

MUM'S HISTORY

Fascinating Summary of Employment Details!

HISTORY OF EMPLOYMENT - ELVA MORISON.

Stott's Business College - Miss Mann's Business College.

Telephoniste - adding machine operator - Aust. Consolidated Indust.

Australian Womens' Army - (Signals - 2½ years).

13 months Netherlands East Indies Army - Qld.

15 months Womens' Auxiliary Service (Burma) - Welfare and Red Cross work - India, Assam, Burma, Singapore and Indonesia.

Welfare, Housing and Employment Officer - (Aust Legion of Ex-Servicemen and Women (S.A.))

Clerical officer British Army Engineers in Egypt (Port Said).

Chief Clerk, Claims Commission, Sarafand, British Army (Palestine)

Australian Army Officers' Wives Assoc (Singapore) Social, welfare duties Indigenous Childrens' Hospital, China Town, Singapore.

Voluntary manageress Girl Guide Thrift Shop (Puckapunyal Army Camp, Victoria).

Voluntary librarian, Army Families' library in Camp area (Pucka).

Secretary, School Mothers' Club, Puckapunyal State School.

Member of Mothers' Club (P & C) Macquarie School, Canberra.

Member Officers' Wives' Auxiliary - Canberra Hospital - Welfare and Kiosk work.

Library Assistant - National Library - and Branches, Canberra.

Voluntary driver for Blind- Royal Society for Blind, Gilles Plains. Welfare, rehab. and Talking Book and Braille Section.

Secretary, "Girl Friday" - Kinnaird, Hill deRohan and Young, Consulting Engineers, Site Office - North Haven A.M.P. Development

Foundation member and acting secretary LeFevre Peninsula Action Group.

Committee member Port Adelaide Blind Auxiliary.

Voluntary Aide - Dept Community Welfare, Port Adelaide.

Sarafand-I hadn't made the connection until now!

Mum left her training institutions and at 16 yo (born 1923), she worked in civvie street, and served in three allied armies:

16may39-22may42 Typist switchboard operator, clerk for Australian Glass Co Kilkenny SA, 3 yrs

23may42-18aug44 Australian Women's Auxiliary Service (AWAS) – Operator Signals, Regt no SF64956

19Jan44-Married Gerk Van Der Land–Friesland Holland - dob 16jun17, dec Indian ocean 19jun44


1sep44-1dec44 Dutch Women's Auxiliary Corps – Camp Columbia via Wacol – Cpl

26sep45-16apr46 Women's Auxiliary Service-Burma – enl Bombay, Regt No 298 6m21days where she met and married Dad-see Marriage Certificate previous page and note the locations-no idea what that means or the circumstances.

OK – this area deal with:

- Adelaide and the AWAS in Adelaide,
- The NEI in Java and Archerfield,
- Then the WAS (B) in Burma,
- Palestine and the Middle East with Dad, and
- Migration to Australia

Service in the AWAS Adelaide

World War Two Service	
	
SIGNALMAN ELVA MARY VAN DER LAND SF64956	
SERVICE	AUSTRALIAN ARMY
DATE OF BIRTH	12 JUNE 1923
PLACE OF BIRTH	ALBERTON, SA
DATE OF ENLISTMENT	23 MAY 1942
LOCALITY ON ENLISTMENT	WOODVILLE PARK, SA
PLACE OF ENLISTMENT	ADELAIDE, SA
NEXT OF KIN	VAN DER LAND, GERK
DATE OF DISCHARGE	18 AUGUST 1944
POSTING AT DISCHARGE	83 AUST TEL S/BRD OP SEC
	
Australian Government Department of Veterans' Affairs	

Mum served in three Allied Armies ie:

- AWAS (Australian) 22 May 1942-18 May 1944, and married Gerk Vanderland in 1942, in between, the
- NEI (Dutch Netherlands East Indies) from Nov 1945-16 Apr 1946 based at Archerfield, until enlisting in the:
- WAS(B) 26 Sep 45-8 Apr 46 (the dates don't make sense but that's what the docs say)

Service in the NEI

I have included a photo album but otherwise not a lot on her NEI service. This interview does tell us a lot about her time in the NEI both overseas and Archerfield.

