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Notices

Committee Meetings will be held at HCC on 17 August and 21 September 2020 at 1.30 p.m.

CSU Regional Archives have re-opened, but only one visitor at a time is allowed. For Bookings see <https://www.csu.edu.au/research/archives>

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (AGM), HISTORIC COUNCIL CHAMBERS 21 September 2020, 2.30 p.m.

The Committee met on 20 June and decided to (hopefully) hold the meeting at the above date and time. However, it resolved to continue to postpone the general meetings for the month of August due to the ongoing concerns related to the corona virus pandemic and the restrictions imposed.

Please find attached a nomination form for the election of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and committee members. Send completed forms to President Geoff Burch before the AGM.

Welcome to four new members: Roland J. Burgman, Charlotte Broun, Marie Clear & Dr Joe McGirr MP.

Huthwaite's Project: The book has been printed and will be released in the near future. It will cost \$25 per book.

Geoff Burch has posted an article on 'The First Advance Australia Hotel at Wagga Wagga' (later the site of St Luke's Anglican Church). See the Society's website or follow the link: <https://www.wwdhs.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/advance-australia-hotel-1.pdf>

WWDHS Patron: Michael McCormack, Deputy Prime Minister
and Federal Member for Riverina

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Committee meetings: 3rd Monday of the month
6:30 p.m..

General meetings: 3rd Monday of the month 7:30

Annual Subscriptions: Single: \$20, Couple: \$30.
Corporate: \$50. Due by 1 July each year.

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AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S ARMY SERVICE

Part 2: Office Workers, Drivers, Cooks and Messengers

By Sherry Morris

The Australian Women's Army Service (AWAS) was formed in October 1941 because of the desperate need to release men for overseas services. By the end of the year over 10,000 women had responded. By the first anniversary in November 1942, 9000 women had been trained and posted for duty with the Australian Military Forces (AMF) and thus 9000 men were released for service in the field.

After training for about four weeks in Army organisation, routine drill, hygiene and first aid, the AWAS were given specialist training, for example, in army clerical work, or driving or cooking or waitressing. Although initially most of the AWAS women at Kapooka were in the searchlight detachment, there was a second compound for AWAS personnel. Although some of them had been farm girls, managers of retail businesses, shop assistants, librarians, telephonists and business girls, many had never done any paid work.

The second compound was a mixture of huts and tents located near the men's camp, the transport section, Q Store and the mess huts. These AWAS members were used wherever practicable to reduce the number of men required for administration and similar duties, usually as cooks, waitresses, clerks, office staff and drivers (cars, trucks and ambulances), canteen staff, cafeteria staff, orderlies and hospital or dental unit staff.¹



AWAS Camp, a mixture of huts and tents near the Headquarters

Office Workers

Kath Weale worked in the Headquarters at Kapooka after training at Ingleburn and being promoted to the rank of corporal. She was aged 19 before she could persuade her parents to allow her to join the AWAS in 1943 but was still the youngest in the office and there was only one other AWAS member. However, she enjoyed the work under the guidance of the older 'father figures' in the office, Quartermaster, Warrant Officer Frank Short and Captain Norm Garrard.²



Above left: Kath Woodcock and Bett James at the doorway of their tent, Tent 26. Above right: AWAS personnel outside their hut. Front, from left to right: Sheila Sly (later Oehm), a driver, Millie Dixon, a tailoress, and Kath Woodcock, office worker. The names of the women at the back are unknown. Sheila Oehm referred to the hut as 'The Bomb Inn'. Source: Kath Weale (née Woodcock).



Left: Kath Woodcock (later Weale) with her mother in Sydney.



Headquarters staff, left to right: Unknown AWAS lady, Kath Woodcock (later Weale), Captain Norm Garrard and Warrant Officer Frank Short. Source: Kath Weale.

Canteen staff

Elva Marie Rodd (known as 'Roddy'), a former shop assistant, and her friend Mary Roberts ('Robbie') worked in the canteen. Elva, daughter of Sylvester George and Stella May Rodd, was only 20 years of age and had been living at 'Strathveane' in Tarcutta. Roddy and Robbie were sent to Cowra to set up the canteen mid-1944 but were sent back to Kapooka when the Japanese Prisoners of Wars (POWs) breakout occurred. Elva enjoyed the camaraderie in the AWAS at Kapooka.



