



# Weekly Bulletin

Friday 24 April 2020

## ANZAC DAY - 25 April 2020 One of countless stories - 'Lest we forget'



3583 Corporal  
William Raymond Chatwin  
15th Bn. Australian Infantry,  
A. I. F.  
31/12/1916, aged 19.  
Son of Alfred John and Hannah Chatwin,  
of Ladbroke St., Burnie, Tasmania.  
Row K. 65.

*From the Advocate Newspaper - March 1917*

"He was a Burnie boy, for he would not have attained his 20th year until next month. He was killed while taking his men out of the danger zone; in this he showed his unselfishness and devotion to duty, by seeing his men safe before he looked after himself. While in action he stood out above the others and thought only of his duty and nothing of his personal danger. Several of his mates were at his funeral, and an Australian minister officiated. We are having a cross erected. It is just a simple token from his mates; when the war is over it can be replaced by something better. He is buried in Bernafay Wood, near the ruined village of Montauban, between Albert and Bapaume, in a British cemetery."

*A poem published in the Advocate just after the war addressed to Will*

I picture your safe returning, Will,  
And longed for the clasp of your hand,  
But never will be the meeting  
In Australia's sunny land.  
Now the war is really over,  
Those words to some sound nice  
But, oh, the sad, and hearts of those  
Whose loved ones paid the price.

Your loving friend, May (Leach)  
December 1918





## ANZAC DAY

### Why we commemorate -

ANZAC day is said to be the most significant national celebration in Australia.

ANZAC, which stands for Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, has been officially celebrated since 25th April 1916 and marks the landing of Australian and New Zealand troops in Gallipoli, in the Ottoman Empire (now Turkey), during WW1.

Today, ANZAC day is a day for remembrance of all Australians killed in military operations.

### How We Honour Their Spirit -

## *In Flanders' Fields*

*In Flanders fields the poppies blow  
Between the crosses, row on row,  
That mark our place; and in the sky  
The larks, still bravely singing, fly  
Scarce heard amid the guns below.*

*We are the Dead. Short days ago  
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,  
Loved and were loved, and now we lie,  
In Flanders' fields.*

*Take up our quarrel with the foe:  
To you from failing hands we throw  
The torch; be yours to hold it high.  
If ye break faith with us who die  
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow  
In Flanders' fields.*

*Major John McCrae, 1915*

*Canadian medical officer, John McCrae's well-known poem memorializes the April 1915 battle in Belgium's Ypres salient. The poem led to the adoption of the poppy as the Flower of Remembrance for the British and Commonwealth war dead.*



**The Flanders (red) Poppy** is now being worn on ANZAC Day as well as Remembrance Day. During

WW1, red poppies were among the first plants to spring up in the battlefields of northern France and Belgium. In soldiers' folklore, the vivid red of the poppy came from the blood of their comrades soaking the ground.

Other colour poppies are also worn. The **Purple Poppy** represents remembering animals that died during conflict and the **Matilda Orange Poppy** acknowledges Service families and the families' loss due to veteran suicide.

A sprig of rosemary is also worn and is particularly significance for Australians as it is found growing wild on the Gallipoli peninsula.

### *The Dance of the Two Pennies – (Two-up)*

Among the commemorations, dawn services and laying of the wreaths, a traditional coin game takes place every ANZAC Day.

The game is as simple as they come:

- A spinner tosses two coins into the air.
- Players gamble on how the coins will fall.
- They can choose two heads, two tails or one of each.

It is played in pubs and RSLs around the country because it was played by our diggers in WWI. In black and white photographs, ANZACs on the battlefields of Europe can be seen huddling around the spinner.

Two-up is officially illegal in most places around Australia except on ANZAC Day. Broken Hill in NSW is the only place you can play two-up all year round.





## ANZAC BISCUITS

Each ANZAC Day in Australia, these humble biscuits are a sweet diversion on an otherwise sombre occasion.

### **What is the origin of the ANZAC biscuit?**

The original ANZAC biscuit was a savoury version, known as the ANZAC tile or wafer, that was first given to the soldiers as rations during World War I.

Due to food shortages at the time, eggs weren't readily available, so butter, treacle (aka, golden syrup) and baking soda were used as the leavening agent instead. This resulted in a hard biscuit that was very tough to eat, although it could be kept for months at a time without spoiling.

According to the Australian War Memorial, the soldiers would get creative in coming up with ways to make the wafers more palatable – be it adding water to grated biscuits to create a porridge or spreading them with jam. Sometimes, they were used for other purposes entirely, e.g. for drawing and painting on or as cards to send to family and friends back home.

After the landing at Gallipoli, the biscuits were renamed ANZAC Biscuits, but it wasn't until the 1920s that a far sweeter recipe – the one we know and love today - first started appearing cookbooks.

