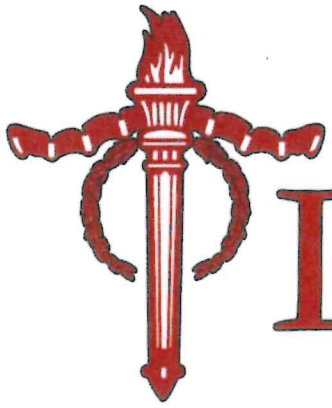




# Legacy



a guide for teachers



# Legacy

teacher  
guide

*"Never worry, my friend, I'll look after your family"*

in partnership with the department of education tasmania

## foreword

## introduction

Each year on Anzac Day we publicly honour the memory of those men and women who served their country in the armed forces during times of conflict. Many of them died in battle or were badly wounded, physically or mentally. Many on their return home found difficulty in adjusting to civilian life and in resuming the normal family relationships they had previously enjoyed. It is important to remember our servicemen and servicewomen, not only on this special day but on every day of the year. They demonstrated by their lives and actions in wartime the values that our nation holds dear: the importance of the individual, of mateship, of giving without counting the cost, of initiative and team work.

The members of Legacy work hard to preserve these principles and to apply them by assisting the widows and dependants of their comrades who died either on duty or subsequent to their return. This book will help young people not only to comprehend the ravages of war and the needs which war creates, but also to appreciate the value of repaying the debt we owe to our servicemen and servicewomen by selfless support for those dependent upon them.

I commend the Grade 5/6 pupils of Albuera Street Primary School in Hobart for their respectful and sensitive conduct of many hours of interviews of a variety of veterans and beneficiaries of Legacy, in order to learn and record their experiences and needs. The children, and those to whom they spoke, were enriched by such contact, and this book is a consequence. I am sure that the Education Department's *Society and History* Curriculum will greatly benefit from their labour and from the efforts of all those who have contributed to this publication.

The Honourable William Cox AC RFD ED  
Governor of Tasmania  
Patron of Legacy in Tasmania

The aim of this book is to provide a Teachers' Guide and an additional reference to further enhance the Education Department's *Society and History* Curriculum. Through the voices of members of Hobart Legacy, principally veterans, widows and beneficiaries of Legacy, it demonstrates the values implicit in Australian society, namely, mateship, initiative, generosity of spirit and a fair go.

Study of the subject matter will assist students to more fully understand the ramifications of war, particularly the impact of war on the families of those who did not return, those families who subsequently became innocent casualties of war. It is also designed to help understand the impact on the families of veterans who return with disabilities, both physical and psychological.

Students will learn about the importance of the value of individual and collective initiative and effort, of concern for the welfare, rights and dignity of all people and the value of service without the expectation of reward.

*Legacy –  
Yesterday,  
Today,  
Tomorrow*

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## a legacy begins

Mollee is one of thousands of Australians who benefits from Legacy each year and she is full of appreciation for the organisation:

*[Legacy] has been my family for twenty-odd years now ... I'd be lost without it.*

Legacy is a voluntary organisation committed to helping the widows and dependants of those who have served in the Australian defence forces. And it all began in Tasmania ...

When Major-General John Gellibrand returned to Tasmania after serving in the First World War, he felt more needed to be done to help returned soldiers. In 1923, he put his idea into action by organising the first meeting of the Remembrance Club in Hobart. It was later to become Legacy.

Gellibrand's idea soon spread, and a man who had served with him, Stanley Savage, began a

Four past presidents of Hobart Legacy  
(Hobart Legacy)



An early photo of  
Legacy House Hobart  
(Hobart Legacy)

similar club in Melbourne. This club became known as Legacy, and devoted itself entirely to helping widows and dependants of those who had died in the War.

Savage claimed that the name came from a comment made at a battlefield funeral. As a corporal threw dirt on the coffin of a fallen sergeant, he reportedly said:

*Never worry, my friend,  
I'll look after your family.*

This became the ethos of the movement and remains so today. Legacy clubs across Australia are still looking after 122,000 widows and 1,800 children.

This book explores the work of Legacy through the voices of people involved in this unique organisation. By sharing their stories, Legacy members hope that young Australians can better understand the contribution and sacrifice made by Australians in times of conflict, and how this is reflected in Australian society and values today.

**Q** The word "legacy" means something handed down from one who has gone before. Why do you think this name was chosen for the organisation?

Founder of Hobart Remembrance Club (later Hobart Legacy)  
Major-General Sir John Gellibrand KCB DSO  
(Hobart Legacy)



## call to service

Although Legacy began in order to help servicemen returning from the First World War, it has continued to be relevant because Australians have continued to be called to service. While over 400,000 Australians enlisted to fight in the First World War, it was just over twenty years later that nearly one million more were sent to the Second World War. Australians have also served in several other conflicts, including South Africa, Korea, Malaysia, Vietnam, Iraq and Afghanistan. As well as fighting in wars and conflicts, many Australian men and women in more recent years have served around the world as peacekeepers.

The hundreds of thousands of Australians who have left our shores to serve in foreign countries have done so for a variety of reasons. Harold remembers how he felt, all those years ago, when at age 17 he joined up to fight during the Second World War:

*... to me it was the possibility of travel and adventure ... I wasn't afraid at all. It was just another adventure for a young person.*



Award for gallantry presentation, Korea 1952 (AWM HOB/3782)

Jack, a career soldier, also believed he should go to war:

*Like all young soldiers, I wanted to serve my country, so I guess I was keen to go and do something.*

**Q** How do you think members of the defence forces felt the night before they left to serve in a foreign land?

### Conscription:

Conscription allows governments to direct people to join the armed forces. It has only occurred twice in Australia. During the Second World War soldiers were conscripted to fight in areas neighbouring Australia. During the Vietnam War over 60,000 men were conscripted into National Service and over 17,000 volunteered to serve in South Vietnam where 210 died on active service.