*Above left: AWAS Canteen worker, Elva Rodd, known as 'Roddy' (later Evans). Source: Lyn Evans.
Above right: Peggy Stanford (later Judd). Source: Peggy Judd.*



*Left: Kath Woodcock in full dress uniform. Source: Kath Weale (nee Woodcock).
Right: Mary Pinny (front), Peggy Stanford (middle), and friend, in their uniforms,
ready for work in the Officers' Mess. Source: Peggy Judd (later Stanford).*

Lydia Clark, who spent 'six happy months' at Kapooka in canteen work, remembered:

The first time I was on duty the doors opened and there were 1,000 hungry men. As the only woman in the battalion I was really spoiled. I was nearly spoiled too when one night I was accidentally locked in the cool room. I stayed there for two hours until I was rescued looking like a piece of frozen beef. They wrapped me in blankets, sat me by a big fire and fed me rump steak.³

Peggy Stanford and Mary Pinney worked as waitresses in the 3rd Battalion's Officers' Mess. Both had had experience in waitressing before their training, Peggy at a café in Kempsey for five years after leaving school and Mary at Georgeson Brothers in Temora. Peggy remained at Kapooka until after the war ended but Mary was transferred to AWAS Barracks in Lae, New Guinea, in March 1945.⁴

Drivers

Many of the AWAS personnel were drivers. These included Betty Brown and Margaret Park (later Parker) who arrived from Ingleburn Training Camp in mid-November 1942 and drove the searchlight trucks. They lived in tents at the searchlight camp and had to walk 1.6 kilometres across the dry paddocks to the mess huts. Later they were relieved when they moved to the new compound and closer to the mess huts. They had to maintain their own vehicles which sometimes involved driving the trucks over a pit. When there was water or mud in the pit, they had to stand on a four-gallon drum or bits of wood or old tyres or 'whatever they could find'.⁵

Marg Hopwood enlisted on 23 April 1942 as a transport driver. She found her two weeks of 'rookie' training at Killara quite 'a culture shock!' She learnt to march, make her own bed a certain way, to salute and to do things at the double. She then went to Victoria Barracks where she was posted to Motor Transport Barracks at Kingsford under the command of Captain O'Connell. She recalled:

We all had our civilian licenses but had to undergo further training and testing for a military license plus learn to maintain our vehicles, which became our responsibility. We trained mostly on Chev ambulances and a few Austins. No synchromesh gears box then, so we were taught to double declutch to change gears which meant the engine speed had to equal the road speed before the gear lever travelled through neutral and engaged the required gear. It was quite a tricky operation, all done without upsetting the speed and motion of the ambulance. Driver training was carried out at Maroubra where large areas were kerbed, guttered and bitumen roads, awaiting housing development.

After weeks of training our final test was taken on the Rainbow Hill at Coogee. On reaching the top one looked down on the ocean. It did not allow for mistakes. Our instructor must have had a few moments of doubt – but he lived through it all. My military license was issued and I was promoted to Driver where I stayed – no promotion this side of the ocean as the saying goes.

When Marg arrived at Kapooka, it had just opened as a training camp and it was mostly trees, tents and a few cabins. The AWAS personnel were then temporarily billeted in a hut at Brigade Headquarters. Each morning they had to go around the Regimental Aid Posts (RAPs) after sick parade and pick up patients who needed further treatment and take them out to the RAAF Base at Forest Hill where they had an excellent and well-equipped hospital. They spent many hours at Forest Hill (most of the day) while waiting for the patients to be attended. More serious patients were admitted to Wagga Base Hospital. When the Camp Hospital was established at Kapooka some distance from the headquarters, they were shifted across to it. Initially they lived in tents with a board floor and a bed. Their 'only indulgence' according to Marg was 'the sheets that were always supplied'. She had happy memories of the time spent there. She made many lasting friendships and the feeling of helping was most rewarding although she did admit that she was not fond of army protocol such as saluting and all the regimental requirements.⁶



Left AWAS ambulance drivers

*Source: Les Sharp Collection,
Kapooka Museum*



Sheila Sly who joined the AWAS on Anzac Day 1944, was also a transport driver and drove ‘all sorts of huge trucks and cars’. She recalled that she used to drive a small truck collecting wood and delivering it to the kitchen, taking hot meals in hot boxes to the training troops, carting garbage to the tip or driving men around. She particularly remembered driving one man around to all the field toilets so that he could clean them all. She also drove the truck that delivered explosives to the demolitions area. She remembered:

I carted explosives to an underground dugout where they were being prepared for a night exercise. I was invited by the officer to see what they were doing. As I had more explosives to deliver to them. I was on my way back to the dugout when the whole thing blew up. Another thirty seconds and I would have been killed along with the twenty-six men who were in the dugout.⁷

Sheila’s ‘most pleasant job’ was to drive a jeep up the steps into Kapooka Hall where it was used ‘to pull a big square polisher around the floor to polish it for the Sunday night dance’.⁸

The AWAS girls had to exercise and sometimes march. Peg Judd remembers long walks in the woodland at Kapooka on her days off. Occasionally the entire camp had to parade on the ‘bull ring’. According to Kath Weale, it was particularly difficult for the AWAS members as ‘we marched on last and we marched off last in the dust and the heat’.

