 Railway Pioneer Regiment; Born Queensland
1998	Tpr	Crerar, (George) Alfred	SA Light Horse				30.7.1904; Died British Columbia 20.2.49
313	Sgt	Dale, John Graham	5 WAMI				Sergeant; Despatches, London Gazette, 29.7.02; D.C.M.
157	Pte	Doak, Christopher C.	5 WAMI		X		From Gisborne NZ, late; 1st & 2nd ILH, enlisted 8.5.1902
138	L/Cpl	Donovan, James	5 WAMI		X		Lance-Corporal, 8.11.01
46	Sgt	Duggan, Dennis	4 WAMI		X		also PWLH
80	Tpr/ Sgt	Farrell, William J.	4 WAMI 5 WAMI		X	X	From NSW. Joined 5 WAMI in South Africa. 6.7.1901; Died of enteric at Johannesburg; QSA/ KSA pair with RUSIWA collection
40	Pte	Farley, Patrick Henry	2 WAMI	X	X		Also KFS; KFS Medal returned 11.12.06; remained in SA, later resided NSW; WW1, WO1 2nd Remount AIF
256	Pte	Fisher, Cecil E.	5 WAMI				From Ireland
112	Tpr	Gutteridge, Harry	4 WAMI		X	X	later SAC; from Tasmania
537	Pte	Hanna, Charles Edmund	6 WAMI				Joined 6 WAMI in South Africa; also Steinaecker's Horse; From Belfast, Ireland
1180	Tpr	Hoffman, M.	Bethunes M.I.				WO 100/236 - Issued to Australia 1904; From Smithfield, NSW

A No	B Rank	C Name	D Unit	E 1901 Royal Tour QSA	F 1906 QSA	G 1906 KSA	H Remarks
228	Pte	Hughes, Herbert	5 WAMI		X		Also 2nd Imp. Light Horse
67	Tpr	Johnson, William Joseph	4 WAMI		X		From South Aust; SAC, 11-9-1900
119	Tpr	Kay, James	4 WAMI		X		Killed in action at Palmietfontein, 19.7.00
330	Pte	Keogh, William	6 WAMI		X		Sergeant, 13.10.01; transferred to 1 ACH, 9.4.1902
395	Pte	Kelly, Joseph Dennis	6 WAMI		X		From Ireland
240		Kelly, P. A.	WAMI	X			Can only find A.E. Kelly, 404, 1 WAMI and 6 WAMI; DOW 21 Bn AIF, 1918
268	Pte	Knapton, George			X		From Western Australia; miner
356	Pte	Lane, James			X		From Ireland
11	Tpr	Laidlaw, William	1 WAB 6 WAMI	X		X	QSA presented by King Ed.VII at Marlborough House 29.6. 1901; QSA noted issued on Roll AG 2M 1856 5/3/02
4433	Tpr	Mason, T. R	Roberts Horse				Issued to Australia 8.9.1903
63	Sgt	Manning, Frederick Gibson	WAB	X	X		Farrier-Sergeant; from NSW
144	Pte	McAfee, Alexander John	5 WAMI		X		Fitter from NSW. Late Geraldton Rifles.
68	Tpr	McIntyre, Andrew	WAB 4 WAMI		X		Drover from NSW
368	Pte	McKenzie, William H	6 WAMI		X		Butcher from Victoria
173	Pte	McMahon, Peter Hamilton	5 WAMI		X		Miner from Victoria

A No	B Rank	C Name	D Unit	E 1901 Royal Tour QSA	F 1906 QSA	G 1906 KSA	H Remarks
90	Pte	Moran, William Armstrong	2 WAMI		X		Returned to Aust. from S.A, 1907; from Qld
336	Pte	Murray, James Francis	6 WAMI		X		From Victoria; At Newcastle, NSW, 1909
294	Pte	Murphy, James Lawrence	5 WAMI		X		From Victoria; A miner
391	Pte	Nicholas, Sydney	6 WAMI		X		Severely wounded near Carolina 15.5.01; Died Victoria 18.5.1956
140	Pte	Parker, Walter	WAIB 5 WAMI		X		Died of enteric at Standarton, 22.1.1902
	Capt	Reid, Francis Bentley	6 WAMI		X		Medical Officer; MID, 8.6.1901
119	QSM	Reynolds, John	1 & 5 WAMI				Transferred to Supply Depot, 30.1.02; QSA & KSA; (KSA –Entitled WO,100 370; 5 WAMI Roll)
55	Sgt	Robertson, James Huntley	2 WAMI	X	X		Mine Manager, from Scotland; Two years with Scots' Greys (2nd Dragoons)
558	Sgt	Robinson, C.	Brabants Horse				
305	Pte	Robinson, John Herbert	5 WAMI		X		
365	Pte	Robinson, Charles	6 WAMI		X		MID, 23.6.1902; From NSW
180	Pte	Rudd, Thomas Noble	5 WAMI		X		From Greta, NSW. Later AIF. QSA & Victory Medal extant
53	Pte	Russell, David Lowrie (ry)	WAIB				53 Pte, 4 WAMI & 5 WAMI; Joined in South Africa; From Scotland
137	Pte	Ryan, Dennis	5 WAMI		X		From Ireland
403	Pte	Semple, John	6 WAMI		X		Killed in action near Carolina, 15.5.1901

A No	B Rank	C Name	D Unit	E 1901 Royal Tour QSA	F 1906 QSA	G 1906 KSA	H Remarks
132	SSM	Shannon, Thomas	1 & 5 WAMI	X			70 Pte, 1 WAM1, 26.11.1899 to 13.12.1900; 132 Coy Sgt Maj, 5WAMI, 7.4.1901 to 9.1.1902; KSA –Entitled vide WO100, 370 5 WAMI Roll
402	Pte	Sholtz, Charles	6 WAMI		X		Born Germany. Nothing known
241	Pte	Smith, George Henry	5 WAMI		X		From Victoria
436	Pte	Spencer, Richard Walter	6 WAMI		X		Died of enteric, 14.5.1901
125	SSM	Teare, John Samuel	1 & 5 WAMI	X	X*		*QSA, less clasps, noted as issued in 1906 list; received KSA; Lieut., Johannesburg Mtd Rifles; Died NSW 1926
86	Tpr	Travers, Mark	1 WAB & 3 WAMI	X	X		Also Farrier Sgt. Maj., Bushveldt Carbineers; Intelligence Scouts; Remained farming in South Africa
95	Sgt	Wark, Alexander	1 & 6 WAMI	X		X	Father of Blair Wark, VC; Born Scotland, from NSW
295	Pte	Watson, St Clair.	5 WAMI			X	From Victoria
	Lieut	Watson, John	4 & 5 WAMI			X	No. 28; From Victoria?; Sgt 4 WAMI
413	Pte	Wescott, George	6 WAMI		X		Killed in action at Renshoogte, 23.6.1901
376	Pte	Wilson, Thomas Henry	6 WAMI		X		Died of enteric at Standerton, 12.12.1901
	Capt	Williams, Edward Ralph	4 & 6 WAMI			X	From NSW
	Lieut	Williams, Frederick James	4 WAMI			X	From Cornwall, England; Returned to England 25.4.1902

Australian-Americans in the Manila American Cemetery

Major Paul A Rosenzweig (Retd)[1]

An earlier paper reviewed the campaign medals available to members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and allied forces for service during World War 2, and identified a special connection to Australia through three US soldiers listed or buried in the Manila American Cemetery and Memorial in the Philippines.[2] Based on further research from a wide range of sources, this paper provides additional detail on these three Australian-Americans.

Enlistments from Australia

A small number of Americans enlisted for service during World War 2 'from Australia'. The service of Francis and Charles Couzens is related here as representative of those of American birth or descent who were living in Australia at the time of their enlistment.

      The mother of Francis and Charles, Margaret Lilly Mae Lewis, was born in America about 1902. Their father, Francis Edward Oliver Couzens (1893-1980), was born in Christchurch, New Zealand and saw active service with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force (NZEF) during World War 1.[3] 15/73 Private Frank Couzens embarked in Wellington on 16 October 1914 with the NZEF main body aboard His Majesty's New Zealand Transport HMNZT-3 *Maunganui* bound for Suez.[4] He was wounded while serving with the artillery on 22 August 1918 and was hospitalised.[5]

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1 Major Paul Rosenzweig is a non-professional military historian and biographer. He is a Life Member of the RSL (Angeles City Sub-Branch) and Life Member of the Philippine Australian Defence Scholars Association, and a recipient of the Outstanding Achievement Medal (Republic of the Philippines).

2 Paul A Rosenzweig 'Orders, Decorations and Medals of the Republic of the Philippines. Part 3: World War 2 Campaign Medals', *Sabretache*, 51, 4 (2010): pp. 29-44.

3 Born in Christchurch on 17 July 1893, the son of John Robert Couzens and Hannah, née Paget. He returned to San Francisco from Sydney in 1946 on the *Mariposa* with his new wife Florence, destination reported as Tacoma, Washington. Francis Edward Oliver Couzens died in Sonoma, California on 28 May 1980.

4 'Nominal Rolls of New Zealand Expeditionary Force Volume I'. Wellington, p 155; Auckland Museum (War Memorial – Online Cenotaph):
https://www.aucklandmuseum.com/war-memorial/online-cenotaph/record/C41151

5 'Roll of Honour', *Otago Daily Times*, 3 September 1918, p. 6.

Frank arrived in San Francisco on 15 August 1920 on RMS *Tofua*, and later married Margaret Lewis in Chicago. They had two sons, both born in Illinois: Francis John (1924) and Charles Robert (26 February 1926). Frank returned to New Zealand later in 1926 with Margaret and their two young sons and worked as a sign writer. On 13 April 1939 they embarked in Wellington on the *Wanganella* for Sydney. During World War 2, Frank served in the Royal Australian Navy as a constable at HMAS *Penguin* in 1942-1946.[6]

Francis Couzens joined the RAAF Air Training Corps (ATC) in July 1942, one of 6,000 cadets serving in 58 ATC squadrons which existed at that time, delivering a sophisticated training syllabus to supply the war needs of the RAAF.[7] He paraded with No 24 Squadron (Ashfield) of the NSW ATC, which had been raised on 12 August 1941. The squadron was commanded by Squadron Leader Arthur Whitehurst, a pre-World War 1 member of the 7th Light Horse, and a field artillery officer and then Australian Flying Corps instructor during the Great War.[8]

Then, at the age of 18, Couzens joined the US Army Air Forces on 23 November 1942 by exercising his right of citizenship.[9] He was noted as the first cadet from the ATC to enlist in the US Air Force.[10] He was assigned the Army Serial Number (ASN) '10641077'; his registration noted his residence as 'U.S. At Large'. From 1941, US Army enlistees were given numbers beginning with the numeral '1': this number indicates that Couzens' was a voluntary enlistment, rather than being drafted or inducted as a member of the National Guard.[11] The proposition that Couzens enlisted from outside the USA is confirmed by his ASN, which is drawn from the number block 10,000,000 to 10,999,999 which was allocated to Regular Army personnel who enlisted outside of the USA.

Couzens served as a ground staff wireless operator, and by May 1943 was 'believed to be in New Guinea'. He then supported US forces in the liberation of the Philippines and the occupation of Japan.

His brother Charles also enlisted from Australia – on 5 December 1945 aged 19, for service as a Private (Medical Administrative Corps) with the Hawaiian

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6 Served from 4 December 1942 to 13 April 1946, NAA A6770/COUZENS FE; WW2 Enlistment: http://www.ww2enlistment.org/index.php?page=directory&rec=343284
7 Matthew Glozier, *75 Years Aloft: Royal Australian Air Force Air Training Corps: Australian Air Force Cadets, 1941-2016*, Canberra (2016), pp. 37-76.
8 War service records, NAA B2455. By 1944, 24 Squadron had a strength of 104 cadets, and during the period 1941-44 had produced 434 RAAF enlistments (Glozier, *75 Years Aloft*, p. 80).
9 WWII Army Enlistment Record (Fold3):
https://www.fold3.com/record/83346880-francis-j-couzens
10 *The Argus* (Melbourne) 14 May 1943, p. 3; *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 14 May 1943, p. 4; *Advocate* (Burnie, Tasmania) 15 May 1943, p. 6; *The West Australian*, 15 May 1943, p. 6; *Daily Advertiser* (Wagga Wagga, NSW) 17 May 1943, p. 2; *The South Western Advertiser* (Perth) 14 September 1944, p. 4.
11 'Enlistment for the duration of the War or other emergency, plus six months, subject to the discretion of the President or otherwise according to law.'

Department.[12] His ASN '10732528' is a late war number, also drawn from the number block allocated to Regular Army volunteers who enlisted outside of the USA: Hawaii was a territory of the US during World War 2 (it did not receive statehood until 1959). Charles Couzens subsequently served in the Korean War, attaining the rank of technical-sergeant.

Fort McKinley American Cemetery

Within the city of Manila, two cemeteries were established for American war dead during World War 2. They were officially titled 'United States Armed Forces Cemetery Manila No 1' and 'United States Armed Forces Cemetery No 2', although they were more commonly referred to as just 'Manila No 1' and 'Manila No 2'. Both sites were undeveloped grassy slopes, with numerous trees throughout.

Manila No 1 was opened in February 1945 in Balintawak Estate Subdivision, just north of the modern EDSA (Epifanio de los Santos Avenue), between the entrance to the North Luzon Expressway and the Bonifacio Monument. A total of 1,481 Americans, 84 Filipinos, 2 British and 68 Japanese deceased were buried there.

