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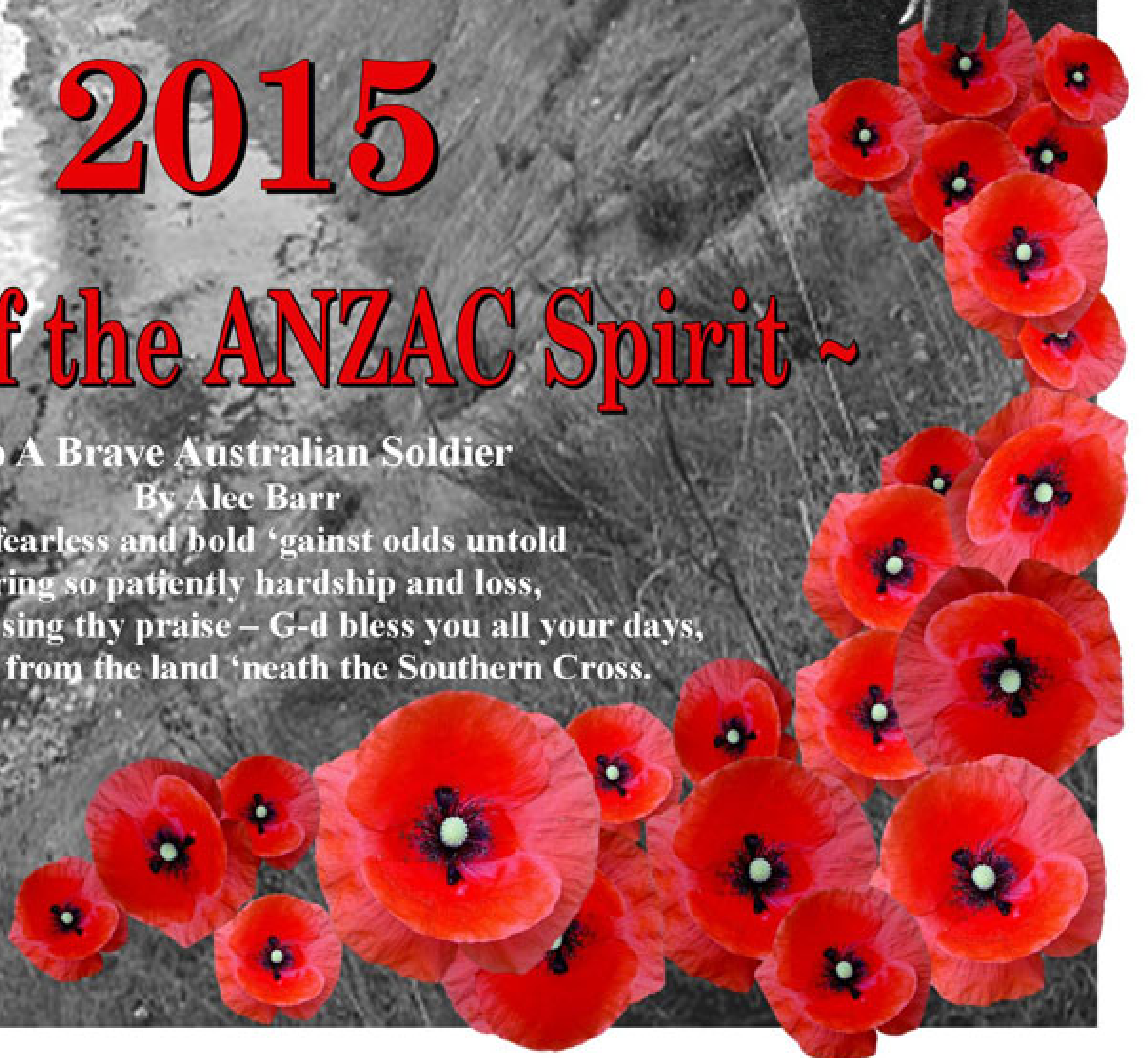
ANZAC CENTENARY 2015

~ Birth of the ANZAC Spirit ~

To A Brave Australian Soldier

By Alec Barr

Ever fearless and bold 'gainst odds untold
Bearing so patiently hardship and loss,
O, proudly we sing thy praise – G-d bless you all your days,
My Soldier from the land 'neath the Southern Cross.





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From the President's Desk

We have moved into a significant historic time for our Nation with the 100th anniversary of the start of World War One which occurred on 4 August 2014. Also coming up is the Centenary of ANZAC on 25 April 2015 which, unfortunately, falls on a Shabbat.

With the Centenary has come a shift in focus of WWI topics in schools and awareness, by special events for the community scheduled between 2014 - 2018. There is fresh interest and enthusiasm from the younger generations and VAJEx Australia is one of the many ex-service organisations (ESOs) enjoying the refreshing resurgence. For far too many years, VAJEx committees have struggled to get community interest in commemorating and honouring our fallen, so we are looking forward to seeing plenty of support for our own Centenary programmes.

In the lead up to the Centenary of ANZAC, we are planning and initiating new projects as well as a special service. Our Centenary service is being held on 28 June 2015 at 2pm in the St Kilda Shule. The service is titled: ~ Birth of the ANZAC Spirit ~. The date of 28 June 2015, which falls on a Sunday, has been chosen as it is the day after what would have been the 150th birthday of General Sir John Monash GCMG KCB VD. The key-note speaker will be announced soon, and many high-profile people are attending. As more details are confirmed and unfold, we'll keep you updated via our website, Facebook and notices in *InFormation*.

A VAJEx family has made a major donation for a special project which has now been on the drawing board for some time. The committee were both stunned and thrilled with the family's offer, as I know all VAJEx members will be when everything is finalised and we can do a "reveal". Without giving too much away, this is another reason why you must attend the ~ Birth of the ANZAC Spirit ~ service. Mark it in your diaries now. You won't be disappointed.

After the ~ Birth of the ANZAC Spirit ~ service finishes, we'll make our way across to the Jewish Museum of Australia for the World War I exhibition.

Please check the notice board on page 30 and note our other upcoming events for your diary. We need your ongoing support for our services so that we can commemorate and honour the memories of our fallen.

Congratulations and thanks to SQD/LDR Harold Karpin (Ret'd) on qualifying as a Welfare Officer. Harold successfully completed the course run by the Department of Veterans' Affairs. Now that VAJEx has a DVA recognised Welfare Office, doors can open to us that were previously locked. He has also

been nominated for the JCCV Community Service Awards. Well deserved, Harold. Mazal Tov!

Mention must be made of the ongoing support and talent of Julie Leder, our Ceremonial Manager. Her efforts are outstanding and no sooner has a request been made of her and it is all but done. When Julie sees that something needs doing, up goes her hand and off she goes. When four hands are needed, along comes Stacey who makes light work of jobs and she always tackles tasks with a smile. Thank you both for your willingness to pitch in.

Thanks to all the committee for your commitment and time which are essential to our efficiency.

The new book by Ben Hirsh titled *The Jewish Diggers of World War I* has begun the slow process of in-house formatting (that means by yours truly in my spare time). I'm most impressed by Ben's thorough and comprehensive compilation of the Australian Jewish airmen, soldiers and nurses who served during 1914-1918. The book will be a valuable resource for all historians and education facilities who need information at their fingertips on this topic. This work has taken Ben a lifetime of careful research, but even after all these years, it is possible that it might be incomplete due to the number of Jewish men who, when enlisting, put something other than "Jewish" as their religion. When the book goes to print, it will be as complete as is known at that time. The date and location of Ben's book launch will be announced sometime within the Centenary of World War I time line.

Well done to readers who have noticed that I am using a lower case "x" in the acronym VAJEx. Many in the membership and community continue to say "VAJAX" which has always caused confusion. Therefore a lower case "x" is the order for the day on this page to draw the eye to it and hopefully prompt the correct pronunciation in the future.

Wishing Klal Yisrael L'Shanah Tovah Tikatev v'Taihatem; may you be inscribed and sealed for a good year.

Lest We Forget

Judy Landau

President
VAJEx Australia





ANZAC COMMEMORATIVE SERVICE ADDRESS

BY DR PETER HABERSBERGER AM RFD RANR (RET'D)

I wish to quote from a letter written by a soldier at Gallipoli, dated Sunday 25th April 1915 - 6:00 am.
“Today is my birthday and I have wished myself many happy returns. I am enjoying the day under very unusual circumstances and even as I write these lines, the boom of canon and the rattle of musketry is deafening.

We moved off from Mudros at 1:30 am today and arrived here off Gallipoli peninsula at about 6:00 am to find our warships hard at work bombarding the forts ashore in order to allow our division to land. As soon as the transports arrived, the 3rd Infantry Brigade lost no time in getting ashore under a hot fire from the enemy. Immediately there was a roar of musketry, but they succeeded in making their landing and we were all very grateful a little later that they had succeeded in taking the first ridge and three Krupp guns. We are laying close in shore waiting for the Infantry to make good before we can get our guns and horses ashore. Some large gun ashore seemed to take a fancy to us and about 15 large shells burst all around us and not more than 60 or 80 yards off, one or two of the boats have had miraculous escapes from being hit. The warships are giving the Turk's Batteries ashore a terrible time. The roar and vibration of the discharge of the big guns from 12 to 15 inches ought to strike the fear of God into their hearts alone, but when they land the earth is rent asunder and thrown hundreds of feet in the air. The slaughter must be terrific. 8:00 pm. The rattle and roar has been awful all day and I am not likely to forget this birthday in a hurry.”

∞ ∞

This quotation is from one of 80 letters written by my Grandfather Lieutenant I F Pascoe-Webbe, 13th Field Artillery Battery who served at Gallipoli.

Despite gallant attempts by Australian, New Zealand and British Commonwealth forces, Gallipoli became a stalemate, and so in December 1915 over 30,000 soldiers were evacuated from Gallipoli without loss of life.

Some 2,000 Australian and 200 New Zealand Jews voluntarily enlisted in the ANZAC Corps, at a time when Australia's Jewish population was around 20,000. Of these, some 200 were killed on active duty and a large percentage were wounded.

Some 200 held commissioned rank and about 100 received honours and distinctions, amongst them Lieutenant Leonard Keysor of the 42nd Battalion New South Wales, who received the Victoria Cross for “the most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty at Lone Pine.”

In February 1915 a small committee in Alexandria approved a plan to form a Jewish military unit that would participate in the British effort to liberate Palestine. The

British Commander at the time, General John Maxwell, rejected this idea but suggested a Mule Corps be formed.

So the British Army established the Zion Mule Corps of 650 men, of which 560 served in the Gallipoli Campaign, landing on the 25th April 1915 on the beach at Cape Helles. Private Groushkowsky was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, as he prevented his mules from stampeding under heavy bombardment and despite being wounded in both arms, delivered the ammunition to the front.

Perhaps the most famous Jewish soldier at Gallipoli was Colonel John Monash, commanding officer of the 4th Infantry Brigade who landed at Gallipoli on the morning of 26th April. The 4th Brigade played an important role at Gallipoli over the next eight months, particularly in the

Turkish offensive of 19th May and the attack on Quinn's Post on the 29th May.

Whilst at Gallipoli he was promoted Brigadier-General and was one of the last to be evacuated from the beach at Gallipoli in December 1915. He was promoted Lieutenant-General in June 1916, and on the 4th July 1918, commanded the battle of Hamel, which was over in 93 minutes. He also commanded the breakout at Amiens on the 8th August 1918, virtually winning the war over the next 60 days. The efficient and harmonious repatriation of 160,000 Australian soldiers over some eight months was among the most remarkable of Monash's achievements.