A culture shock

The camp was a huge culture shock for many of the new recruits particularly for those who had led sheltered lives. The lack of privacy was especially worrying. Their accommodation was either in tents or huts, some with duckboard-type flooring. Between four and eight slept in each tent while huts accommodated 12-14 people. Kath Weale found the tents more comfortable than the huts as they were cooler in summer and warmer in winter and, unlike the corrugated iron huts, they ‘didn’t get red dust all over everything’.⁹ Kerosene lamps provided the only lighting.

Their bedding may have also been a shock. On arrival the recruits were issued with hessian palliasses and told to fill them with straw. These were then used as mattresses on beds made of wire mesh on four wooden legs. They were also issued with sheets and two grey army blankets.¹⁰ Betty Buns née Jacob wrote:

At first our barracks were near Central HQ but we then moved to the Third Battalion area in my case out of a hut housing twenty persons into tents with four beds. Wardrobes were pieces of wood with curtains, and cupboards were made of kerosene boxes.... The curtains covering these made an easy 'ladder' for the occasional mouse to climb up the bed ... then to get a shock as it was tipped out into the cold! The tents did have wooden floors and were really quite comfortable. Even the beds were not bad once you got the straw in the palliasse into the right position. Life was quite good on the whole – we had our exciting moments with intruders, but nothing serious.¹¹

Many found Wagga Wagga miserably cold in winter. Peggy Judd (coming from the north coast of New South Wales) recalled that although she took a good pair of pyjamas with her to the camp, she was so cold and the blankets so thin that she froze. For a while she cried every night until she was so tired she just fell asleep. Honor Sandford (later Kells) who had 'never been so cold' slept in her greatcoat and kept her socks on. Others wore woollen pyjamas or men's 'long johns' for added warmth. Tess Goodstate believed that 'the frost on the tents in the morning [was] at least one inch thick'. She added that 'those of us who had left warm and comfortable homes' were wondering if they had made the right decision to join the army! Betty Buns remembered the cold but never forgot 'sitting around small fires in the centre of our Company Orderly Room, dressed in winter gear trying to keep warm, and eating ice-cream at the same time'.¹²

Tess Goodstate described the mess hut as a large shearing shed. The tables were trestles and there were wooden forms for seating. Tess felt that:

Meals were always basic: powdered egg, scrambled for breakfast, was 'par for the course'. Tins of jam and bread with large chunks of butter on the table, helped to fill our stomachs when we found the meat too tough to eat or when we didn't like the particular 'menu' of the day. The tea was made in a large bucket-type container and 'the added bromide certainly took away the taste of 'Bushells'.¹³

Another shock for the women was caused by the flies, ants and cockroaches. Margaret Parker recalled:

There were numerous large coppers with fires under them outside the mess hut. These were used for cooking porridge, rice etc and heating water for tea, washing up and being the Australian outdoors, there were little black flies everywhere. When the flies fell into the rice, the cook threw in handfuls of currents no doubt hoping we wouldn't recognize the flies! Our bread was always at least four days old, if it was fresh we might eat too much! We used to try and sneak out to the boilers and make toast. Opening the fire boxes let out a great deal of heat which affected the heating of the coppers of the boilers. The cook used to be furious and we had to be quick when we saw or heard him! He wasn't above throwing a mug of cold water at us if he was able to get close.¹⁴

Kath Weale had a similar experience. She vividly remembers her first meal in the AWAS mess at headquarters:

It was brekky and we were having sausages and I noticed that they had black stuff all over them. Initially I thought they must have burnt the sausages or it was gravy but then discovered that the specks had legs. They were ants! After that I lived on a solid diet of green apples and toast. Outside there were fires burning in big drums and I could go out there and cook toast. That was preferable to what they were cooking.¹⁵