Disembarking on Yellow Beach, Borneo (AWM 110436)

For Guy, who served during the Vietnam War, the experience was very different. He was conscripted by the government along with many others of his generation. As he explained:

*... they brought in National Service and ... it was a bit like Tattslooto, they drew numbers out and one in six people — one in six birthdays — would be drawn out, so my birthday was one of them for that quarter of the year. And off I went.*

Farewell parade, V (AWM FOD/7)



## on the war front

Australian men and women have served in different countries, at different times and for different reasons, but they have all shared some similar experiences. They were able to see other countries and feel pride in the important role they were performing. But the part of life in the defence forces that many appreciated most was the friendships that formed between them. As Mike explained about his time in Vietnam:

*... what we got there is your comradeship with your mates ... the friendship and bonds there—that's forever, and that's the main treasure we get out of there, I believe.*

Hard work is also an aspect of life in the defence forces. Bob, who served for many years in the navy, explained what his work involved:

*It wasn't like getting a job and going out and knocking off at 5 o'clock and catching a bus home. You were working around the clock, and you had to, because it was the team that kept the ship running.*

### Second World War:

Beginning in 1939, the Second World War involved nearly a million Australians, fighting as part of the Allied forces against the Axis power of Germany, Italy and Japan. Fighting occurred largely in Europe, the Mediterranean, North Africa and South-East Asia. Japanese aircraft and submarines also attacked parts of Australia. Following the collapse of Italy and Germany and the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan, the Allies declared victory in 1945.



Peacekeepers providing assistance, Kashmir 1965  
(Defence Public Affairs Office)

Q What are some of the negatives and positives of life in the defence forces?

Another experience shared by most members of the defence forces is exposure to some very disturbing situations. Peter reflected on an experience that still haunts him today:

*I was on board an aircraft carrier on the third of June 1969 when we hit the American destroyer USS Frank E Evans in the South China Sea off the coast of Vietnam, and we cut the ship in half causing the loss of 70-odd lives. And that was probably the saddest and most horrific thing that's ever happened to me and I dream about it every night now.*



A soldier provides a friendly hand, D  
(Defence PAO V010291)



Providing first aid in Rwanda (Defence PAO MSU95 078\_06)



Digger enjoys a cuppa in the field  
(Defence Public Affairs Office)

## the home front

Wars and conflicts do not just affect those who are directly involved in them. People left behind are also affected, especially family and friends of those who are serving. During the First and Second World Wars all Australians had to make sacrifices. Many foods and products were rationed, and help was needed in the war effort.

Mollee was in Hobart during the Second World War while her fiancé, who later became her husband, fought overseas. She recalls:



Females take on traditional male roles in land army – farmer  
(AWM 009694)

*... we worked all day and then we had to work in the evenings and weekends too, to help with the war effort. We used to go into the fields, small fruit picking and so forth. Some weekends and of a night we had to either work in the hospitals or go into the cinemas and sit inside the door in case there was an air raid.*

Mollee, and others like her, also had to cope with having a loved one far away in dangerous situations. She received letters infrequently, and often with holes in them, where details had been censored, in case the letters fell into enemy hands. She remembers her joy at receiving one telegram:

*When the soldiers were trying to get out of Greece, into Crete [to be] rescued, they were allowed to send home a telegram, but they were only allowed to use six words ... So my husband sent me one — “out of Greece — in one piece”. And then I knew he was safe.*



Females take on traditional male roles in land army – driver  
(AWM 050771)

During more recent conflicts communication had improved but this still left people at home to worry. Jack thinks that it was particularly hard for his family while he was serving in Vietnam because:

*... it was an era when the news of the day was virtually coming straight from the front. It might have been, you know, eight or ten hours old, but it was pretty much as it was happening over there. So anything that was going on they were reading about or seeing on television news reports first-hand.*



Females take on traditional male roles in land army – butcher  
(AWM 009704)

### Vietnam War:

Australia became involved in the Vietnam War in 1962 when it went to the aid of the South Vietnamese government. South Vietnam was under threat from communist-led North Vietnam, and the Australian government, along with the United States government, was keen to stop the spread of communism. After more than ten years and many public protests at home, Australian forces left Vietnam, which eventually came under communist rule.

# coming home

Members of the defence forces face many challenges while they are away from home serving their country. Often coming home is also a difficult process. After the First and Second World Wars, servicemen and servicewomen returned to a country that was hugely affected by war. There were shortages of many materials and products that had not been produced during the war years.

Harold remembers being very pleased to come home from the Second World War. He planned to build a home with his wife but found:

*... you couldn't get bricks, you couldn't get iron, you couldn't get anything, so it was a real challenge to build this home as best we could with the things we had.*

Finding and performing a regular job was also difficult for many returned servicemen and servicewomen. Jack, who had a career in the military, considered himself luckier than many on his return from Vietnam:

*... unlike a lot of the National Servicemen who came back and then ... were discharged from the army, and went back to work, I wasn't a National Serviceman, I was a regular soldier, so I continued to serve. So I still had the support of the army family around me.*



Welcome home from Persian Gulf, 2002 (AWM P04192.156)

**Q** Why do you think coming home, which can be such a positive, can also be so difficult?



Celebrating end of WWII, Victory Day 1946 in Hobart (Archives of Tas NS 1507/1/2)

Coming home was particularly hard for many veterans of the Vietnam War. While members of the defence forces returning from other wars had been welcomed as heroes, those returning from Vietnam received little public support because many Australians were opposed to the war. As Guy explained about that war:

*It was very unpopular and it was very political and it was nasty in that way, coming home.*



Formal Japanese surrender, 1945 New Guinea (AWM 019296)



Warship parade on return from Vietnam, HMAS Sydney (AWM P01709.022)

### Peacekeeping:

Since 1947, members of the Australian defence forces have been involved in numerous peacekeeping activities around the world. They often work as part of a United Nations team. Their duties can include helping to maintain cease-fires, training soldiers, clearing landmines or delivering aid to the needy.