Elva: After 2.5 years with the AWAS I was offered a position in the Dutch Women's Army which is called Vrouwenkorps or V.K. which was in process of formation in Australia. I joined up and we trained for service in Java, so I went to Brisbane to Camp Columbia.

N Was that only a training School?

E No. We had to do our ordinary work as well as our training. What I mean by that is, that I was again on a switchboard, I missed out on a lot of the instructional classes. I managed to learn the Dutch language, but missed out on most of the grammar classes.

Well, I was in Camp Columbia for about 12 months, and then a British recruiting officer came requesting recruits for WASBIES, so I joined up the British 14th Army and left for Bombay with 14 others.

N So, within a matter of fourteen months you were an Australian, a Dutch and a British woman.

E From the point of view of service, I certainly was. When we reached Bombay, we went to Calcutta and some of the party went on to Japan while four of us went to Assam and lived in what had been a monastery.

N Did you go by train from Calcutta or by car?

E Train from Calcutta to Gehati and then paddle steamer across Brahma Puta. This was in flood from the monsoons. After we had crossed, it took us six hours to get to Assam which is 6000 feet above sea level.

N Was that a train journey too?

E Oh, no. This was in an Indian bus, which has to be seen to be believed. It was built for twelve, and there were four of us white girls and at least fifty Indians. They were hanging on everywhere, with saris flying in the wind. I still don't know how that bus made the journey.

N It would be worthwhile riding behind one of them with a movie camera wouldn't it?

E Yes, as long as you kept a fair distance away. Well, as you know, Shillong is the capital of Assam, which is a health resort, and one of the most beautiful spots in the world. While there, we saw a Buddhist Festival. We noticed, that to denote their caste, the men and women have different coloured rice in patterns on their foreheads.

We were the only two white people there so we were well looked after. Some of the effigies have elephant's bodies and a man's face and the whole thing is gilded over and is worth a lot of money.

At one Stage in the proceedings, three men threw themselves into the river and these, what appeared to be Gods, were thrown in after them, but I could never discover why.

N Where there any Christian churches there?

E Yes. I am glad you asked that, because it is rather a strange thing that the earlier missionaries in this part of India were Welsh, and their customs have been handed down to this day. The churches are Welsh, as are the homes and it is comical to see Indian women wearing Welsh hats and shawls.

N You mentioned that Shillong was a health resort. Surely you didn't need to go there after a short service?

E Oh, no. Assam was the relieving Headquarters of the WASBIES and we were to get our uniforms, equipment and so on.

N Perhaps before you go any further will you explain what actually are the WASBIES?

E Yes. I was about to offer to do that. When Java fell to the Japanese, a few of the British wives who had remained in India, started a canteen for the troops, and out of that grew the WASBIES.

The head WASBIE is Colonel Noonan Taylor, she is known as the "Queen Bee". When my uniform was finished, I went back to Calcutta and had a few days sightseeing. I was feeling a little home-sick one day and went for a walk and eventually finished up at the zoo.

N I have heard of people remarking about going to the zoo to see their relations, but I have never heard of it as a cure for homesickness.

E No, it was not that actually. I just wanted to go somewhere. You can imagine how thrilled I was to see two Australian kangaroos. But I felt extremely deflated when the keeper didn't know what they were, but felt very pleased when I was able to tell him.

Just out of Calcutta I saw a Burying Ground. It is a large well, over which is placed a kind of sieve. The bodies are placed on this and the vultures, of which there were always plenty, eat the flesh and the bones drop into the well.

N Ugh! Let's get on to something more cheerful.

E All right. Now let's see. Here's something to restore you colour. I saw the Banyan tree. It is the largest tree in the world. Some idea of its size may be gained from the fact that three divisions of men can be assembled underneath its branches.

N Did you see the Twelve Temples of Calcutta?

E Yes. The first time we were not admitted as we had no socks on and therefore could not remove our shoes, but when we did get in, found they were very beautiful. In each temple there is a table, on which are arranged flowers in various designs, and offerings of food are always placed on them.