Kath also found that the big wooden box full of loaves of bread, was often covered in cockroaches. On the other hand, Peggy Judd recalled that the food for the waitresses at the Officers' Mess, was just 'lovely' and obviously a higher quality than the other messes. Sergeants were the head cooks and for breakfast there was porridge, bacon and eggs and toast. She added that there was always a big copper of cocoa and she 'probably drank too much of that at one stage'! Yet another shock was the cold showers. Only the first few women to shower managed to have warm water; and there was a sixty-centimetre gap along each side of the ablution block from the roof down (presumably for ventilation) through which, at times, a gale blew. For some, it was a shock to have to do their own washing and ironing and shoes wore out quickly because of walking on the rough stony ground.¹⁶

Recreation

The members of AWAS enjoyed the movies at the Kapooka Hall but the behaviour – and noise – of the male sappers was a deterrent for some of the women particularly as when 'there was love scene they would yell the place down'!¹⁷

Dorothy Kingston, a former typist who had been transferred to Kapooka in July 1943, recalled:

I remember walking up the path which wound between the trees past our mess, lecture rooms etc up to the main road to the pictures. There was a large audience at the pictures. The officers sat in the front rows in cane chairs, the other ranks (men) behind them on forms and the girls 'upstairs'. Upstairs was a platform built up at the back of the hall, access to which was gained by means of a perpendicular ladder. Thank heaven for the trousers!!!¹⁸

They also enjoyed the dances as well as the variety shows and the revues by visiting artists. The AWAS themselves sometimes put on their own performances. Betty Buns recalled her group learning some tap dancing and high kicks and performing at the hall for some light-hearted entertainment.¹⁹ Some of the girls enjoyed the boxing particularly if a boyfriend was fighting.

However, the women were forbidden to leave the AWAS quarters to attend any entertainments at the camp unless they were in groups of three. This was a rule strictly enforced but often abused and occasionally the women found themselves in trouble. Some even had time to acquire boyfriends who walked them home down the path through the trees – occasionally called Lovers' Lane. According to Dorothy Kingston:

We also had to sign in and out at the Orderly Room. It became the common practice after an entertainment to walk down Lovers' Lane with the boyfriend, making sure there were girls still behind walking home. After saying goodnight to the boyfriend, one joined this group of girls to come to the Orderly Room to sign in and all was well. One night one of our girls and the boyfriend hurried on ahead of the main bunch of girls coming home down Lovers Lane, and, after saying goodnight, she joined a group of girls to enter the AWAS quarters. This group she joined turned out to be the AWAS NCOs and our friend found herself in Trouble. I think she was confined to barracks for two weeks.²⁰

One of Dorothy Kingston's most vivid memories at Kapooka was a Church Parade of the entire camp held in the 'Bull Ring', the parade ground in the men's camp. A platform with loud

speakers had been erected at the front and the service men and women formed up on the three sides. The Nursing Sisters from the camp hospital in their grey uniforms were seated in the front facing the platform. The VADs stood behind them in their blue uniforms. Then behind them stood the AWAS (Engineer and Searchlights). They were marched over first and they watched the thousands of men march in from different routes. She thought that the singing of familiar hymns by those thousands of male voices was magnificent and a very moving experience.

The AWAS also enjoyed the visits to Wagga Wagga on available weekends. They usually walked across the bull ring to catch the train at the Kapooka Loop. Sometimes they travelled by truck. According to Peggy Judd, the men picked them up and threw them on the truck. The trip in the trucks was somewhat bumpy, so much so that Betty Buns could not decide whether it was more comfortable to stand or sit!²¹ Kath Weale recalled:

At weekends we came into Wagga if we felt like it. We came in in huge trucks with stools along each side at the back. It was a bit wobbly. You could easily fall off. We sang all the old army songs all the way in and all the way back home.²²

The women sat in the park if suitable, looked in shop windows, or talked to many soldiers and airmen. As Peggy Judd explained, they had no need to buy anything as everything was provided for them at Kapooka. One former AWAS member named Ellen told thesis writer, Grace Johansen, that about a dozen or so of them would go down to the river to swim. Then they would sit in a circle in a little park near the Railway Station and 'just talk till train time'.²³ Although picnics and swimming were often all-girl affairs, quite often they involved mixed company and Bill Goodall admitted that that he found that there were many opportunities for romance on such occasions.