# battle scars

When servicemen and servicewomen returned from wars and conflicts they were often different people from the ones that had left. Many were permanently affected, both physically and emotionally. Approximately 155,000 Australians were wounded in the First World War, 65,000 in the Second World War and nearly 2,500 in the Vietnam War. Yet these figures do not include those who came home with mental or other illness, which was much harder to measure.

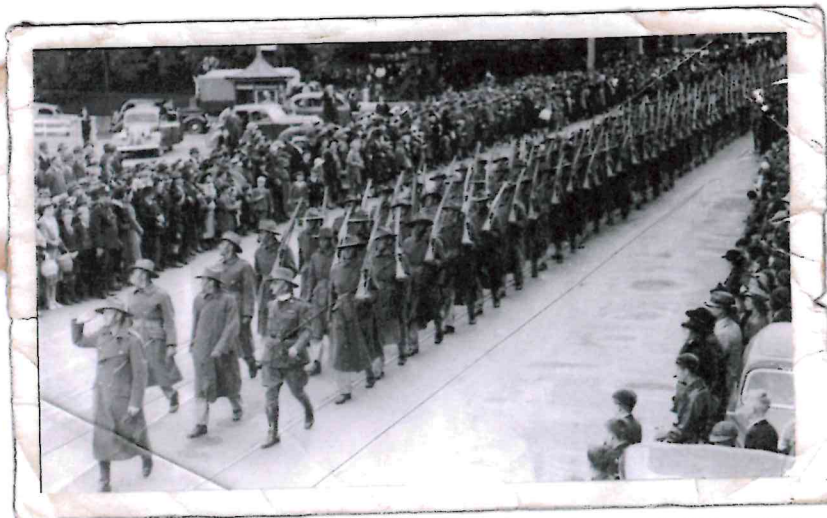
Ken was one of the people wounded in Vietnam:

*... I was blown up in a mine explosion, and as a result of that I lost a leg ... I was very young at the time, I was only twenty years of age when I lost my leg, so I had to get on with life — that's what I did. It was very hard at first. At first it was very, very difficult.*



Children sometimes become innocent victims, Timor (Private collection)

**Q** Why do you think returned servicemen and servicewomen often find it difficult to talk about what happened to them?



Welcome home parade, Hobart WWII (AOT PH 30/1/3754)

Emotional scars can be just as hard for returned servicemen and servicewomen to cope with. Don, like many other veterans who served in Vietnam, was diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder as a result of his war service. He explained:

*Well, when I came back I was what I call out of my tree. I was completely not with it for a long time and, whilst I coped being in the job I had ... you learn to hide all that stuff from other people.*

## Post-traumatic stress disorder:

This disorder is often experienced by returned servicemen and servicewomen who have witnessed or been involved in a horrific event or situation. Sufferers experience changes in their personality and behaviour. These may include mood swings, depression, anxiety and sleep disturbances.

Zona also found that her husband Jeffrey, who fought in the Second World War, was distressed by his experiences:

*... he used to have nightmares — I can probably hear that from a lot of our men — and I'd have to wake him up, and he'd thrash about and throw his arms ... about. And I asked the doctor about what it was and he said "he's going through what he did while he was away".*

Makeshift hospital (Defence Public Affairs Office)



Legatees remember departed comrades at a service in Townsville (Hoba)

## becoming a family again

While most families were overjoyed to have their loved one return to them, many families faced difficulties learning to live together again. When Mollee's husband Paul came home to live with her and their 17-month-old son everybody had to adjust to the new situation, particularly their son:

*... he thought his father was a radio because his father's photograph was on the radio and every time we turned the radio on he used to say "Daddy". So he wasn't very happy about having a strange man around, when he'd never been used to having one ... But being patient, we soon got to adjust.*



A Petty Officer, home from the Gulf, embraces her daughters, 2003 (P04192.091)

Zona and husband Jeffrey also had to learn how to live together after the Second World War:

*... I think most servicemen, they run to a machine — they sort of ... keep on track all the time for everything, including their meals ... and he thought his wife was going to do the same. But she wasn't used to that, and it was hard.*

Unfortunately for some, the strains were too difficult to overcome, resulting in problems including marriage breakdowns, loss of self-esteem, employment difficulties and challenges re-engaging with the civilian community.



Chief Petty Officer holds his nephew on return from Gulf, 2003 (AWM P04192.072)

### Department of Veterans' Affairs:

This Australian Government department is responsible for providing former members of the defence forces with pensions and benefits. It also provides relevant information and services for veterans and works to ensure that Australians commemorate and honour those who have served in war and peacetime.



Mother and son pose under traditional gateway during BCOF, Japan (AWM P05195.186)

# we shall remember them

One of many war memorials throughout Australia  
(Private collection)



Despite all the sacrifices and hardships, servicemen and servicewomen who returned appreciated that they were the lucky ones. Over 60,000 Australians were killed in the First World War, nearly 40,000 in the Second World War, 316 in Korea and 520 in Vietnam.

With every death there was a devastated family left behind. Legacy aims to help these people. As Jim, who had a career in the army, explained:

Legacy does not just help families of those who did not return. It also helps the widows and families of all who have served, even if their death was many years after their time in the service.