In the 1920's Monash was largely accepted as the greatest living Australian, and played a vital role in the establishment of the RSL as well as the Shrine of Remembrance. He led Melbourne's ANZAC Day March each year from 1925, and when he died in October 1931, his state funeral was attended by 250,000 people, probably the largest in Australia to that time. He is buried in the Brighton cemetery.

After Gallipoli, the Australians went on to France, where on July 19th 1916, shortly after their arrival, they were thrown into a hopeless battle at Fromelles where almost 2,000 were killed in one night with over 3,000 wounded.

In many respects, that battle was an embarrassment for the British commanders and so was almost forgotten. The majority of soldiers had no known grave, and the cemetery at VC corner at Fromelles contains just a handful. However, due to the advent of modern





technology, mass graves of Australian and Commonwealth soldiers have recently been discovered at Pheasant Wood.

The 1st World War continued for another two years, and it was not until the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month 1918, that the guns fell silent on the Western Front; so ended the great war for civilisation, the war that was to end all wars. Altogether about 60,000 Australians died in the 1st World War, when the population was a little over 4,000,000. Over 100,000 soldiers returned to Australia after the war, many of whom died before the age of 40 due to their wounds, the effects of gassing, and suicide due to shellshock, or what we now call, post traumatic stress disorder.

Sadly, it was only 20 years later that the 2nd World War commenced, resulting in the deaths of a further 40,000 Australian soldiers, sailors and airmen. Let us not forget the nurses, who were massacred by the Japanese at Bangka Island in early 1942, there being but one survivor, Vivian Bullwinkel. We also need to remember the role of the Royal Australian Navy, and the 3486 Australians of Bomber Command who lost their lives over Europe.

It was not long after, that the Korean War commenced, colloquially known as the “forgotten war”, and Australian military personnel participated in this conflict. A decade later, Australians were again fighting in Vietnam where 500 soldiers lost their lives. Many of these soldiers today are suffering from the effects of post traumatic stress disorder.

More recently Australia has been involved in Gulf War 1, and Gulf War 2, as well as Iraq and Afghanistan, where Australian soldiers have been fighting our longest war until just recently. Four Victoria Crosses were won during the Afghanistan Campaign, but the loss of 40 dead soldiers, including PTE Sher, and hundreds of others suffering from severe physical and/or mental trauma.

I may seem to have emphasised the 1st World War, but it was there that Australia suffered enormous casualties as a percentage of our population, and it was also there that the acronym ANZAC (Australia and New Zealand Army Corp) was coined.

In fact, in one of my Grandfather’s letters written on the 25th April 1916, he states “I celebrated my Birthday by going to church parade in the morning, and we held a sports meeting in the afternoon - all those who were at the landing at Anzac on the 25th April 1915 were allowed to wear a red ribbon, and those who served thereafter the landing, wore blue”.

So came about Anzac Day which has been commemorated throughout Australia since 1920, and although at one stage some 20 years ago, Anzac Day almost faded out, it is commemorated wherever Australians are throughout the world with services and marches in the morning, and sport is still played in the afternoon.

It was CEW Bean, the famous historian of the 1st

World War, who originally coined the phrase “Anzac Spirit”. It is hard to define the Anzac spirit, but to quote from the Anzac Day Commemoration Committee, “the spirit of Anzac is an intangible thing. It is unseen, unpredictable, an unquenchable thirst for justice, freedom and peace...the spirit of Anzac is a cornerstone which underpins our Australian image, way of life, and indeed is an integral part of our heritage”.

It was requested that I should speak briefly about my experiences as a member of the Royal Australian Naval Reserve. Compared to the contribution of others, I have had only a minor role.

I joined the Royal Australian Naval Reserve in 1967, as I wanted to go to Vietnam with one of the Naval medical teams. Unfortunately, I never got there until 2005, when I attended a military medicine meeting with the Vietnamese and Americans in Hanoi.

As a Reservist, one was expected to spend a minimum of three weeks annually serving in a relief capacity as a medical officer on one of Her Majesty’s ships. I did this on several occasions, and then asked to serve on HMAS MELBOURNE, which many of you will remember was our aircraft carrier. I was told I had to do a course in aviation medicine, so I undertook the RAAF medical officers course.

However, before I had an opportunity to serve on HMAS MELBOURNE, the government had elected to replace it with HMS INVINCIBLE, or HMAS


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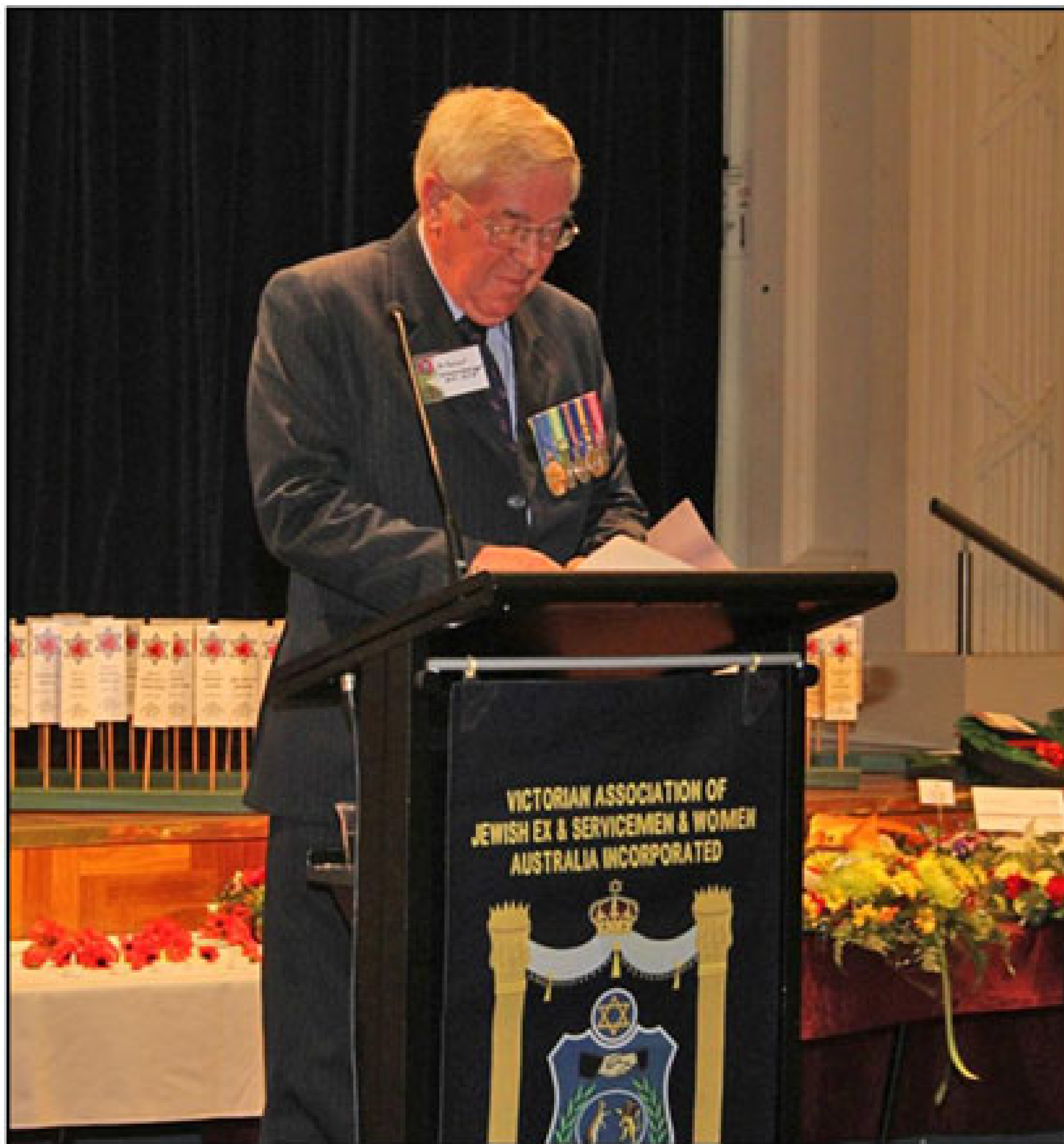


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ANZAC COMMEMORATIVE SERVICE ADDRESS CONTINUED

BY DR PETER HABERSBERGER AM RFD RANR (RET'D)



AUSTRALIA, as she was to be known. Then along came the Falklands war, and the Australian government offered to withdraw from the agreement to buy HMS INVINCIBLE.

I then developed an interest in aviation medicine, which I still have to this day, and as a medical officer with a special interest in those particular problems, I served on several occasions as a relief medical officer at HMAS ALBATROS, our Naval air station at Nowra NSW. Interestingly, I was there for the last day of fixed wing flying in the Royal Australian Navy, and also there some 15 years later when our Skyhawks, leased from New Zealand, were flown away to be sold.

I also served as the fleet medical officer on the last voyage of HMAS STALWART before she was decommissioned, and she still operates as a ferry in the eastern Mediterranean.

In 2000 I went to East Timor as the physician/intensivist at the United Nations Hospital in Dili, and saw a small amount of action for the first time in my career.

I was then appointed the Assistant Surgeon General Navy, running an office in Canberra, and was eventually transferred to Chief of Navy's retired list in 2006.

Having the opportunity to serve in the Australia Defence Forces was a fantastic experience, and certainly expanded my knowledge of medical issues other than those of cardiology.

To go back to my grandfather; he was wounded at Gallipoli in July 1915, and spent the next five months in hospital in Lemnos, Malta and Alexandria, before going on to France and Belgium. When hospitalised in Malta he wrote:

“We had a very nice concert here on Saturday night, and it did seem so beautiful and civilised after what we had been used to these past months, and it seemed to

bring home all loved ones so near.

One lady played the violin divinely, and somehow or another I couldn't keep the moisture out of my eyes as I listened to her - her husband is a Captain in a Howitzer Battery that is in action right alongside us, and somehow or another it seemed that through her violin, she was calling across the miles of ocean to him, and I couldn't help feeling that your soul was reaching to me, and I felt awfully near to you, but it was only a dream of foolish fancy.”

On the 19th August 1917, my grandfather was at Passchendaele, standing talking to Captain Bill Knox MC, Ted Baillieu's grandfather, when a stray shell hit them, and killed them both. They are buried side by side in the Vlamertinghe cemetery, on the outskirts of Ypres.

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Dr Peter Habersberger graduated from the University of Melbourne in Medicine in 1965. He has been a consultant physician and cardiologist to the Alfred Hospital since 1973, and is also in private practice at Cabrini Hospital in Malvern.