Manila No 2 was opened in April 1945, as the larger of the two cemeteries. It was opened as the fighting went into the mountains east of Manila and the

Image 1: The headstone of Private Wilburt Theodore Wiley (1907-1943), 316th Quartermaster Boat Company, in the Manila American Cemetery, at the time of an Australian Parliamentary Delegation visit to the Philippines in April 2014.
Image courtesy of Mr Hubert O Caloud

12 WWII Army Enlistment Record (Fold3):
https://www.fold3.com/record/83348769-charles-couzens

mounting casualties began to exceed the capacity of the No 1 site for the required scale of burials. No 2 was located in the Kaingin area north of the San Francisco del Monte district, just south of Calle Road and west of the Daria River.

Immediately after the war, and during the greater part of 1947, the Memorial Division of the US Army Quartermaster Corps favoured Manila No 2 as the proposed site for a permanent American war cemetery. When the decision was made to not have a permanent US war cemetery on Guam, it was realised that Manila No 2 did not have the capacity for the anticipated burials. Instead, the Post Cemetery beside the Chapel within Fort William McKinley was accepted for use.

The transfer of remains to the Manila Mausoleum began on 22 September 1947. All the dead at Manila No 1 were disinterred by 29 October 1947, and Manila No 2 had all remains disinterred and transferred to the Manila Mausoleum by late 1948.[13] Both sites were closed and the ground was levelled by bulldozers. The remains were stored in caskets within above-ground mausoleums inside the hangers at Nichols Air Base south of Manila in Pasay and Parañaque.[14] They were processed either for eventual return to the United States or for burial in the Fort McKinley American Cemetery. This was later formally titled the 'Manila American Cemetery' and today forms part of the Fort Bonifacio precinct in Taguig City, Manila.

Although no Australian is buried or commemorated here, there is a special connection to Australia nonetheless. Three United States soldiers are identified in the Manila American Cemetery whose records state that they entered the Service 'from Australia'. Researching foreign soldiers such as these is difficult, but persistence in following hints and clues leads to documentary evidence which has gradually allowed a profile to be assembled.

10641086 Private Wilburt Theodore WILEY (1907-1943)

The 'Headstone Inscription and Interment Record' held in the American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC) database shows that Wilburt T Wiley entered service from Australia, and the designation 'Australia' also appears on his marble cross in the Manila American Cemetery (see image 1). Wiley is listed in an 'Honor List of Dead and Missing for the District of Columbia'[15] and the online American National World War 2 Memorial gives his hometown as 'Washington, DC' –

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13 Japanese war dead were removed during August 1947 to the Prisoner of War Cemetery Canlubang No 1, located 35 miles south of Manila.

14 Originally 'Camp Nichols' (established in 1919) near Fort William McKinley; activated on 14 August 1919 as 'Nichols Field' and operated under this name during World War 2. After Philippine independence, on 4 July 1946, Nichols Field became the headquarters of the Philippine Air Force, at first named 'Nichols Air Base' and later 'Colonel Jesus Villamor Air Base' (CJVAB).

15 US War Department, 'WWII Honor List of Dead and Missing Army and Army Air Forces Personnel, District of Columbia'. June 1946, p. 14, http://media.nara.gov/nw/305276/wwii-army-honor-list-district_of_columbia.pdf.

although this seems to be an administrative default for those who enlisted from overseas.

Wilburt Wiley was born in Illinois in 1907, and in a list of World War 2 casualties was noted as one of the war dead from Rock Island County in the state of Illinois, east of the Mississippi River.[16] The ABMC 'Headstone Inscription and Interment Record' recorded his next-of-kin as his brother James A Wiley from West Bellefontaine Street in Pasadena, California.

Wiley arrived in Melbourne on the cargo and passenger steamer SS Seattle on 17 July 1924 as a teenager.[17] The US Army Enlistment Archive records that Wiley enlisted on 12 January 1943, on the 'detached enlisted men's list'.[18] He was allocated the ASN '10641086' – again indicating a voluntary enlistment, from outside the USA. Wiley gave his trade in the category of 'semi-skilled chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck, and tractor'. He was assigned to the 316th Quartermaster Boat Company of the Transportation Corps (formerly the 'Army Transport Service' prior to 31 July 1942).[19]

A Combined Operational Service Command was established in Australian New Guinea on 15 October 1942, and Port Detachment 'E' was established at Oro Bay on 13 December under the command of Major Carroll K Moffatt. Port Detachment 'E' had been activated at Camp Darley in Victoria on 20 July 1942 and underwent extensive training in Australia. It was then assigned the mission of establishing a supply base at Oro Bay.[20] As additional ports were established, nomenclature was standardised and Oro Bay was redesignated as Sub-Base 'B' on 21 April 1943.

Meanwhile, on 1 January 1943 ten quartermaster boat companies were activated from available personnel in the South West Pacific Area to meet in-theatre transport requirements. These boat companies were numbered from 316 to 325 and were supplemented through 'a vigorous program of recruitment and training in the United States'.[21] The quartermaster boat companies used small ships to run supplies along the New Guinea coast, their members gaining the nickname 'Webfoots'. In 1944, one war correspondent noted:

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16 *The Daily Times* (Davenport, Iowa), 1 January 1946, p. 18.

17 Application for registration for alien resident in Australia, NAA SP1732, 1/WILEY, WILBURT THEODORE.

18 WWII Army Enlistment Record (Fold3):
https://www.fold3.com/record/83346888-wilburt-t-wiley

19 Although these units had their origins in the Army, in late 1943 all rescue-boat activities were re-assigned to the Army Air Forces and these units were re-designated as 'Quartermaster Boat Company (Aviation)'.

20 James R Masterson, *US Army Transportation in the Southwest Pacific Area, 1941-1947*, Transportation Unit, Historical Division, US Army, Washington (1949), pp. 84, 86, 102-103, 108.

21 Joseph Bykofsky and Harold Larson, *The Transportation Corps: Operations Overseas*, Center of Military History, Washington (1957), pp. 454-455.

> They will be candid enough to admit that, not one or two, but every ship of their modest fleet has been hung on a New Guinea reef at one time or another, but that has not mattered so much. They have never yet had to call in the salvage squads to get them out of these predicaments.[22]

Another report stated:

> Navigation in these confined coral-strewn waters is constantly risky, but the vital service of supply is maintained almost regardless of weather and other risks. Several members of the company incidentally have been awarded the Legion of Merit for their work in rescuing crews of shotdown bombers.[23]

The 316th Quartermaster Boat Company was given 'battle participation credit' for the New Guinea Campaign, between 24 January 1943 and 31 December 1944.[24]

ABMC records show that Private Wiley died on 11 April 1943, so it is highly likely that his death occurred during a Japanese bombing raid at Oro Bay, southeast of Buna – the site of US Army Sub-Base 'B'. The World War 2 Memorial has a death certificate for Wiley which gives his cause of death as 'killed-in-action'.[25] The District of Columbia 'Honor List' also records Wiley as KIA.[26] He was aged 36.

On that day, 11 April 1943, aircraft of the Japanese 11th Air Fleet reinforced by carrier-based aircraft (22 bombers and 72 fighters in total) launched an attack on Allied shipping at Oro Bay – code-named 'Attack Operation Y'. This was the second phase of *I-Go* (or Operation 'I'), which comprised massed aerial attacks on the Solomon Islands and New Guinea. The following day the Japanese attacked Port Moresby, and then two days after that they struck Milne Bay. Among those attacked on 11 April, the corvette HMAS *Pirie* was supporting the reinforcement, supply and development of the Buna-Gona area, and was subjected to a particularly determined attack by a large force of Japanese fighters and dive bombers.

Wiley's remains were interred in Temporary Cemetery '6911' at Finschhafen, east of Lae on the Huon Peninsula of British New Guinea, about 50 miles north of Port Moresby. With its large natural harbour, Finschhafen became the major American staging base in New Guinea, known as US Army Base 'F'. The US Army established 'Finschhafen Cemetery' which actually comprised five separate

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22 *The Newcastle Sun* (NSW), 24 June 1944, p. 3.
23 *The Daily News* (Perth), 24 June 1944, p. 11.
24 War Department General Orders No 12, dated 1 February 1946, p. 46.
25 National WWII Memorial:
http://www.wwiimemorial.com/default.asp?page=registry.asp&subpage=intro
26 US War Department, 'WWII Honor List of Dead and Missing Army and Army Air Forces Personnel, District of Columbia'. June 1946, p. 14,
http://media.nara.gov/nw/305276/wwii-army-honor-list-district_of_columbia.pdf.

cemeteries. The Quartermaster General was responsible for the care of American war dead, and was charged with the preservation of mortuary records as well as the maintenance of temporary burials and semi-permanent military cemeteries. As had occurred in World War 1, a number of QM Graves Registration units were established to operate in the combat zone to supervise burials, collect and dispose of personal effects, and procure and maintain military cemeteries. The units which operated in New Guinea were the 101st, 601st, 604th and 3064th QM Graves Registration Companies, and the 101st QM Graves Registration Platoon.[27] The 601st Company was later responsible for retracing the route of the infamous Bataan Death March in the Philippines to recover and identify the remains of Americans who died during that journey.

The Memorial Division, Registration Branch of the Office of the Quartermaster General assigned disposition codes for all wartime cemeteries – 6900 was allocated to New Guinea, and Temporary Cemetery '6911' was later designated 'US Air Force Cemetery #2 Finschhafen'.[28] The code '6911' appears in the field 'Temporary Cemetery' on Wiley's ABMC Headstone Inscription and Interment Record.

In 1947, the Secretary of the Army and the ABMC selected 14 foreign sites to become war cemeteries – providing permanent burial sites for those Americans then interred in several hundred temporary burial grounds around the world. All temporary cemeteries were dis-established by the War Department and the remains were permanently interred according to the directions of the next-of-kin. All graves in the South Pacific were exhumed and the remains were relocated for permanent internment in Manila or repatriated to Hawaii or the continental United States.

Wiley's remains were transferred to the US Military Cemetery at Fort McKinley in Manila (now the Manila American Cemetery) – Plot D Row 7 Grave 70.[29]

10641000 Private First Class Steven Garry PARKINSON (1918-1944)

Steven Parkinson was born on 28 February 1918, but the details of his entry to Australia remain unknown. The online National World War 2 Memorial gives his

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27 WW2 US Medical Research Center:
http://www.med-dept.com/articles/quartermaster-graves-registration-service/
28 QM Manual QMC 16-3, August 1947, as amended:
http://www.skynet.ie/~dan/war/cemeterycodes.pdf
29 ABMC: http://www.abmc.gov/search-abmc-burials-and-memorializations/detail/
WWII_140568#.VGaqGfmUeSo 30 US War Department, 'WWII Honor List of Dead and Missing Army and Army Air Forces Personnel, District of Columbia'. June 1946, p. 11,
http://media.nara.gov/nw/305276/wwii-army-honor-list-district_of_columbia.pdf.

hometown as 'Washington, DC' and he is listed in an Honor List of Dead and Missing for the District of Columbia.[30] The ABMC database shows that he entered the Service 'from Australia', and the ABMC 'Headstone Inscription and Interment Record' shows his home state as 'Australia', which also appears on his marble cross in the Manila American Cemetery (see image 2).[31]

Image 2: The headstone of Private First Class Steven Garry Parkinson (1918-1944), 47th Service Squadron, 8th Air Service Group, in the Manila American Cemetery.
Image courtesy of Mr Hubert O Caloud

Parkinson's Individual Deceased Personnel File, accessed from the Department of the Army under the Freedom of Information Act, shows his home address as 'Sydney, New South Wales'. This and various other records show his next of kin as a Mrs A E Cape living in Boundary Road in Pennant Hills, Sydney. In fact, Mrs Hazel Cape is variously listed as a 'friend', 'foster mother' and 'emergency addressee'. Mr A E Cape was a grazier who managed 'Kooramin' station, a sheep station and wheat farm, at Monteagle, 10 miles north of Young during the post war years into the 1930s. This was the original property established by George Summerhayes, who died in Young in 1917, aged 80. Summerhayes was one of the earliest settlers in the district, a miner who came to the district in the 1860s with the 'Fourteen Mile Rush' at Monteagle, later establishing 'Pioneer Farm'.[32]

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31 WWII Army Enlistment Record (Fold3):
https://www.fold3.com/record/529978549-steven-g-parkinson
32 *Young Witness* (NSW), 8 February 1916, p. 1 and 7 December 1917, p. 2; *Leader* (Orange, NSW), 10 December 1917, p. 1.

Parkinson also enlisted in the Air Corps (USAAF) – his ASN '10641000' is a relatively early number, suggesting an enlistment in 1942 – again, a voluntary enlistment from outside the USA. His Report of Death shows an enlistment date of 29 April 1942. He was assigned to the 47th Service Squadron, USAAF. This squadron had been constituted on 20 August 1940 and activated five days later, and after a series of designations became the 47th Service Squadron on 24 July 1942.[33] Parkinson returned to Australia when the squadron was stationed at Charters Towers in Queensland from 17 December 1942 to 7 February 1944, a unit of the 35th Air Base Group and later designated 35th Service Group.

The 47th Service Squadron then served at Nadzab in the Markham Valley of New Guinea in 1944, assigned to the 8th Air Service Group. This group had been formed in January 1941 at Langley, Virginia, deployed to Australia in 1942, and then moved on to New Guinea where it supported operations throughout the war. It comprised the 47th, 370th and 455th Service Squadrons, the 7th Airdrome Squadron detachment, and a headquarters detachment at Nadzab.[34] Nadzab had been seized in a combined parachute and amphibious assault as the opening of the liberation of Lae. After Lae was liberated, the US Army built parallel runways and developed the Nadzab site into an airbase complex which became a significant forward base of operations and staging area.

