

The Waterline News

www.waterlinenews.com.au

Volume 7 #13 Remembrance Day 2021





THE WATERLINE NEWS

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REMEMBRANCE DAY 2021

Front cover:

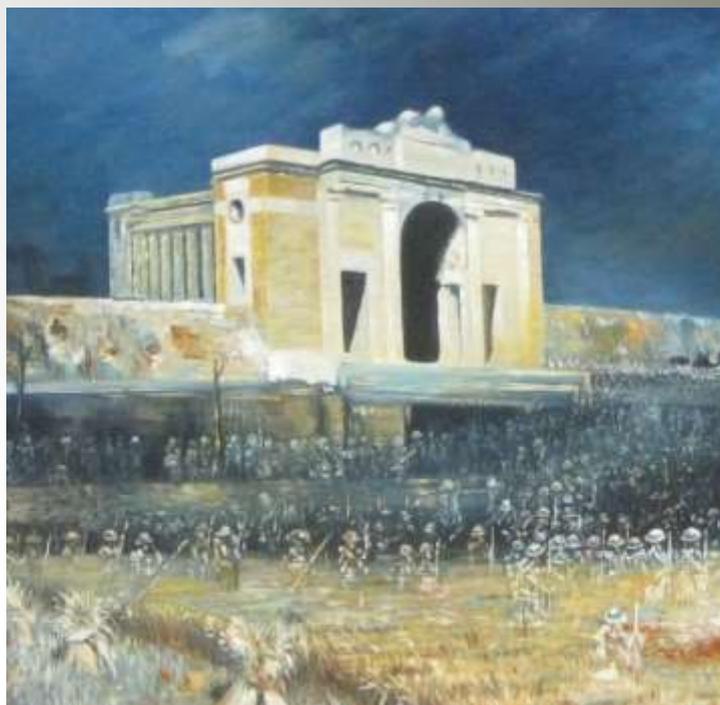
German Troops Surrender 1918

Right:

Detail of *The Menin Gate at Midnight*

Below:

Lest We Forget



**DG Nurse Practitioner
Grantville Transaction
Centre
(Cnr Bass Hwy & Pier Rd)
(03) 5616 2222
0467 841 782**

The Waterline News is produced on the lands of the Bunurong, Boon-wurrung, members of the Kulin Nation who have lived here for thousands of years. We offer our respect to Elders, past, present and emerging and through them, all First Nations People.

All previous editions of the Waterline News can be read or downloaded from:

www.waterlinenews.com.au



Newhaven College



One Campus, Prep to Year 12

Junior School possesses a strong commitment to learning and offers a broad, balanced curriculum. Students enjoy small class sizes and a community atmosphere where new experiences, challenges and friendships flourish.

Middle School programs are intended to optimise the social, emotional and academic capabilities that our students need to acquire in order to be successful in school and beyond. Academic and personal growth is guided by a specific teacher in each year level.

Senior School offers students the opportunity to complete their Victorian Certificate of Education in preparation for further study or to enter the workforce. Individual students have the option to include a school based apprenticeship or a Level II Certificate in a trade.



Virtual Tour

Enrolment opportunities are available for 2022

Please contact our Registrar Belinda Manning

P: 5956 7505 E: belinda.manning@newhavencol.vic.edu.au
1770 Phillip Island Rd, Phillip Island www.newhavencol.vic.edu.au

We will remember them.



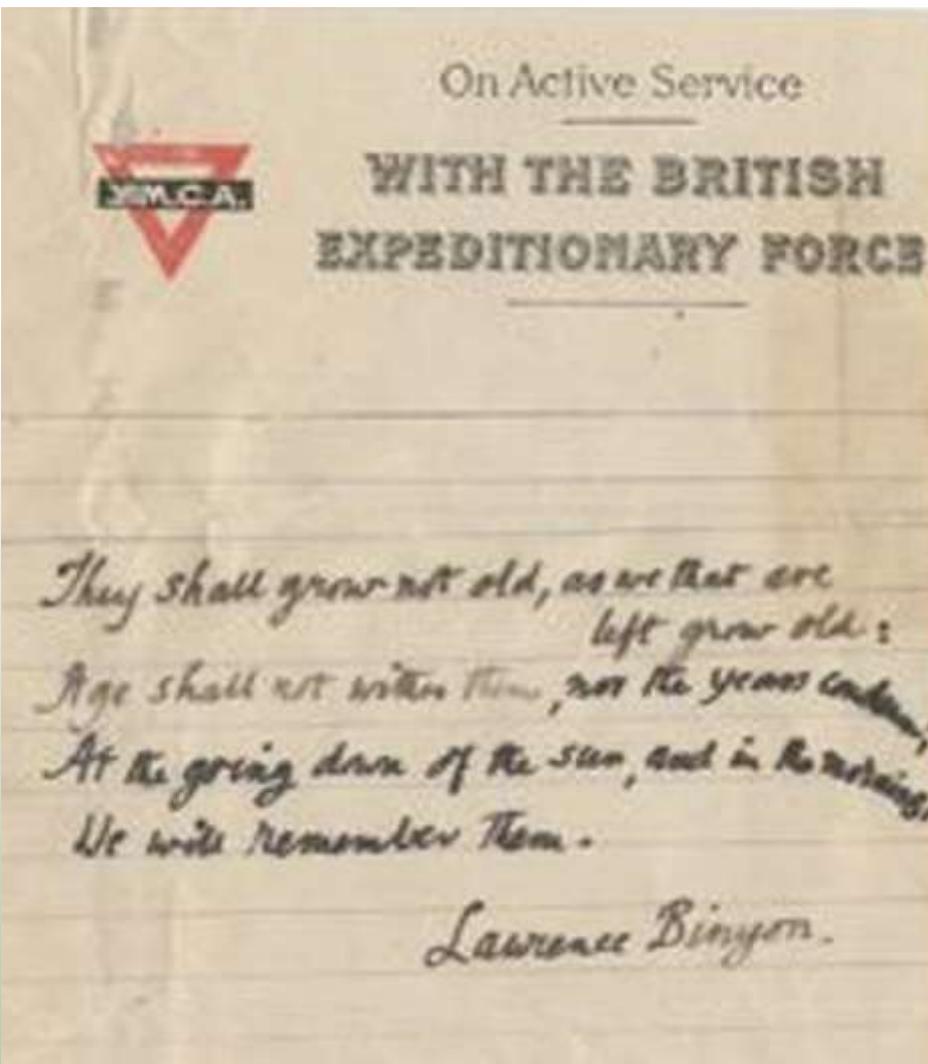
On an autumn day in 1914 Laurence Binyon sat on this cliff in North Cornwall.

It was less than seven weeks after the outbreak of war, and long lists of the dead and wounded were appearing in British newspapers.

With the British Expeditionary Force in retreat from Mons, promises of a speedy end to war were fading fast.

Against this backdrop, Binyon sat to compose a poem that Rudyard Kipling would one day praise as “the most beautiful expression of sorrow in the English language”.

“For the Fallen”, as Binyon called his poem, was published in *The Times* on 21 September 1914. “The poem grew in stature as the war progressed”, Binyon’s biographer John Hatcher observed, “accommodating itself to the scale of the nation’s grief”.