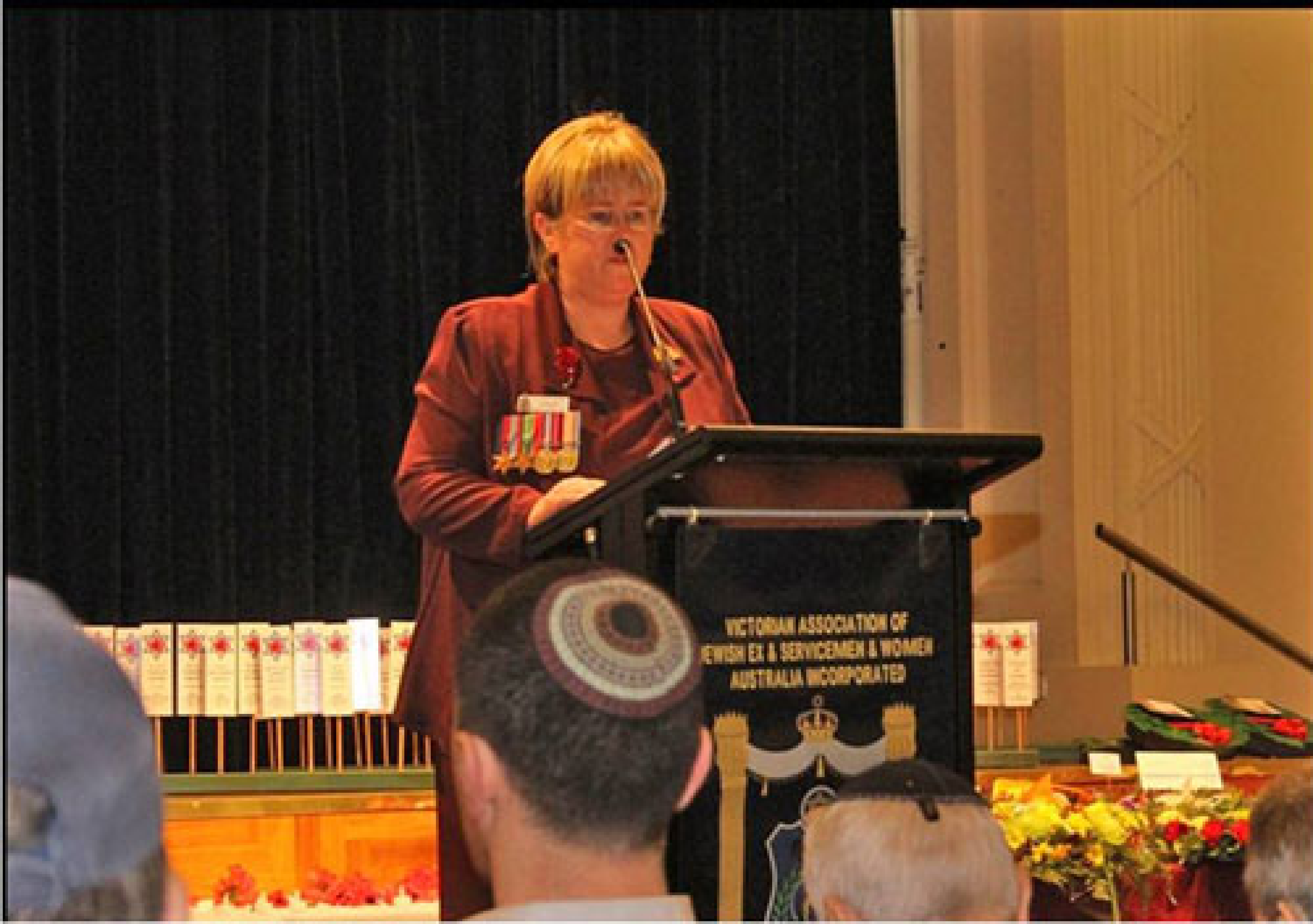
Shortly after graduation he joined the Royal Australian Naval Reserve as a medical officer, has served in various ships and establishments throughout Australia. He developed a special interest in aviation medicine in the days that the Navy had fixed wing aircraft, and saw active service in East Timor in 1999.

In 1996 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon General - Navy with the rank of Commodore. He presently acts as a consultant to the Australian Defence Force Health Services and to the Civil Aviation Safety Authority. He has a keen interest in military history, particularly the various medical issues related to conflict.

He recently retired as a member of the Royal Australian Naval Reserve after 38 years.

In his spare time he and his wife run a beef cattle property at Noorat, which also has a lovely garden. He has three children, one of whom is also a cardiologist, one a Super Hornet pilot in the RAAF, and his daughter works in the fashion industry.











WHAT STARTED WORLD WAR ONE?

BY MR BEN HIRSH

The most common explanation for the start of what was described as “The Great War” or “The War to end all Wars” is the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, on 28 June, 1914 in Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Austria-Hungary annexed this province after the first Balkan War, creating many problems that sparked political unrest in that state. The harsh treatment of the Serbians in that area by the new rulers had created a lot of dissent and a society called *The Black Hand*, planned and carried out the assassination of the Archduke and his wife Sophie. The political ramifications which followed and ultimately led to the involvement of millions of men under arms by the belligerents, cost unimaginable billions in any currency; the end of empires, the

dispersion of millions of people from their homelands and the creation of new independent countries. From 28 June until hostilities broke out, a lot of failed diplomatic activities have become evident, in the light of information available to us via the electronic media. Austria-Hungary demanded concessions from Serbia which

were seen as the end of its independence; Germany was an ally of Austria and the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) was also a dominating factor and sided with the former. Russia had a treaty to protect its little cousin Serbia and put its army on alert. Britain, as a prominent European power, tried to mediate in the dispute - without success.

Britain had an alliance with France and promised to defend Belgium, should there be hostilities against her. By the end of July all diplomatic approaches for a *peaceful solution* had gone unheeded. On 28 July 1914, Austro-Hungarian troops attacked Serbian positions. Russia, coming to its rescue, found itself under attack from Austria and Germany on several fronts. Belgium came under attack and German troops crossed the French borders. Britain declared war on Austria-Hungary and Germany and found itself at Mons, Belgium. That campaign lasted from 5 August to 22 November. At the end of 1914, the Ottoman Empire declared war on the Allies. This marriage, together with Bulgaria, became known as the Central Powers. Eventually the Allies grew in number, with Italy entering the war in 1915, joined by

Romania. Montenegro was in the fighting from the very beginning. The neutral countries in Europe were Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Switzerland and the Netherlands. Portugal joined the Allies in 1917 as did Cuba, Brazil, Panama, Greece, China, Siam and, in April 1917, The United States of America - having followed a state of neutrality despite attacks on her ships at sea; the most tragic loss was the *LUSITANIA* as early as May 1915.

It has been estimated that some 65 million men were

in uniform from the start in 1914 to finish in November 1918, with the Allies having over 42 million and the Central Powers close to 23 million men under arms. The casualty statistics bear witness to the tragic losses of life on both sides: The Allies lost 5.1 million killed and 12.8 million wounded; whilst the Central Powers lost 8.5

million killed and 8.38 million wounded. One should take into account the Spanish Flu epidemic which took its toll after the war.

Australia's enlistments for the war stand at 416,809 with over 330,000 on active service. Our losses were about 61, 720, died and 166,800 wounded.

We should also pay tribute to the 2139 nurses who served overseas plus another 130 nurses with the British Imperial Nursing Services and 423 nurses who enlisted but stayed in Australia to look after the sick and wounded.



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- The Official History of Australia in WW1 (CEW Bean)
- WW1 Casualty and Death Tables: www.pbs.org/greatwar/resources/casdeath_pop.html
- Australian recruitment statistics for World War I: Vroom.naa.gov.au/records/?ID=19590
- Various Australian Battalion Histories 1914-1918
- Notes from research carried out over the past 40 years



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO HRH QUEEN ELIZABETH II



VICTORIAN ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH EX & SERVICEMEN & WOMEN AUSTRALIA INC

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... also welcoming Jewish military personnel from Allied Forces & their families ...



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27th June 2014

His Excellency General the Honourable
Sir Peter Cosgrove AK MC (Retd)
Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia
Government House
Canberra ACT 2600



Your Excellency,

I am privileged and honoured to convey to you, for transmission to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the following message of loyalty from Ex-Servicemen and Women of the Jewish faith who have served in the Armed Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia, on the occasion of the forthcoming Centenary of Anzac commemorative services being facilitated by the Victorian Association of Jewish Ex & Servicemen & Women Australia taking place in Melbourne on Sunday 26 April 2015 and 28 June 2015, the latter of which would have been the day after the 150th birthday of one of our founding members, General Sir John Monash GCMG KCB VD.

Ex-Servicemen and Women of the Jewish faith, who have served in the Armed Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia, request permission to send to Your Majesty this expression of their loyalty and affection on the occasion of our commemoration services of the Centenary of Anzac, facilitated by the Victorian Association of Jewish Ex & Servicemen & Women Australia.

The members of this association throughout Australia also send their loyal greetings to His Excellency, the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, and Her Majesty's personal representative and respectfully request His Excellency to convey the foregoing message to Her Majesty.

I have the honour to remain,

Yours faithfully,

Dr Judy Landau
President
VAJEX Australia





CAPT SIR DANIEL SIDNEY AARONS Kt OBE MC & BAR

BY MR BEN HIRSH

Daniel Sidney Aarons served his country in war and peace. As an officer, he commanded troops on the Western Front in France and Belgium - receiving two decorations for gallantry under heavy enemy fire. In peace, he was involved with the Vacuum (Mobil) Oil Company in Fremantle, Western Australia and Melbourne.

His civic duties took him to the chair of president of both Sydney Legacy and the Reform Association. He was also a respected member of the Liberal Party in Sydney holding several high positions.

Daniel Aarons was born in the Victorian country town of Donald on 1 August 1885 to Solomon and Annie Aarons. He was educated at North Broken Hill Public School, NSW.

He found employment with the Vacuum Oil Company in Western Australia and was good with his managerial skills. When war was declared in August 1914, Daniel Aarons was very keen to serve his country with thousands of other young men who joined up.

On 27 February 1915, he enlisted as a Private in the 16th Battalion in WA and was posted to 2nd Depot Bn and later to the 25th Depot Bn, being promoted to SGT on 8 October. He was granted a commission as 2LT on enlistment in the AIF on 25 October 1915. He stood 5' 10¼" tall (1.78 metres) and weighed 175lbs (79.5kgs) and fit for active service. The 16th Bn trained at Black Boy Camp and achieved fitness and skill. He embarked at Fremantle on board HMAT A38, *Ulysses* with the 15th Reinforcements of the 16th Bn AIF on 1 April 1916. (In that group (25 Reinforcement) was Jewish Digger 4737 PTE Julius Myer Rosenberg, who was decorated with the Military Medal for bravery at Bullecourt, the following year.)

The troopship arrived in Egypt on 29 April and the 16th Bn joined other Australian units for training, at Tel-el-Kebir. There was a lot of activity as the Turks were on the other side of the Suez Canal and it had to be defended from attacks to ensure the free passage of troops and supplies. On 1 June, the battalion embarked on HMT *Canada* for France and landed in Marseille on 9 June. The French were very pleased to see the Australian troops who came to defend their country and expel the Germans. The 16th, 13th and 14th Bns, made up the 4th Brigade of the 2th Division. There were many actions and casualties suffered by all units in the fighting at Pozieres and Mouquet Farm, with the enemy using artillery and machine guns which were answered by the Australians. Having been promoted to LT on 9 September 1916 he was again promoted, to CAPT on 11 July 1917. Sadly on this day, his brother 2868 PTE John Fullerton Aarons, of the same battalion, died of wounds received in action in Belgium. He is buried in the Trois Arbres Cemetery, Steenwerck.

On 15 April 1917, then LT Aarons was recommended for the award of the Military Cross. The citation is very lengthy and is signed by LTCOL (later BRIGGEN) E Drake-Brockman CB CMG DSO, who commanded the 16th Bn at that time; it reads:

"This officer is brought under notice for the very

valuable work done by him during the operations on the HINDENBURG Line in front of HEINCOURT on the morning of 11 April 1917.

He went over with the first wave in the Infantry Charge made against that line unsupported by an Artillery barrage or the assistance of "Tanks" which had been expected. With great dash he led his men across unbroken enemy wire and into the trenches. By this time his Company Commander had been killed. He at once assumed command of his Company and at once reorganised it. He also assisted in organising and consolidating the whole of the positions won. He organised and led bombing attacks and set a splendid example of courage and devotion to duty to all ranks. When the situation began to be desperate on account of lack of ammunition and bombs and to the failure of proper Artillery support (after consultation with the few remaining Officers), he decided to attempt to cross "No Man's Land" to bring back reliable information to Headquarters. He succeeded in this task even though nine out of every ten of those who had previously attempted it had been shot dead immediately they had showed over the parapets. The information he brought back was invaluable and cleared up what was up to then a very uncertain position and so enabled proper Artillery and Machine Gun fire to assist our troops when they subsequently had to retire. He is very strongly recommended for high distinction."