The 47th Service Squadron comprised the following sub-units: 1011 Signal Company, Service Group Aviation; 1817 Ordnance Supply and Maintenance Company Aviation; 1156 Quartermaster Company, Service Group Aviation; and 2071 Quartermaster Truck Company Aviation. The 47th Service Squadron was given 'battle participation credit' for the New Guinea Campaign, between 24 January 1943 and 31 December 1944.[35]

The District of Columbia 'Honor List' records Parkinson as 'DNB' (Died, non-battle) – indicating a line-of-duty death outside of a combat area.[36] The original Report of Death (and Inventory of Effects) gave 12 December 1944 as his date of death. However, this was later corrected and the ABMC record, Report of Internment and corrected Report of Death all give a date of death as 11 December 1944. These records also show that he died at Kerowagi, New Guinea in an 'Airplane Accident', and confirm he was a non-battle casualty.

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33 Constituted as the 1st Materiel Squadron, 35th Air Base Group (1940); redesignated 47th Materiel Squadron (1941), 47th Service Squadron (1942), 47th Air Service Squadron (1945); disbanded 8 October 1948.

34 Group headquarters and HQ Squadron were initially based at Jackson air strip, Port Moresby but later moved to Nadzab.

35 War Department General Orders No. 12, dated 1 February 1946, p. 36.

36 US War Department, 'WWII Honor List of Dead and Missing Army and Army Air Forces Personnel, District of Columbia'. June 1946, p. 11,
http://media.nara.gov/nw/305276/wwii-army-honor-list-district_of_columbia.pdf.

Kerowagi is located in the Waghi Valley in Simbu ('Chimbu') Province, in the highlands almost in the centre of what was then British New Guinea. The terrain is extremely rugged – some of the highest mountains in Papua-New Guinea are in Simbu Province. Chimbu Airfield, built pre-war, had poor approaches with a cliff at each end.[37]

Only one aircraft is recorded as having crashed at Kerowagi on 11 December 1944 – a Douglas C-47A, serial number '43-15457', operated by the 360th Service Group.[38] The Aviation Safety Network lists this as the only crash at Kerowagi on 11 December 1944, with 'at least one fatality' (but no names are given).[39] The Aviation Archaeological Investigation and Research (AAIR) site also lists this as the only crash at Kerowagi on 11 December 1944: the pilot survived but four out of the five crew were killed in the crash, but no fatalities were named.[40] The USAAF data site lists only the pilot, who is also named by the AAIR site.[41] There is no Missing Air Crew Report.[42] It is presumed that PFC Parkinson was aboard this C-47A aircraft when it crashed at Kerowagi.

Parkinson was first buried on 15 December 1944 in a temporary cemetery at Lae on the Huon Peninsula of British New Guinea (grave 320). This cemetery was assigned the disposition code '6110' by the Memorial Division, Registration Branch of the Office of the Quartermaster General, and was later designated USAF Cemetery #1.[43]

Early the following year a death notice was placed in the *Sydney Morning Herald* under the title 'Roll of Honour', presumably by Mrs Cape, giving Parkinson's date of death as 12 December 1944, as had originally been reported to her.[44]

On 8 May 1945, Parkinson's remains were disinterred and transferred to Temporary Cemetery '6911' at Finschhafen (USAF Cemetery #2) for reburial (grave 3104). This code number appears in the field 'Temporary Cemetery' on Parkinson's ABMC Headstone Inscription and Interment Record.

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37 http://www.pacificwrecks.com/airfields/png/chimbu/1944/chimbu-3-44. html#axzz3JkvNXaMn

38 Douglas C-47A-85-DL 'Douglas Skytrain', known to the RAF and RAAF as 'Dakota', adapted from the DC-3 commercial airliner as a troop and cargo carrier.

39 Aviation Safety Network: http://aviation-safety.net/database/types/Douglas-DC-3/database/14

40 Aviation Archaeological Investigation and Research (AAIR), December 1944 USAAF Overseas Accident Reports: http://www.aviationarchaeology.com/src/AARmonthly/Dec1944O.htm

41 O-745939 Walter C Roberts, http://usaafdata.com

42 Some records list another aircraft as having crashed at Kerowagi on 11 December 1944: a Douglas C-47B-1-DL, serial number '43-16322' (although some sources say 'date unknown'). The USAAF Data site has no record for this aircraft, and there is no Missing Air Crew Report. The Aviation Safety Network lists this aircraft as 'Damaged beyond repair in an accident' on 11 December 1946, https://aviation-safety.net/database/record.php?id=19461211-0

43 QM Manual QMC 16-3, August 1947, as amended: http://www.skynet.ie/~dan/war/cemeterycodes.pdf

44 *The Sydney Morning Herald* (NSW), 24 January 1945, p. 16.

When US authorities tried to determine Parkinson's next-of-kin, on 25 July 1945 Mrs Cape advised that he had 'lived in our house for several years as an adopted son and was loved by us as one of our own family', although he had not been legally adopted. She understood he had no living relatives of any kind. Mrs Cape later noted that Parkinson's commanding officer, Major Wesley Betsill, had written to her about Parkinson's personal effects and 'mentioned Steven's personal effects had been collected and were being forwarded to me as he felt that it would have been his wish that I have these'.[45]

In 1947 the Memorial Division of the US Army Quartermaster Corps identified Manila for a permanent American war cemetery, and temporary cemeteries such as the USAF Cemetery at Finschhafen were dis-established. After the war, all graves at Finschhafen were exhumed and the remains were relocated for permanent internment in Manila, Hawaii or the continental United States. It was intended that remains would be permanently interred according to the directions of the next-of-kin.

Parkinson's remains (skeletal with identification disc, wrapped in a shelter half) were disinterred and stored in a casket. After being transferred to the Graves Registration Service Mausoleum in Manila, on 20 December 1947 the casket was deposited at Nichols Air Base in Crypt number 1838 (Plot 810, Row F). Later, the remains were embalmed and placed in another casket on 8 September 1948 for burial.[46]

However, by 1949, the American authorities were still unable to identify a surviving blood relative or locate any legal adoption papers – Parkinson's records note 'No next of kin established'. Accordingly, an administrative decision was made to have Parkinson's remains interred in Manila.[47] Mrs Cape was notified by mail in September 1949. By this time she was living on Ponsonby Parade in Seaforth, Sydney but had recently been travelling in South Africa and England.[48] After her return she again advised that Parkinson, 'had lived in our house as one of our own family, but had never been legally adopted'.[49]

45 Letter from Mrs A E Cape to Army Effects Bureau dated 25 July 1945, US Department of the Army, Individual Deceased Personnel File, 10641000 Private First Class Steven Garry Parkinson.

46 Graves Registration Service, Report of Interment (Storage), 31 December 1947, http://www.med-dept.com/articles/quartermaster-graves-registration-service/.

47 Letter from Department of the Army, Office of the Quartermaster General to Mrs A E Cape dated 20 September 1949, , US Department of the Army, Individual Deceased Personnel File, 10641000 Private First Class Steven Garry Parkinson.

48 Most likely for the wedding of their daughter Clare Mary to Donald Grant Campbell of Durban, South Africa, son of Mr and Mrs Malcolm Campbell of Greenock, Scotland (notice of engagement, *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 15 January 1949, p. 38).

49 Letter from Mrs A E Cape to Memorial Division, Department of the Army dated 29 June 1950, US Department of the Army, Individual Deceased Personnel File, 10641000 Private First Class Steven Garry Parkinson.

PFC Parkinson was interred in the US Military Cemetery at Fort McKinley on 18 October 1949 (Plot D, Row 2, Grave 79).[50] A customary military funeral service was conducted over the grave at the time of burial, 'conducted with fitting dignity and solemnity'.[51]

There appears to be no surviving wreck of C-47A '43-15457'.[52] With the end of operations air traffic was centralised at Lae, and the aerodrome at Nadzab lay silent and unused, a graveyard of wrecked and abandoned aircraft – mostly Liberators, Mitchells, Bostons, Thunderbolts and Lightnings. The wreck of this C-47A was no doubt one of the some 800 aircraft scrapped or otherwise salvaged immediately after the end of the war and shipped out from Lae as metal ingots.[53]

Eric Robin Snook left Australia in 1933 as a 22 year old to be a miner on the Ramu River in New Guinea, and during the war he served as a lieutenant with Headquarters Royal Australian Engineers, 1st Australian Corps Troops (N79661, later NX65877) from 22 November 1940 to 4 March 1946.[54] He returned to New Guinea after the war and, in a party of four, purchased the Nadzab aircraft dump from the Disposals Commission, gaining a permit to scrap the aircraft at Nadzab.[55] The engines were removed and the tail and wings were blown off. The dump cost the group £100, and in April 1949 Snook said that the metals being recovered were worth over £150,000. He said that he expected to get more than 2,000 tons of Duralumin (a trade name for aluminium alloy) from the aircraft, which would be shipped to America as ingots to be sold at £97 a ton. In addition, he had already sold nearly £10,000 worth of aircraft parts. By November 1951, he reported that 'about a third of the aircraft' had been smelted down and the work was ongoing. He said there was a high demand in Australia for the secondary aluminium and it was being shipped to Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

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50 Letter from Department of the Army, Office of the Quartermaster General to Mrs A E Cape, dated 20 September 1949, , US Department of the Army, Individual Deceased Personnel File, 10641000 Private First Class Steven Garry Parkinson; Letter from Memorial Division to Mrs A E Cape dated 6 July 1950; annotation to Disinterment Directive dated 8 September 1948; ABMC, http://www.abmc.gov/search-abmc-burials-and-memorializations/detail/WWII_126752#. VGaLAfmUeSo

51 Letter from Major-General H Feldman, Quartermaster General, to Mrs A E Cape, dated 14 November 1949, , US Department of the Army, Individual Deceased Personnel File, 10641000 Private First Class Steven Garry Parkinson.

52 See for example: https://www.pacificwrecks.com/aircraft/c-47/index.html#other

53 Pacific Wrecks: http://www.pacificwrecks.com/airfields/png/nadzab/index.html

54 WW2 Nominal Roll: http://www.ww2roll.gov.au/Veteran.aspx?serviceId=A&veteran Id=178462

55 *Northern Star* (Lismore, NSW), 21 October 1943, p. 5; *Barrier Miner* (Broken Hill, NSW), 11 April 1949, p. 3; *Townsville Daily Bulletin*, 24 November 1951, p. 6 and 30 November 1951, p. 3.

10625010 Technical-Sergeant Donald Joseph LAURICELLA (1917-1944)

Technical-Sergeant Lauricella also enlisted in the USAAF from Australia, and during the war was reported as missing-in-action. Both the ABMC database and the National World War 2 Memorial show that he entered the Service 'from Australia', and his Missing Air Crew Report also gives his home state as Australia.[56]

Donald Lauricella was born in New York state, USA on 3 September 1917, of Italian descent. After the war his mother Marina remarried, to an Australian, and the family emigrated to Australia in 1923 when Donald was aged 5. They travelled to Melbourne on the passenger liner SS *Orvieto* – famous as the flagship of the first convoy which had carried the 'Expeditionary Force to Europe', the Australian Imperial Expeditionary Force, carrying General Bridges and his 1st Division staff. Donald Lauricella lived with his parents at 1041 Mount Alexander Road in Essendon, Victoria and later worked two doors down on the same road as a radio technician. He was granted alien residence status by the Commonwealth of Australia on 29 August 1939, aged 21.[57]

Following the outbreak of war, family folklore recalls that he was the subject of some derision for not enlisting like others of his age: 'He was raised as Australian as a Kangaroo but when the war started he would take gaff from the guys he didn't like about not being in the Forces'.[58] After General Douglas MacArthur left the Philippines and arrived in Melbourne on 21 March 1942, the Supreme Commander of the South West Pacific Area installed himself in the Menzies Hotel. Family history relates that Donald Lauricella was interviewed by General MacArthur there, which led to his enlistment as a radio operator serving in an Air Army Forces air rescue squadron flying out of Australia and later New Guinea.

Lauricella was assigned the ASN '10625010', an early number for a voluntary enlistment in 1942 from outside the USA. Enlistment records indeed show that Lauricella joined the USAAF on 14 April 1942, with his residence noted as 'U.S. At Large'.[59] He gave his trade as 'skilled mechanics and repairmen' and gave his mother Mrs Marina Lauricella as his next-of-kin.[60]

Lauricella served with the 3rd Emergency Rescue Squadron of the 5276th Rescue Group, which at first operated as a component of the 13th US Air Force (see

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56　The Manila American Cemetery does not hold Headstone Inscription and Interment Records for those listed on the Tablets of the Missing.

57　Application for registration of aliens under National Security (Aliens Control) Regulations, NAA B6531/AMERICAN/LAURICELLA DONALD, Certificate Number 63, issued 29 August 1939.