A Tasmanian widow whose husband served in the Vietnam War expressed how difficult it was for her and her daughters to cope with his death:

*When our husband and father died we were left with many feelings, loss, sadness, anger, pain and guilt. Guilt, that we couldn't help with the pain he silently felt. We often think if only he had talked to us about it, would he still be here? There are a lot of 'if only's'.*

*... for those who were lucky enough to come back, for families to have them was good, but we of course, at Legacy, our job is to look after the families of those who didn't come back.*



Visit to Australian War Memorial by Legacy children (Junior Legatees) (Hobart Legacy)

## The First Great War:

After several years of tension in Europe the Great War broke out in 1914. Thousands of Australians enlisted to help Great Britain and the other allied nations. Australians fought in the Middle East against Turkey and in Belgium and France against Germany. First Turkey surrendered and the Germany followed on 11 November 1918.



Nui Dat Vietnam War Memorial Service by 5 RAR, 1970 (War/70/0119/VN)

## repaying a debt

Legacy is run by volunteers. Members, known as Legatees, offer their services freely and are also responsible for fundraising to pay for programs. For most Legatees this is a small sacrifice to make. As Jack put it:

*I think it's a way that I see of being able to repay the debt that I owe to the people who didn't come back from whatever war ... And I think that all of us would have a similar value to that.*

In Australia Legatees help over 120,000 widows and children. Legacy provides a number of services for widows, including financial help and advice about welfare and legal matters. Bob, a Legatee, explained that while widows are able to apply for pensions and benefits from the Federal Government, it can be a very complicated process:

*All of a sudden a widow loses her husband and she's on her own and she's then got to contend with government, so Legacy is there to make sure that she gets her legal entitlements from the Government.*

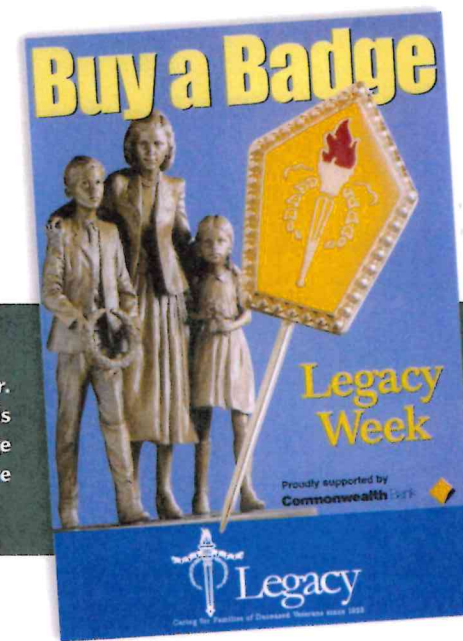
**Q** Why do you think widows enjoy attending a Widows' Club?

In speaking of Legacy, James A. Michener said:  
*"No nation in the world cares for the families of its war dead with as much generosity and love as Australia does through this extraordinary ex-servicemen's organization."*  
Reader's Digest April 1956



Badge seller makes a sale at the annual Badge Day, Hobart (Hobart Legacy)

Advertising material, Badge Day poster (Hobart Legacy)



### Legacy Week:

Legacy Week occurs each year in early September. During this period the voluntary role of Legacy is highlighted, and funds raised through the Badge Week appeal are mainly directed towards the welfare of Legacy beneficiaries.

The aim of Legacy, however, goes well beyond offering financial support and advice. It is also there to provide social and emotional support to those who have suffered a loss. Widows are able to join a Legacy Widows' Club, which offers them companionship, mutual support and regular social activities. Each widow is assigned her own Legatee who is there to help with any issues that might arise. As Jim explained:

*... we can't replace their father or husband, but we can help in those areas where the husband or the father would have. And so that's what we try to do.*



Holiday camp for Junior Legatees, Coningham Tas (Hobart Legacy)

## appreciating legacy

Many people benefit from the work of Legacy and many more appreciate what it does. For some widows, Legacy is not just a helpful organisation; it is a central part of their day-to-day life. Widows' Club member Mae spends many hours at Legacy House in Hobart catching up with friends:

*I've been here for twenty years, and I just love doing what I do, come up and play cards with the ladies, and that. When my husband died, I was just lost ... I had a letter from here and I just came up here and this is the only place I really come to, you know. I don't go around a lot of different places, I come here Tuesdays and Thursdays.*



*Junior Legatees enjoy their day aboard a training ship (Hobart Legacy)*



*Computers presented to Legacy families by Hobart Legacy (Hobart Legacy)*

### Legatees:

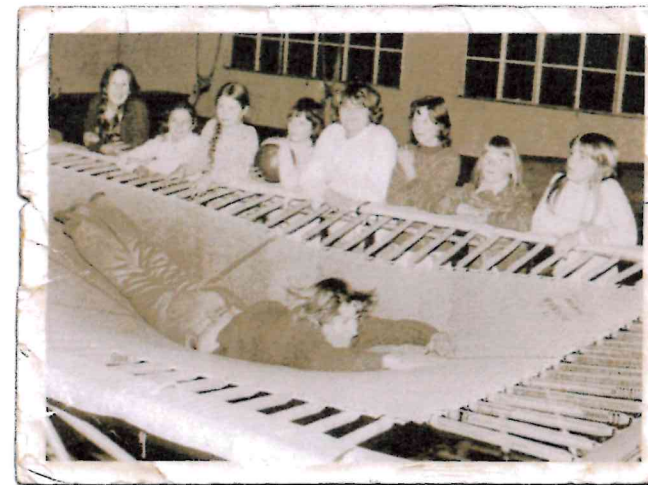
Legatees are members of Legacy who volunteer their time to help with the work of the organisation. They are usually men or women who have served in the defence forces, though this is not always the case. Each Legatee is assigned a number of widows for whom they provide advice, assistance and practical support when needed.