This recommendation for a decoration resulted in the award of the Military Cross. Announced in the London Gazette 18 June 1917 and the Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No 169 of 4 October 1917.

CAPT Aarons was decorated with the Military Cross at Buckingham Palace, London.

With the 16th Battalion moved to Belgium, in a fierce action near Hebuterne, CAPT Aarons sustained multiple wounds in both legs, right arm and back on the 21 October 1917 and remained in hospital in England until pronounced fit in December, when he rejoined his battalion in the field. Whilst the 16th Battalion was part of the British 37th Division (Fourth Army Corps) he was again singled out for acts of gallantry and leadership and recommended for the award of the DSO (Distinguished Service Order). This recommendation, once again shows CAPT Aarons' skills and qualities of leadership - under



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the most difficult conditions.

“This Officer is again brought to notice for his gallantry and power of leadership in action. On the night of the 27/28 March 1918 near HEBUTERNE he handled his Company with great skill; in assisting in the operation which succeeded in outflanking the enemy, and manoeuvring him out of a strongly held position. On the morning of the 1st April 1918 during the attack delivered by us on the enemy positions near HEBUTERNE he again displayed great skill and resourcefulness in the handling of his Company. Prior to the commencement of the attack he displayed great courage in the personal reconnaissance of the enemy position which he carried out in conjunction with Captain C Ahearn MC, and the success of the attack subsequently made was in a measure due to the timely support and assistance given by him on the left flank of the main attack. Again on the 5th April 1918 when the enemy delivered a very determined counter attack against our positions he showed a very fine example of courage and devotion to duty in moving about amongst his men, and encouraging them to their highest endeavour, despite the very heavy bombardment. The number of casualties inflicted on the enemy on this occasion was in great measure due to his excellent work. Throughout the whole of the operations referred to above, his bravery and powers of leadership were of a very high order. He is strongly recommended for high distinction.”

The recommendation for a DSO was not heeded and CAPT Aarons received a Bar to his Military Cross - indicating a second award.

This award was announced in the London Gazette of 16 September 1918 and the Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No 15 of 4 February 1919.

With hostilities over and the armistice of 11 November 1918, CAPT Aarons still remained in service and after his services were no longer required in England, sailed for the USA on the *Olympic* - staying for some time. He boarded the *Sonoma* in San Francisco on 13 January 1920, landing in Sydney on 3 February. From there he travelled by train with the Great Western Railway to Perth. On 3 April 1920 his appointment in the AIF was terminated.

Daniel Sidney Aarons was reemployed by the Vacuum Oil Company but he was not content with just holding a managerial position. In 1925 he married Jessie Stronach. For the next five decades he was



involved in numerous civic organisations and remained fit and healthy. He had been a keen rower with the Fremantle Rowing Club before he joined the AIF. As a member of the Liberal Party of NSW, he was Chairman of its Finance Committee 1960-1965; Deputy Chairman 1966-1970 and its Treasurer, 1969-1974. In the Queen's Birthday Honours List of 1966, Daniel Aarons was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire (OBE) for public service and on 13 June 1970, he was created a Knight Bachelor and dubbed Sir Daniel Sidney Aarons at Government House, Canberra on 23 October “In recognition as Treasurer of the Liberal Party of NSW.”

Other involvements which made him famous in Australia were:

- President, Sydney Legacy 1946-1947 and member of its Federal Council since 1948
- President, Civil Reform Association 1962-1964
- Positions he held in the Liberal Party, mentioned above.

- Member of the Australian Club
- Recreational activities included bowls.

Sir Daniel Sidney Aarons, Kt OBE MC & Bar died in Sydney on 23 June 1983, just short of his 98th birthday.

References:

National Archives of Australia - WW1 service details

AIF Website for additional notes

AWM Embarkation Rolls 1914-1918

Australian War Memorial Honours and Awards

It's an Honour website

The Old Sixteenth - being a Record of the 16th Battalion AIF during the Great War 1914-1918. By C Longmore (1929) Reprint obtained from John Burrige, WA

The Imperial Society of Knight Bachelor “Knights Bachelor 1965-1973”

Notable Australians -The Pictorial Who's Who first edition 1978

Photo from Australian War Memorial website

Another Jewish officer, CAPT (Dr) Charles Herbert Leedman, Australian Army Medical Corps, 1891-1972, received the Military Cross for saving wounded soldiers brought in to his Regimental Aid Post close to the front in 1917; and Bar to the MC in 1918 for continuing in this capacity.



A WARTIME EXPERIENCE BY MR LEWIS WOOLF

In September 1942, as a Second Radio Officer, I left Melbourne for San Francisco as part of a crew, namely three Mates, three Engineers and three Radio Officers, to bring back to Australia an Ocean-going Salvage Tug. The ship to be called *CALLEDONIAN SALVOR*, was 213 feet long, with a tonnage of 1441 tons. The *CALLEDONIAN SALVOR* was being built in San Francisco by the Kaiser Mining Company, with little experience in shipbuilding but good American know-how.

However, it was no surprise that the building of the ship was well behind schedule.

The function of the ship was to attend war-damaged merchant ships at sea or in bombed harbours in the Pacific area. After many trials we set sail from San Francisco in July 1943 - nearly 9 months after our arrival. Unescorted, with one naval gunner, we sailed across the Pacific. We had one stop at Papeete on the island of Tahiti, which is the capital of French Polynesia, for refuelling. Existing as a free French Colony, Papeete was very welcoming to our sailors. So welcoming that most of



our crew did not come back from shore leave. The captain eventually assembled those on board and read the riot act. I believe that when we set sail for Australia, some of the crew's sailors had not returned to the ship.

On my return to Australia, I spent the next 18 months on coastal ships until my discharge in 1945.

∞ ∞

Lewis Woolf
Radio Officer
Merchant Navy
Member of VAJEX Aust since
8 November 1955.

With compliments from



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VALE ~ PEARL CRAFTI

BY MR ROSS B SMITH OAM



Pearl Crafti or as everyone knew her as Auntie Pearl was born to Edward and Chana Crafti on the 29th or 30th June 1924.

She was the sixth of eight children in the Crafti clan: Clara, Leon, Bella, Mochy, Yanky, Rooky and Esther. She grew up as part of a large family within the small, tight knit and dynamic Jewish community in Brisbane. Her parent's strong sense of community involvement and care for others, friends and strangers alike set out a template for Pearl's life.

Auntie Pearl and her siblings loved holidays at the beach swimming and eating mangoes as they dropped off the tree.

Auntie Pearl left home for the first time to serve proudly in the Australian Armed Forces during World War 2. She developed lifelong friendships and continued to represent the Jewish returned servicemen and women being on the VAJEX committee for many years.

At 22 years of age Auntie Pearl set off again from



Brisbane this time to settle in Melbourne where she worked and enjoyed the Jewish social and sporting activities that Melbourne had to offer.

Auntie Pearl was both fiercely independent and devotedly loyal to her family, friends and community. She was a loving daughter who lived with and cared for her elderly mother whom she adored.

Auntie Pearl spoilt three generations of nieces and nephews, great nieces and nephews and great great nieces and nephews. As she would often say to us "Go forth and multiply".

We stayed over at her place, she made us Crafti special breakfasts and took us to the football to watch her beloved Melbourne Demons play. Auntie Pearl was one of the first female members of the Melbourne Cricket Club, something she was very proud of.

She showered us and our friends with unconditional love and high calorific food. Hands up who hasn't enjoyed Auntie Pearl's famous vurst and pickle sandwiches.

One of the most important aspects of Auntie Pearl's life was her Jewish faith and her love of Israel. She loved her Judaism, celebrating Shabbots and Yom Tovs by going to Toorak Shule, keeping a kosher home and doing mitzvahs for the community.

Auntie Pearl loved to visit her family in Israel, being a proud Jewess, she loved being there visiting Jerusalem or catching the bus from Rechvot to Tel Aviv, schmoozing with the locals and enjoying the culinary delights.

She was a tireless volunteer for the then Jewish Welfare at the Tuesday club where she did everything from boiling dozens of eggs, making those amazing club sandwiches, washing up and taking tea towels home to launder. She also volunteered as a one to one volunteer with Jewish Welfare visiting elderly people at home to



keep them company. She also volunteered at Montgomery House Caulfield Hospital for several years, talking, feeding and reading to residents with Alzheimer's disease. At this time Auntie Pearl was in her late 70's, early 80's and would tell us regularly with a smile in her eyes how much she enjoyed visiting the elderly people.

Auntie Pearl was a unique person who was able to transcend the generations with a big bear hug and multiple noisy kisses on the cheek. When she entered a room her genuine warmth radiated through one and all of every generation.

Our Auntie Pearl was fiercely independent to the end. She called herself the "unclaimed treasure" but how fortunate we have all been that she dedicated her life to the love and care of her family.

Lest We Forget.



FROM NORMANDY TO THE ELBE

BY MR JACK KANE

By June 1944, I was a young Lance-Corporal and recently married to an Army girl, having enlisted in November 1942, woken up in the early hours of 6 June by the sound of an air armada carrying parachute troops and gliders. Three days previously we had been loaded into small ships, sleeping in crowded hammocks in the ship's hold awaiting the orders to go and the weather to abate.

I was in an infantry platoon of 35 men, having trained extensively, and sometimes dangerously, in special heavy weapons for close support - medium machine guns using special ammunition and heavy mortars firing 20lb bombs at a very high rate and accuracy. Because of the fire power we could bring down, we operated in platoon groups, and for the landing had been lent to the assault division to give additional fire power at close quarters.

We were offloaded at Gold Beach off Courseulles, France climbing down the ship's side on rope nets to jump into the landing craft where our carriers were. Our first casualty - one man misjudged the heaving due to the waves and disappeared between the ship and the landing craft. Driving off the ramp, we plunged straight into six feet of water, but the waterproofing got us onto the beach safely which had been cleared of enemy as evidenced by the shattered pillbox.

It was now about midday, and we started to move inland, bypassing some enemy strongpoints and beating off counter attacks. Here we had two more casualties, including our radio operator foolishly wearing his cherished dress cap instead of a steel helmet. With blood pouring down his face from a scalp wound, he frantically searched the bushes for his beloved cap before being evacuated, to return a few days later. He survived the war, and still had his cap. The other man was decapitated when trying to remove an unfired mortar bomb.

By that evening we had entered Bayeux, about 10 miles inland. Some of the enemy troops encountered during that day were Romanian, Hungarian or Polish mercenaries. When they were under strong attack from us, they shot their German officers and surrendered.

I have always believed that this was the day when I finished being a youth and became a man, and incidentally, started smoking and started growing my moustache.

After more skirmishes, in which we saw off attempts to drive us back to the beaches and suffered another casualty, we rejoined our parent division, pushing the enemy back to the area between the Odon and Orne Rivers, near Carpiquet Airfield, then on to Hill 112.

Here we fought a battle of attrition against three SS Panzer divisions, the strategy being to hold them down to allow the US Army to break out to the West and head towards the Seine. This did not happen and we spent several days on Hill 112 where my Corporal and another man were killed after an attack by an FW 190 fighter, the only one we had seen so far. I was promoted in his place. Shortly afterwards in repelling an attack by SS Panzer Grenadiers and tanks, my left arm and hand were injured by a "potato masher" hand grenade, while I was firing a Bren gun. It was not serious enough to warrant evacuation as the British Forces were short of replacements.

During this time on 112, one man was sent out about 20 feet during the pitch black night, to rescue an aiming post which had been knocked down by shellfire. He didn't come back for over an hour and we thought we'd lost him but searches didn't find anything until he turned up smelling to high heaven and

soaking wet. He had dived for safety into what he thought was a weapon pit but was actually a very dead cow. He had then crawled down to the Odon to wash, not realising that he'd probably been close to the enemy forward posts. At that time the Canadians were facing the SS thugs around Carpiquet, and it was not until Caen was eventually taken and cleared that we were relieved and moved to the Caumont area. We had become battle wise and learnt a lot of field craft which was to serve us well in the fights to come.