58　Mr Hubert O Caloud, Assistant Superintendent MAC, personal correspondence, 15 November 2014.

59　WWII Army Enlistment Record (Fold3): https://www.fold3.com/record/83346451-donald-d-j-lauricella

60　NAUS MACR 13530 (1944) for aircraft serial number 44-33889 [Lauricella]: HQ Army Air Forces Report, 11 March 1945.

image 3). The 5276th Rescue Group included the 3rd Emergency Rescue Squadron and the 14th Emergency Rescue Boat Squadron. It later became a composite group and was supplemented by the 6th Emergency Rescue Squadron.[61]

The 3rd Emergency Rescue Squadron had been raised at Gulfport Army Airfield in Mississippi and was initially assigned to the 13th US Air Force. The squadron operated briefly from Brisbane in June 1944, but then moved to Oro Bay in New Guinea, assigned to the 5th US Air Force from 17 August 1944 (see image 4). On 2 September 1944 the squadron moved to Biak, and on 2 October 1944 it was assigned to the 5276th Rescue Group. Biak was the largest of the Schouten Islands off the northwest coast of far western New Guinea; today it is located in Cenderawasih Bay in Irian Jaya (Indonesian Papua). Biak was occupied at the conclusion of the Hollandia campaign early in June 1944 and became the site of several air bases and US Army Bases 'G' and 'H', intended to replace Finschhafen as the chief supply centre in New Guinea. Its proximity to the Philippines made it an important staging base for the mounting and supply of the forces liberating the Philippines. The 3rd Emergency Rescue Squadron operated from Sorido Airfield in Samau town on Biak and was given 'battle participation credit' for the New Guinea Campaign, between 24 January 1943 and 31 December 1944.[62] Throughout its war service in the Pacific Theatre, the squadron earned eight campaign streamers and the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation.

The squadron operated OA-10 amphibian aircraft, known in the RAF and RAAF as a 'Catalina' – these were widely used for air-sea rescue work ('Dumbo' missions) by the USAAF's Emergency Rescue Squadrons. The OA-10 was the USAAF's version of the PBY ('Patrol Bomber') series flown by the US Navy.[63] The OA-10 was a twin-engine monoplane (sea-plane or amphibian) with retractable tricycle landing gear and retractable wing-tip floats,

Image 3: Donald Joseph Lauricella early in his service, a member of the 3rd Emergency Rescue Squadron, at that time operating as a component of the 13th US Air Force. Image provided by the family, via Mr Hubert O Caloud

61 In April 1945 the 5276th Rescue Group was redesignated 5th Emergency Rescue Group and moved to Okinawa with the 5th US Air Force.

62 War Department General Orders No 12, 1 February 1946, p 32.

63 'Y' was the code assigned to Consolidated Aircraft as the manufacturer; 'PBV denoted a Patrol Bomber built by Canadian Vickers Ltd of Canada; 'PB2B' denoted Boeing Canada and 'PBN' denoted the Naval Aircraft Factory. Following the British practice of naming seaplanes after coastal port towns, the Royal Canadian Air Force called the aircraft 'Canso' (for the town of Canso in Nova Scotia) while the RAF used the name 'Catalina'.

powered by two Pratt & Whitney engines. Some 3,305 aircraft were built, of which the USAAF received 380. Most were manufactured by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation in the US (2,661), but others were built by Canadian Vickers Ltd in Canada (620). An ex-Brazilian Air Force Catalina has been restored and painted in the livery of a wartime OA-10A assigned to the 2nd Emergency Rescue Squadron and is now on display at the National Museum of the USAF, at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton, Ohio. Interestingly, in the manner of fighters and bombers, these aircraft had a 'scoreboard' painted on the side of the aircraft, a tally of lifeboats recovered.

Lauricella, aged 27, was reported as killed on 7 March 1946 – but he had gone missing at a much earlier date. On 13 October 1944, he joined another 'Dumbo' mission as radio operator in an OA-10A Catalina (serial number '44-33889') with Captain Lew Carnegie as pilot.[64] Lauricella had completed 100 missions and had been granted furlough, but volunteered to go on this mission because they were looking for survivors from one of their own aircraft. His niece later recalled:

Image 4: Technical-Sergeant Donald Joseph Lauricella (1917-1944) of the 3rd Emergency Rescue Squadron, pictured after August 1944 as a member of the 5th US Air Force. Image provided by the family, via Mr Hubert O Caloud.

> My uncle on mother's side had just celebrated his birthday with his family in Oz, and was on furlough. He was due to fly to the US to visit his uncles and aunts and cousins, when he decided to volunteer for one more rescue mission... never to return.[65]

This aircraft had originally carried the manufacturer's designation 'CV-350' denoting that this aircraft was a model OA-10A-VI built by Canadian Vickers Ltd. The crew members of this search mission were as follows:

Pilot – O-1000013 Captain Lew J Carnegie, Missouri
Co-Pilot – O-1011299 First Lieutenant Chester E Grimm, Wisconsin
Navigator – O-674161 Second Lieutenant Benjamin Crump III, Louisiana
Engineer – 35392027 Technical-Sergeant Byrd Ashburn, Ohio
Radio – 33279876 Sergeant Harry M Maxwell Jr, Pennsylvania
Radar – 34245281 Staff-Sergeant Michael Raznoff, Florida

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64 Pacific Wrecks, http://www.pacificwrecks.com/aircraft/oa-10/44-33889.html
65 Ms Domenica Chincarini, personal correspondence, 24 November 2014.

Surgical Technician – 32347000 Staff-Sergeant Carey A Proctor, New York
Radio – 10625010 Technical-Sergeant Donald D J Lauricella, Australia
Passenger – O-299472 Ensign Thomas F White USNR, Rhode Island

They took off from Sorido Airfield on a flight bound for Helen Island to locate life rafts. Nothing was ever heard from the aircraft and the entire crew was declared missing-in-action. For four successive days, one- and two-ship searches were conducted by aircraft of the 3rd Emergency Rescue Squadron, thoroughly covering the intended course of the missing aircraft up to and beyond the Helen Island area, extending out to 100 miles on either side, without result.[66]

Ensign White, from Patrol Bomber Squadron No 115, was officially declared dead on 14 October 1945. Carnegie and the rest of the crew, including Lauricella, were officially declared dead on 7 March 1946. Lauricella had previously received the Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters (representing a total of four awards) for 'meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight', and he was awarded the Purple Heart (posthumous award).

Although he was an American by birth, Lauricella had lived in Australia since the age of five so he was not listed on the 'Honor List of Dead and Missing' for the State of New York.[67] The entire crew of Catalina 44-33889 are listed on the Tablets of the Missing at the Manila American Cemetery.[68] The ABMC Assistant Superintendent in Manila recalled a family visit, 'His sister, nephew and great niece visited a few years ago and his sister remembers being excited for him to come home when they got his MIA notice instead'.[69]

Lauricella's niece recalled:

> It took my grandfather days to reveal the news to grandmother who assumed Don was on his way to US... my mother, 13 yrs, received the telegram and couldn't stop crying... grandfather had to make up a story... it was grandmother's only child from her 1st marriage, and she was inconsolable.... Don also left a fiancée, Dolly, whose children were all too aware of mum's first love.[70]

Because his body was never recovered, his name remains on a roll maintained by the Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO), which was established in

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66 NAUS MACR 13530 (1944) for aircraft serial number 44-33889 [Lauricella]: HQ Army Air Forces Report dated 11 March 1945.

67 US Department, 'WWII Honor List of Dead and Missing Army and Army Air Forces Personnel, State of New York'. War Department (US), June 1946.
via Fold3: http://www.fold3.com/image/310770473/.

68 ABMC: http://www.abmc.gov/search-abmc-burials-and-memorializations/detail/ WWII_118229#.VGVifvmUeSo.

69 Mr Hubert O Caloud, Assistant Superintendent MAC, personal correspondence, 15 November 2014.

70 Ms Domenica Chincarini, personal correspondence, 24 November 2014.

1993 after the US Senate called on the Department of Defense to form a single office to oversee and manage POW/MIA issues.

The family's search for Donald Lauricella began when one of the girls went to the Australian War Memorial with a school group for Remembrance Day and the class was asked if anyone 'had a relative killed in the war'. When Lauricella could not be found on the rolls, it later transpired that he was killed as an American serviceman. He was located on the ABMC database which led to Lauricella's younger sister, her son and his daughter visiting the Manila American Cemetery in 2012. The ABMC Assistant Superintendent in Manila recalled:

> This was a special visit . . . Doing research for school about relatives lost in wartime service the granddaughter learned about ABMC and Donald being memorialized here. His inscription has Australia as his home state. The three of them flew up to Manila just to visit our grounds and pay their respects to Donald. A humbling visit and nice family.[73]

In recent years, an OA-10A Catalina amphibian was located by Russian divers in the ocean 15 minutes out from Biak in Cenderawasih Bay near the northern coast of Irian Jaya, which they state to be Captain Carnegie's aircraft 44-33889.[74]

Commemoration

Donald Lauricella, Steven Parkinson and Wilburt Wiley were each awarded the Purple Heart as a posthumous award. The Purple Heart is well-known as a US military decoration awarded in the name of the President to those wounded or killed while serving with the US military, on or after 5 April 1917. During the early period of American involvement in World War 2, the Purple Heart was awarded both for wounds received in action against the enemy and for meritorious performance of duty. But by Executive Order 9277, dated 3 December 1942, the Purple Heart was awarded only to those who were wounded in action, who died as a result of wounds received in action, or who, since 6 December 1941, were killed in action.

Lauricella, Parkinson and Wiley are honoured today in the Manila American Cemetery and Memorial in the Philippines. This cemetery site is the largest administered by the American Battle Monuments Commission in terms of both the number of graves and of those missing whose names are recorded on the

71 DPMO, http://www.dtic.mil/dpmo/wwii/reports/aaf_m_l.htm

72 Mr Hubert O Caloud, Assistant Superintendent MAC, personal correspondence, 4 July 2012.

73 Mr Hubert O Caloud, Assistant Superintendent MAC, personal correspondence, 15 November 2014.

74 'MyDiving', http://www.mydiving.org/forum/viewtopic.php?p=2549&sid=3f195985db72f25c 84d73a90d796f326

walls of the memorial. The government of the Philippines has granted its free use as a permanent burial ground in perpetuity without charge or taxation. Private First Class Steven Parkinson and Private Wilburt Wiley are at rest here among 17,058 dead. The headstones are aligned in eleven plots forming a generally circular pattern.

Technical-Sergeant Donald Lauricella is one of 36,286 names inscribed on rectangular Trani limestone piers within two hemicircles on a wide terrace in front of the chapel – the Tablets of the Missing. This precinct is adorned with the legend: 'Some there be which have no Sepulchre. Their name liveth for evermore' (see images 5 and 6).

The original *Sabretache* paper was based on research which in 2007 had been provided to the then Australian Ambassador in Manila, Mr Tony Hely. This had a particular outcome a few years later when, during an Australian Parliamentary delegation visit to the Philippines in April 2014, His Excellency Mr Bill Tweddell led an official visit to the Manila American Cemetery. The official report stated: 'Australia has a long history of defence cooperation with the Philippines, dating back to World War II'.[75]

Rather than placing a single wreath at the main memorial itself, as is customary in such official visits, the party paid respects to each of the three US soldiers whose headstones and records state that they entered the service 'from Australia'. Individual wreaths were placed at the grave-sites of Private First Class Steven Parkinson and Private Wilburt Wiley, and at the Tablets of the Missing for Technical-Sergeant Donald Lauricella. The American Battle Monuments Commission Assistant Superintendent Bert Caloud recalled: 'It was a pleasure to host them, the Australians are stout hearted people with great pride in their military history'.[76]
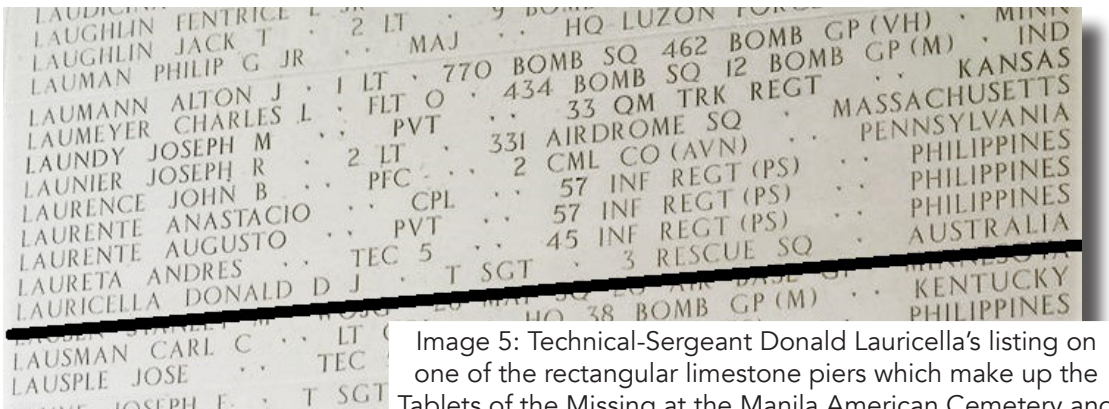

Image 5: Technical-Sergeant Donald Lauricella's listing on one of the rectangular limestone piers which make up the Tablets of the Missing at the Manila American Cemetery and Memorial in the Philippines. Image by Mr Hubert O Caloud.

75 'Report of the Parliamentary Delegation to the Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei, 30 March to 10 April 2014', Commonwealth of Australia (2014), p. 1, (see also p. 14).