The Buddhist priests eat the food. A strange thing we discovered was that many of the children taught by the Buddhist priests to speak English.

N Well, I think it is time you left Calcutta and did some work.

E Yes. I am afraid I may be giving the impression that life in the WASBIES was a long holiday. We boarded the Ethiopia and went to Rangoon and apart from striking a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal we had a fairly comfortable trip.

N Did you mean that that was the cyclone in the Bay of Bengal?

E Not quite. When we reached Rangoon we were amazed at the damage done by the RAF. It was all necessary in order to get out the Japanese. There were no railways and no water supply, and Chinatown, which was once a beautiful shopping centre was mainly a mass of bomb craters.

N Was Rangoon your destination?

E Yes, There were British and Indian troops there and I was working at the British services swimming pool which was the recreation camp for the forces. There were about 2000 men stationed there and we had to run the canteen for them. It was here that I did my first broadcast for the BBC. It was for Radio Rangoon. I made two recordings and sent messages to Australia.

N Isn't there a huge Pagoda in Rangoon?

E Yes, it is the Schowo Dagon Pagoda and it is the largest in the world. It has a dome of solid gold which can be seen glistening for miles. There are dozens of smaller shrines inside made of precious and semi-precious stones.

The evacuees have been allowed to live in the pagoda. Amongst all this wealth is a lot of filth, which is usual throughout India. All around the pagoda was packed with diseased dogs. And yet no one thought of destroying them.

N How long did you stay in Rangoon?

E Not very long. We boarded the Ismale which is a Mecca Pilgrim ship. There were no comforts on board. We arrived in Singapore and were boarded at the Rex Hotel which had been taken over by the YWCA who were doing a grand job.

The Europeans have always been proud of their wonderful library in Singapore and during the Japanese occupation many people wondered what the state of it would be when they eventually returned. Fortunately they found that the library was in perfect condition. The Japanese had used the books, but kept a records of every book on loan.

N That must have been a relief to the Europeans?

E While there I saw an opium raid and also the arrival and departure of Japanese war criminals. We visited the Changi camp and jail, and saw the theatre the POWs built and the gardens where they had grown vegetables to keep themselves alive. On the walls were handwritten calendars and we also saw plenty of blood on most of the walls, which spoke volumes of the sufferings of our men.

N Where was your next port of call?

E We left Singapore for Surabaya in February this year and travelled in absolute luxury on a Dutch hospital ship. But when we reached Surabaya there wasn't even a dog on the wharf. We had to tie ourselves up. Before we could though a way had to be bombed for us through dozens of sunken ships in the harbour. Surabaya was almost a shambles.

There was hardly a house standing and shops and big buildings had been destroyed through the street fighting. Dead bodies were floating in most of the canals.

We were flown by Dutch plane from Surabaya to Semarang where we worked with the 5th Para troop Brigade. While I was in Surabaya I went to a radio station and found lots of books. I packed them in creates and took them by plane to Semarang with me.

Our men had been without any reading material for months and we two girls carried the books in on stretchers.

N Were you running a canteen there too?

E Yes. It was a Mobile canteen and we went up to the hills where our men were fighting. It was appalling to see the starving Indonesians. One day I saw six drop dead in the street. Our British troops were marvellous. If they

found any orphans they adopted them and looked after them and eventually found homes for them.

N What did you have in the canteens?

E Oh, we served tea, coffee, sandwiches and sausage rolls etc. we took flour, and what you might call the raw material which we had brought from Surabaya. We also distributed any leftovers amongst the children most of whom were suffering from dysentery and beri beri.

N Did you come across any evidence of the Japanese attempt to upset the currency?

E Yes I did. When we arrived in Java we had to use Japanese guilder. I went to a Chinese shop and one fish cost 700 guilders. I have so many 1000 guilder notes with me that if they were legal currency I would be a millionaire.

Well, we left Semarang and went back to Surabaya and eventually across Java to Batavia. Incidentally there are thousands of bicycles in Batavia and it made us feel we were almost in touch with civilization again when we saw trams running alongside a canal. I also had a rummage in a bazaar and saw a box of Australian matches there.