During the move to Caumont, we were attacked by US Thunderbolt fighter planes despite our painted white stars and yellow celanese triangles, but luckily their aim was poor and there were no casualties other than our confidence in our Allies. While in the Caumont area the RAF bombers raided, but hit some Canadian troops.

From there we went on to the capture of Mount Pincon, and then due to the best general the allies had, Hitler ordered the Mortain counter attack which led to the massacre of the Falaise gap in which the German army lost many thousands of men and much equipment. We drove through in pursuit of the survivors being welcomed on the way by the French population pressing drinks of a very potent brew on us. We crossed the Seine





at Vernon, after which we had a few days rest whilst the armoured divisions roared into Belgium and liberated Brussels.

Another long drive continued up to the Escaut Canal, where our division was to work with the Guards Armoured Division to push along the single road through Holland, across the bridges captured by the parachutists towards Arnhem. On the way we had to eliminate some 88mm guns which had knocked out the three leading tanks, to be greeted in Eindhoven by thousands of Dutch citizens. We finished up at Driel on the banks of the Waal, after running the gauntlet of constant attacks by enemy battle groups on the road. The main casualties were amongst the supply trucks. We were opposite the area to where the Airborne had retreated in defence, and we gave maximum support by driving along the river bank firing our Vickers from the carriers, and trying to dodge the 88mm guns fired from the other bank. The position was very confused, and several units found themselves joining German convoys in the dark. I had just been made Lance-Sergeant and one night, detailed to go for supplies, I realised we had joined a group of German tanks and couldn't get off at first because the ground was water logged, but managed to scuttle away on a side road without being rumbled.

We found ourselves near the Polish airborne troops, one of whom I met many years later when he was a shop steward in a factory where I was manager. I also learnt later that a boyhood friend was drowned here while crossing the river attempting to relieve the besieged airborne men.

There followed battles over the border into Germany, around Geilenkirchen and Bauchem, and a brief period backing the US army after the German push through the Ardennes. We were very lucky to get balloted leave to the UK over Xmas, and then followed another promotion to full sergeant. That's when the Company Commander decided to try spotting and directing fire from an Auster light aircraft, and took me with him. I couldn't see a thing and when we landed he showed me the bullet holes.

We proceeded to the Rhineland, driving south through Cleves to the Goch escarpment, where I spent my 21st birthday hiding under a half-track vehicle to shelter from shellfire. I got hit in the knee by a small piece of metal from a mortar bomb, which didn't put me out of action. We continued across to the Rhine

bank, and crossed the river between Emmerich and Rees in "buffaloes" with almost no freeboard, which was a bit scary under fire, subsequently pushing the enemy back through a part of Holland which intruded into that part of Germany, through Enschede and on to capture Bremen.

On the way I had been offered and refused a field commission, and was promoted again to Quartermaster Sergeant which, I thought, would remove me a little from the dangerous forward jobs. Little did I know.

Bremen was a horror story. Apart from the destruction, thousands of liberated slave workers, mainly Polish, were revenging themselves on their previous tormentors with murder, rape and looting. I saw a German policeman beheaded with a machete stolen from one of our vehicles. Given the task of clearing snipers from a multi-story residential building, we found a number of young girls locked in a top floor room. Whilst trying to interpret what they were telling us, a German woman appeared shouting abuse at them. They picked her up and threw her down the open staircase. We did not interfere.

Leaving Bremen, we headed for Bremerhaven, meeting light resistance, although I took a flesh wound from a bullet in my upper right arm. We would use the local phone system to advise Burgomasters of the villages ahead to surrender any enemy troops, but after crossing the Hamme canal, news arrived of the total surrender. From there we moved to Luchow near the Elbe, where the Russians were at Salzwedel about 10 kilometers away, and we spent a few hours of familiarisation at Belsen death camp to help with some cleaning up.

Some time later I finished my service as an instructor in Egypt before being released into civilian life.

For the record, my battalion of about 700 men took part in 27 battles, won seven Military Crosses, seven Military Medals, 18 Mentioned in Despatches, two Croix de Guerre and 11 CiC Commendation Certificates. We had 650 casualties, fired 10 million rounds of high power mg ammunition and 328,000 mortar rounds. 128 vehicles were lost or severely damaged. We used 160,000 gallons of petrol and 33,000 pints of oil.

As a curious statistic and indicative of the logistics problem, the official daily ration of toilet paper was three pieces. One up, one down and one to polish . . . for a million men.

 <p>Honouring Our Fallen</p> <p>Swissa Family</p> <p>Lest We Forget</p>	 <p>In Memory of</p> <p>HYAM FRIEDMAN Z"L</p> <p>Lest We Forget</p>	 <p>Honouring Our Fallen</p> <p>Golds Book & Gift Co</p> <p>Lest We Forget</p>	 <p>Honouring Our Fallen</p> <p>GERALD LETWIN Z"L</p> <p>Raymond Simon & Family</p> <p>Lest We Forget</p>
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BUGLE CALLS

COMPILED BY DR JUDY LANDAU

Everyone knows about the *Last Post* and *Reveille*, right? You may be surprised to learn that these two bugle calls hardly even scratch the surface of the numerous calls that were sounded, and usually it is not *Reveille* that is sounded after *Last Post* at ceremonies, but *Rouse*. There is plenty of misinformation circulating on the internet on this topic, so let's try to set the record straight.

Bugle calls are brief tunes that originated as military signals on ships or on the battle field. It was the primary way of communication to give the Commander's orders, as the bugle could be heard over the noise of the battlefield. Mounted infantry knew what to do when the *Cease Fire* was sounded, or *Gallop, Trot, Go Forward* and so on. The list below is about half of some British Commonwealth and American bugle calls that were used in camp and quarters:

- Adjutant's Call: indicates that the adjutant is about to form the guard, battalion, or regiment.
- Alarm: For troops to turn out under Arms.
- Assembly: Signals troops to assemble at a designated place.
- Attention: Sounded as a warning that troops are about to be called to attention.
- Boots and Saddles: Sounded for mounted troops to mount and take their place in line.
- Call to Quarters: Signals all personnel not authorised to be absent, to return to their quarters for the night.
- Charge: Signal to execute a charge; gallop forward into harm's way with deadly intent.
- Church Call: Signals religious services are about to begin. The call may also be used to announce the formation of a funeral escort from a selected military unit.
- Drill Call: Sounds as a warning to turn out for drill.
- Fall In: Call to assembly.
- Fatigue Call: Signals all designated personnel to report for fatigue duty.
- Fire Call: Signals that there is a fire on the post or in the vicinity. The call is also used for fire drill.
- First Call: Sounds as a warning that personnel will prepare to assemble for a formation.
This call is also used in horse racing, where it is known as *Call to the Post*. In that context, it indicates that jockeys need to have their mounts in position to be loaded into the starting gate.
- First Sergeant's Call: Signals that the First Sergeant is about to form the company.
- Guard Mount: Sounds as a warning that the guard is about to be assembled for guard mount.
- Last Post: Bugle call used at Commonwealth of Nations military funerals and ceremonies commemorating those who have been killed in a war.
- Mail Call: Signals personnel to assemble for the distribution of mail.
- Mess Call: Signals mealtime.
- Officers' Call: Signals all officers to assemble at a designated place.
- Officers' Dress for Dinner: Signals Officers to dress

and prepare for dinner.

- Pay Call: Signals troops will be paid.
- Recall: Signals duties or drills to cease.
- Retreat: Call in action for troops to retreat. Signals the end of the official day. This bugle call is very close to sunset used in the UK and the Commonwealth realms.
- Reveille: Signals the troops to awaken for morning roll call.
- Rouse: Call for soldiers to begin duties.
- School Call: Signals school is about to begin.
- Stable Call: Signals troops to feed and water horses.
- Stand To Your Horses: Mount.
- Swimming Call: Signals the start of the swimming period.
- Taps: Signals that unauthorised lights are to be extinguished. This is the last call of the day. The call is also sounded at the completion of a US military funeral ceremony.
- Tattoo: Signals that all light in squad rooms be extinguished and that all loud talking and other disturbances be discontinued within 15 minutes.

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- To Arms: Signals all troops to fall under arms at designated places without delay.
- Warning for Parade: Usually sounded 15 minutes before the parade to warn people to make final preparations before falling-in.

THE AMERICAN TAPS

Brigadier General Daniel Butterfield of the Army of the Potomac, which was the major Union army in the Eastern Theatre, commissioned Army bugler Oliver Norton, to compose a memorable sequence that would signal lights out to the entire camp. Norton based it on an older bugle call entitled the *Scottish Tattoo*. He first sounded the call one evening in July of 1862 and the armies on both sides heard the tune and began playing it. An artillery officer was so moved by *Taps*, he ordered it to be played at one of his soldier's funeral. In 1891, *Taps* became a great American tradition and was sounded at the end of the day and at the conclusion of American military burials. It is still played at sunset in American military installations around the world.

While the origin of *Taps* is well documented, a number of myths of how the tune came to be still persist. One tells the story of a Union officer who, after a battle, discovered that the body of a fallen Confederate was actually his own son - a musician in peacetime. When denied permission to bury the boy with full honours, the Union officer held a small impromptu private ceremony. He asked a company bugler to perform a call using the musical notes scribbled on a scrap of paper in his dead son's pocket - presumably a melody the boy was working on. The tune was *Taps*. While it's certainly a moving story, it is not true.

THE LAST POST

Long before the American buglers were playing *Taps*, the British army had come up with its own ceremonial tune. The *Last Post* is used throughout the Commonwealth at Anzac Day and Remembrance Day ceremonies and military funerals. The *Last Post* also began as a bugle call marking the end of a day.

During the 18th and 19th centuries, the call was sounded out, phrase by phrase, at dusk while the camp's duty officer toured the surrounding sentry post. For each stop along the inspection route, more of the tune was sounded to announce his progress. As the officer finished his nightly rounds, the final notes were sounded signalling to the entire company that it was time to sleep.

Interestingly, both the *Last Post* and *Taps* share a

common lineage. Each was derived from a Dutch call from the 1600s called *doe den tap toe* ("turn off the tap").

During the 17th and 18th centuries, many English troops were stationed in The Netherlands, so it is possible they adopted a variation of the *tap toe*. Historians believe *tap toe* influenced both the *Last Post* and its forerunner: the *Scottish Tattoo*. This term also came from the early 17th century Dutch, the signal sounded by drummers or trumpeters to instruct innkeepers near military garrisons to stop serving beer and for soldiers to return to their barracks for the night. Drummers from the garrison were sent out into the towns at 21:30 hrs each evening to inform the soldiers that it was time to return to barracks for the night. The drummers continued to play until the curfew at 22:00 hrs. *Tattoo*, earlier *taptoe*, is an alteration of *tap toe* which has the same meaning.

Over the years, the *Tattoo* became more of a show and often included the playing of the *First Post* at 21:30 hrs and the *Last Post* at 22:00 hrs. Bands and displays were included and shows were often conducted by floodlight or searchlight. *Tattoos* were commonplace in the late 19th century with most military and garrison towns putting on some kind of show or entertainment during the summer months. Between the First World War and the Second World War, elaborate *Tattoos* were held in many towns, with the largest in Aldershot, England.

Neither the *Last Post* nor *tap toe* signal, is to be confused with the US bugle call *Taps*, which has a similar function but different tune.