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

The Silent Minute by Miyoki Jokiranta

Across the road from the Shrine of Remembrance in Melbourne, a humble plaque reads: In memory of Edward George Honey who died in 1922, a Melbourne journalist who, while living in London, first suggested the solemn ceremony of silence.

The idea came to him after news of the Allies' victory sparked rowdy euphoria in the streets of London.

Honey's thoughts turned to the colossal cost of the Great War and he found a vocabulary more powerful than any words: **silence**.

Born in 1885 in St Kilda, Melbourne, Honey was able to try his hand at several careers, thanks to his family's wealth.

He travelled the outback, owned a magazine and went to New Zealand to study journalism.

Like many Australians he enlisted in the British forces in 1915, serving briefly in the Middlesex Regiment.

But much like his fleeting career attempts, he didn't last very long and was discharged as medically unfit.

Honey continued his career in journalism from a flat in London. He watched as soldiers came home injured and broken.

When the Allies announced their victory, Honey felt compelled to publish his thoughts.

Under the pen name Warren Foster, in the May 8, 1919 edition of the London Evening News, Honey wrote:

"Can we not spare a fragment of these hours of Peace, rejoicing for a silent tribute to these mighty dead?"

"I ask for five minutes, five little minutes only. Five silent minutes of national remembrance. A very sacred intercession."

The letter seemed to fall on deaf ears. A few months after Honey's letter was published, South African author and politician, Sir James Percy FitzPatrick, made the political moves that established the tradition.

Fitzpatrick wrote to a friend in the British Cabinet suggesting a period of silence. The missive made its way to King George V.

Ahead of the first anniversary of the Armistice, FitzPatrick and Honey were called in for a rehearsal at Buckingham Palace.

Dr Meleah Hampton, a historian at the Australian War Memorial reports that "The Grenadier Guards are there, and they are going to practise silence.

"They take up his five minute period and they find it is a very long time, Even for men who are used to standing on parade for extended periods of time.

They settled on two minutes' silence, which is long enough for little old ladies to stand in the street."

Days before the first anniversary, King George V formally decreed a two minutes' silence.

"It is my desire that at the hour when the Armistice came into force, the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, there may be, for the brief space of two minutes, a complete suspension of all our normal activities" said the King.

One hundred years on, silence and remembrance are almost inseparable.

In war memorials, we're invited to step into silent rooms.

The cenotaph itself is an empty tomb filled with silence.

The tradition of a minute's silence has been a feature at ceremonies marking nearly every tragedy of the 21st century, from natural disasters and terrorist acts to celebrity deaths.

But the point at which it started to drift from Remembrance Day into common use is hard to trace.

For instance, with Anzac Day at some point they start to slip in newspaper reports 'the usual two minute silence was observed'.

Honey died in 1922.

To remember him is to remember what he called for.

Let silent contemplation be your offering.

Lest we forget.



Coastal Connections Work Ties

Linking newly arrived migrants with local employment opportunities

Monday 6th, December

11am - 1pm

Bass Coast Adult Learning
239 White Road Wonthaggi

Networking Event



- 11:00 Welcome
- 11:15 Guest Speakers
- 11:40 Online Network Hub
- 12:00 Networking Conversations
- 12:30 Lunch (provided)



Please RSVP to ccwt@bcal.vic.edu.au



GBCA Executive Membership up for Grabs

Community volunteer
Kathy Power at our
Community Sausage Sizzle
sponsored by GBCA



The Grantville Business and Community Association is the main representative body for both businesses and residents in the Grantville area and has historically been highly successful in raising funds for events and projects which benefit the community at large.

Last year, executive members collaborated with council to create the outdoor eating space next to Alex Scott & Staff and are currently liaising with council regarding a shelter at the Memorial park. They also run the annual Great Witch Hunt, organise the Grantville Christmas Carols and are about

to launch a Visit Grantville Website.

Most of the long serving executive members will be stepping down at the next General Meeting to make way for a new generation of volunteers. After many years of dedicated service, secretary Dianne Goeman, treasurer Lester Harris and executive members Les and Sandy Ridge will be resigning from their positions. The role of President can only be held for two years so current President Neroli Heffer will also stand down at the next General Meeting but will nominate for the vice-president's position.

'It would be a shame for the Association to fold due to the lack of a new generation stepping up to fill executive positions,' Neroli said. 'Not only would Grantville no longer have a voice, there would no longer be any community run events. The Association has secured a good amount of funding from various funding bodies including BCSC and Bendigo Bank which needs to be spent on community projects.' Neroli added.

The population in Grantville has grown rapidly in the past few years and will continue to do so. This makes the need for a representative body even more necessary if people want their community concerns to be advocated. New members are definitely welcome and in fact are essential in ensuring that the GBCA continues to represent business and community issues of concern.

If you are interested in becoming a member and or taking on an executive position, please contact us by email and a membership form will be emailed to you. Our email address is thegbca1@gmail.com

Membership fees are \$15 per person per year.

We look forward to having your input regarding ways to spend our significantly accrued funds, to benefit the community.



Cr Bruce Kent

Position: Councillor
Phone: (03) 5671 2156
Mobile: 0428 741 843

bruce.kent@basscoast.vic.gov.au



Cr Rochelle Halstead

Position: Councillor
Phone: (03) 5671 2157
Mobile: 0439 623 511

Rochelle.Halstead@basscoast.vic.gov.au



Cr Clare Le Serve

Position: Councillor
Phone: (03) 5671 2155
Mobile: 0448 083 286

clare.leserve@basscoast.vic.gov.au

CORINELLA CDCC

Kerri Ritchie

Manager

Mon – Thur 10 - 4

Corinella and District Community Centre

48 Smythe Street Corinella 3984

Tel: 03 5678 0777

Email: coord@cdcc.asn.au

Web: www.corinellacommunitycentre.org.au

FaceBook: [@corinellacommunitycentre](https://www.facebook.com/corinellacommunitycentre)



CAN WE FIT?

If you think the gap is too small..... it probably is.

THROUGH YOUR GATES?

UNDER YOUR TREES?

CAN WE TURN AROUND (30 metres)?

Fire trucks and other Emergency Services Vehicles require unrestricted access to properties at all times.

Australians at War

Australia's Military History Pre-Federation

Australia, 1788–1900. Very minor battles took place at Vinegar Hill (against rebelling prisoners) in 1804 and Eureka Stockade (against rebelling miners) in 1854. The Frontier War took place against the First Nations from soon after settlement to the 1920s.

New Zealand, 1860, 1863–64. The Victorian ship *Victoria* served off the coast of New Zealand's North Island in 1860. Australian volunteers served in locally raised British units in the New Zealand wars along the Waikato River, south of Auckland, during 1863–64.

Sudan, 1885. New South Wales sent a contingent, under Colonel John Richardson, to assist British forces in Sudan. They saw little action.

Boxer Rebellion, 1900. A naval brigade, consisting of sailors acting as soldiers, from New South Wales and Victoria, served in China.

South Africa, 1899–1902. As many as 20,000 Australians fought in South Africa against the Boers. Significant battles included Sunnyside, Slingsfontein, Pink Hill, Diamond Hill, Koster River, Eland's River (all in 1900) and Wilmansrust (a defeat in 1901).