The AWAS also enjoyed the pictures in 'real' picture theatres, the Plaza and the Capitol, in Wagga Wagga. Unfortunately, they were often late finishing, and the girls had to run up the main street to catch the train so they could return to the camp before midnight. The last train arrived back at Kapooka after 2300 and then they had a long walk across the paddocks. Tess Goodstate pointed out that it was 'quite a long walk if you were alone so the girls usually made sure they had company on their return journey'.²⁴

The only place in Wagga Wagga where the AWAS could stay overnight was the Services Hostel in Morrow Street opposite the Victory Memorial Gardens. The only hotel they were allowed to enter was the well-respected Carmody's Royal Hotel. Kath Weale enjoyed her stays at the hostel which was run by the Matron, Elizabeth (Bess) Duncanson. She said:

It was run by a matron, a big, nice kindly lady. You could go there and sleep and have tea and toast for breakfast. You would have your dinner out and that was a nice break. There was a group of us. We would go in on Saturday and go shopping. Sunday morning we would get up and go riding. There was a riding school at North Wagga. We'd go over and get horses and ride around Wagga for a couple of hours before going back to the camp.²⁵



*Weekend stays at the Service Women's Hostel in Wagga Wagga.
Above left: Group of AWAS at the hostel (Kath Woodcock is on left in front row).
Above right: At a picnic at The Rock (Kath is centre front). Source: Kath Weale.*

The women enjoyed the balls and dances particularly at the All Services Palais. One of the most spectacular functions was the Sappers' Regimental Ball at the Palais on 17 September 1943. Over 1000 people attended and twenty-four AWAS were presented as debutantes to Brigadier W. C. D. Veale, the CO of the Kapooka Camp. The girls and their partners, all NCOs, then danced a 'charming' minuet. Music was provided by a twelve-piece military orchestra, conducted by Sergeant W. G. Flynn, playing modern tunes. The orchestra was relieved by a military band under the baton of Warrant Officer Wally Swift, playing old time waltzes and military two-steps. A sumptuous supper was provided by a team of experienced caterers and served in a marquee outside the hall. Proceeds went to the Army Candidate in the Popular Girl Competition, Sister D. Simmons. The girls had to wear their uniforms into Wagga Wagga and then changed into their ball gowns at the All Services Hostel. After the ball they returned to the hostel to change back into uniform.²⁶

Despite the restrictions, many romances blossomed. Kath Weale recalled that 'every now and then one of the AWAS would get married to somebody in the camp'. The weddings were celebrated in the Catholic or the Anglican church and, because the Anglican minister didn't allow rice, the girls collected rose petals from the Rose Garden near Council Chambers to throw at the wedding party. Ruby Gladys Hosking, a driver in the AWAS, was married in Leeton to Alan Percy Fry, a corporal in the 9 Division. Both were stationed at Kapooka and numerous friends travelled to Leeton for the occasion. Major Tunley sang the solo, 'Because' during the signing of the register and rendered another solo at the reception. The happy couple, after a honeymoon at Katoomba, returned to their respective units at Kapooka.²⁷



Above: Four of the debutantes who were presented to Brigadier Veale, 7 September 1943. Peggy Stanford (later Judd) is on the left.



Above: Debutante, Peggy Stanford, presented to Brigadier Veale.

Several other AWAS girls married someone they met at Kapooka a year or two after the war had ended. Peggy Stanford, for example, married Norman Leo Judd, a former blacksmith from the West Wyalong area, north of Wagga Wagga. Peggy met Norman when he was transferred to RAE Kapooka for a rest after becoming sick when fighting with the RAE (60 Australian Corps Field Park Company) in New Guinea. When he was transferred to British North Borneo in April 1945, they corresponded for about eighteen months. Peggy often visited Norm's brother Arthur and his wife, Edith ('Edie'), in Wagga Wagga. The couple married after his return from the war at Norm's parents' home near Wyalong.²⁸ Norm made Peggy's wedding ring from gold he found in New Guinea. They bought a Housing Commission home in Fernleigh Road near the Fire Station and lived there for fifty years. They then moved to the Riverina Gums.

Fair-haired blue-eyed-Elva ('Roddy') Rodd also met her future husband, Leonard Roy ('Len') Evans, a former press hand machinist, while stationed at Kapooka. In June 1945, Len was evacuated to 54 Camp Hospital at Kapooka after he contracted malaria while serving in New Guinea in 2/1 Australian Railway Construction Company. The couple enjoyed each other's company at the various dances held in Wagga Wagga. Just over a week after his discharge (7 June 1946) they married at St Mark's Church of England in Tarcutta. The couple spent fifty-eight happy years together until Len's death at Wagga Wagga in June 2004. Elva died on 24 November 2011.²⁹

For many of the AWAS, their service in the Second World War, despite the drawbacks, was one of the highlights of their lives. For many, it was the first time they had left home or achieved independence. Others were happy because they were contributing to the war effort and in some way assisting loved ones overseas – boyfriend, husband, brother or father. Many, particularly the searchlight AWAS, because they worked together as a team, formed strong friendships, which lasted all their lives. As Betty Buns described it: 'On the whole they were great days – we were young and happy'.³⁰

On 30 June 1947 all members of AWAS were demobilised. However, with the Korean War and full employment post World War II, the Women's Australian Army Corps, later known as the Women's Royal Australian Army Corps (WRAAC), was formed in April 1951.