WARTIME USE

In addition to its normal garrison use, The *Last Post* call had another function at the close of a day of battle. It signalled to those who were still out and wounded or separated that the fighting was finished, and to follow the sound of the call to find safety and rest. Its use in Anzac and Remembrance Day ceremonies in Commonwealth nations has two generally unexpressed purposes: the first is an implied summoning of the spirits of the Fallen to the cenotaph, the second is to symbolically end the day, so that the period of silence before the *Rouse* is sounded becomes, in effect, a ritualised night vigil.

The *Last Post* was used by British forces in North America in colonial times, but its function was taken over in the United States by *Taps*, which as mentioned has been used by the United States Army since 1862.





Despite often being referred to by the name *Reveille*, the *Rouse* is actually a separate tune from *Reveille*. In camp, the *Rouse* was traditionally played following *Reveille*, which was a bugle call sounded in the morning to wake soldiers up. The *Rouse* would be sounded to call soldiers to begin duties.

MEMORIAL USAGE

During the 19th century, The *Last Post* was also carried to the various countries of the British Empire. In all these countries it has been incorporated into military funerals, where it is played as a final farewell, symbolising the fact that the duty of the dead soldier is over and that he can rest in peace.

The *Last Post* is used in public ceremonies commemorating the war dead, particularly on Remembrance Day in the Commonwealth. In Australia and New Zealand, it is also sounded on Anzac Day usually before the one minute silence, which concludes with the *Rouse*.

When the *Last Post* is sounded during services such as Anzac Day, it is required of all current serving military members to salute for the duration of the call.

During services organised by the Royal British Legion, the recommendation is that no salute is given by either officers or troops during the *Last Post* and Silence. The recommendation is that all troops will have removed head dress, as in church service prayer, have heads bowed, weapons inverted, with flags and standards lowered.

After the one minute's silence, flags are raised from half-mast to the masthead as the *Rouse* is sounded. Today, *Rouse* is associated with the *Last Post* at all military funerals, and at services of dedication and remembrance.

Last Post has been played every night at the Menin Gate in Ypres to commemorate the British & Allied soldiers including Australians, who fought and died there during the First World War. The tradition began in the 1920s but was interrupted for four years during the Nazi occupation of Belgium in World War Two. As soon as the area surrounding the Menin Gate was cleared of German defenders in the fall of 1944, the town's folk immediately resumed the evening ritual - even though much of the surrounding area was still in enemy hands.

The *Reveille* is a bright, cheerful call to rouse soldiers from their slumber, ready for duty; it has sometimes been used to conclude funeral services and remembrance services. It symbolises an awakening in a better world for the dead, and also rouses the living back to duty, now their respects have been paid to the memory of their comrades. The *Rouse* is a shorter bugle call that was also used to call soldiers to their duties; being short, the *Rouse* is the call most commonly used in conjunction with the *Last Post* at remembrance services. The exception is the Dawn Service, when the *Reveille* is played. The *Rouse* is often mistakenly referred to as *Reveille*.



PTE Gregory Michael Sher Z"L
 1 Commando Regiment, ADF
 בהערכה ובהוקרה לנשמת
 גילון מויכאל בן שלמה הלוי ז"ל
 ג' כסלו תשל"ט ~ ח' טבת תשס"ט

MAY HIS MEMORY BE BLESSED

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- Jake Fehily
- Gina Gutwirth

Leibler-Yavneh College

- Aviva Lefkovits
- Benji Simai

Mt Scopus Memorial College

- Ashlea Gild
- Joshua Meyerov

Sholem Aleichem

- Amelie Taylor

The King David School

- Ruben Barylak
- Itai Franco

UJEB

- Mika Dyskin
- Caleb Gering

Yeshiva College

- Mordechai Levin
- Akiva Vallins



THE 56TH SIR JOHN MONASH (JEWISH) SCOUT GROUP



Photo taken in Perth, WA in December 1931 of the 56th Sir John Monash (Jewish) Scout Group
Submitted by our member Woolfe Lewis.

There were many from this group who served Australia in World War Two.

Harry Faigen (Perth)	WX40978	ARMY	b. 22 February 1922
Issy Holzman (Perth)	W23061	ARMY	b. 4 April 1922
Sol Krasnostein (Perth)	WX25433	ARMY	b. 9 May 1922
Harry Lamden (Perth)		RAN	b. 1921
Woolfe Lewis (Melb)	WX25296	ARMY	b. 6 December 1921
Saul Same OAM (Melb)	17313	RAAF	b. 5 July 1918
Alan Sharp (Sydney)	VX139869	ARMY	b. 14 February 1923
Matty Steinberg (Perth)	F2705/19	RAN	b. 14 December 1919

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Please advise VAJEX HQ of any changes in your address, as Australia Post are no longer returning undelivered copies of *PARADE*. It is important that members notify us of all changes and alterations to their contact details. Kindly also advise your email address or one where we can contact you.

VIA AIR MAIL

Address general correspondence to:
VAJEX, PO Box 2121, Moorabbin 3189
Phone: 1300 824 000
email: secretary@jewishmilitaryvic.org.au





“Subject to prior consultation and agreement, and assuming that all those listed are participating, the following sequence is recommended for assembly at the local War Memorial for wreath-laying. It is also assumed that the Lord Lieutenant or his representative is not present otherwise he would take precedence as the Sovereign's representative.”

CEREMONIAL MANUAL VOLUME 1, CHAPTER 21

21.16 WREATHS OF POPPIES

An early use of the poppy on Anzac Day was in 1940 in Palestine, where it grows in profusion in the spring. At the Dawn Service each soldier dropped a poppy as he filed past the Stone of Remembrance. A senior Australian officer also laid a wreath of poppies that had been picked from the hillside of Mt Scopus.

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE

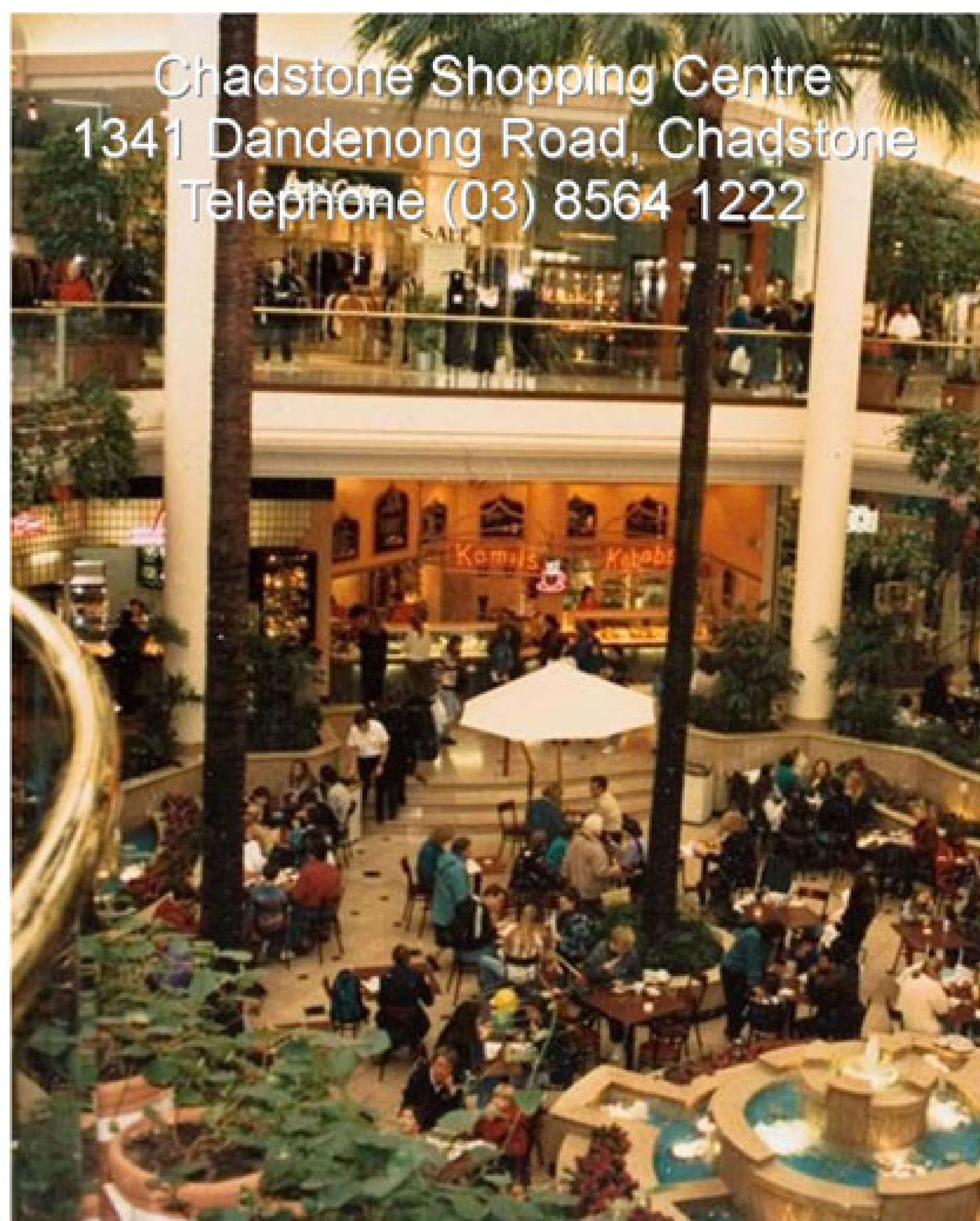
Assuming that a member of the Royal Family is not present, the following simplified Table of Precedence would normally apply for those attending a Service. The only person whose precedence at Remembrance services is absolute is Her Majesty the Queen. The precedence of all others, despite what appears in the published Table of Precedence, may vary from time to time depending on local traditions, the relationship between host and guests, and the requirements of courtesy and hospitality.

Normally, an acceptable compromise can be reached provided there is adequate consultation beforehand. It is most important to avoid embarrassment. Assuming that all those listed are participating and that the Governor-General or his representative is not present (otherwise he would take precedence as the Sovereign's representative) and subject to prior consultation and agreement the following sequence is recommended for assembly at a local War Memorial for a Remembrance service:

1. The Governor-General
2. The Governor of the State
3. The Prime Minister of Australia
4. The Premier of the State
5. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives according to the date of appointment; if they are appointed at the same time, the President shall have precedence.
6. The Chief Justice of Australia
7. a) Ambassadors and High Commissioners according to the date of presentation of their letters of Credence or Commission, or, in the case of High Commissioners who do not present letters of Commission, according to the date of arrival in Canberra
 b) Charges d' Affaires en pied or en titre according to the date of the presentation of their letters of

Credence

- c) Charges d' Affaires and Acting High Commissioners according to the date of assumption of duties
8. Members of the Federal Executive under summons
9. The Leader of the Federal Opposition
10. The Lord Mayor within his/her city
11. Justices of the High Court according to seniority
12. a) The Chief Judge of the Federal Court of Australia
 b) The President of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission
13. The Chief Justice of the State and, after him other Chief Justices according to seniority
14. Privy Counsellors
15. The Chief of Defence Force
16. Members of the Parliament of the Commonwealth
17. The Chairman of the Council of the Australian War Memorial and the National President of the Returned and Services League of Australia
18. The Chief of Navy



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19. The Chief of Army
 20. The Chief of Air Force
 21. The National President of the Australian Veterans' and Defence Services Council
 22. The National President of the Naval Association of Australia
 23. The National President of the Australian Flying Corps and the Royal Australian Air Force Association
 24. The National President of the War Widows' Guild of Australia
 25. The National President of the Australian Federation of Totally and Permanently Incapacitated Ex-Servicemen and Women
 26. The Chairman of the Legacy National Coordinating Council, accompanied by two Junior Legatees
 27. Members of the Diplomatic Corps
 28. Heads of religious communities
 29. Members of the State Executive Council under summons to the council
 30. Leader of the Opposition
 31. Judges of the State according to seniority
 32. The Secretaries of Departments of the Australian Public Service and their peers and the Chiefs of the Australian Naval, General, and Air Staffs, according to the date of first appointment to an office within this group
 33. Consuls-General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls
- according to the date on which their recognition was granted
34. Recipients of decorations and honours taking precedence over Knights Bachelor and Knights of various Orders (including Knights Bachelor), all according to precedence promulgated in the Commonwealth of Australia Gazette Monday 17 June 1996
 35. The Chief of Police
 36. Civic VIPs
 37. Representatives of regular forces
 38. Representatives of reserve forces
 39. Representatives of ex-Service associations
 40. Representatives of uniformed public services (Police, Fire Brigade, Ambulance services)
 41. Representatives of uniformed voluntary services (St John Ambulance, Red Cross, etc)
 42. Representatives of cadet forces
 43. Representatives of youth organisations
 44. Members of the public.