Australia's Military History during the First World War, 1914–18

When the First World War broke out in 1914, Australia was a self-governing nation but still firmly supported Britain. Many citizens felt that war would be a way of demonstrating the mettle of the new nation. During the First World War more than 330,000 troops served overseas as part of the Australian Imperial Force (AIF). Major campaigns were:

Gallipoli 1915. As part of the Anzac Corps under Lieutenant General Sir William Birdwood, Australian troops landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula on 25 April 1915. Key battles included Helles (May 1915) and Lone Pine, the Nek and Hill 60 (August 1915).

Palestine 1916–18. The Australian Light Horse served as part of the Anzac and Australian Mounted Divisions under Lieutenant General Sir Harry Chauvel in the Sinai, Palestine and Syria. Significant battles were Romani (August 1916), the charge at Beersheba (Remembrance Day 1917), the Es Salt raids (March to April 1918), and the capture of Damascus (September to Remembrance Day 1918).

Western Front 1916–18. Five Australian infantry divisions fought in many battles in northern France and Flanders (Belgium) including Fromelles (July 1916), Pozières (July to August 1916), Bullecourt (April to May 1917), Messines (June 1917), 3rd Ypres (September to Remembrance Day 1917), Dernancourt (April 1918), Villers-Bretonneux (April 1918), Hamel (July 1918), Amiens (August 1918) and Mont St Quentin (August 1918). Lieutenant General Sir John Monash commanded the Australian Corps in the successful battles between June and the end of the war in November 1918.

The new Royal Australian Navy (RAN) was relatively small. Its most significant action was the sinking of the German raider, *Emden*, by HMAS *Sydney* in November 1914. A small naval and military expedition seized German New Guinea in September 1914.

Australians at war

Australia's Participation in the Second World War, 1939–45

Middle East and Mediterranean, 1940–42. Key naval battles were HMAS *Sydney* sinking an Italian cruiser (July 1940), Australian ships fighting in the battle of Crete (May 1941) and the resupply of Tobruk (April to November 1941). Troops from the 2nd AIF, under General Sir Thomas Blamey, fought in North Africa, Greece, Crete and Syria. Significant battles were Bardia (January 1941), Tobruk (January and April to Remembrance Day 1941), Greece withdrawal (April 1941), the defence of Crete (May 1941), Merjayoun (June 1941), Damour (July 1941) and El Alamein (July and Remembrance Day to November 1942).

Europe 1940–45. Based mainly in Britain, Australian airmen served in British Bomber, Fighter and Coastal Commands, operating over Germany and other countries. Australian airmen also served in North Africa, Syria and Italy.

Pacific 1941–45. Australian troops served in Malaya, Java, Timor, Ambon, New Guinea and Borneo. Major land battles included Muar (January 1942), Singapore (February 1942), Kokoda Trail (August to Remembrance Day 1942), Milne Bay (August to September 1942), Buna, Gona, Sanananda (November 1942 to January 1943), Wau (January 1943), advance to Salamaua (April to September 1943), Lae (September 1943), Finschhafen–Sattelberg (September to November 1943), Shaggy Ridge (Remembrance Day 1943 to March 1944), Slater's Knoll (March 1945), Wewak (May 1945), Tarakan (May to June 1945), Brunei–Labuan (June to August 1945) and Balikpapan (July to August 1945).

The RAN fought numerous battles including Sunda Strait (February 1942), Coral Sea (May 1942), Savo Island (August 1942), Leyte Gulf (Remembrance Day 1944) and Lingayen Gulf (January 1945). The Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) supported the Allied campaigns throughout and its most noteworthy battle was in the Bismarck Sea in March 1943. Between April 1942 and August 1945, the Australian forces were under the command of US General Douglas MacArthur.

Korea, Malaya, Malaysia and Vietnam

As a member of the Western Alliance, Australia fought in two of the biggest conflicts of the Cold War — the Korean War and the Vietnam War.

Korean War, 1950–53. Australia sent contingents from the three services to fight with the United Nations in Korea. Most of the UN force was American, but with contingents from other countries. The 3rd Battalion of the Royal Australian Regiment (3 RAR) served from September 1951 to July 1953. Significant battles were Kapyong (April 1951) and Maryan San (Remembrance Day 1951).

Malaya, 1950–60. Australia sent units from the three services to assist Britain and the Malayan Government fight Communist Terrorists in the Malayan Emergency. Australian battalions served on rotation for periods of two years beginning in 1955. There were no major battles and only a few ambushes and patrol clashes.

Malaysia, 1965–66. Australian forces assisted Britain and Malaysia in countering Indonesia's Confrontation with Malaysia. Two Australian battalions, two Special Air Service (SAS) squadrons and several engineer squadrons served in Borneo. There were several deadly ambushes and patrol clashes, but no major battles.

South Vietnam, 1962–72. Australian forces assisted South Vietnam and the United States in the Vietnam War. In 1962 Australia sent army advisers. In 1965 a battalion was deployed. The following year this battalion was replaced by a task force with two and later three battalions operating in Phuoc Tuy Province. The RAAF sent helicopters, Canberra Bombers and Caribou transport aircraft. The RAN generally had a ship operating offshore. Major battles were Long Tan (August 1966), Coral–Balmoral (May 1968) and Binh Ba (June 1969).

Australia's Involvement in Peacekeeping Missions, 1947–2010

Australian military and police have taken part in numerous peacekeeping missions around the world. The largest single deployment was as part of INTERFET in East Timor in 1999–2000. Peacekeeping missions have included:

Indonesia (1947–51)

Kashmir (1950–85)

Middle East (Israel and its neighbours, 1956–present)

Cyprus (1964–present)

Zimbabwe (1979–80)

Iran (1988–90)

Namibia (1989–90)

Pakistan–Afghanistan (1989–93)

Persian Gulf (1990–present)

Iraq (1991–99)

Western Sahara (1991–94)

Cambodia (1991–98)

Somalia (1993–95)

Rwanda (1994–95)

Bougainville (1994, 1998–2003)

East Timor (1999–2005, 2006–present)

Wonthaggi Hospital Changed Car Parking Arrangements

NO ENTRY from Graham Street as of **11 October 2021**
NEW ENTRY from Baillieu Street West as shown

- Car park closed / KANE construction site
- A.** Armitage Emergency Department (ED) parking
- B.** AV parking only
- C.** Main Entrance Wonthaggi ED/ Hospital parking
- D.** Rigby Centre parking
- E.** Ambulatory Care parking