Above left: Peggy Stanford and Norman Leo Judd who met at Kapooka and married after the war. Source: Peggy Judd. Above right: Elva Rodd and Len Evans who met at Kapooka and married a week after Len's discharge at St Mark's Church of England in Tarcutta. Source: Lyn Evans.



Above left: Elva and Len Evans on their wedding day. Source: Lyn Evans
Above right: Elva and Len, celebrating their 50th Wedding Anniversary. Source: Lyn Evans.

¹ National Archives of Australia (NAA), A5954, 286/13, Department of Defence Co-ordination, RAETC, War Cabinet Agendum, Appendix I, digital copy, p.8.

² Kath Weale, interview, July 2013.

³ Ann Howard, *You'll Be Sorry: Reflections of the AWAS from 1941-1945*, Tarka Publishing, 1990, p.49.

⁴ NAA, B884, Mary Magdalene Pinney, World War II Service Record; Peggy Judd, September 2015.

⁵ Charles Sturt University Regional Archives (CSURA), RW1572/1, Ex-servicewomen's Stories, compiled and dedicated to 32 platoon, 1st Recruit Training Battalion, Kapooka, produced by Ex-servicewomen's Association: Betty Welsh and Margaret Parker, pp.60, 68.

⁶ CSURA, RW1572/1, Marg Hopwood, p.10.

⁷ CSURA, RW1572/1, Shiela Oehm nee Sly, p.17.

⁸ CSURA RW1572/1, Sheila Oehm, pp.17-18; 'Sly Family', contributed by Sheila Oehm, 'What a Difference a Bridge Makes: Memories of Tootool and French Park District,' Reunion, March 2000.

⁹ Kath Weale, July 2013.

¹⁰ CSURA, RW1572, Honor Kells, p.11.

¹¹ Mrs B. E. Buns, letter to Les Sharp, c.1990.

¹² CSURA, 1572/1, Kells, p.11, Simmons, p.19; Judd, September 2015; Goodstate, '1st Australian, AASL Training Regiment: Kapooka, 1942-1943'; Buns to Sharp, 3 April 1990.

¹³ Goodstate, '1st Australian AASL Training Regiment', correspondence with Les Sharp, Les Sharp Collection, Kapooka Museum.

¹⁴ CSURA RW1572/1, Parker, pp.68-69; and other ex-servicewomen's accounts.

¹⁵ Kath Weale, July 2013.

¹⁶ *The Advertiser*, Adelaide, 23 February 1943.

¹⁷ Kath Weale, July 2013; Peggy Judd, September 2015.

¹⁸ CSURA, RW1572/1, Dorothy Kingston, p.6

¹⁹ Buns to Sharp, 3 April 1990.

²⁰ CSURA, RW1572/1, Dorothy Kingston, pp.6-7.

²¹ Buns to Sharp, 3 April 1990.

²² Kath Weale, July 2013; Peggy Judd, September 2015.

²³ Ellen, quoted by Grace Johansen, 'The AWAS: A Social History of the Australian Women's Army Service during the Second World War', Central Queensland University, Rockhampton, 1996, p.33.

²⁴ CSURA, RW1572/1, Margaret Parker, p.69; Goodstate, '1st Australian AASL Training Regiment.

²⁵ Kath Weale, July 2013.

²⁶ *Daily Advertiser*, 9, 11, 18 September 1943; 29 July 1944, 5, 9, 12 August 1944; Peg Judd, September 2015.

²⁷ *The Murrumbidgee Irrigator*, Leeton, NSW, 13 November 1945.

²⁸ NAA, B883, Norman Leo Judd, World War II Service Record.

²⁹ NAA, B884, Elva Marie Rodd World War II Service Record; NAA, B883, Leonard Roy Evans, World War II Service Record; information supplied by Lyn Evans (daughter).

³⁰ Buns to Sharp, c1990.