This classic biscuit is an Australian icon and CWA of NSW described its significance in today's society: *"This is a recipe that has an indelible link to the history of our nation, inspired by the spirit and sacrifice of the original ANZACs. This little biscuit is something we can all be very proud of."*

This recipe is very old and again courtesy of NMAA!

### **'Best ever' ANZAC biscuits**

1 cup rolled oats	½ teaspoon bi-carb soda
½ cup self-raising flour	2 tablespoons boiling water
½ cup plain flour	125g butter, melted
¾ cup coconut	2 tablespoons golden syrup
½ cup sugar (raw, brown or white)	

Mix all dry ingredients.

Dissolve soda in the boiling water, then add to the melted butter and golden syrup.

Add to dry ingredients and mix well.

Place teaspoonfuls on greased baking tray or press into greased tray and cut into squares while still hot.

Bake for 13-15 minutes at 160°C.





## **SPOTLIGHT ON – K-NIT N K-NATTER GROUP**



**K-NIT N K-NATTER GROUP** usually meets at 1.00 pm each Wednesday afternoon and it is a way for knitters and crocheters to come together and enjoy each other's company. They have a wealth of knitting and crochet knowledge plus fresh ideas and yummy treats to share for afternoon tea.

This group have been meeting since July 2013 and under the leadership of Jan Hatch, have donated all manner of knitted items to many local organisations, have raised money for TROG (Cancer research), Give Me 5 for Kids and MS Society by selling their knitted items on World Wide Knit in Public Day They also have held colourful festive get togethers for Club members to enjoy. So, if you would like to join this very 'active' group, new members are always welcome!

### **FLASHBACK FRIDAY**

**ANZAC Day Display – Tuggeranong Library – April 2015**      **Photos: Anne Meade**



Commemorating ANZAC Day at the Tuggeranong Library - our K-nit & K-natter Group helped knit some of the beautiful poppies! Well done ladies...

**Facebook April 23 2015**

### **AWM 5000 Poppies Project – February 2018**

Congratulations to our industrious Knit n Knatter group who have achieved a wonderful target of 500 poppies as their contribution to 5000 Poppies to mark the Centenary of the end of WW1. They will be used in a display at the Australian War Memorial and possibly another installation on Remembrance Day 2018.

**Tuggeranong Talks February 9 2018**

**Photos: Cheryl Towers**



## SOCKS FOR THE BOYS ON THE FRONT: AN INSPIRATIONAL WW1 YARN



Soon after the war began, women and girls were knitting socks, scarves and balaclavas for the soldiers. They knitted at home, on trams, in churches. When they ran out of knitting

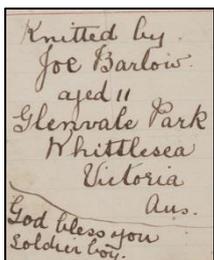
needles, they made new ones from bicycle spokes; when they ran out of dye, they used onion skins and wattle bark; when they ran out of wool, they learnt to spin their own.

Woollen socks were vital for soldiers serving in the war. Socks were required to be hand-knitted to exact standards, so they were seamless and comfortable. Soldiers in the cold and muddy trenches needed a continuous supply of clean, dry socks to protect them against the debilitating 'trench foot'.

### **The perfect sock**

To stop the "rogue knitting" of socks that might be ill-fitting or not well-made the Soldiers' Sock Fund in Sydney provided instructional talks to help knitters produce the perfect sock. They also published *The Grey Sock* book in 1915.

Thousands of women and schoolchildren knitted throughout the war, sending over 1.3 million pairs of socks overseas – often with a small personal note inside the sock informing the digger who had knitted the garment along with a brief message.



Eleven-year-old Joe Barlow wrote this endearing message on a small piece of notepaper and placed it inside a freshly knitted sock. His socks were received by Jack Pickrell, a young soldier serving in France.

Fresh supplies of socks were received as part of the 'comfort boxes' with cigarettes, food and mail.



News Item.—"The 'War Chest' Fund must have 150,000 pairs of socks by the end of June."

### **THE SONG OF THE KNITTER.**

Knitted on the steamboat,  
Knitted in the street,  
Knitted by the fireside,  
Knitted in the sleet,  
Knitted in Australia  
Where the wattle grows,  
To send to you in France, dear,  
Just to warm your toes.