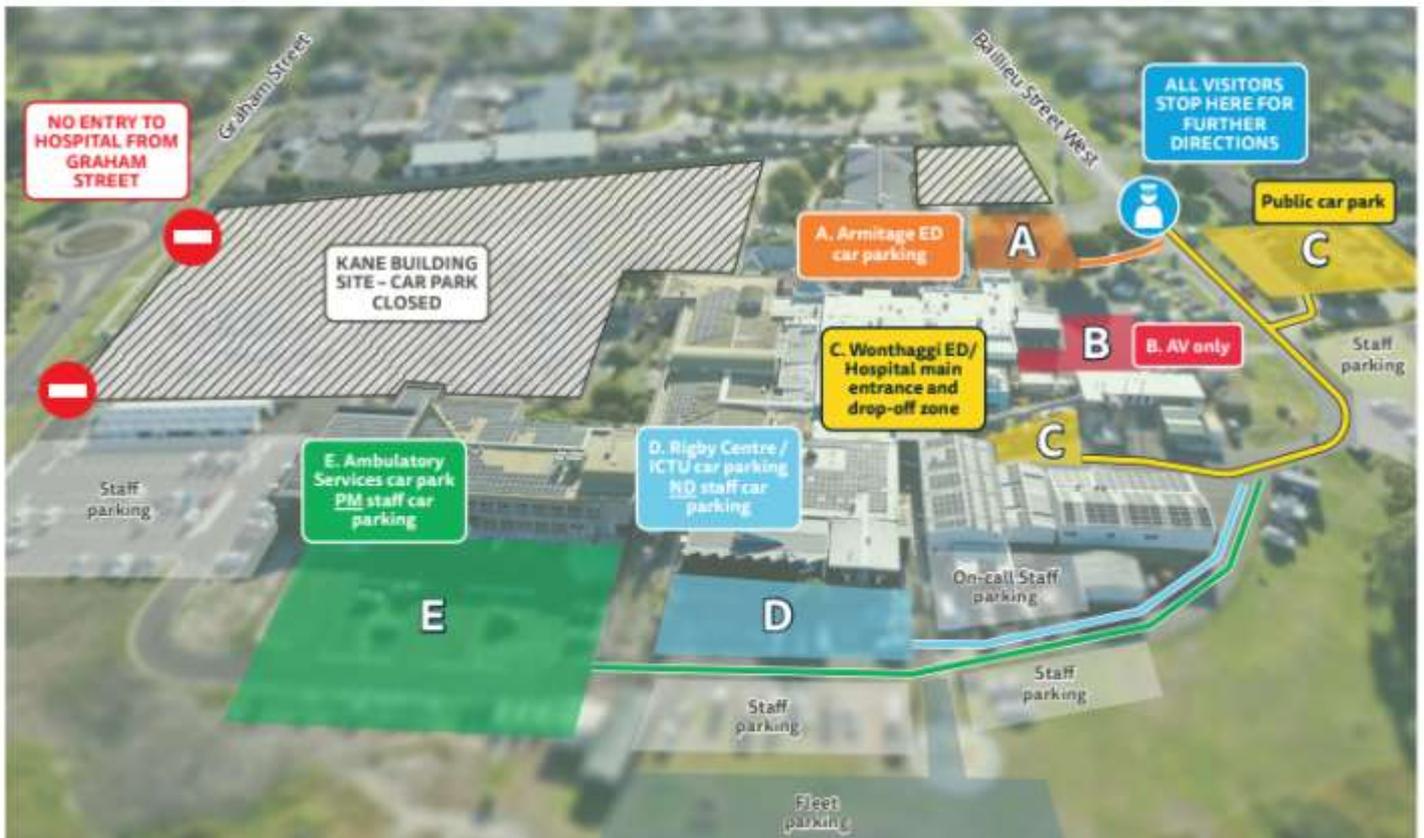


Published by: Bass Coast Health
 235 Graham St Wonthaggi VIC 3999
 Base map: © OpenStreetMap contributors
 www.openstreetmap.org (CC BY-SA)



Wonthaggi Hospital Changed Car Parking Arrangements

NO ENTRY from Graham Street as of **11 October 2021**
NEW ENTRY from Baillieu Street West as shown



Frozen Anzacs by Stephen Brown

In the years following the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, the Russian Empire descended into a brutal civil war in which millions of people died. Throughout 1918 and 1919, several hundred Australians served in foreign intervention forces in the terrible conflict. Australians served in training, reconnaissance and advisory roles in regions ranging from the territory of the Don Cossacks in Ukraine, and as far as to western Siberia. The largest Australian contribution was in Russia's north, as part of a multinational force sent to the port towns of Murmansk and Archangel. There they assisted anti-Bolshevik White Russian forces and protected allied stores that had been sent to the now deposed tsarist armies in their fight against Germany. The only two Victoria Crosses awarded to British and Dominion forces in the campaign were awarded to Australian servicemen: Corporal Arthur Sullivan and Sergeant Samuel Pearse.

When the British authorities called for volunteers to take part in the North Russian Relief Force in 1919, the AIF indicated that it would not send any units as part of the campaign. Any Australians that did serve were required to discharge from the AIF and enlist in the British Army. Those that did take part in the North Russian Relief Force served in two British units, the 45th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, and the 201st Battalion, Machine Gun Corps.

Service in the North Russian Relief Force was voluntary, and there is little evidence to indicate that any of the men volunteered for political reasons. Some, such as Corporal Arthur Sullivan VC, had arrived in Europe too late to take part in the First World War and likely wanted to see some active service. Others were decorated veterans of Gallipoli and the Western Front who were interested in continuing fighting. They were perhaps curious to see Russia while taking part in a conflict that was not likely to be any more arduous than the fighting on the Western Front.



On 29 August 1919, Sergeant Samuel Pearse, a Welsh-born veteran of Gallipoli and the Western Front, took part in the British attack on the railway village of Yemptsya, 170 kilometres south of Archangel. During the attack, Pearse's unit came under attack from a Bolshevik-controlled blockhouse. Under heavy enemy rifle and machine-gun fire, Pearse cut his way through enemy barbed wire, charged the blockhouse and killed the occupants. Not long after clearing the blockhouse he was hit by enemy fire. He was evacuated from the front line for treatment, but died soon afterwards. He was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross, his citation stating: "His magnificent bravery and utter disregard for personal danger won him the admiration of all troops." He was 22 years old.



On 10 August 1919, North Russian Relief Forces took part in a major attack on Bolshevik positions along the Dvina River. The plan was to attack and weaken the enemy in the area so as to allow a safe withdrawal of the force from Archangel. During the attack, Corporal Arthur Sullivan, of Crystal Brook, South Australia, was part of a small detachment sent to take the towns of Sludka and Lypovets. After successfully taking their objectives, Sullivan's platoon were fighting a rearguard action to rejoin the main force when, under enemy fire, they were forced to cross the swollen Sheika River over a small plank. During the crossing, an officer and three other ranks fell into the water. Without hesitation and under intense fire, Sullivan jumped into the river and rescued each man. He was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions. His citation read that without his action his comrades "would undoubtedly have been drowned" and that "It was a splendid example of heroism as all ranks were on the point of exhaustion and the enemy less than 100 yards distant."



Australian, French and Russian members of the Allied mission to the Don region, December 1918

Bronwyn Pratt - Goldsmith

Shop 3, 157-159 Marine Parade, San Remo

This month I am featuring one of my favourite natural gems.

Pearls are made by many different varieties of Marine Oysters and Freshwater Mussels as a natural defence against an irritant such as a parasite entering their shell or damage to their fragile body.

This creates a material called nacre, also known as mother-of-pearl, which encases the irritant and protects the mollusc from it.

For those who may not know, a Cultured Pearl is a real pearl that's created under controlled conditions with human intervention, whereas a natural pearl is created organically in the wild by Mother Nature.