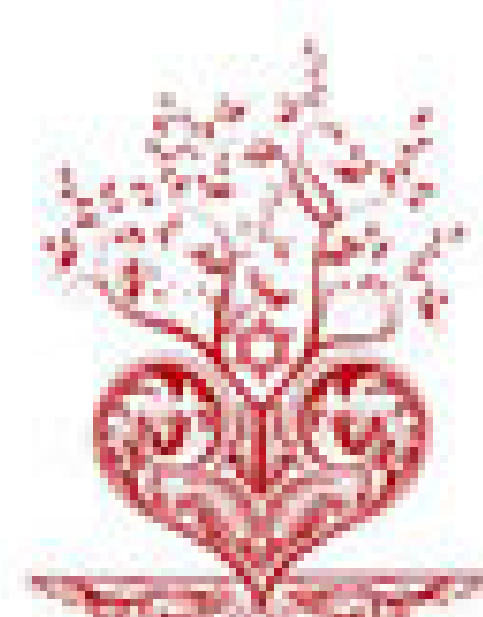
THE SUGGESTED PROCEDURE FOR LAYING A WREATH IS TO:

- approach the memorial with the wreath in your right hand - halt, pause and lay the wreath
- for people with no medals of their own: straighten up, step back a pace, pause and move away
- for service personnel in uniform: salute, pause and move away
- for people wearing medals with no uniform: cover medals with right hand, pause and move away

DONATIONS & BEQUESTS

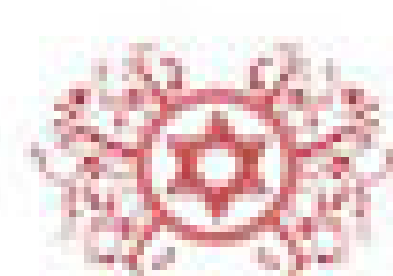
To help us carry on, become a donor!

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Gold	\$200 +
Silver	\$100 +
Bronze	\$ 50 +
<p>Your name will appear here in PARADE. Please make cheque payable to VAJEX & mail to: The Secretary PO Box 2121, Moorabbin 3189</p>	

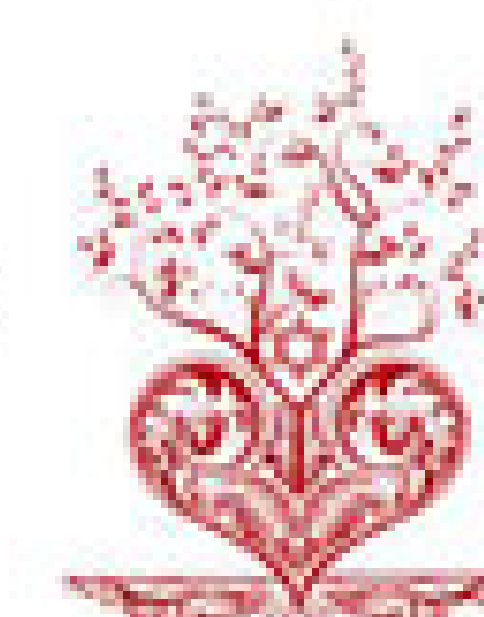


Platinum

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 Netty Ryzman Z"l

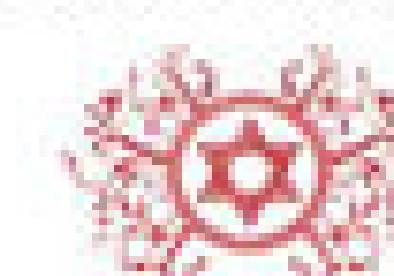


Sincere thanks to all our generous donors from the last 12 months



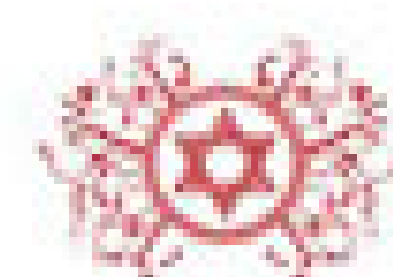
Bronze

Diane Burrows
 Peter Fuchs
 Rodney Horin
 Peter Isaacson
 David & Gail Jackson
 Henrietta Kaye
 Grahame Leonard
 Maurice Lubansky
 Clive Morris
 Ernie Trotter
 Eric Zeev
 Lore Zent



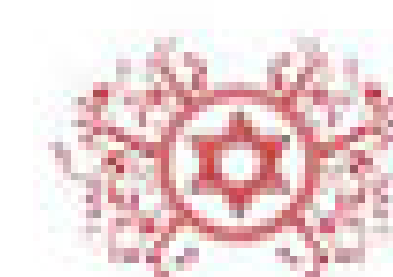
Gold

Jack Smorgon



Silver

Norma Beaconsfield
 Jacob Ellinson
 Mark & Renée Leach
 Sandra Masel
 Jeffrey Rosenfeld
 Felix Sher
 Valerie Silberberg



PLEASE REMEMBER US IN YOUR WILL

Other

Bill Abromwich, Ruth Barton, Norma Benjamin, Leon Bloom, Eric Cohen, Michael Cohen, Helga Duband, Bob Edelman, Harry Engel, Hila Friedman, John Gunzburg, Itamar Lachman, Colin Mandel, Gabriel Nozick, Sonya Oberman, Judith Pinkerton-Treloar, Roy Polonsky, Renée Shapero, Ross Smith, Michael Southwick, Leon Wirski

SHOULD WE PUT OUR HANDS OVER OUR HEARTS? NO!

BY DR JUDY LANDAU



Why do veterans put their hands over their hearts at the Obelisk or after laying a wreath? The simple answer is that they don't. What the veterans are actually doing, is the Veteran's Salute to their Fallen Comrades, by covering their medals with their hand. Even Victoria Cross winners cover their medals, because no matter how brave a serviceman or woman has been, the one who made the supreme sacrifice gave their all. There is nothing higher than that.

So how come you see so many of the general public putting their hands over their hearts after laying a wreath or doing something that they perceive to be ceremonial? They believe they are doing the right thing by copying what they see veterans (or currently serving personnel in civilian dress with medals on) doing.

The origin of the Veteran's Salute began at the unveiling of the Whitehall Cenotaph in London on Remembrance Day 1920. The funeral procession for the Unknown Soldier halted at the new Cenotaph as part of the dedication service, then continued on to Westminster Abbey for interment. The ceremony was to conclude with a march past and the Regimental Sergeant Major was confronted with a gathering all wearing rows of medals, many who had the Victoria Cross and many high ranking military personnel. It was decided that everyone would march past and salute the Cenotaph by placing their hand over their medals, signifying that:

No matter what honours we may have been awarded, they are nothing compared with the honour due to those who paid the supreme sacrifice.

Americans do it differently. Everyone puts their hand over their heart whether it be for saying the Pledge, wreath laying, saluting their flag, playing their National Anthem or sounding *Taps*.

A few years ago, congress passed a bill which allows prior service personnel who are wearing civilian clothes, the option of putting their hand over their heart or a military salute when the Colours pass and during the playing of the National Anthem. This is permitted both inside and outdoors. They have other protocols about facing the flag, the same as we do.

Their procedures are a topic on its own.



NATIONAL ANTHEM OR LAST POST
AMERICAN - HAND OVER HEART
AUSTRALIAN NO UNIFORM - STAND TO ATTENTION
AUSTRALIAN IN UNIFORM - SALUTE

The photo above shows some of the different protocols when *Last Post* is sounded at an Australian Service.

If you find yourself at a Commemoration Service outside of Australia, it is usual to follow the Australian traditions unless it is known that to do so would cause offence.

We also need to be sensitive to traditions different from Jewish tradition. An example of this in our own culture, is that our men should not wear a hat that is not part of their uniform, to a non-Jewish Service. It is a mark of disrespect to do so. It is considered especially poor form to wear a baseball type cap. It is easy to plan ahead and wear a kippah so that hats may be removed.

If you now realise that you have made mistakes in the past, at least you did your best to honour the sacrifice of our Fallen and are now aware of correct protocol.

A final word: if you're not sure, come and ask me or our Ceremonial Manager, Julie Leder. We're here to help.

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THE CORRECT WAY OF PAYING TRIBUTE AFTER WREATH LAYING





ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE TO SHRINE OF REMEMBRANCE

BY DR MARLENE RYZMAN

On a crisp winter's morning, the sunlight streamed down and the deep blue colour of the sky appeared as if painted by an artist's palette. A perfect setting for the Annual VAJEX Australia Service at the Shrine of Remembrance held on Sunday 3rd August 2014. As the crowd assembled near the foot of the steps, visitors paused and inquired about the striking rows of VAJEX Memorial Stakes, representing the fallen and since departed Servicemen & Women. A fitting prelude to the ceremony held in the Sanctuary at 12 noon.

Blue skies gave way to a cool, solemn atmosphere evoked by the Shrine itself. Both Colonel John Coulson OAM RFD ED and Wing Commander Peter Isaacson AM DFC AFC DFM were present, welcoming us to remember our fallen and since departed Servicemen & Women.

VAJEX Ceremonial Manager Ms Julie Leder, who facilitated the Service, called upon President Dr Judy Landau to give the opening address. Recalling the outbreak of the Great War 100 years ago, she eloquently reminded us of the names beautifully hand inscribed in the Shrine's precious Books of Remembrance – members of the AIF, RAN and the Royal Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force who were born in or enlisted from Victoria and served overseas. Amongst the names of those who served, is our own Sir John Monash GCMG KCB VD, who was a founding member of VAJEX (1929). Australian Jews have served in all conflicts since WW1.

Dr Landau's Official Welcome was followed by Ms Leder's invitation to Rabbi Philip Heilbrunn OAM to sound the great Shofar for our freedom. The continuous true notes represented so much - the notion of freedom for us for which the ultimate price was paid by many who served. The strong sound of the Shofar still resonated in my ears even after the blowing of it ceased, serving as an additional reminder that the memories of those souls will live on.

Followed smoothly by Cantor David Brykman's heartfelt rendition of Psalm 91, the beautiful angelic melody was at one with the essence of the words. A comforting reminder of the ever presence of the L-rd, "For He shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep

thee in all thy ways".

Chaplain Rabbi (CAPT) Dovid Gutnick recited the prayer for peace in Hebrew and English. VAJEX Australia's Patron-In-Chief MAJGEN Jeffrey V Rosenfeld AM OBE CSTJ gave his address, reflecting on the saying that "The true soldier fights not because he hates what is in front of him, but because he loves what is behind him." He



paid homage to those who served to protect us all and give us what we have in Australia today. We remember and honour all who made the ultimate sacrifice, dying on the battlefield.