The shopkeeper wanted five guilders for it, which is about 7/6. We had hoped to fly from Batavia but there were so many wounded to be taken out that we went by ship to Singapore and there I met a number of Australian planters who had just returned. The Danish Consul's wife in Singapore was a WASBIE and she used to entertain us in her lovely home.

On the day we landed at Singapore I was waiting for my luggage to come up from the hold and I saw a Japanese wharfie and asked him if he spoke English.

He informed me that he did and that he was a graduate of Tokyo University. The Japanese must salute every allied person male or female.

N I suppose that made you feel very important?

E No it didn't really. It made us feel rather sad. I should have mentioned earlier that I met a Javanese Lieutenant who was the brother of a prince. He

wondered whether his home still stood, so he commandeered a plane and flew over, but the Japanese were still in possession so he dropped a message and his family arranged branches in a tree in the form of a message in Dutch. This was the message: "Mother very thin. Please drop food".

Well, on February 16th we left for home and arrived in Derby WA. We hired a hall to have a dance but the only women were myself and four aboriginal girls.

N Well you certainly had plenty of partners, wouldn't you?

E We did, but it was a little of an anti-climax. Our ship took on a lot of bullocks at Derby and 400 bales of wool at Carnarvon. We took all this with us to Fremantle. And there was plenty of smell and noise.

N Did you come from Fremantle in a ship?

E No. I came from Fremantle in a troop train with six suitcases, six smaller cases and a Malayan coolie hat which I had been guarding.



This one of the huts where NEI members lived in-Wacol area.

What remains of the Dutch military presence:

* **No physical artifacts:** The aircraft, equipment, and many of the

structures are no longer there.

- * **Historical records and stories:** Information is available in archives, through the Dutch Australia Cultural Centre and historical texts, detailing the Netherlands Indies Air Force (NEI-AF) operations at Archerfield.

- * **Camp Columbia:** A Dutch military camp was located at the site, where remnants of its infrastructure, including the sewerage system, can be found along the walking tracks.

- * **Cultural preservation:** The campcolumbia.com.au website documents the site's history and the presence of the Dutch military, serving as a valuable source of information.

Key historical context:

- * **Arrival of Dutch airmen:** In WWII, Dutch airmen and personnel who escaped from the fall of the Netherlands East Indies (NEI) were stationed at Archerfield Airport.

- * **Military operations:** These personnel were formed into operational groups under the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) and were involved in combat and transport roles.

- * **USAF Aircraft:** They were involved in the collection and operation of B-25 bombers supplied by the United States.

- * **Ablution facilities:** The Camp Columbia site included ablution (washing) pits, with remnants still visible today, as part of the broader infrastructure used by the Dutch military.

Archerfield and the NEI 1945

"Archerfield @ War" - Archerfield Airfield during WWII

by Peter Dunn OAM (ozatwar@gmail.com)

The site for Archerfield Airport was chosen by Capt. Lester Brain in 1927. Commonwealth Govt bought 300 acres in 1929 & more land was bought in 1930, 1936, 1942 & Gods Acre in 1946, a total of 825 acres. Archerfield started operations on 1 April 1931.

Hangar 1, the Government hangar from Eagle Farm moved here in April 1931. Hangar 4, the Qantas hangar from Eagle Farm moved here in June 1931 & was demolished in Feb 2021.



Hangar 5 was first Hangar built at Archerfield in 1930 & became Qantas's Hangar No. 2



Terminal building was completed in 1941.



Maj. Gen. Brereton visited from the Philippines in his B-17 Flying Fortress on 20 Nov 1941 regarding Projects to build airfields & a large USAAF Air Depot.



Note the camouflage and splinter proof walls on the Terminal building in Aug 1943.

The following military units occupied Archerfield during WWII:-

- Royal Australian Air Force RAAF
- United States Army Air Forces USAAF
- United States Navy USN
- Netherlands East Indies Air Force NEI-AF
- Royal Air Force RAF
- Royal Navy RN

Plus a number of civilian organisations such as Qantas and ANA.