Natural pearls are extremely rare and expensive, and discovering new natural pearls is exceedingly difficult. For these reasons, most of the pearl jewelry you see today uses cultured pearls. Cultured pearls can come in a variety of shapes and colours, but they are also easily dyed.

The History of Pearls is a long one

Before the creation of cultured pearls in the early 1900's, natural pearls were so rare and expensive that they were reserved almost exclusively for the nobility and very rich. It was said that a Roman General financed an entire military campaign by selling just one of his mother's pearl earrings.

No one will ever know who the earliest people were to collect and wear pearls, but no doubt the shape and lustre of saltwater and freshwater pearls was discovered when early humans foraged oysters for food.

The Goldsmith's Studio

Jewellers & Artisans

Gallery

Opening Hours

Wed - Fri: 9am - 4pm

Saturday: 10am - 1pm

Other times by Appointment or Whim

M - 0409934543



www.goldsmithstudio.com.au

[@BronwynPrattGoldsmith](https://www.facebook.com/BronwynPrattGoldsmith)



The History of mass production is much shorter

When I travelled to Japan a few years ago, a visit to the Mikimoto Pearl Farm and Museum in Toba was on my bucket. It was well worth it!

Mikimoto Kōkichi was the eldest son of a noodle shop owner and was born on January 25, 1858, in Japan's Shima peninsula, in the town of Toba.

When he was 11 years old, his father fell ill, and the young boy sought his fortune, boldly interacting with other cultures and exploring opportunities, as he developed a keen interest in saltwater, natural pearls found in his town, fetching high prices, and being gathered without restraint until they became less with each passing year.

Mikimoto was concerned about the extinction of the pearl-producing oysters and set out to grow pearls within his own protected oyster beds.

He walked to Tokyo to find an expert in shellfish.

He eventually became a Japanese entrepreneur who is credited with creating the first cultured pearl and subsequently starting the cultured pearl industry with the establishment of his luxury pearl company, Mikimoto.

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M - 0409934543

www.goldsmithstudio.com.au

 @BronwynPrattGoldsmith



Caring for your Pearls

Pearls are soft and delicate, requiring special care and cleaning measures to ensure a long life of lustre and beauty. Even cultured pearls with thick coatings are fragile and can get damaged without proper care.

The best way to clean pearls is to wipe them with a soft damp cloth on a regular basis. Use a lint free cloth to avoid scratches. Every time you wear your pearls, remember to wipe them before returning them to their case. However, always air-dry them before putting them back.

This helps to protect the pearls from harmful build-ups of compounds caused by the acids in body oils and perspiration

The durability of a pearl depends to a large extent on the thickness of the nacre that envelops it. A thicker nacre ensures that your pearl will stay lustrous and shine longer.

Don't store Pearls with other jewellery.

Remember they will need rethreading every year or two depending on the care.

Please visit my Gallery which re-opened on the 30th of October so I can tell you more about my love of the Pearl and show you the many different varieties and colours that exist!

Shop 3, 157-159 Marine Parade,

San Remo

Community Groups. *Can reps please check that details are current?*

Artists' Society of Phillip Island

56-58 Church Street Cowes
<http://aspi-inc.org.au/>

Australian Red Cross Woodleigh Vale
Contact Sheila Campbell 5678 8210

Bass Coast Community Baptist Church
Minister - Barry MacDonald 5995 3904

Bass Coast L2P Learner Driver Mentor Program
Wonthaggi 03 5672 3731

Bass Coast Strollers
Contact Liz Hart 5678 0346
Website <http://basscoaststrollers.org/>

Bass Friends of the RSL
Secretary Trish Thick 5678 1071
Mobile 0409 851 599

Bass Valley Community Group
Monday - Friday 5678 2277

Bass Valley Landcare
2-4 Bass School Rd, Bass 5678 2335

Cape Woolamai Coast Action
Email capewoolamaicoastaction@gmail.com
Marg Dumergue 0419007758

Corinella & District Probus Club
First Wednesday of each month Bass Hotel.
Heather Reid 0421 012 519

Corinella Boating & Angling Club
Website www.corinellafishing.com.au

Corinella Bowling Club Inc.
Balcombe Street Corinella.
Jacquie Carter 5678 0596

Corinella & District Community Centre
48 Smythe St Corinella. 5678 0777
Website www.corinellacommunitycentre.org.au

Corinella & District Men's Shed & Woodies Group
Corinella Road
Contact Ken Thomas 0427 889 191

Corinella Foreshore Committee
Contact Barbara Oates 0427 780 245

Corinella Resident ad Ratepayer Assoc.
crra3984secretary@gmail.com

Coronet Bay, & Surrounds Playgroup (0-4yrs)
Coronet Bay Hall
Wednesdays 10am - 12noon
Contacts Catherine 0416 112 629

Coronet Bay Adult Social Club
Tuesday 7-10pm Coronet Bay Hall
Ann 5678 0341

Coronet Bay Community Garden *NEW LISTING*
Open to all and new members welcome
Di - 0428599621 or Len 0402921577

Country Women's Association of Vic inc. Bass Group.
Coves: Brenda cwaofviccoves@gmail.com
Glen Alvie Pam 0417 372 979
Grantville Libby 5678 0339
Loch Helen 0417 372 979
Woodleigh Vale Carol 5678 8041

Cowes Table Tennis Group
Barbara Parrott 0425 885 834

Grantville & District Ambulance Auxiliary
Contact - Shelly 0417 593 497

Grantville Business & Community Association
Secretary Sandy Ridge
Email thegbcal@gmail.com

Grantville & District Foreshore Committee
Contact: Barbara Coles
Email bacoles@bigpond.net.au

Grantville Recreation Reserve Committee
Pat Van 5997 6221

Grantville Tennis Club Inc.
Contact Pat Van 5997 6221

Lang Lang Bowling Club
Ian Painter 5997 6554 M: 0419 646 040
Email langlangbowling@bigpond.com

Lang Lang Cricket Club
Secretary: Sharon Remembrance Day 0459 368 431

Lang Lang Playgroup
(0-Preschool) Thursdays 9.30am
Contact: Leah Dyall 0418 463 963
Amanda Gray 0458 195 258

Lions Club of Bass Valley
First Tuesday each month 6pm
Grantville Transaction Centre then third
Tuesday each month, Dinner at Bass Hotel.
Lyn Renner 0416 024 356

Phillip Island Bowls Club
Dunsmore Avenue, Cowes.
New members welcome, Free coaching
Contact George Mol 0407 851 065

Phillip Island Camera Club
Meet at the Heritage, Cowes.
Contact Susan 0408 136 717

Phillip Island Community Art & Craft Gallery Inc.
Coves Cultural Centre Thompson Ave
All Enquiries Call Aleta 0419 525 609

Phillip Island Indoor Carpet Bowlers
Come and join the fun. Phillip Island
Celebration Centre 6 Lions Court, Cowes
Contact Jack 0434 944 380

Phillip Island & District Railway Modellers Inc.
The Phillip Island & District Railway
Contact Peter 5956 9513

Phillip Island Bicycle User Group
Meets Wednesdays 10am Amaze'n'Things
Secretary Ruth Scott More information at
Phillipislandbicycleusergroup.com.au and Fb

Phillip Island Community and Learning Centre (PICAL)
56-58 Church Street, Cowes 5952 1131
Email Linda Morrison manager@pical.org.au