*Junior Legatees being tutored in leather work (Hobart Legacy)*

Children who have lost a parent benefit from Legacy in a variety of ways. Not only do they have the support of a Legatee, but they also have access to educational grants, social activities and camps. Widow Trish greatly appreciates the help that Legacy provided for her children:



*Legacy sent my boys on lots and lots of trips, which I would never have been able to do because I only work part-time so not a lot of money, as with lots of other people in my position. It also gave them a little network of people that understood what they were going through as well.*



*Junior Legatees enjoy participating in exercises at an evening session (Hobart Legacy)*

Of course, it is not just the widows and their children who benefit from Legacy. Many of the Legatees who volunteer their time also appreciate what their service brings. Peter put it this way:

*It gives me an outlook.  
It gives me something to do.  
I love coming to Legacy every Tuesday, I love going out and meeting widows. When I was President of Hobart Legacy, it was one of the greatest honours that had been bestowed on me in all my life.*

**Q** Why do you think Legatees are able to help widows and their children so effectively?

## time to reflect

The men and women quoted in this book have all made sacrifices during their lives for their country and their comrades. They have also had many years to reflect on the wars and conflicts they were involved in. The thing that they all agree on is the horror of war. Harold gave his opinion about war saying:

*Never have one. It was the most horrible, cruel waste of time, money and lives, and it should never happen.*

Perhaps one way to limit wars in the future is to ensure that younger generations are aware of the devastation that they caused in the past. Bob has a message for young Australians:

*Next time you go to Anzac Day, see if you can imagine what war must have been like.*

Q Why do you think it is important for young Australians to learn about wars that occurred before they were born?

Peter, however, also appreciates the critical role that the defence forces have played in protecting Australia and the Australian way of life.

*... if it wasn't for people like our mates here and our fathers, we wouldn't be here today.*

Despite the hardship he experienced, Jim thinks that personal growth came out of his time in the services:

*... it made me appreciate other people much more. You know, I think maybe the experience makes one a better person.*



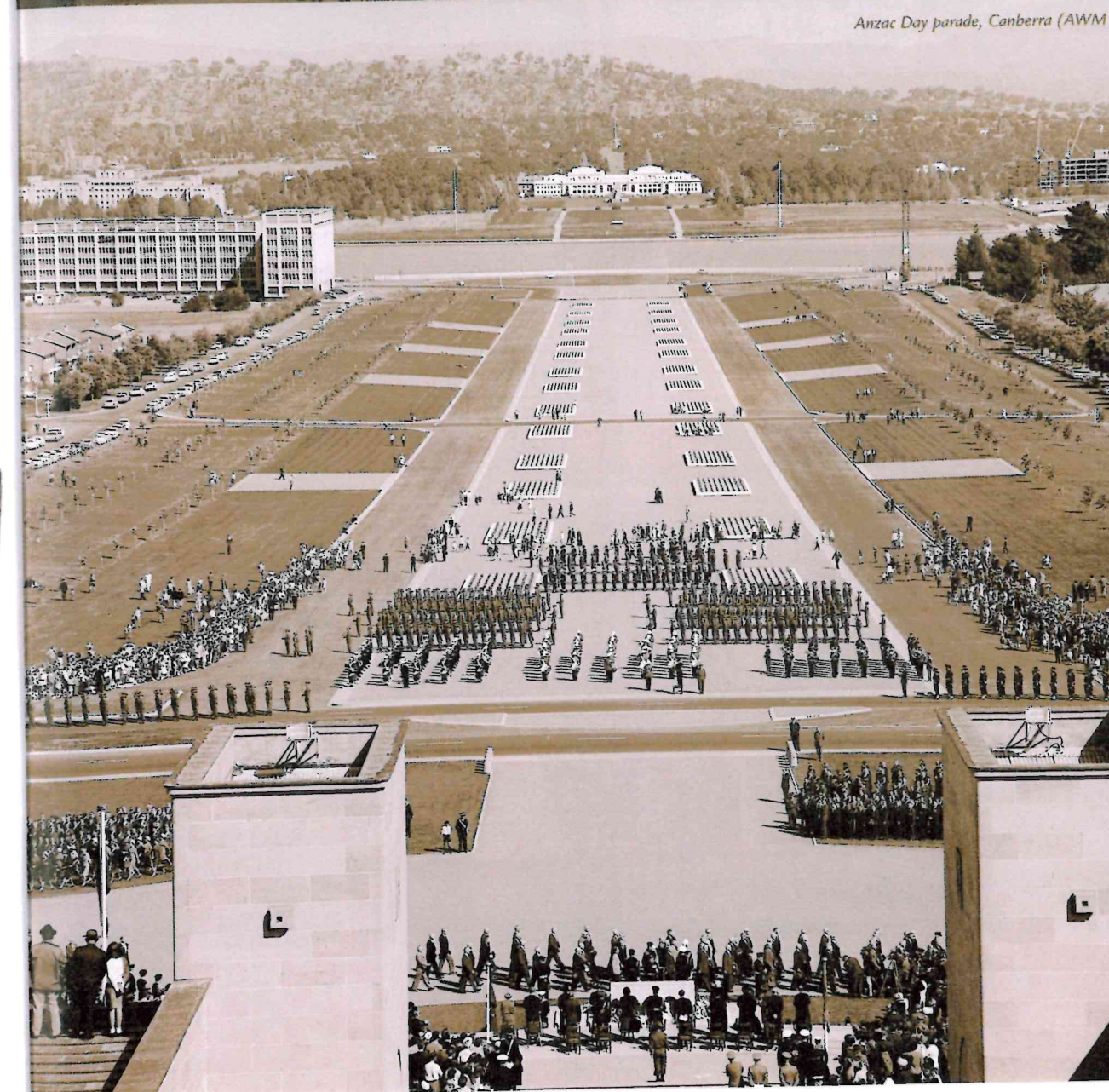
Anzac Day parade, Sydney (AWM 127111)



Anzac Day parade, Hobart (AOT PH 30/1/3322)

### The Australian Defence Force today:

Today there are 51,000 members of the Australian Defence Force; made up of army, navy and air force personnel. Nearly 4,000 ADF members are currently serving overseas, from the Middle East to the Pacific, in major peacekeeping and humanitarian relief operations.