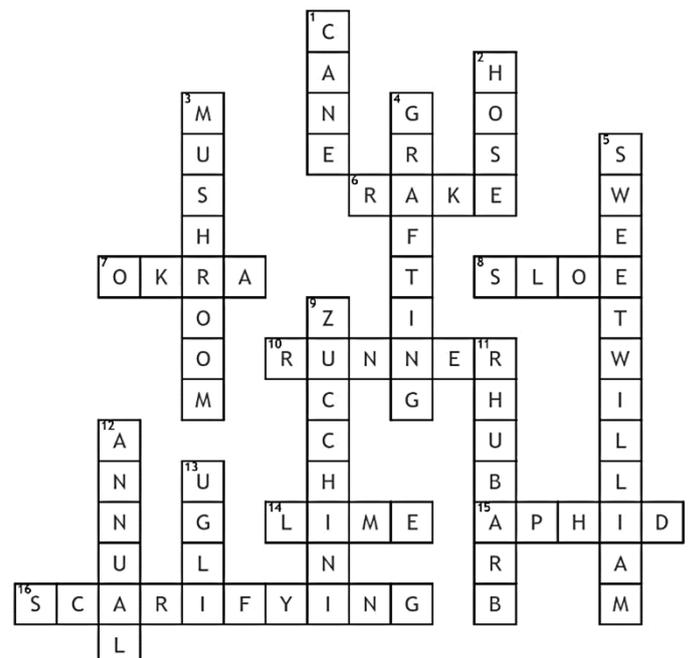
Knitted by the seaside,  
Knitted in the train,  
Knitted in the sunshine,  
Knitted in the rain.  
Knitted here and knitted there  
With the glad refrain,  
"May 'our boys' who wear them  
"Sail safe to us again!"

*The War Chest Review*  
Vol 1, No 1 (May 1918)



**Red Cross Sock Measure**

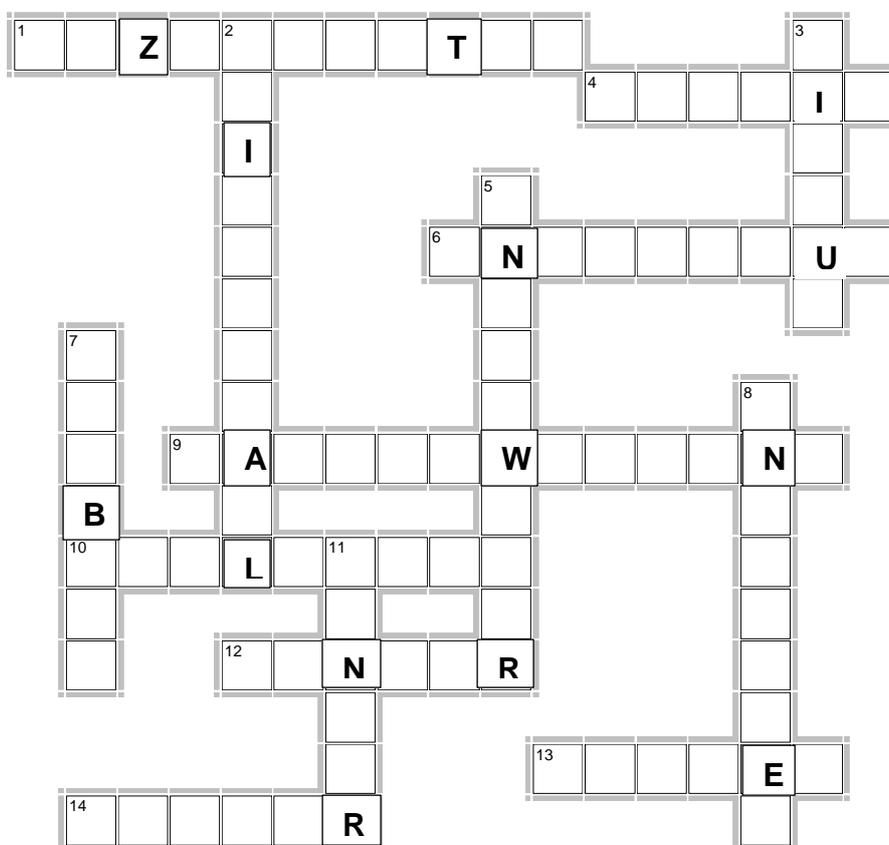
### **GARDENING CROSSWORD SOLUTION**



# Gallipoli Slang

The ANZAC soldiers soon developed their own set of terms for common activities and especially for some of the more unpleasant experiences they were regularly required to endure. A feature of these slang words and expressions is the amount of humour they contain. This crossword asks for some of the slang terms used by the ANZAC soldiers at Gallipoli.

Helpful information source: [Gallipoli Slang](#) (archived web page at user.online.be)



## Across

1. Nail used to hold up a soldier's trousers (5, 6)
4. An Australian.
6. Water polluted by a dead body in a hole in the ground left by an exploding shell (5, 4).
9. Shovelling (5, 8).
10. Tinned meat (5, 4)
12. A sausage
13. An ANZAC soldier
14. A mate

## Down

2. Hand-grenade (7, 4).
3. Real
5. A hard biscuit eaten in place of bread (5, 5)
7. Clothes
8. A boring and poor-quality meal made with what was available, for example, a bucket of water with a piece of bacon in it (5, 4)
11. Very, very



**Crossword Solution next week's Bulletin**