Phillip Island Patchworkers
Meet on a Monday night from 7.30.
Contact - Lyn Duguid 0427 593 936
Email phillipislandpatchworkers@gmail.com

Phillip Island-San Remo - Bass Coast Vegan Community
Find us on Facebook under our title as above

Phillip Island Senior Citizens Club
Phone bookings 5952 2973
Email piscc123@gmail.com

Phillip Island World Vision Club
Second Wednesday each month 1.30pm
St. Phillip's Church Cowes
Enquiries - Thelma 5678 5549

Pioneer Bay Progress Association
Zena Benbow Email: pbpa@bigpond.com

Probus Club of San Remo
Second Monday of the month (except
January) 10am at the Newhaven Public Hall.
Visitors Welcome.
Enquiries Diane Glanz 0417 610 611

Rotary Club of Phillip Island and San Remo ** NEW LISTING **
Op Shop 136 Thompson Ave, Cowes
Contact Judy Lawrence
email: treasurer@rotaryPISR.org.au

Rhyll Community Association.
Secretary Cheryl Overton 0427 680 483

South Coast Speakers - Toastmasters
Contact Patricia 0412 339 795
Email info@southcoastspeakers.org.au

South Gippsland Arthritis Support Group
Contact: Adam 0408 353 785
Marg 0417 154 057
Diane 5658 1443

South Gippsland Mental Illness Carer's Group
Maggie 5658 1781 Rosemary 5662 4352

South Gippsland Parkinson's Support Group
Third Friday each month 10am for 10.30
Leongatha RSL
Meeting/Guest Speaker/Lunch available.
Email Suzi.marshman@hotmail.com

South Gippsland Support after Suicide
Phone 9421 7640
Email southgippslandsas@gmail.com

Survivors of Suicide
Raising awareness to aid prevention
Jillian Drew 0413 056 165

St Pauls Anglican Church Bass
HC at 12.30pm every Sunday
Contact Sandy Ridge 5997 6127

St Georges Anglican Church Corinella
Op Shop open Mon, Wed, Thurs, Fri
10am - 2pm Saturday 9am - 12.30pm

Tenby Point Residents Association
President Jean Coffey 0419 500 593

Wonthaggi Genealogy Inc.
Family History Centre, Library Complex.
Murray Street, Wonthaggi 5672 3803
secretary@wonthaggigenealogy.org.au

Woolamai Racing Club



ABN: 191 522 356 99
REC: 17292
CEC: A0712025



We have a new office!

After working from our home in Lang Lang for over ten years, we now have an office down the road in Grantville! Pop in to have a chat and check out our demo equipment!



Rebates Available!

Both the federal and state government's offer generous rebates for people installing solar panels or batteries. We can advise you how much you can save and how to apply.



Over 12 years experience.

We have been operating for over 12 years, and have a huge range of experience. We are fully qualified to install all kinds of systems, such as off-grid, ground mount, & large scale solar.



Would you like batteries?

If you already have solar installed and are thinking of adding batteries, get in touch. We have a range of retrofit solutions to get you storing power, including Tesla, LG Chem, & BYD!

We are a local, family owned business who specialise in installing high quality solar power systems. We are fully qualified Master Electricians, and our workmanship is guaranteed for 10 years.

- 1/1501 Bass Highway, Grantville
- 1300 733 332
- www.sunscapesolar.com.au
- office@sunscapesolar.com.au

LOCALS YOU CAN TRUST





**Bass Coast SHORTS
CALL FOR ENTRY**

We are looking for your film, animation or music video!
Awards for open, local and schools categories.
Entries close 30 November.
Enter at <https://filmfreeway.com/BassCoastShorts>

Bass Coast

Shorts



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COMMUNITY PLANTING DAY

LANDCARE and COMMUNITY PLANTING
FORESHORE BANKSIA GROVE

WEDNESDAY 10th NOVEMBER

Between 9am and 1pm

End of Norsemens Road

Plenty of experts on hand to guide the way

QR code check in required

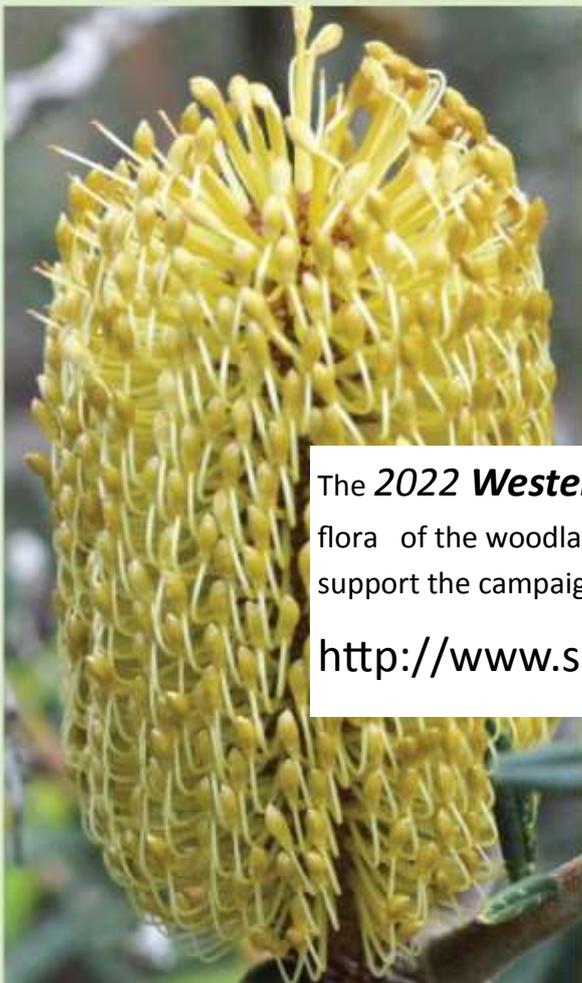
Bring stout shoes, water bottle, sun protection,
gloves and a trowel if you have one.

Come for all or part of the time.

Bring your family, friends and neighbours.



*Coronet Bay Ratepayers
& Residents Association*



The **2022 Western Port Woodlands calendar** depicts the extraordinary flora of the woodlands. Calendars are \$20 plus \$5 postage, with proceeds going to support the campaign to save the Woodlands for future generations.

<http://www.savewesternportwoodlands.org>



See Trevor Foon's amazing and intriguing demonstration of creating images of pure silver on a sheet of glass.

Dating back to 1840s this was the new technology creating treasured portraits. Known as the wet plate collodion technique and created only with the care and craft of a skilled technician, Trevor demonstrates this fascinating process which still invokes awe today.

As part of Trevor Foon's **Silver Tracing** exhibition, this demonstration will be held at ArtSpace gallery on Saturday 27 November 1-3pm.

ArtSpace gallery Wonthaggi from
9 November – 20 December

An exhibition by Trevor Foon

Multi award winning photographer and artist, Trevor Foon has brought together a rich and magical exhibition of retrospective and recent works.

While so well renowned and highly respected in photography, the images are only part of his story. Silver Tracing offers some intriguing insights into Trevor's other collections, connections and fascinating resourcefulness.