76 Mr Hubert O Caloud, Assistant Superintendent MAC, personal correspondence, 15 November 2014.

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via Fold3: http://www.fold3.com/image/310770473/

Notes

ABMC   =   American Battle Monuments Commission (USA)
MAC   =   Manila American Cemetery and Memorial, Philippines
AWM   =   Australian War Memorial, Canberra
DPMO   =   Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office (USA)
NA   =   National Archives (USA)
NAA   =   National Archives of Australia
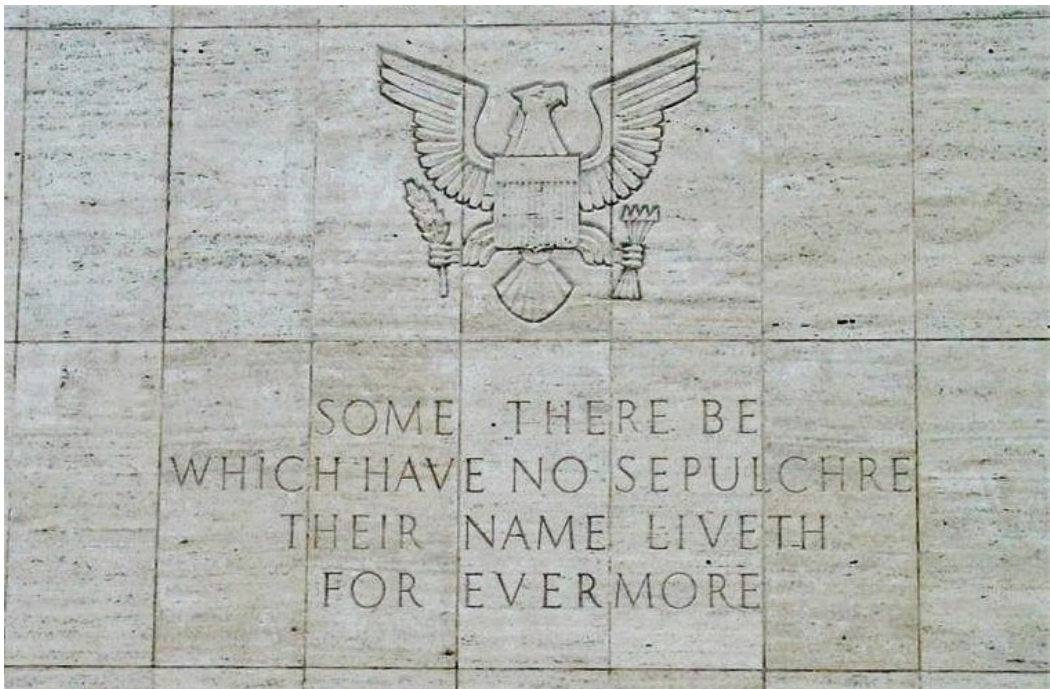
Image 6: The entrance wall to the Tablets of the Missing at the Manila American Cemetery and Memorial in the Philippines Source: Author.

Epitaph to the Missing
Agencies which abandon the unrecovered AIF dead on the Western Front

Brenton J Brooks

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) operates in 23,000 locations across more than 150 countries commemorating a total of 1.7 million Commonwealth service personnel. As the Imperial War Graves Commission (IWGC), it was established by Royal Charter in 1917. This secured its mandate to commemorate in perpetuity those who had died in service, being tasked with registering graves and planning cemeteries and memorials to be built after the war. The Commission was the brainchild of Sir Fabian Ware during the First World War. With the industrial scale of casualties, Ware felt driven to ensure the final resting places of the dead would not be lost forever. Ware managed to achieve autocracy for his organisation early in the war and continued to exert and reinforce this authority.

In September 1921 the British Secretary of State for War, Laming Worthington-Evans, officially stopped the clearing of battlefields by the British army in Europe.[1] The task was passed onto the IWGC, however, its primary objective was to administer the construction of permanent cemeteries and their future maintenance. There was no provision made in the Commission's charter for recoveries. It did not have the capacity to search for bodies. 300,000 dead remained unaccounted for.[2] Ware, in correspondence, supported the War Office's plan, but publicly distanced himself and the Commission from the decision. There was no official consultation over the decision with the Commonwealth governments by the British War Office. Australian Prime Minister, William 'Billy' Hughes, claimed that he wanted the exhumations to continue, but this was impossible without Imperial support.[3] Despite this, the Australian government had been complicit in failing to reduce the numbers of missing. The Australian Graves Detachment had been disbanded in October 1919, and the Australian Graves Services (AGS) formed. The Graves [or Burials] Detachment was an AIF organisation for the intensive search of Australian graves.[4] Whereas the AGS was under administration of the Australian High Commissioner, former Prime Minister Andrew Fisher, in London and established to identify the recovered AIF (by British exhumation gangs), locate

1 P.E. Hodgkinson, 'Clearing the Dead', http://www.vlib.us/wwi/resources/clearingthedead. html. Accessed 7 December 2019; The 31 August 1921 coincides with the official cut-off date for recognition as a WWI casualty by the CWGC.

2 Hodgkinson, 'Clearing the Dead'.

3 'Battlefield exhumations probable discontinuance', *Kalgoorlie Miner,* 14 September 1921, p. 5.

4 1st Anzac Corps - Correspondence regarding Burials - Grave Registration - Australian Graves Detachment, AWM25, 135/20.

isolated graves, produce grave markers and photograph graves.[5] The responsibilities of the AGS were transferred to the IWGC in September 1920. Australia had given up their stake to claim its dead.

With the passing centenary of Armistice of the Great War, the intervening destruction of the Second World War, and recent advances in science and technology, should Australia's perspective of the CWGC's commemorative charter of missing be reviewed?

Within a couple of years of the war ending, the War Office resolved to cease searching and recovering the Fallen. The French and Flemish population had begun to rebuild their lives and cultivate the war-torn fields. Soldiers who had been lost were doomed to remain missing. Lt-Col Sir Frederic Kenyon, Director of the British Museum, in a report to the IWGC recognised the need to commemorate the missing, 'Yet these must not be neglected, and some memorial there must be to the lost, the unknown, but not forgotten dead'.[6] The Commission's token gesture at reconciliation with those missing was to add their names to national memorials which are designated for 'collective commemoration'. Thiepval and the Menin Gate are revered monumental reminders of cultural remembrance to the missing as the Last Post sounds. As sons of the Empire, Australia followed the tune of the Motherland with the Australian National Memorial to the Missing at Villers-Bretonneux, (which was originally conceived as the Australian Corps Memorial).[7] The outgoing director of the Australian War Memorial, Dr Brendan Nelson, has echoed the daily notion of the Menin Gate Last Post ceremony at the memorial in Canberra.

The British used the casualty figures of the Commonwealth to calculate reparations from the Germans. To what end was Australia and the AIF reconciled for their efforts and loss? Australia paid for the privilege of fighting for Empire due to Prime Minister Andrew Fisher's pledge 'to the last man and the last shilling'.[8] During the Depression, NSW Premier Jack Lang's proposal to renegotiate Australia's war loans to 3% interest with the Bank of England was rejected.[9] The Commonwealth nations agreed and remained obliged to bear the costs of maintaining the war graves

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5 Court of Inquiry - To Inquire into and Report upon certain matters in connection with the Australian Graves Services, p. 49. NAA MP367/1, 446/10/1840.
6 Lieut-Colonel Sir Frederic Kenyon, 'War Graves: How the cemeteries abroad will be designed: Report to the Imperial War Graves Commission', His Majesty's Stationery Office, London (1918), p.6.
7 Court of Inquiry, NAA MP367/1, 446/10/1840, p. 62.
8 D. J. Murphy, 'Fisher, Andrew (1862–1928)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/fisher-andrew-378/text10613, published first in hardcopy 1981. Accessed 7 December 2019.
9 Bede Nairn, 'Lang, John Thomas (Jack) (1876–1975)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/lang-john-thomas-jack-7027/text12223, published first in hardcopy 1983. Accessed 7 December 2019.

relative to their numbers buried, for which Australia's contribution is 6.05% of £60 million (£3.63million in 2015/2016).

So I ask, where are we 100 years after the war to end all wars? Is a century old commemoration charter still valid? The present day CWGC boasts being one of the world's leading horticulturist organisations, but does not employ an archaeologist. What is their responsibility to the unrecovered war dead? Why does the CWGC persist sheltering behind the commemorative charter to abrogate responsibility to the missing, particularly in France? The Commission enforces its monopoly in France under the authority of the War Graves Agreement. The CWGC only reacts to the discovery of remains rather than be pro-active in searching. It is not the Commission's responsibility to identify those casualties. The present day task of identifying remains recovered from archaeological sites, construction sites or farmer's fields is given to the 'War Detectives' at the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Centre (JCCC),[10] or relevant service authorities. Evidence for verifying identification may include forensic examination of artefacts and anthropological data. As a final option, the technology of DNA extraction and comparison against descendants is a modern technique used for confirmation if candidates can be short listed. DNA analysis will only be performed on new discoveries and not existing unknown burials. Once the remains are to be reinterred, the CWGC resumes its forte of conducting official burial and dedication ceremonies with full military honours.

Where does Australia fit into this ceremony industry, and what role do we accept? The responsibility and control of Australian war dead from WWI remains with the CWGC. Local liaison is performed through the Office of Australian War Graves (OAWG). The graves of AIF personnel concentrated into Commonwealth cemeteries in the few years after the Great War are maintained by the Commission's gardeners. The AIF had 46,000 dead on the Western Front, of which about 36,000 were exhumed and re-interred into official cemeteries intended for IWGC permanent construction.[11] 6000 of these Australian graves contain remains with 'unknown' identities. Many of the unknowns can be attributed to removal of the identity disc for reporting death to unit headquarters before the two disc system was implemented in late 1916, stripping of all discs and personal effects or the negligent practice of disc removal at exhumation. The missing figures are calculated from unknown graves in CWGC cemeteries and unrecovered bodies, totalling 18,000 commemorated.[12] 12,000 soldiers, literally one in four, have not been recovered. These remain where they or their fragments fell, buried by mates and shells, or totally obliterated. Minister for Defence Personnel Darren Chester states, 'It is a

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10 David Tattersfield, 'J triple C: The unsung heroes', The Western Front Association Bulletin, August 2018 Number 111, pp. 31-32.

11 1st Anzac Corps - Correspondence regarding Burials - Grave Registration - Australian Graves Detachment, AWM25, 135/20; https://www.anzacsinfrance.com/burials/. Accessed 31 July 2018.

12 DVA Memorials to the missing. https://www.dva.gov.au/commemorations-memorials-and-war-graves/memorials/war-memorials/memorials-missing. Accessed 7 December 2019.

measure of who we are as a nation, that we continue to strive to find, recover and identify our missing service personnel. It is a sacred duty, which honours all who serve and have served'.[13]

The current job of finding the AIF missing from WWI is charged to Unrecovered War Casualties – Army (UWC-A). Ultimately, the UWC-A are tasked with recovering the Army's dead from all conflicts, of which WWI represents the largest figure. The work is to conduct activities in an effort to locate, identify and reinter these lost soldiers. With a public servant as unit manager, the small office is staffed by Reservists and claims runs on limited budget funding.[14] As representatives of the ADF, what is their obligation to locating and recovering the Army's fallen? The operation of the UWC-A in regard to finding the missing from the Western Front mimics the charter of the CWGC to which it is submissive and subservient. The UWC-A respond to accidental discoveries and delegate the identification of remains by outsourcing to agencies such as forensic pathology laboratories, rather than lead deliberate in situ exploratory investigations for unrecovered bodies. In recent years UWC-A (or its previous incarnations) has been a barrier to volunteer researchers searching for candidate battlefield burial sites at Fromelles and Bullecourt. The scrutiny of obtaining archaeological permits to dig in the host nations is far more difficult to achieve in France than Belgium. Notwithstanding, Australia has had over a century to foster constructive relationships with the French but has chosen to be invisible and imitate an archaic British charter, particularly as dictated by the CWGC. How is the CWGC able to have overriding jurisdiction of archaeological excavations approved by the French Directions régionales des affaires culturelles (DRAC) Nord-Pas-de-Calais?

The rare example of UWC-A taking the lead in searching for missing was the excavation in 2018 at Messines, Belgium, for a supposed mass grave of 86 men from the 45th Battalion.[15] Whilst the UWC-A are to be applauded for the search, the basis of the investigation had fundamental limitations to its research process. Concerns raised over the strength of evidence were justified with no remains, let alone a mass grave, being located. The collaborating evidence for Messines was significantly less than what was presented for Fromelles, and has been submitted for Bullecourt. The official Defence stance for Fromelles was obstruction.[16] The existence of burial pits with the missing was initially denied, as it was stated that all the dead had been recovered. Volunteer researchers were vindicated by the eventual recovery of 250 men in mass graves. The Fromelles (Pheasant Wood) Military Cemetery is the newest Commission

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13 Hon Darren Chester MP, Minister for Defence Personnel, 'Two WWI soldiers identified and buried in France', https://www.minister.defence.gov.au/minister/dchester/media-releases/two-wwi-soldiers-identified-and-buried-france. Accessed 7 December 2019.

14 Lieutenant Colonel Paul R Vercoe 2017. Pers comm.

15 UWC-A Messines. https://www.army.gov.au/our-work/unrecovered-war-casualties/world-war-one/messines/the-battle-of-messines. Accessed 7 December 2019.

16 Tim Lycett and Sandra Playle, *Fromelles: The Final Chapters*, Penguin, Melbourne (2013), pp. 90-108.

cemetery for which it claims credit. However, the Commission's original preference was to erect a more cost efficient memorial over the burial site, representing collective commemoration, avoiding the need for exhumation.[17] Furthermore, evidence that areas of the Australian battlefield at Bullecourt were not cleared by British grave squads immediately after the war has been demonstrated by the recent recovery of 3625 James Rolls 24th Bn and 4802 Hedley Macbeth 24th Bn by local villagers from a site with wartime registered burials. It is calculated 1400 AIF bodies (or 63% of those missing from the two battles) are unrecovered at Bullecourt.