Then in response to Ms Leder's command, the two Shrine Guards efficiently took their post. Dr Landau read out the Roll of Honour, followed by Wreath Laying by MAJGEN Rosenfeld and Patron Mr Jack Smorgon AO. A beautiful wreath in the shape of a Magen David was made by Mrs Yvonne Sher. It was also pleasing to see representatives of The King David School participating in the Wreath Laying. All present were invited to place poppies in the Urn in respectful memory of fallen loved ones.

The familiar and everlasting ODE to the Fallen was recited by the VAJEX President, followed by Bugler CPL David Robinson (4th/19th Prince of Wales's Light Horse Regiment Band) sounding the Last Post.

Rabbi Heilbrunn sang the immemorial "Kel Maleh Rachamim" (Oh L-rd Full of Compassion), a deeply emotional prayer for the souls of the departed, leaving an imprint upon our minds. In conclusion "Kaddish," the central prayer for mourners, the Sanctification of G-d, was read by Mr Jack Smorgon AO, followed by all joining in to proudly sing the Australian National Anthem.

Our hearts and minds were truly opened as we affirmed our human values and connection with each other.



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Our Glorious Fallen Victoria



1914 ~ 1918

Aarons Harold	Davis Alexander	Isaacs William	Marks Alfred	Rabinovitch Eliezer
Aarons Maurice	Edelsten Hartley	Jacobs Louis	Marks Lionel	Raphael Frederick
Abraham Albert	Ehrenberg Samuel	Jonas Benjamin	Marks Marcus	Rosenthal Samuel
Ansell Herbert	Ettingove Samuel	Joseph Horace	Mendoza Howard	Rosenwax Charles
Beaver Wilfred	Fink Gordon	Joseph Joseph	Michaelis Frank	Roth Karl
Benjamin Alfred	Frankel Simeon	Joseph Sydney	Michaelis Grant	Samuel Edward
Benjamin Stanley	Freadman Zavel	Kaufmann Cuthbert	Miller Joseph	Samuel Howard
Bishop Samuel	Fromer Harry	Kozminsky Maurice	Moss Louis	Samuels Herbert
Blaubaum Eric	Goldstein Leon	Kunin Gregory	Nathan Alfred	Shallberg John
Bloch Felix	Goldstone Aaron	Lambahirt Theodore	Nathan Myer	Silverman Abraham
Bloom Julius	Hallenstein Dalbert	Lazarus Isaac	Nathan Robert	Solnick Ernest
Cantor Benjamin	Harbert Gershun	Lazer Lionel	Nyeman Abraham	Symons Emanuel
Cohen George	Hart Henry	Lee David	Nyeman Charles	Weingott Alexander
Cohen John	Hart Horace	Levi Keith	Phillips Samuel	Wittner Hyman
Cohen Joseph	Hart John	Levy Albert	Pirani Carl	♦
Cohen Maurice	Hart Leslie	Levy Alwyn	Pizer Edward	♦
Cohen William	Hyams William	Marcus Reuben	Rabinovitch Bezelle	♦

1939 ~ 1945

Benjamin Rudolph	Earl George	Jacobs David	Marks Zalick	Schott Keith
Bennett Alexander	Fine Bernard	Jacobs Peter	Morris Allan	Schwartz Max
Berliner Harris	Frieze Berrol	Joseph David	Opas Athol	Schwartz Zelman
Berliner Leon	Goldman William	Joseph Graham	Orbuck Laurence	Shapir Morris
Bernstein Harry	Goldstone Morris	Joseph Harold	Oshlack Charles	Shemberg Henry
Beth-Halevy Abraham	Harlem Athol	Kan Alexander	Oshlack Joseph	Shmith Robert
Brand Norman	Harris Myer	Klitenik Szymon	Patkin Leo	Silverman Herbert
Britnell David	Harris R	Kurtz Abraham	Pearlman Leslie	Solonsch Samuel
Burman Leonard	Harris Syme	Laufer Ulrich	Pincus John	Stolarski Chaim
Chester Leonard	Hirschfeld Werner	Lazarus Samuel	Raises Braham	White Bernard
Ciddor Merton	Hoffman Adolf	Letwin Gerald	Rose Max	Winston Joseph
Cohen Joseph	Honig Amichai	Lipp Bencion	Rosen Sidney	♦
Dyte Alan	Isaacs Gerald	Lubansky Harry	Saulwick Laurence	♦

Afghanistan

Sher Gregory

VALE

Our Annual Remembrance Day Luncheon Ceremony will honour all VAJEX members departed since our last Luncheon with their details inserted in our Book of Remembrance

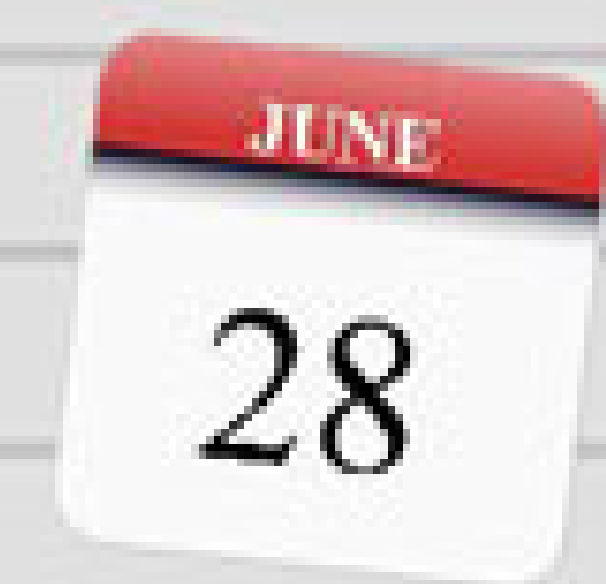
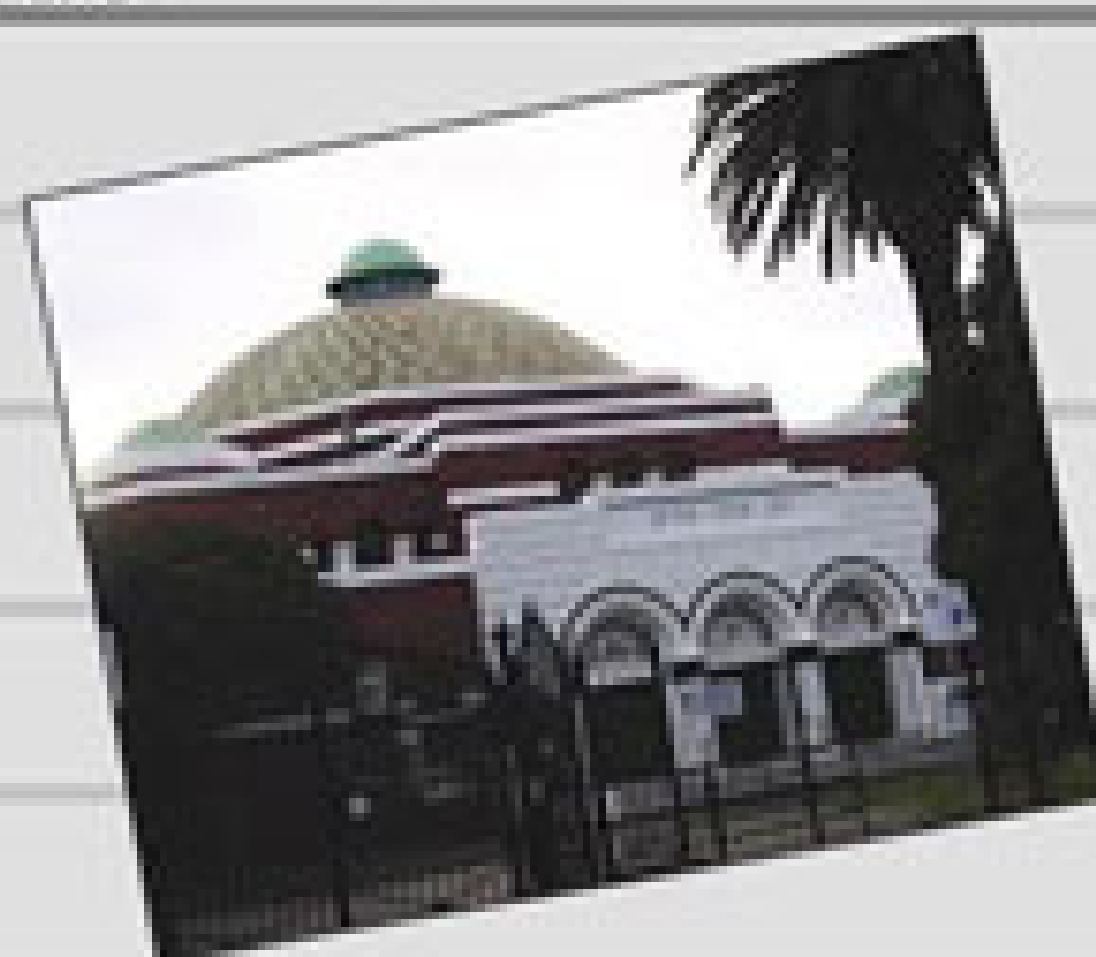
12 Sep 2013	Saul Spielman	VX108275/V35010	CAPT	Sigs, 3 Div & HQ 4 Aust Inf Bde
27 Feb 2014	Aaron Krause	VX121462/V158137	CPL	63 Dental Unit, AIF
19 Mar 2014	John Cohen OAM JP	WX39842/W61804	SGT	Australian Army HQ
14 Apr 2014	Michael Rich	50983	SGT	45 Operational Base, RAAF
15 May 2014	Jack Hirsh	V2062201	PTE	Aust Heavy AA Training Regt
18 May 2014	Pearl Crafti	QXF64362/QX64362	PTE	AAMWS
15 May 2014	Jacob Crafti	QX37462	WOII	Aust Fort Signals
21 Aug 2014	Erwin Lamm	V501961	PTE	8th Employment Coy

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY 2014 ~ 2015

Medals to be worn to all Services and Functions



DAY	TIME	DESCRIPTION
12 OCT 2014	Meet 10.45am for 11.00am	General Sir John Monash Memorial Service GOC Australian Army Corps Brighton Cemetery Cnr North & Hawthorn Roads, Caulfield South
9 NOV 2014	10.30am	Remembrance Day Commemorative Service Joint service at Caulfield RSL 4 St Georges Road, Elsternwick Schmooze with tea and biscuits afterwards
16 NOV 2014	12.30pm	Annual Remembrance Luncheon (Hurray! catch up with friends) Blake Street Hebrew Congregation 868 Glenhuntly Road, Caulfield South Kosher Fleishig
1 MAR 2015	10.30am	Annual General Meeting Blake Street Hebrew Congregation 868 Glenhuntly Road, Caulfield South
26 APR 2015	10.30pm	Centenary of ANZAC Commemoration Service Glen Eira Town Hall, Auditorium Enter through Portico Cnr Glen Eira & Hawthorn Roads, Caulfield Delicious Kosher refreshments afterwards
28 JUN 2015	2.00pm	~ Birth of the ANZAC Spirit ~ St Kilda Hebrew Congregation 12 Charnwood Grove, St Kilda followed by
	3.30pm	The Official Opening of the exhibition of Jewish involvement of allied forces in World War I at the Jewish Museum Australia
2 AUG 2015	12.00pm	Pilgrimage Shrine of Remembrance Meet in Sanctuary VAJEX flag will be raised in the Forecourt
15 NOV 2015		Consecration & unveiling of our new Obelisk Location to be announced



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Avi Tatarka

Dip,Fin Serv (Ins Brk) ANZIF (Snr Assoc) CIP

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At the grave of his brother who died aged 18.
Three months later at age 21, he was killed in action.
Tragically, this Australian story is common.
LEST WE FORGET

We Will Remember Them

www.jewishmilitaryvic.org.au