From photographing his first wedding when he was just 17, to a three year stint of high standard studies at the RMIT, Trevor's first taste of darkroom based "Alternative" or "Historic" photographic processes had him enthralled and seriously hooked.

For the next 35 years this fascination has been a driving force behind his personal photography and art endeavours.

Although his career has always been a professional photographer, his desire to create artistic pieces of work has always been strong. Deeply involved in the Australian Institute of Professional Photography (AIPP) his aim was to compete in their world class annual print awards and he has since won many state and national awards.

Trevor captures an audience's attention by creating images with a visual mood, sometimes through the subject itself, sometimes through the photographic process and sometimes through the method of presentation.

Immersed completely in the work, he creates not just images but builds his own cameras, darkroom equipment, chemical mixtures, the final framing and other creative display methods.

His final works are completely infused with his multiple personal skills and abilities.

As to subject matter, whether it is a pebble in the sand or a constructed scene, the viewer not just sees the image but "feels" it. This connection creates mindfulness, empathy and is a signature of his work. New themes and new ways of communicating are an ever present drive for Trevor.

One of his fascinating new themes was to recreate jewellery from gemstones embedded in recovered silver.

Trevor explained the process and background.

"Silver Tracing"

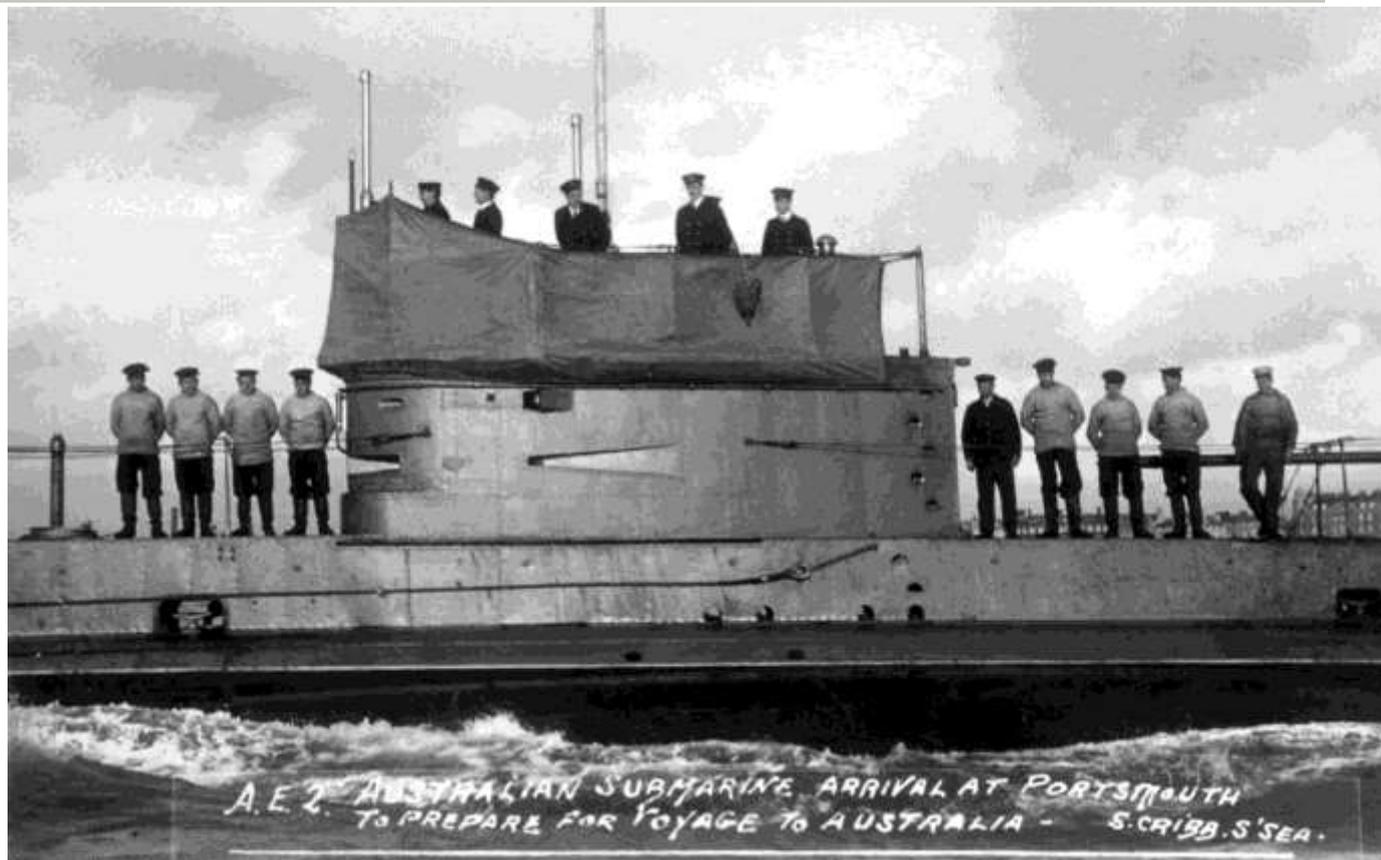
From the conception of photography silver has been an integral part of the process. Silver Nitrate is a chemical that makes film sensitive to light. So, until the era of digital cameras, photography could not function without it.

But beyond the creation of an image, the silver was removed in the developing process and contained in the process effluents. Once recovered from the waste, the silver could be returned to its metallic state once again. With the need for silver nitrate to prepare home-made sensitizing solutions, I found a way to create this from the silver at hand.

Now a diversion. When my parents retired from our business, they took up a hobby in gemstone fossicking, which quickly escalated to lapidary and stone faceting. With many gorgeous gemstones accumulating they needed a way to give them a purpose. A short course in silver work opened up a new hobby of silver smithing and stone setting.

It soon became apparent that the recovered silver from our photo lab might have a new purpose. My father, Morris and I soon designed a process to turn the recovered fine silver into sterling silver.

Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force.



During the early 1900s Germany established a network of powerful wireless and telegraph stations in their colonial possessions in the south-west Pacific. These stations enabled them to communicate quickly with Germany and with German ships in the region.

When Britain declared war on Germany, Australia was asked to destroy the radio stations and to occupy German New Guinea and the surrounding areas. New Zealand was asked to take Nauru from the Germans.

Recruiting for the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force (ANMEF) began on 10 August 1914.

Ten days later, Colonel William Holmes DSO had recruited, equipped, and embarked a 1,000-strong infantry battalion and 500 naval reservists and ex-seamen.

As well as the infantry battalion and naval brigade, the force included two machine-gun sections, a signals section, and a medical section. The ANMEF left Sydney on 19 August aboard HMAS *Berrima* escorted by HMAS *Sydney*.

Submarines *AE1* and *AE2* joined the convoy on the way to Port Moresby, where it was met by HMAS *Warrego* and *Yarra* and the requisitioned *SS Kanowna* (which was sent home shortly afterward following an on-board mutiny by the ship's stokers and did not take part in any action).

On the morning of 11 September 1914, a party of 25 naval reservists landed at Kabakaul.

Their orders were to destroy the radio tower at Bita Paka, seven kilometres inland.

The men met some resistance from German soldiers and New Guinea troops, but the force captured the radio station by 7pm that evening.

Six Australians from the ANMEF were killed or died of wounds, and another four were wounded.