Anzac Day parade, Canberra (AWM 127111)

## continuing a legacy

A problem facing Legacy is an increase in the number of competing charities, making fundraising more difficult. Don explained:

*... quite a lot of people give us money or we sell puddings and we sell badges, but it's very difficult because we're competing with a whole lot of other charities.*

Legacy is always looking for community support. It hopes to involve the younger generations in the continuation of its work.



Badges boxed ready for sale (Hobart Legacy)

**Q** In what way do you think you can keep this unique organisation going?

Many years have passed since the first meeting of Legacy in 1923, but it continues to serve those in need. Ken reflected:

*I guess whilst ever there's conflicts there'll always be Legacy.*

Yet Legacy is facing some challenges of its own. Firstly, as the time since both the Second World War and the Vietnam War passes, Legatees are ageing. As Harold explained:

*We're getting old unfortunately, and we desperately need help.*



Badge Day helpers take to the streets for annual Badge Day, Hobart (Hobart Legacy)

### Values:

Legacy demonstrates some of the values implicit in Australian society, namely: mateship, initiative, a fair go, generosity of spirit, rugged individuality and team spirit.



School cadets take a break for lunch during Badge Day, Hobart (Hobart Legacy)

## teachers' notes and activities

1. Ask your students to design a poster, pamphlet or presentation that explains and promotes the work of Legacy. Display or distribute their work within the school or local community to raise awareness about the important work of Legacy.
2. The people quoted in this book were interviewed by primary school children and happily shared their stories. Involve your students in interviewing someone known to them about their wartime experiences. They could interview a veteran, a member of the armed services or someone who was at home during a conflict or war. Students should check that the person is happy to be interviewed about their experiences, as some people can find it difficult to talk about their time in the service. Students should design appropriate questions before the interview and discuss how to ask questions sensitively. After the interview, they could write a report, share it with the class and evaluate their interview.
3. Divide the class into several groups and ask each group to research a different war or conflict that Australia was involved in. Groups could create a visual display examining the causes and effects of the conflict and exploring how Australia was involved. Display the posters on a timeline of Australian military history.
4. War is difficult for those who serve and for those who are left behind. Ask each student to choose a war or conflict and create two diary entries for the same date. One diary entry could be made by someone serving overseas and the other could be made by one of their loved ones back in Australia.
5. Most quotes in this book were collected during oral interviews. Using examples from the text, discuss with students how written and oral quotes may vary, and why these variations occur. You may like to discuss language use, grammatical structure and content. Students could work in pairs and record each other speaking about a topic of their choice for thirty seconds. Students could then transcribe their partner's speech including pauses and the 'ums', 'ahs' and 'you knows'. Each student could then work with their own transcribed speech and rework the content as a formal written text. Compare the two texts.
6. Focus students on the spread called *Time to reflect*. Discuss the perspectives that the four people quoted bring. Students could complete a PMI chart about war.
7. Identify and discuss how people who have served are remembered in Australia. Visit a war memorial near your school and/or hold an Anzac commemoration service at your school. Information about how to do this is available at the Australian War Memorial website.
8. Each year the Legacy week badge appeal raises funds for Legacy. Discuss the symbolism of the badge design with your students. Students could create an alternative design and explain it.
9. Volunteers are an important part of our community. Using Legatees as an example, discuss why people might choose to volunteer. Create a list of people in the community who volunteer their time to help others. Students could design and distribute certificates of thanks to these people.

10. Involve your students in volunteering to help Legacy. Contact the organisation and see how you and your students can help.
11. The Legacy website describes Legacy as a "uniquely Australian organisation". Do other countries have organisations that provide support to people in the way that Legacy does? Students could produce a report outlining what other countries do to support its returning servicewomen and servicemen and those left behind during peace and wartime.
12. Australia has a number of government and non-government organisations that have a connection with war and peacetime service (e.g. Returned and Services League, Veterans' Affairs). Investigate what these organisations do and how they serve their various purposes. Students could design a pamphlet or presentation that describes what these organisations do and how young people can become involved.
13. Involve students in an internet search to investigate what types of projects exist to document the experiences and stories of people involved in peace and war. Investigate whether they can be involved in this work locally, using oral or written history and documents.

## further resources

- ANZAC Day Commemoration Committee (Queensland) website: [www.anzacday.org.au](http://www.anzacday.org.au)
- Australians at War website: [www.australiansatwar.gov.au](http://www.australiansatwar.gov.au)
- Australian War Memorial website: [www.awm.gov.au](http://www.awm.gov.au)
- Legacy website: [www.legacy.com.au](http://www.legacy.com.au)
- Returned and Services League of Australia education website: [www.servingthenation.info](http://www.servingthenation.info)
- Department of Veterans' Affairs website: [www.dva.gov.au](http://www.dva.gov.au)
- Vietnam Veterans' Association of Australia website: [www.vvaa.org.au](http://www.vvaa.org.au)
- Gallipoli website: [www.anzacsite.gov.au](http://www.anzacsite.gov.au)
- DVA Film - "Australians at War" series - Tasmanian Veterans
- DVA "Saluting their Service" series for background profiles
- Reader's Digest April 1956 article "Legacy The Australian Way" by James A. Michener ("South Pacific")