Advances in technology, such as geophysical surveying, forensics, DNA analysis for identification, and revival of national pride in our military heritage (national identity and genealogy) combined with diminished Britishness, suggests the re-evaluation of our own responsibility and obligations to locating the AIF missing is overdue. Why does Australia subscribe to an outdated charter? The 21st century Australian government has an obsessive commitment to war commemoration.[18] According to Romain Fathi's study, Australian commemorative patterns 'often relegate those who are commemorated – the dead soldiers – to the background of commemorative practices in order to benefit the agenda of those remembering them'.[19] The Australian Defence Force's recent transition to extravagant public displays of ramp ceremonies and repatriation should reinforce a renewed pragmatic commitment to the missing of two world wars. One quarter of AIF dead on the Western Front have not been recovered. Australia needs to step out from the shadow of the CWGC charter catering for imperialism, post-Edwardian conflicts and politicking. At the dedication service for the re-interment of Macbeth and Rolls, the Governor-General of Australia, General Sir Peter Cosgrove, in his key address declared, 'We did not forget you, we never will. We salute you'.[20] Does the nation fulfil its sacred duty to the lost?

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17 Major General Paul Stevens, former head of the Office of Australian War Graves, 'Centenary of Commonwealth War Graves'. Lecture on the role of the Imperial (and later) Commonwealth War Graves Commission in commemorating those who died in the First World War. Estaminet-Western Front Association series at the National Library of Australia 16 May 2017.

18 See, for example, Carolyn Holbrook, 'Consuming Anzac: some thoughts on the Anzac centenary', https://www.monash.edu/arts/social-sciences/news-and-events/articles/2015/consuming-anzac-some-thoughts-on-the-anzac-centenary. Accessed 7 December 2019; Joan Beaumont, 'Australia's Global Memory Footprint: Memorial Building on the Western Front, 1916–2015', *Australian Historical Studies*, 46 (2015): pp. 45-63; 'Monash Busted' http://honesthistory.net.au/wp/centenary-watch-october-november-2017/. 7 Accessed 7 December 2019; Major General Steve Gower, War Memorial overreach. https://www.theage.com.au/national/war-memorial-overreach-spending-500m-and-they-ll-demolish-anzac-hall-20191120-p53ceb.html. Accessed 7 December 2019.

19 Romain Fathi, *Our Corner of the Somme: Australia at Villers-Bretonneux*, Cambridge University Press, Melbourne (2019), p. 2.

20 General Sir Peter Cosgrove, https://www.facebook.com/GovernorGeneralAustralia/posts/796703220660955. Accessed 13 November 2018.

Hubert Wilkins: Unlikely Hero
A biographical sketch

David Taylor

When people think of wartime heroes, in Australian history, Hubert Wilkins is not a name that normally springs to mind. Perhaps it was because he was a man of great humility, or because he never sought the limelight. Or maybe it was because he was wounded nine times, but never carried a gun into battle?

Hubert Wilkins was a photographer, employed by the Australian military, to give a true and accurate account of the actions of Australian soldiers, on the brutal French battle fields of World War One. And the chances are, if you have ever seen a photo or image from that time and place, Wilkins would have had something to do with it.

Wilkins was born in Hallett in the mid-North of South Australia in 1888, the youngest of 13 children. Before World War One he was also known as a polar explorer, and joined the war effort initially becoming part of the Australian Flying Corps. He took aerial reconnaissance photos which came with a life expectancy of two months for new pilots. While a pilot, he witnessed seven Zeppelins being shot down and often came back with his plane riddled with bullet holes. He also conducted reconnaissance flights in hot air balloons.

But it was not long before Wilkins's photographic skills and courage were noticed and he was employed by war correspondent and official historian, Charles Bean, along with fellow Australian photographer and adventurer Frank Hurley. Their task was to photograph images of the war from the frontline, from an Australian viewpoint. Hurley was known for his staged images of soldiers, which

Image 1: A view of the moat surrounding Ypres, October 1917.
Source: AWM E01141.

added propaganda to the war effort. But Wilkins was different.

In an era when most correspondents got by on horseback, Wilkins travelled on motorcycle. Using the sidecar of his motorcycle, he mounted his cameras, providing a platform and transport. As Fred Leist, an official war artist with the Australian forces at the time stated, Wilkins had the 'habit of crawling over the trenches before an attack in order to get photos of the men coming over the top'.[1]

He often saw the period where the enemy had just shelled them with artillery, as the best time to get out there. Wilkins once described the scene on the Western front: 'It seemed like a trip into Hell - that black night lighted by flames of guns and by signal flares, the air shaking with noise, and the earth shaking underfoot. Human beings seemed insignificant in the midst of all this. It did not seem possible that men could go through it and live'.[2]

Wilkins and Hurley both held a philosophical and grim realism to the situation they were in. They saw little point in creating strategies to avoid it. 'Some days it seemed, no matter how intense the shelling and fighting, I entirely escaped trouble. On other days, in spite of all precaution, I got into trouble wherever I went,' wrote Wilkins.[3]

Wilkins amazingly once photographed himself being blown up, but recovered. And once, a shell that landed at the foot of his tripod did not go off. Will Dyson, the Australian illustrator and political cartoonist, once claimed that Wilkins was 'one of the bravest men that ever lived'.[4] He was the only official Australian photographer to receive a combat decoration, receiving the Military Cross for bringing two wounded men to safety during the Battle of Hamel in 1918.

On 18 September 1918, Wilkins guided a band of inexperienced American soldiers who had lost their officers, through an artillery barrage back to safety. Another bar was added to his Military Cross. World War One Australian military commander, General Sir John Monash, described him to colleagues 'as the bravest man I have ever seen'.[5] Wilkins did not like people talking

Image 2: View of a damaged 18 pounder gun of the 25th Battery of Australian Field Artillery temporarily abandoned in Zonnebeke Valley, October 1917. Source: AWM E01141.

1 Simon Nasht, *The Last Explorer: Australia's Unknown Hero*, Hodder, Sydney (2005), p. 60.
2 Nasht, *The Last Explorer,* p. 57.
3 Nasht, *The Last Explorer,* p. 60.
4 Nasht, *The Last Explorer,* p. 58.
5 Malcolm Andrews, *Hubert Who?*, Harper Collins, Sydney (2011), p. 77.

about him publicly, and due to his modest and enigmatic nature, he politely asked Monash not to do it again.

The British used staged photos to help promote the war effort back home, but Bean had different plans. Bean, who recommended the Military Cross for Wilkins, had a vision that he 'wanted a complete and accurate record of the Australians in the war'.[6] He also had Frank Hurley in his stable, but was 'unhappy with how he would regularly "fake" photographs by superimposing 2 or 3 different images to achieve a more dramatic picture'.[7] Hurley even took credit for several of Wilkins's photos.

At the end of hostilities, Bean would get Wilkins to take photos of all the places made famous by the Anzacs – Lone Pine, The Nek, Queen's Post, Hell Spit, and Shrapnel Valley. Wilkins showed his mixed feelings towards this mission, describing his anguish: 'I knew when the armistice was to be declared, so I arranged to be in the front line in the morning. The few hours with the troops in the morning, was one of the most trying of my experience. To see the men shot down, knowing that in a few hours the war would be at end, was harder to bear than any other part of the war'.[8]

Image 3: A view of Anzac Cove, February 1919. Source: AWM G01747.

Knighted by the King, Wilkins was offered promotion by the British to the rank of captain in the Royal Air Force as part of the photographic department. Wilkins accepted the knighthood, but declined the promotion and joined the Australian War Records section after in London. The collection was shipped to Australia in 1919, and formed the basis of the Australian War Memorial.

'A war correspondent's life in those days', described Wilkins, 'offered a seldom-equalled chance for adventure, since many of the conditions were unknown. For one thing you had to push into the danger zone to discover if the danger zone was there'.[9] A memorial to Wilkins was built in the town of Hallett, eight years after his death in 1958, just north of his birthplace at Mt. Bryan.

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6 Jeff Maynard, *The Unseen Anzac*, Scribe, Brunswick (2015), p. 127.

7 Andrews, *Hubert Who?*, p. 77.

8 Maynard, *The Unseen Anzac*, p. 175.

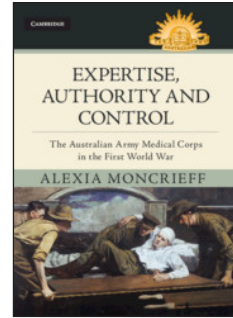9 Nasht, *The Last Explorer*, p. 25.

Reviews

Expertise, Authority and Control: The Australian Army Medical Corps in the First World War
Alexia Moncrieff
A$59.99
Cambridge University Press, Melbourne, 2020
Hardback, 220 pp

It could be claimed that, over the last century, all infantry operational aspects of Australia's involvement in the First World War have been covered. The operations of the Australians at Gallipoli, the Western Front and Palestine have been documented at all levels and from all angles. This, though, is not the case with all services. While often seen as of secondary importance to combat, the role of the support services, such as medical and ordnance, have started to be the focus of historians. Partly this could be attributed to the opening sentence, and partly due to a broadening of the need to understand the conflict from other aspects.

One area that has been the focus for a few historians over the past decade or so has been medical history of the AIF. While Arthur Butler's official history of the medical services on the Western Front has been the seminal work since its publication in 1940, Alexia Moncrieff believes that 'Butler's assessment of broader problems over the course of the war warrants revisiting' (p. 4). This is done with alacrity. The book examines the medical services of the AIF concentrating on casualty clearance and evacuation, rehabilitation and the treatment and prevention of venereal disease. Moncrieff argues that these had previously been discussed in isolation. But the book also explores the clashing of hierarchies - imperial, medical, military and gender - which, in the case of the AIF, resulted in the establishment of its own authority and control over the bodies of Australian service personnel. Moncrieff achieves this goal, developing a solid argument throughout the work.

Of particular interest is the development of resuscitation teams and the rehabilitation work at auxiliary hospitals, especially Harefield in England. The former, established against the wishes of British authorities, were so effective that it the concept was adopted throughout the Fourth British Army. The latter proved invaluable in the rehabilitation of wounded Australian soldiers. Beside the digression into theory that has been used by, particularly British, historians, this chapter highlights the role of occupational therapy and women. While Moncrieff's argument is sound, it continues what appears to me as a distinct delineation between men's roles as soldiers and civilians. The AIF consisted of volunteers with the professional component being extremely small. Thus, these soldiers were all in manner of occupations before enlistment. While Moncrieff discards the gendered

nature of activities, such as needlepoint, as 'infantilizing and feminizing' and argues that they 'were an expression of the gendered nature of the work and workers in the auxiliary hospital rather than the patients' (p. 135) she overlooks the occupation of the patients. Many soldiers' civilian occupations, and their pastimes, involved using their hands and so although not traditional in the sense of home activities, embroidery served as an outlet for idle hands. This was reflected in the selection of subject, such as regimental mottos and the rising sun and were evident in similar work completed while in the trenches. This is not to be seen as a criticism, rather an observation that certainly could be explored further, demonstrating that there remains aspects of Australia's involvement in the war that require investigation.

Non-academic readers may find some of this book challenging. It is, after all a post-doctoral thesis. However, this should not deter those who desire a greater understanding of the Australian Army's medical arrangements during the First World War and do not necessarily want to read the official history.
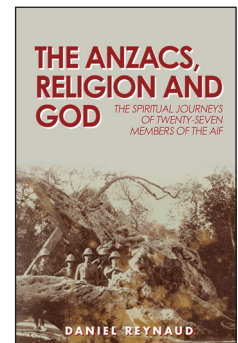
Justin Chadwick

The Anzacs, Religion and God: The Spiritual Journeys of Twenty-seven Members of the AIF
Daniel Reynaud
$44.00
Australian Scholarly Publishing, Melbourne, 2020
Paperback, 246 pp

Representation of Australian soldiers of the AIF during the First World War tend to be treated by many historians as focused on military events only. Recent historiography does explore other aspects of soldiers' lives beyond the battle front. As Daniel Reynaud mentions in his introduction to his interesting new book, *The Anzacs, Religion and God: The Spiritual Journeys of Twenty-seven Members of the AIF*, Australian soldiers are stripped of their British Imperialism and racism. This supports much of Charles Bean's construct of the Anzac soldier, who was rugged, independent and practical. However, as Reynaud so clearly elucidates, this representation is also one of secularism. Australian soldiers are devoid of religiosity, a concept endorsed by Bill Gammage in The Broken Years. But this exposes a reluctance 'to recognise the role of religion in Australian public and private life' (ix). Australia was not a secular nation at the time of the war and those who served, as members of the nation, reflected wider society. By using a selection of diaries of serving AIF soldiers, Reynaud demonstrates the validity of this statement. Each of the chapters explores a different aspect of religion and religious practice within the members of the AIF. The use of diaries makes the connection personal and creates a better understanding of the difference of religious practices

and beliefs (lost and gained) within the AIF. Some of these sources are intensely personal and by using them provides the reader with a greater understanding of their experience. This is an area of research that deserves the attention that it appears to be receiving now and Reynaud's book is a worthy addition to the historiography.
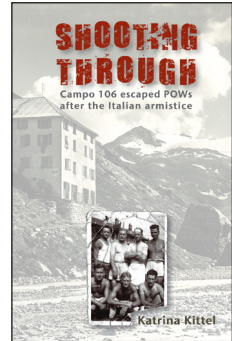
Justin Chadwick

Shooting Through: Campo 106 escaped POWs after the Italian Armistice
Katrina Kittel
$35.00
Echo Books, Canberra, 2019
Paperback, 398 pp

It is always a good sign when the cover of a new book instantly portrays its contents and irresistibly entices a reader to delve deeper. *Shooting Through* by the historian Katrina Kittel is such a book and it fully delivers on the promise of its cover.