RAAF UNITS

23 Squadron moved from Richmond to Archerfield on 30 Aug 1939. They relocated to Amberley on 6 May 1942. Camp Archerfield was established in the SE corner as barracks for 23 Squadron.

2 Elementary Flying Training School was formed initially as 3 EFTS at Archerfield on 6 Nov 1939. Became 2 EFTS on 2 Jan 1940. Six RQAC aircraft commandeered on 13 July 1940. Squadron was disbanded on 31 Mar 1942.

RAAF Station Archerfield was established at Archerfield on 17 Jun 1940 and disbanded on 1 Jul 1942.

76 Squadron formed at Archerfield on 14 Mar 1942 with P-40 Kittyhawks. They relocated to Townsville on 16 April 1942.

No. 4 Communications Flight formed at Archerfield on 7 Sep 1942 operating a variety of aircraft. The unit was disbanded at Archerfield on 16 Apr 1946.

No. 2 Air Ambulance Unit – moved here from Kingaroy on 7 Sep 1944. Disbanded at Archerfield on 7 Jan 1946.

38 Squadron moved from Richmond to Archerfield on 27 Dec 1944. They flew operational transport missions to New Guinea.

USAAF UNITS

A number of crated USAAF aircraft were assembled at Archerfield in the early part of 1942.



Uncrating aircraft AC-3336 of 49th Fighter Group at Archerfield in early 1942.

Air Transport Command moved from Amberley to Archerfield on 4 Feb 1942. Captain Paul "Pappy" Gunn was placed in command on 8 Feb 1942.

21 Troop Carrier Squadron was activated at Archerfield on 3 April 1942.

39th Troop Carrier Squadron arrived at Archerfield on 31 Jan 1942 and setup camp at Camp Muckley. They moved to their new barracks at Archerfield Airfield on 22 Feb 1943. The 39th TCS moved to Port Moresby on 28 Sep 1943.

15th Weather Squadron Detachment was based at Archerfield Airfield during WWII

US NAVY

Aircraft Seventh Fleet Flag Utility Towing Unit was based at Archerfield. They relocated to Sentai Airfield, Hollandia on 16 Nov 1944.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AIR FORCE

NEI – Transport Section, Brisbane was located at Archerfield early in the Pacific War.

NEI – Transport Squadron was formed from NEI-Transport Sections Brisbane & Melbourne in Nov 1944. It was renamed to 19 (NEI) Transport Squadron on 13 August 1945.



Generals MacArthur and Kenney both parked their private B-17s "Bataan" & "Sally" at Archerfield



WWII Sketch of Archerfield Airfield

Royal Air Force

1315 (T) Flight relocated to Archerfield on 1 May 1943.

194 Staging Post arrived at Archerfield in Jul 1943 & moved into Camp Muckley. It was disbanded at Archerfield in Feb 1946.

Royal Navy

Transportable Aircraft Maintenance Yard No. 1 TAMY1 (HMS Nabstord) – advance party arrived in Feb 1943. They assembled Corsairs, Hellcats, Avengers & Seafires in Kerry Road hangars.

Mobile Naval Air Base VII or Monab VII arrived abt 8 Aug 1943 & had barracks at R.N. Camp Rockles. Started working alongside TAMY 1 on 19 Aug 1943.

No paperwork for the NEI but the story that follows gives some ideas. Let's talk about her marriage to a Dutch seaman:

 [Land, Gerk van der](#), Merchant Navy, 26, Able Seaman [Garoet](#) +

At 19.53 hours on 19 Jun 1944 the unescorted Garoet (Master Pleun de Raadt) was hit on port side in #2 hold and aft by two torpedoes from [U-181](#) while steaming on a non-evasive course at 10 knots in a moonless night about 600 miles northeast of Mauritius.

The ship sank within two minutes in moderate seas, too fast for the 46 crew members, 44 Lascars and nine gunners (the ship was armed with one 4in, one 40mm and six 20mm guns) aboard to send distress signals or to launch the lifeboats.