RAN Reserve Officer Lieutenant Bond was awarded a Distinguished Service Order for his action in disarming eight Germans and causing the surrender of 20 New Guineans.

AE2 and its crew were lost at sea when it failed to surface after a dive.

ANMEF forces raised the British flag in Rabaul on 13 September and commenced military occupation of German New Guinea. The ANMEF was relieved of its administrative responsibilities on 8th January 1915.

Jack Ellis, AMC.

The members of the ANMEF had enlisted for six months and returned to life in Australia as civilians. One such member was John (Jack) Aloysius Ellis.

In 1914 Jack was already a war veteran, having served in a field ambulance during the bloody 'scorched earth' phase of the Boer War.

He then served for ten years in the Australian Army Medical Corp before returning to civilian nursing in 1912.

Jack enlisted in August 1914 and sailed with the ANMEF. During his six months service in New Guinea he took part in the capture of KGS Komet.

Jack was part of the crew of Nusa, a small Army patrol boat that was searching for Komet which was co-ordinating the movements of the German Pacific Squadron while in hiding along the New Guinea coast.

Late one afternoon Komet's radio mast was spotted in an unmapped bay. Rather than powering in with guns blazing the crew of the Nusa decided to anchor in the mouth of the bay and wait for dawn.

At first light a dozen men, including Jack, rowed into the bay. Under cover of the early morning mist they were able to quietly board Komet and locate the Captain who was shaving. The ship was captured without a shot being fired.

This is the only example of a German naval vessel being captured by an Australian Army unit.

Jack was promoted for his part in the action.

Once New Guinea had been pacified, attention focused on the German outpost at Kaeving on New Ireland. Jack was on board Nusa when it sailed through the German defences around Kaeving Harbour and landed a small party.

A declaration was read out to the German Commander. Once again common sense over-ruled nationalist zeal and the island was peacefully surrendered.

Jack then became part of the Kaeving Garrison and worked in the hospital tending Australians, Germans and First Nations people struck down by dysentery and malaria.

Through the letters column of the Sydney Morning Herald, Jack organised donation of a shipment of Christmas items that boosted the morale of the Garrison.

Jack returned to civilian life in Australia in February 1915 and re-enlisted in the Army Medical Corp after six weeks.

He sailed for the Western Front in 1916 and spent the rest of the war as a Staff Sergeant working in front line ambulance and aid stations.

He finally returned to Australia as part of the nursing crew on HMAT Kilodan Castle in 1919.

His records then show that he was in an Influenza Sanatorium in 1920. He was a nursing inmate of a repatriation hospital during 1920s and 30s.

Jack then slipped into senility during the 1940s as an inmate of Graythwaite, a picturesque 'Anzac Hostel' on Sydney Harbour's North Shore.

John Aloysius Ellis, AMC.

Died September 1944.

(Grand Uncle of Geoff Ellis, Editor)



WILD

Celebrating the Western Port Woodlands



Exhibition and Auction

*In support of the campaign to save
Western Port Woodlands from sand mining.*

Exhibition

Rescue Station Arts: 80 W Area Rd, Wonthaggi
11am to 4pm Saturday Nov 27 & Sunday Nov 28.

Auction and Festivities

There will be an open and a silent auction.

Undisclosed offers can be made online for inclusion in both auctions
at www.savewesterportwoodlands.org

- **Open Auction:** commences at Rescue Station Arts
at 2 pm Sunday 28 Nov. Delivered by Alex Scott and Staff, Wonthaggi.
- **Silent Auction:** Online anytime, or each day in person at Rescue Station.
- **Music and festivities** from 12 pm Sunday 28 Nov.

Proceeds from each auction will be divided 50 : 50 between the campaign and each artist.



Participating Artists

David Adam	Anna Neil
John Adam	Norma Neil
Mae Adams	Warren Nichols
Lisa (Burrell) Buckley	Jill Shannon
Jari Cooper	Heather Shimmen
Trevor Foon	Peter Walker
Trish Hart	Natasha Novak-Williams
Lynda Horsborough	Bev Watson
Ellen Hubble	Alan Whitmore
	Pat Wishart

Died 11.11.1918

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) records show that 863 Commonwealth soldiers died on November 11th 1918. This includes those who died of wounds received prior to November 11th.

The Armistice was signed at 05.10 on November 11th 1918 with the actual ceasefire coming into effect at 11.00.

Technology allowed the news to go to capital cities by 05.40 and celebrations began before many soldiers heard of the Armistice.

In London, Big Ben was rung for the first time since the start of the war. On the Western Front tens of thousands of soldiers assumed that it was just another day for combat.

The Americans suffered heavy losses on the last day of the war. In particular, they lost many men while attempting to cross the River Meuse on the night of the 10th/11th with the US Marines taking over 1,100 casualties.

However, if they had waited until 11.00, they could have crossed the river unhindered and with no casualties. The 89th US Division was ordered to take the town of Stenay on the morning of the 11th. Stenay was the last town captured on the Western Front but at a cost of 300 casualties.

The CWGC record that the last British soldier killed in World War One was Private George Edwin Ellison of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers. He was killed at Mons at 09.30, just 90 minutes before the ceasefire.

The last French soldier to die was Augustin Trebuchon. He was a runner and was in the process of taking a message to his colleagues at the front informing them of the ceasefire. He was hit by a single shot and killed at 10.50.

In total, 75 French soldiers were killed on November 11th but their graves state November 10th. Two theories have been forwarded for this discrepancy. The first is that by stating that they died on November 10th before the war had ended, there could be no question about their family's entitlement to a war pension. The other theory is that the French government wanted to avoid any form of embarrassment or political scandal if it ever became known that so many died on the last day of the war.

The last Canadian to die was Private George Lawrence Price of the Canadian Infantry who was killed at Mons at 10.58. Officially, Price was the last Commonwealth soldier to be killed in World War One.

The last American soldier killed was Private Henry Gunter who was killed at 10.59. Officially, Gunter was the last man to die in World War One.

His unit had been ordered to advance and take a German machine gun post. It is said that even the Germans – who knew that they were literally minutes away from a ceasefire – tried to stop the Americans attacking. But when it became obvious that this had failed, they fired on their attackers and Gunter was killed.

His divisional record stated: "Almost as he fell, the gunfire died away and an appalling silence prevailed."

Information about German casualties is more difficult to ascertain. It may well be that the last casualty of World War One was a junior German officer called Tomas who approached some Americans to tell them that the war was over and that they could have the house he and his men were just vacating.

However, no one had told the Americans that the war had finished and Tomas was shot as he approached them after 11.00.

Officially over 10,000 men were killed, wounded or went missing on November 11th 1918.

The Americans alone suffered over 3,000 casualties. When these losses became public knowledge, such was the anger at home that Congress held a hearing regarding the matter.

In November 1919, Pershing faced a House of Representatives Committee on Military Affairs that examined whether senior army commanders had acted accordingly in the last few days of the war.

However, no one was ever charged with negligence and Pershing remained unapologetic. He also stated that although he he simply did not trust the Germans to carry out their obligations. Pershing also pointed out that he was merely carrying out the orders of the Allies Supreme Commander, Marshall Ferdinand Foch, to "pursue the field greys (Germans) until the last minute".