The use of a specific Australian slang term for the title takes the reader straight to an era well before the internet and globalisation changed our world. The sub title defines the era and place. The photograph of a group of rather hunky and determined-looking bronzed Aussies flanked by snow-covered peaks and the Mattmark Hotel tells us to expect tales of their adventures in unfamiliar and challenging terrain.

The small photo on the back cover, of a thoughtful young woman considering the contents of a picture or a document, conveys another theme of the book. This was Katrina Kittel's challenge as a mature woman, revisiting her own childhood and seeking to understand some of the forces shaping her father's life. Her opening and closing chapters frame this quest. The image is purely evocative, as a photo within the book reveals the young woman's identity as the wartime Italian teenager Carla Bonello who now lives in Milan.

The words on the back cover neatly summarise the book's content:

> In September 1943, Italy capitulated to the allies. Seizing the moment, Australian and New Zealander prisoners of war walked out of Italian rice farms dotted across the Piedmont plain west of Milan.

> Escape, for most, was easy. But what came next, the evasion phase of their war - the weeks and months on the loose, foot-slogging to the frontier, identifying friend from foe, scraping up a feed, weighing up needs for shelter and the dangers for Italian helpers, discovering the breadth of the Italian resistance - was in all likelihood more taxing and nagging on their resilience than the longer periods spent within prison camps.

> Drawing on first-hand accounts and archival records, Katrina Kittel weaves the stories of escaper groups through time and theme to reveal key evasion rotes and the outcomes that befell them.

Three testimonials then assure us that this book is well worth reading.

For four years, intermittently, I have lived through the gestation of *Shooting Through*. Its research and drafting was already well advanced when Katrina Kittel first asked me to look at some early chapters. She was grappling with how to create a narrative out of a mass of detailed research about a large number of captured soldiers assigned as workers to around 30 Italian rice farms forming the administrative unit known as Campo 106. How to shape and structure this material was a challenge.

Now that the printed book is finally held in my hands I congratulate the author for a fine achievement. Her work over so many years has paid off. Shooting Through makes a truly valuable and original contribution to our military and cultural history. It does justice to the source material, the experiences of the author's father and the complexities of the men's lives, during and after the Second World War. A page-turning book has been forged from a mass of detail about names, geographic places and military units.

I read *Shooting Through* to absorb its 'whole', its structure and its 'intent', but its finer details will be of great interest to the descendants of the men concerned. Finding mention of their relatives within the book will require a bit of page-turning, as the index has an unusual indexing format, using chapter numbers and not page numbers.

Humorous anecdotes and the use of telling 'snippets' from war diaries, letters and personal interviews convey a wonderful sense of the characters and places encountered in this book. Escapees used an interesting variety of transport modes – trains, buses, bicycles, even walking in plain sight. All readers will be constantly amazed at the obvious resourcefulness of the Australians and the generosity of so many Italians. Both groups, former enemies in warfare, showed courage despite their uncertainties over who could be trusted during the shifting alliances of 1943.

While the frequent use of colourful Australian slang brought that wartime era to life, some poetic and evocative language is also sprinkled through various chapters. For example, Chapter 15 begins with the words 'Near the end of September, an approaching northern winter sent chilly calling cards to the plains'. In Chapter 17: 'Peaks pierced mercilessly through sliding clouds, mist flopped like dry ice on sunken shoulders' and 'Col dragged his step like a dishevelled delinquent entering detention'. These turns of phrase greatly enhanced the book as a reading experience.

The 40 (unnumbered) pages of black and white illustrations add an

invaluable dimension to the story. Two maps help too. The first map shows the location of the various rice farms on the Piedmont plain which made up the complex known as Campo 106. Milan, tucked away in the bottom right hand corner of the second map, anchors the geography in the mind of the reader, showing the wider Piedmont plain area, from the river Po to the Swiss border. Excitingly for me, my first trip to northern Italy in 2018 brought this environment vividly to life, although I travelled into the Swiss Alps northeast of Milan, via the eastern shore of Lake Como and the Bernina Express.

Shooting Through is an important book for the large Italian community in Melbourne and elsewhere in Australia. It resonated with me too, as a daughter of a young Australian ex-soldier who had served in the Middle East. In the immediate post-Second World War years we lived in Brookvale, at that time an Italian market-gardening area in the Northern Beaches area of Sydney, and our neighbours across the road were the Paolas. This book made me think back. We all lived through the start of multicultural Australia and, to this day, I have never heard that Mr Paola's Second World War background in Italy was ever an issue with his Aussie neighbours.

Shooting Through has yet another claim to broad historic significance. This was recognised by the ABC's 7pm television news in October 2019, which gave extensive coverage to the funeral of 101-yr-old Bill Rudd, a grandson of EW Cole of Melbourne's famous Cole's Bookshop and another POW escapee in Italy.

Shooting Through is so much more than a military history. As Professor Peter Monteath wrote in his Foreword, 'this book is not just a remarkable tale, it is a true one. It defies the imagination, and it satisfies it too'.
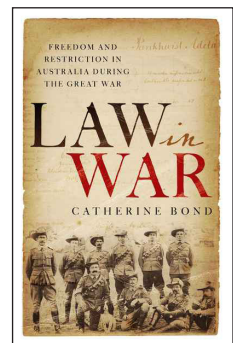
Louise Wilson

Law in War: Freedom and Restriction in Australia During the Great War
Catherine Bond
A$34.99
NewSouth, Sydney, 2020
Paperback, 272 pp

One aspect of life that cannot be escaped from no matter where you live or what you do is the law. During periods of duress or peril, governments legislate to address the immediate problem, both temporarily or permanently. This happens particularly during wartime and did so between 1914 and 1918. Catherine Bond's new book *Law in War: Freedom and Restriction in Australia During the Great War*, explores such legislation that affected Australians. Some more than others. The scope of the book

is interesting as it is not, nor intends to be, an overarching legal history of the war. This, as Bond explains, has already been done. What she does, and so well, is select examples of people directly impacted by the changes in law during the war.

Aspects of the law are discussed through people and their interaction with the altered legal environment. Each chapter looks at a specific aspect of the law from the Prime Minister, Billy Hughes, and his Solicitor-General, Robert Garran, who created the laws, to the enforcers, such as Frederick Sickerdick, a rather zealous Victorian policeman. Bond discusses internment, protest, discrimination and, interestingly, the example of those who benefited from the changes in legislation.

While the book has some language that is more recognised by lawyers, such as the use of judge's names, Bond does explain legal terms for those who are not familiar with them. This, though, does not in any way detract from the value of this book and its contribution to our understanding of Australian society during the war.
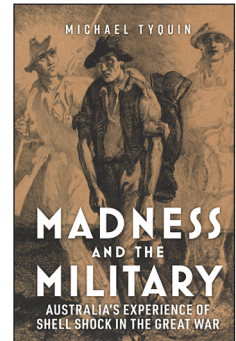
Justin Chadwick

Madness and the Military: Australia's Experience of Shell Shock in the Great War (Second edition)
Michael Tyquin
A$44.00
Australian Scholarly Publishing, Melbourne, 2020
Paperback, 160 pp

This revised edition of Michael Tyquin's important work, first published in 2006, is an important addition to First World War historiography. This new edition includes reference to the Australian Flying Corps and uses research on the subject that has been conducted since the original publication. It also includes analysis on moral injury and spirituality 'to provide another prism through which we can view the phenomenon of wartime psychological damage' (p. xv). This book's exploration of a subject that is commonly known but little understood is compulsory reading for anyone who has an interest in medical and psychological effects and treatment of a condition that was much maligned during the war but had long-lasting effects to both patient and the wider community.

Justin Chadwick

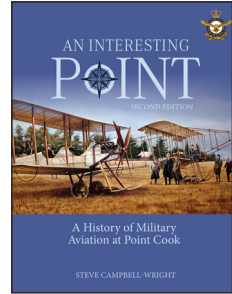*An Interesting Point: A History of Military Aviation at Point Cook*
(Second edition)
Steve Campbell-Wright
$29.99
Big Sky Publishing, Sydney, 2019
Hardback, 252 pp

A richly illustrated celebration of an important place in military
aviation in Australia, *An Interesting Point: A History of Military
Aviation at Point Cook* explores the development over a hundred years of Point Cook.
From its beginnings prior to the First World War when aviation was in its infancy,
through two world wars and beyond the Cold War, Point Cook played a pivotal
role in the RAAF and now serves as a museum. This second edition, with revisions
and expansion, is a narrative history that should be read by all those interested in
Australia's air force.

Justin Chadwick

1919: The Year Things Fell Apart?
Edited and introduced by John Lack
$32.95
Australian Scholarly Press, Melbourne, 2020
Paperback, 149 pp

This wide-ranging collection of essays explores Australia in
the immediate post-First World War period. Rather than
concentrating on topics that are well-known and have already
drawn the attention of scholars, these essays look at events and
ideas that are not necessarily directly involved with the war, but had been effected
by it. Fay Woodhouse's 'Marie Stopes and the Banning of Wise Parenthood', was
a fascinating discussion of fertility and population. As was Carolyn Rasmussen's
'Maurice Blackburn and the Seamen's Strike in Australia', which provides an
insight into the man and the industrial disputes that were prevalent in the immediate
postwar period.

More generally, Ross McMullin's 'The Inkstand Incident: Managing
returned soldiers in Melbourne', looks at post-war soldier treatment and Tony
Ward's 'Ambit Claims for Reparations: The 'pestiferous varmint' Hughes at
Versailles' explores Australia's claim for reparations. David Palmer's discussion on
empire and revolution in Asia, America and Europe is a taster of further work that
will be an extended comparative analysis.

This collection is a valuable, and interesting, addition to the scholarship of the interwar, particularly the immediate postwar, period. The work is directed at an academic audience, however, the essays are all approachable and provide an important overview of certain events and influences that were to have an effect on Australian society in the decade after the conclusion of the First World War.

Justin Chadwick

The Battles for Kokoda Plateau
David W. Cameron
$34.99
Allen and Unwin, Crows Nest NSW, 2020
Paperback, 417 pp

Reading David Cameron's new book, *The Battles for Kokoda Plateau*, gave me a healthy respect for the men who fought the Japanese in the Kokoda campaign. Cameron's book covers three weeks in that hellish campaign as they fought the Japanese to almost a stand still.

I found the book well written and easy to read to such an extent that it was hard to put down. The book is divided into five parts with each part covering the various sections of the Kokoda campaign starting from the first assaults by the Japanese landing at Buna and their fight to take Kokoda. The Allies realised that the Japanese wanted to take Port Moresby and had decided to take an overland route believing that there was a substantial path through the Owen Stanley Ranges. This route, though, was little more a path where men in some cases could only pass singly.

The book explains the reason why the Japanese wanted to take Port Moresby and how they planned to achieve this task. The part the natives played is also explained and how without them the story may have had a different ending. After reading the book I have nothing but the highest praise for them. The first Australian soldiers to meet the Japanese were elements of a militia unit, the 39th Battalion. With little training, and equipment not really suited to the jungle, those men fought the Japanese, and suffered from all that the jungle environment offered. Disease took many men out of action, those wounded were carried by the ever faithful natives who themselves often suffered from various types of disease.

Cameron's description of what the men of the 39th went through almost gives you the idea that you are in the jungle with them. The constant wet, the lack of ammunition, the lack of healthy food and the dangers the men faced moving through the jungle. Cameron obtained quotes from the men themselves which gives
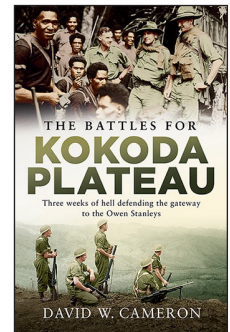
the book a very personal feel.

To say that the men learnt on the job would be an understatement. As you read through the book you can see that the Australians learnt very quickly and adapted their tactics to suit the jungle conditions even surpassing those of the Japanese. This is also a story of tragedy and betrayal where Australian missionaries caught behind the Japanese lines were betrayed and later murdered. Cameron details their story in graphic detail.

Even though the book covers three weeks of the Kokoda campaign there is enough information to give the reader an accurate account of that campaign. The Australians did prevail and eventually the Japanese were pushed out from the Owen Stanley's.

The book is well researched with a substantial bibliography, indicating that Cameron made every effort to produce an accurate story. I would recommend this book to anyone who is interested in the Kokoda campaign and wants an easy to read book that just tells the story. All in all a good read.

Mike English

Military Law in Australia
Robin Creyke, Dale Stephens and Peter Sutherland (eds).
A$130.00
The Federation Press, Alexandria, 2019
Paperback, 396pp

Military law is, generally, a little-known aspect of military history. However, the practice of law within the defence force and its interaction with civil authorities is of upmost importance. *Military Law in Australia* explores the necessity of this aspect of the military. Chapters, written by leading legal academic, cover all aspects of military law system in Australia. A brief historical overview creates the context for the rest of the book which explores operations, personnel and domestic legal aspects of the ADF.

Specifics of Australian military law are investigated, such as ADF powers to arrest civilians and emerging technologies. Recruitment and remuneration are discussed as is health and rehabilitation. In all this book is wide ranging and valuable reading for ADF personnel and legal practitioners.