<https://uboat.net/allies/merchants/ship/3268.html>



Photo courtesy of Maritiem Museum, Rotterdam

From the Dutch Embassy Canberra

Gerk van der Land

Merchant Navy. Dutch

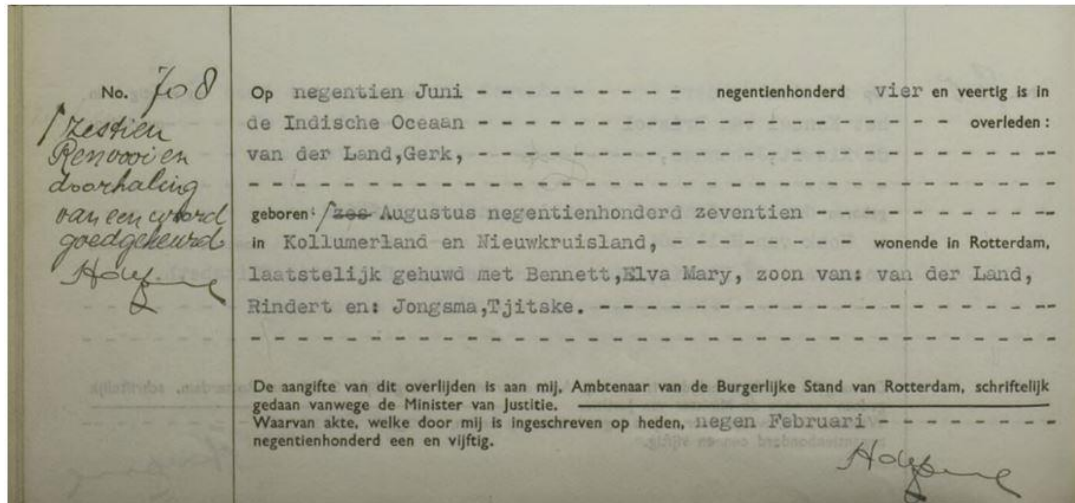
Born 16 Aug 1917 Kollumerland

Died 19 Jun 1944 (26)

I have little information on her time in the AWAS but I do know she worked at the Army Base at Largs Bay Saust. After contacting the local Dutch Embassy, I discovered that Mum and Gerk got married in 1942 (he was born 16Aug1917), and his ship was torpedoed 19Jun1944 in the Indian Ocean.

(NIMH) through nimh@mindef.nl, they might have the archives for Archerfield. Another possibility is the Colonial Military History Museum Bronbeek through loket.bronbeek@mindef.nl. They might also have more information about the Dutch at Archerfield.

After doing a bit of digging, I did find Gerk van der Land in the death register of the City of Rotterdam. He passed away on the 19th of June, 1944 in the Indian ocean, born on 16 august 1917 in Kollumerland and Nieuwkruisland, and lived in Rotterdam before going to the NEI. He was married to your mother, Bennett, Elva Mary, son of Rindert van der Land and Tjitske Jongsma. His death was officially registered with the Minister for Justice on the 9th of February 1951.



I imagine losing her first husband and with a war on elsewhere, she took up the opportunity to head to Burma and start a new life there.

26Sep1945 onwards Women's Auxiliary Service (Burma) From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



A WAS(B) canteen at Nasik, India

The Women's Auxiliary Service (Burma) (WSA(B)) was formed on 16 January 1942 and disbanded in 1946. The WAS(B)s were a group of British and Australian women who manned Mobile Canteens for the troops of Burma Command in World War II.

Some would say the WASB was the forerunner of the British Navy Army Air Force Institute (NAAFI) or Australian Services Canteens Organisation (ASCO).

They moved through Burma with the British Fourteenth Army living in dangerous and uncomfortable conditions, sleeping in bombed out, rat

infested houses or tents with their stores and equipment brought in by air. They improvised stoves from old ammunition boxes.

They were evacuated from Myitkyina on the last plane, and from the Battle of Imphal during the siege, but returned as soon as the Japanese retreated, eventually reaching Japan with the British Commonwealth Occupation Force. Many were mentioned in dispatches.

General Slim later 1st Viscount Slim, Commander of the 14th Army known as the "Forgotten Army", said of them "They showed the highest standard of devotion and courage."