## glossary

<b>air raid</b>	attack involving bombs dropped from aircraft	<b>ethos</b>	the beliefs and characteristics of a person or group
<b>allies</b>	countries that unite to fight against a common enemy	<b>fiancé</b>	man who is engaged to be married
<b>benefit</b>	payment made by the government to help pay a person's living expenses	<b>financial</b>	to do with money
<b>cease-fire</b>	a stop to fighting	<b>grant</b>	sum of money that is given for a specific reason or purpose
<b>charity</b>	organisation that raises funds and other resources to help a cause	<b>landmine</b>	bomb hidden in the ground which can explode when disturbed
<b>commemorate</b>	event to remember and honour a person or group	<b>National Service</b>	compulsory period of service in the armed forces for young men
<b>communism</b>	system of government, characterised by a lack of financial and individual freedoms	<b>pension</b>	an ongoing regular payment made by the government to help pay a person's living expenses
<b>companion</b>	friend	<b>ration</b>	a restricted amount of food and/or goods
<b>comrade</b>	friend and fellow soldier	<b>telegram</b>	short written message sent using telephone lines
<b>dependant</b>	child	<b>United Nations</b>	international organisation promoting peace and cooperation between countries
<b>diagnose</b>	to examine a patient to name a disease or illness	<b>veteran</b>	someone who has previously served in the armed forces during a war or conflict
<b>discharge</b>	formal end of a person's time in the armed forces	<b>welfare</b>	regular payments from the government to those in need of financial assistance
<b>enlist</b>	join the armed forces	<b>widow</b>	woman whose husband has died
<b>entitlement</b>	payment that someone is eligible to receive from the government		
<b>era</b>	period of time in the past		

## additional questions

These responses are unique to Legacy Tasmania, and other states and territories may vary.

### Q What is Legacy Australia?

A unique Australian independent, voluntary organisation dedicated to the welfare of the widows and dependants of veterans of war and peace-keeping operations, and of members of the Australian Defence Force who lose their lives on hazardous service or in training for war.

### Why is the work of Legacy important?

The impact of the loss in war of a parent is best understood by a person who has also experienced the horrors of war and can relate to the bereaved family and help in many ways.

### How can Legacy assist the family?

By a sympathetic, personal approach by a member of Legacy, referred to as a Legatee, offering advice and counselling regarding practical assistance and financial help where needed, through grants, loans and applications for pensions. Legacy also assists with education, accommodation, legal matters and general welfare.

### What can Legacy do to help children?

Legacy provides an extended family, children being referred to as Junior Legatees. Legacy arranges and pays for their attendance at camps at Christmas time in Western Australia, and visits to Canberra for Anzac Day commemorations. When there are sufficient numbers, Legacy also runs regular evening classes in art, crafts and gymnasium. Legacy also provides educational scholarships and financial assistance for schooling and computers to assist students, where necessary. Legacy also provides funding for Christmas and birthday grants, education expenses and courses promoting character development.

### Does Legacy do anything in particular to help the widows?

Yes. Legacy in southern Tasmania has established Widows' Clubs at Queenstown, New Norfolk, Glenorchy, Hobart, Rosny Park, Kingston Beach, Sorell and Huonville. Clubs meet regularly and hold social functions and bus trips, assisted financially when necessary. Legacy holds a luncheon for widows at Christmas and on Anzac Day. The clubs provide a valuable meeting place for widows who find great support and mutual understanding and help.

### How does Legacy fund its various activities?

Through the sale of Legacy Christmas puddings, an annual Legacy Badge Week Appeal, donations from business houses, returned service clubs, bowls and golf clubs, bequests, sausage sizzles and the voluntary, unpaid work of Legatees. All donations received are strictly directed to the welfare of Legacy beneficiaries. All other activities are self-funded by Legatees.

### How can school students help Legacy?

By spreading the word LEGACY, what it stands for and what it does, to family and friends. By approaching local Legacy Clubs for ways in which they might help in promoting the ethos of Legacy and in continuing its message.

### What are the challenges facing Legacy today?

Some of them are: the increasing number of voluntary groups seeking support, the lack of knowledge of the general public about Legacy, and the period of time that has elapsed since World War 2, the Korean War, the Malayan Emergency and the Vietnam War. Today the increasing age of Legatees, and their decreasing physical ability to do the work necessary, are further challenges.