Like much of Federation Press's publications this is aimed at a specific market and is priced accordingly. However, there is much to garner in this fine publication that will appeal to a non-legal audience.
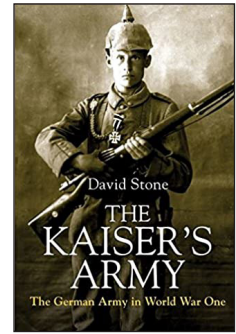
Justin Chadwick

Kaiser's Army: The German Army in World War One
David Stone
Prices vary
Bloomsbury, London, 2015
E-Book or Hardback, 512 pp

While examining the digital database of E-Books for the State Library of Western Australia, I came across the following reference work which is a detailed look at the German army or the army made up by the confederation of German states under Kaiser Wilhelm II. It is a very comprehensive reference work looking at all parts of the German army during this period.

It delves into the period before World War One and the Franco-Prussian conflicts of the late 19th Century before examining the army's conflicts in the WW1. Once dealt with, the work looks in depth into the command structure, training and strategies of the army. It looks at chains of command, rank structure and the various sections which make up the army such as infantry, cavalry, engineers and artillery. As well as the front line forces, examination is made of the support troops. Moving on from here it provides descriptions of uniforms and weapons, with supporting plates and diagrams.

This detailed work provides a valuable reference tool for looking at the German Army in WW1, its structure, logistics and training.

I found it to be a very informative work providing a valuable insight into the workings of the Kaiser's army during this period of time. The extensive detail on the breakdown of the army providing great reference material on how particular units were formed, their make-up and the Prussians provided the bulk of the troops involved. A very handy reference for this period and is available in both print or e-book versions.

Michael Firth

Rising Sun, Falling Skies: The Disasterous Java Sea Campaign of World War II
Jeffrey R Cox
Osprey Books, London, 2015
Paperback, 487 pp
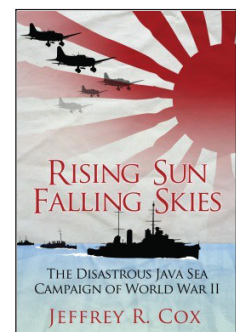
This book is the first installment of a multi-part series on the Pacific Naval War. It covers the five month period running from December, 1941 until April, 1942; a time when the Japanese

Imperial Navy ran rampant over the Allies in the Far East. Cox's narrative conveys, in quick, accessible and engaging prose, the tragic sets of events that led to the deaths of thousands of Allied sailors and airmen. Balanced against this is his evaluation of the overwhelming capability and expertise of the Japanese Imperial Navy and Naval Air Forces.

Cox covers the broad spectrum of regional actions, ranging seamlessly from the Philippines, Singapore and the Dutch East Indies to Australia. Presented in an eminently readable style, he conveys to the reader the terror, frustration and defiance of the Allied leadership and crews as they careened from engagement to engagement. The failure to effectively coordinate common doctrine and operational tactics between the various national actors, manifested itself in the ad hoc planning and execution of forays against the enemy. More often than not, this resulted in the degradation of the Allied fleets and aircraft through damage and loss.

Most significantly however, is Cox's clear assertion that the true weakness in the Allied cause was not the ships or sailors themselves, but the National Governments and their senior leadership coordinating the battle space in the Far East. Failing to appreciate the consummate skill of the Japanese, nor their capabilities (such as the Long Lance torpedo), the Allied leadership, caught flat footed, was never able to regain the initiative and remained reactive to the Japanese onslaught. Further to this, Cox identifies deep national divisions between the senior leadership that manifested itself in a lack of trust amongst the operational crews for their senior commanders. Nevertheless, Cox's research shows conclusively that the bravery and audacity with which the Allied crews faced their adversaries, even in the face of certain defeat, never wavered.

Cox also provides an in-depth analysis of the Japanese operations; their strengths and weaknesses and their conduct throughout the campaign. The Java Campaign definitely revealed a broad range of capabilities amongst the Japanese commanders. Their ships were of the highest quality and the crews themselves trained to a peak level that would only degrade as the war progressed. The Japanese use of their Air Arm as a means of reconnaissance, attack (enabling their ships to stand off at a safe distance), observing the fall of their shots (thereby overcoming the Allied use of smoke) and interdiction of Allied air forces was doctrinally far ahead of their adversaries. Cox is balanced in his analysis however, and is very critical of a number of the Japanese commanders who showed themselves as mediocre at best. A good case in point was the ineptitude of Admiral Hara who managed to sink more of his own ships than did the Allies while defending the beachhead on Java.

Replete with anecdotes that show the best and worst of the combatants on both sides, Cox's work is an excellent study of the early days of the Pacific War. Cox is an outstanding author with a real gift for developing a narrative that maintains the reader's interest while still doing justice to the subject.

Technology

Australia's Early Warning System
Jindalee Operational Radar Network

Rohan Goyne

The Jindalee Operational Radar Network (JORN) technology had its beginnings in early ionospheric research conducted at Weapons Research Establishment from the 1950s. Subsequently, the Jindalee high frequency Over the Horizon Radar (OTHR) became a core research project from 1970 and was developed to provide surveillance across Australia's northern sea and air approaches.

Unlike traditional radars that were limited by the line of sight, the Jindalee high frequency OTHR used the ionosphere above the earth's surface. A high frequency radio signal was beamed skywards from a transmitter and refracted down from the ionosphere to illuminate a target. The echo from the target travelled by a similar path back to a separate receiver site. Received data was processed into real-time tracking information.

Developing Jindalee from 'concept demonstrator' phase to proven operational capability continued from 1971 to 1987. The first experimental radar, designed and built by Defence Science and Technology Organisation (DSTO), was constructed at Alice Springs in central Australia in the mid-1970s. It later became known as the 'Stage A' evaluation program.

Jindalee 'A' was modestly powered and had a narrow field of detection, a 'staring' beam, with a simple whip-antenna array only one-quarter the length of the current Alice Springs Jindalee radar (2.8 kms). But Jindalee 'A' did detect aircraft at long ranges and, later, ships. Its radar waveform generator was one of the few pieces of Australian-developed 'original equipment' retained in later Jindalee stages.

In May 1978, Commonwealth Cabinet approved a submission from the Minister for Defence. Jim Killen, that Stage B of Project Jindalee proceed at an estimated cost of $24.6 million dollars. In the long term an operational OTHR system would consist of three radars together with a secure communications infrastructure. It was estimated to cost $120m in the submission in 1978. Stage B was higher-powered, covered at least sixty degrees, had radar track-while-scan capability and an advanced automatic frequency allocation system. It also had an ARO multi-port computer processor — designed in-house and central to signal processing.

Figure 1: The Jindalee facility at Alice Springs as seen from space.
Source: www.thelivingmoon.com.

In 1986, approval was given for the design and development of the OTHR network. This was followed in March 1987 when the federal government launched its Policy Information Paper — 'The Defence of Australia 1987' — which placed a high priority on establishing a network of OTHRs. The Minister for Defence, Kim Beazley, advised the Commonwealth Parliament that 'Up to three new radars have been identified as required and studies are underway on their precise locations. Current planning is for one or two to be sited in North-Eastern Australia and one sited in the west or south-west'. That same year the operational radar Jindalee 'C' was handed over to the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF). This was achieved at an additional cost of $70 million with the earlier stage re-engineered by BAE Systems (formerly AWA) for the rugged demands of operational life.

In 1991, the Commonwealth awarded Telstra (previously Telecom) a prime contract worth $860 million to design and construct the Jindalee Operational Radar Network (JORN). The contract required Australian production of more than 70 per cent of the contract value.

Telstra awarded major sub-contracts to GEC Marconi and Telstar Systems, a joint venture between Telstra and Lockheed Martin Corporation. Other significant sub-contracts were awarded to Radio Frequency Systems, Compaq, Eckert
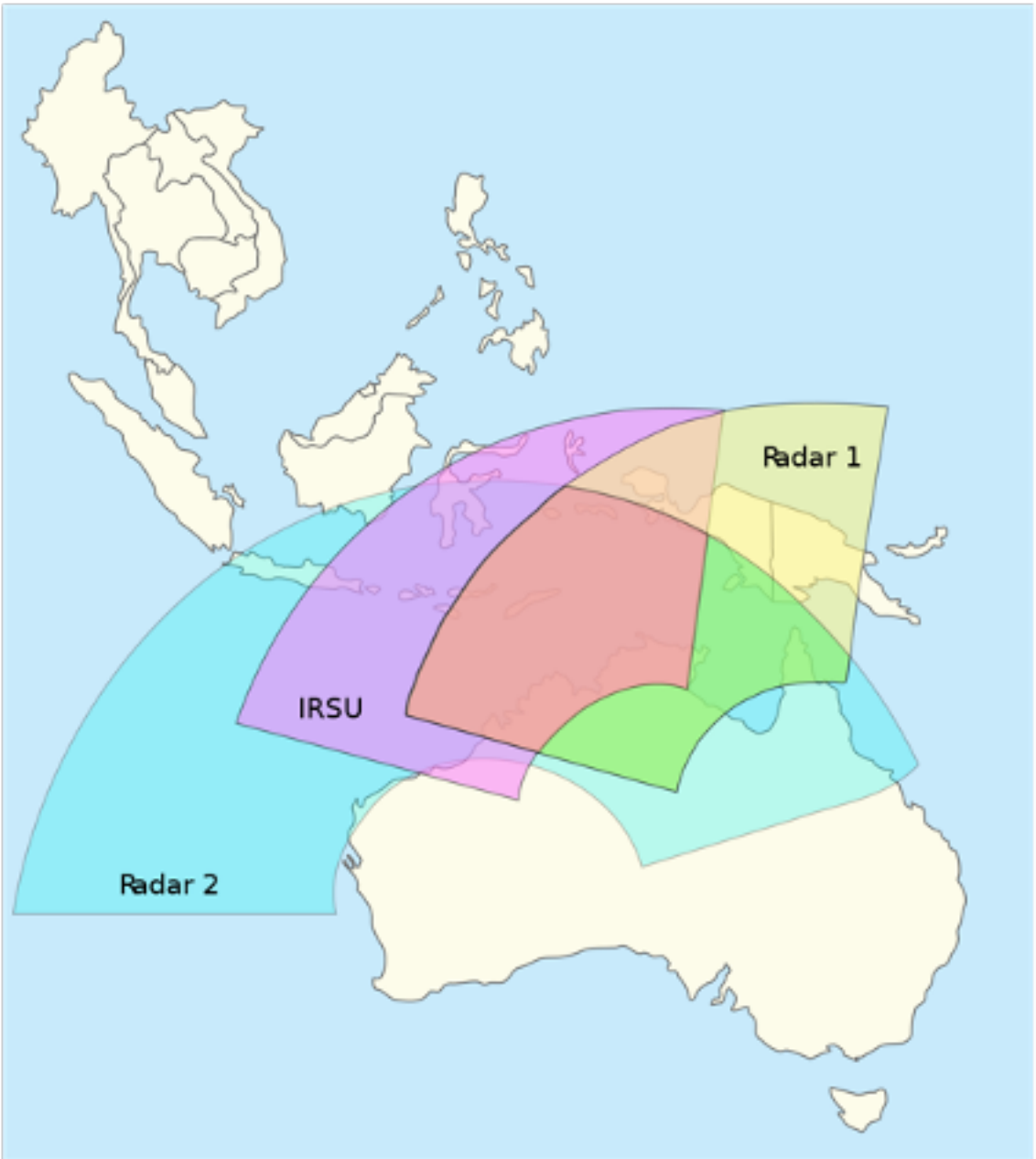
Figure 2: Map of the operational reach of the Jindalee (JORN) system. Source: Wikipedia Commons.

Figure 3: Jindalee Operational Radar Network. Source: www.airforce.gov.au.

Management Group, Fletcher Constructions and the John Holland Construction Group. RLM Management Company, a joint venture of Lockheed Martin and the Tenix Group assumed full management responsibility for the JORN project in 1997. In 1999, the contract to provide JORN to the Commonwealth was novated from Telstra to RLM.

Phases 3 and 4 of the fully-fledged Defence network were operationally released to the RAAF and formally accepted in 2003. The domain knowledge within DST was critical in the design, execution and assessment of the intensive testing analysis that was carried out before the formal acceptance. By this time, the new JORN capability consisted of two radars: Radar 1 located in Queensland and Radar 2 located in Western Australia. The original Jindalee radar at Alice Springs continued to be operated as a separate system by the RAAF and was fully integrated into JORN under the Phase 5 project and is now designated as Radar 3. It is used synonymously by 1RSU with the other two radars and controlled from an integrated user interface. In March 2018, the Government announced a further investment of $1.2 billion dollars in Phase 6 of the program to upgrade the network which will take an estimated ten years to complete.

The JORN network is the culmination of seventy years of continuous development. From the research phase in the 1950's to the operation of Australia's

first comprehensive land and air early warning system, the JORN network provides 24-hour military surveillance of the northern and western approaches to Australia, but also serves a civilian purpose in assisting in detecting illegal entry, smuggling and

Figure 4: The aerial array of the Jindalee over the horizon radar.
Source: 'The Defence of Australia', Department of Defence, 1987, p 35.

Society Matters

It is with great pleasure to announce the appointment of Western Australian branch member, Graham McKenzie-Smith as a Member of the Order of Australia (AM) in the General Division of the Order of Australia, for 'significant service to military history presentation and forestry'. Graham has laboured for 35 years on his majesterial six-volume work, *The Unit Guide: The Australian Army 1939-1945*, that profiles all 5,700 units that made up the Australian Army in the Second World War.

MHSA BRANCH OFFICE BEARERS

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Secretary/Treasurer	James Smith canberrabomber@gmail.com 0414 946 909	

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