Cons. KAX 000410
Application Number 2880207/1

See Notes Overleaf

CERTIFIED COPY of an ENTRY OF MARRIAGE

Within the District of British Consul at Port Said

1947. Marriage solemnized at the British Consulate, Port Said							
No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.
27	Eight July 1947	David George MORISON	27	Bachelor	Captain (Army)	General Palestine	George Roberts MORISON
		Elva Mary VAN DER LAM	24	Widow	none	Port Said	Norman Wilfred BENNETT

Married in the British Consulate, Port Said, according to the provisions of the Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, by me,

This Marriage was solemnized between us, (Sd.) J. G. MORISON (Sd.) Elva M. VAN DER LAM In the Presence of us, (Sd.) R. S. Wadell Major R.E.C. (Sd.) M. GREENHORN Major S.G. (Sd.) J. W. CARUANA Acting Consul (L.S.)

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of the certified copy of an entry in a Register of Marriages in the Consulate above mentioned, issued at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the seal of the said Office, on the 12th day of January 2011

AUTHOR: THERE ARE OFFENCES RELATING TO FALSIFYING OR ALTERING A CERTIFICATE AND USING OR POSSESSING A FALSE CERTIFICATE. *CROWN COPYRIGHT
WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.

AS/Notes 0720 1127 9803 3026 901013

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MUM'S MILITARY RECORD

NAME	SERVICE NUMBER	HONOUR	PLACE
go back view certificate			
Service Record			
Name	VAN DER LAND, ELVA MARY		
Service	Australian Army		
Service Number	SF64956		
Date of Birth	12 Jun 1923		
Place of Birth	ALBERTON, SA		
Date of Enlistment	23 May 1942		
Locality on Enlistment	WOODVILLE PARK, SA		
Place of Enlistment	ADELAIDE, SA		
Next of Kin	VAN DER LAND, GERK		
Date of Discharge	18 Aug 1944		
Rank	Signaller		
Posting at Discharge	85 AUST TEL S/BRD OP SEC		
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None		
Prisoner of War	No		

DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE - WOMENS AUXILIARY SERVICE (WMAA)

NO. 298 RANK Pte

SURNAME VAN DER LAND CHRISTIAN NAME ELVA MARY

PLATOON W.B.S. (A) DATE & PLACE OF ENLISTMENT 23 May 1942 WOODVILLE PARK, SA

TRADE OR CALLING BEFORE ENLISTMENT None

ARMY TRADE OR EMPLOYMENT W.B.S. (A) SIGNATURE

(A) MILITARY CONDUCT Satisfactory

(B) TESTIMONIAL Satisfactory

(C) CAUSE & AUTHORITY FOR DISCHARGE Para 5 Release Reg (Buma)

(D) DATE OF DISCHARGE 18 Aug 1944

(E) TOTAL SERVICE ON DISCHARGE YRS 2 WTHS 21 DAYS

I have received my pay, allowances and just demands up to the present date subject to the reservations of the claims noted in Part II below.

STATION Adelaide SIGNATURE OF AUXILIARY Chief Commander, W.A.S. (B)

DATE 21 Sept 1944

MOBILIZATION ATTESTATION FORM

To be filled in for all Persons at the Place of Assembly when called out under Parts III, or IV, of the Defence Act.

Army No. SF64956

Christian Name ELVA MARY

Unit W.B.S. (A)

Relieved for your service at (Place) Adelaide (Date) May 1942

Questions to be put to persons called out or proceeding thence:

- What is your name? ELVA MARY VAN DER LAND
- Where were you born? ALBERTON, SA
- Are you a British Subject? Yes
- What is your age and date of birth? 12 June 1923
- What is your normal trade or occupation? Signaller
- Are you married, single, or widowed? Single
- If married, date date of marriage
- Have you had previous naval, military, or Air Force service since 1914 or 1915? No
- What was the reason for your discharge? Para 5 Release Reg (Buma)
- What is your religious denomination? Methodist
- Which, if any, of the following Educational Qualifications do you possess? None
- Have you ever been awarded by a Civil Court? No

Signature of Auxiliary Chief Commander, W.A.S. (B)

Signature of Auxiliary Chief Commander, W.A.S. (B)

Persons who object to take an oath may make Act. In such case the above form will be amended



102300-3.42 3914



Jun44.