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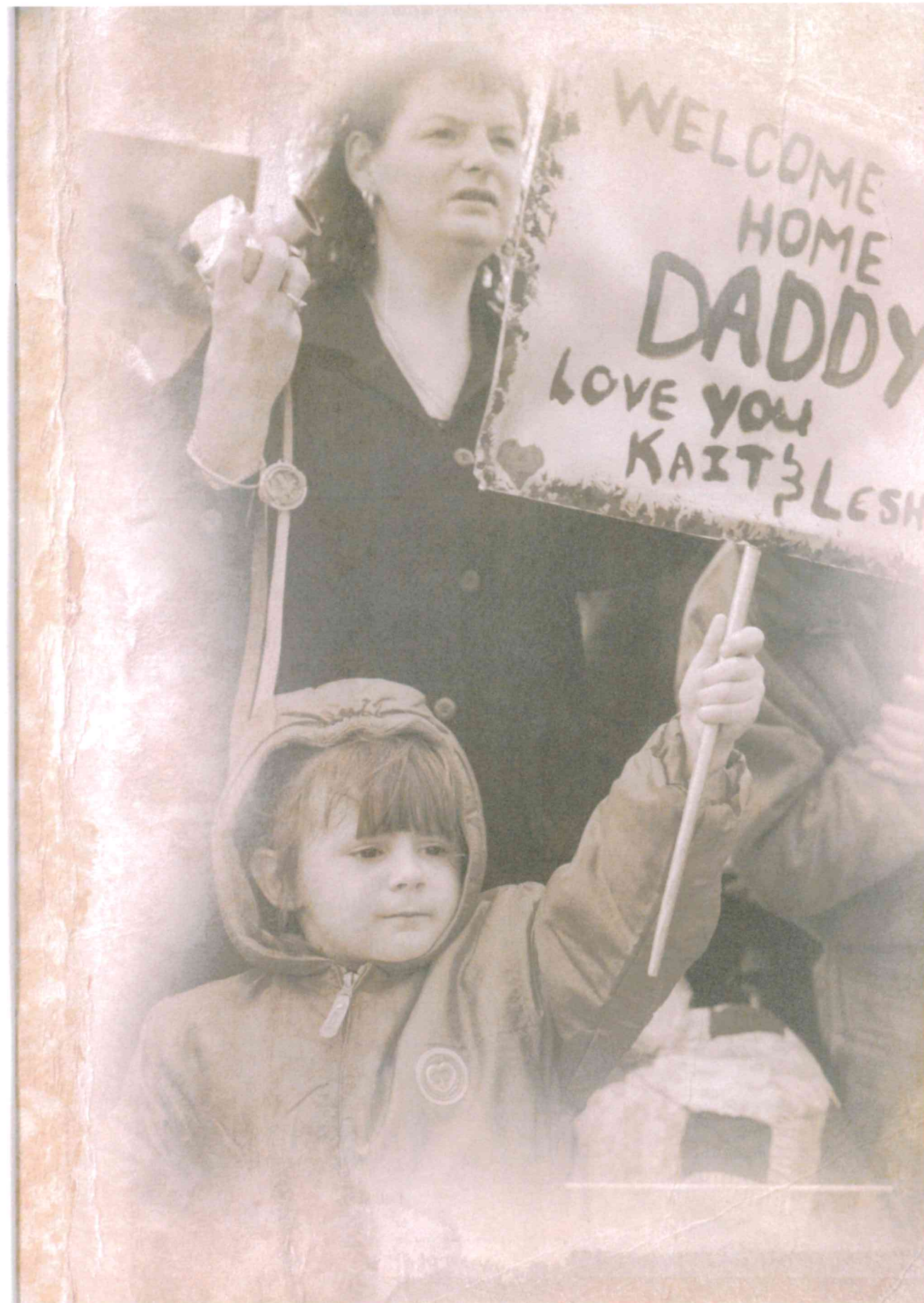
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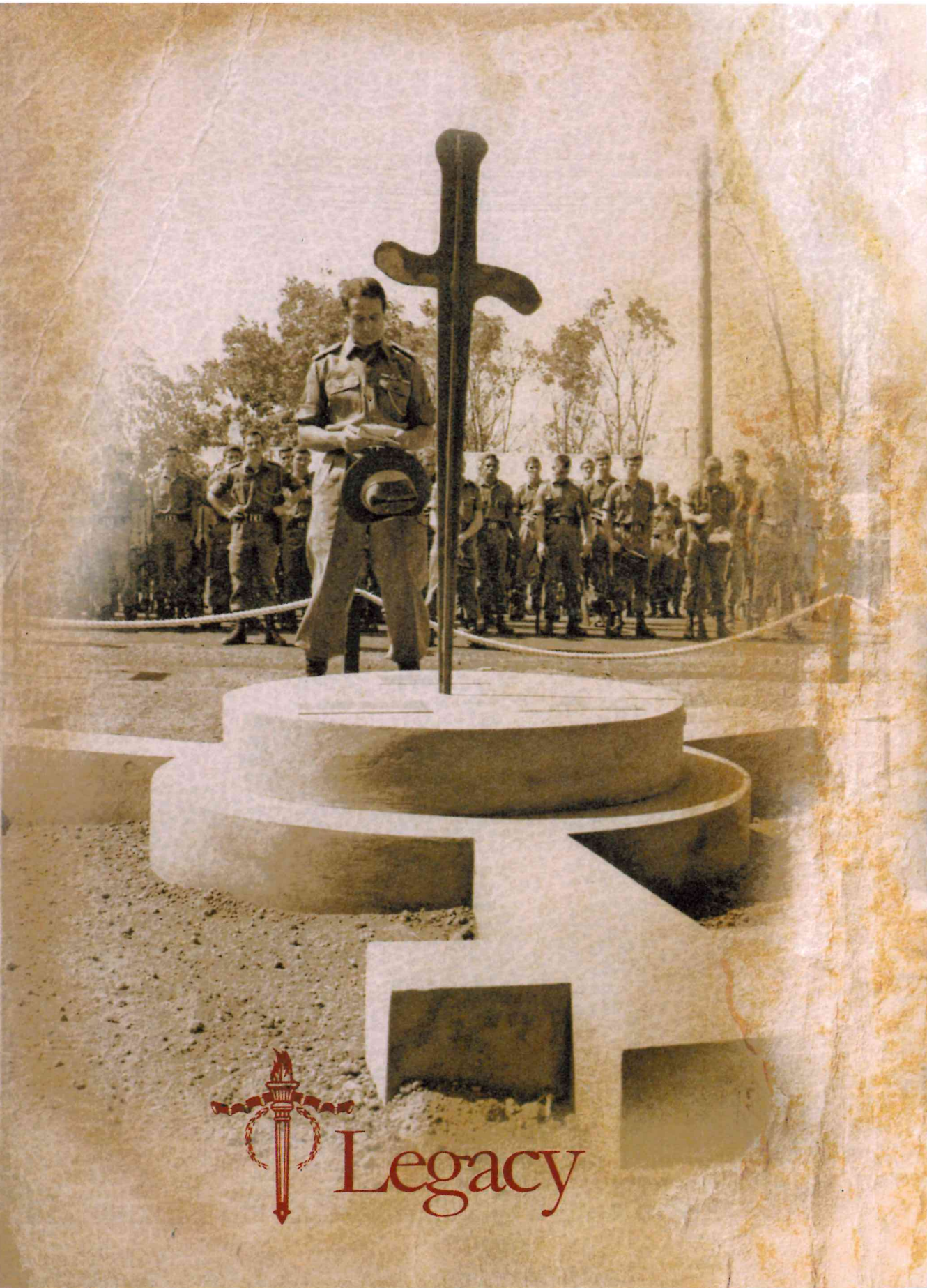
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