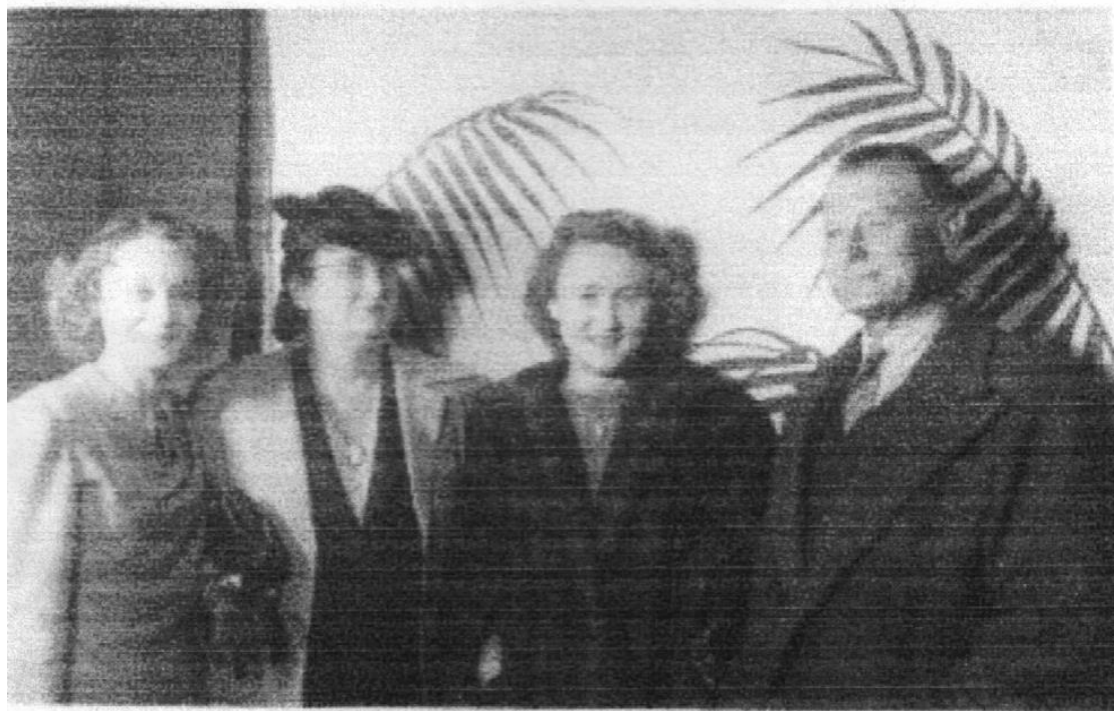
As you know Mum and Dad met in Burma. Mum and Dad married 8 Jul 1947. Marriage meant relinquishing the uniform-discharging from military service.

They were posted to the Middle East (Middle East Land Forces -MELF). Dad was living in Gedera Palestine (although the mapping program has it in Israel) and Mum at Pt Said at the time of their marriage (and per M. Cert), and Peter was (still-born) 8 Jul 1948. I note they lived in Sarafand in Lebanon.

On the subject of threes, I served in the Australian Army for 27 years, RAAF as a civilian for both two years and RAN for 11 years. Good things come in threes?

Mum's identity card as a dependant of a serving military member

<p>Name MORISON ELYA MARY</p> <p>Civilian Status W/O-375942 CAPT. D. G. MORISON</p> <p>Equivalent Services Status /</p> <p>Unit R.A.S.C.</p> <p>Height 5'1"</p> <p>Colour of Eyes GREY</p> <p>Colour of Hair BROWN</p>		<p>Valid To 9 MAR 1952</p> <p>THIS CARD IS NOT VALID OUTSIDE EGYPT</p> <p>The holder is responsible for its renewal. Extension of validity may however, only be given by the Civilian Repatriation Bureau, M.E.L.F., to whom this Card will be despatched through O.C., Unit by quickest means.</p> <p>THIS CARD MUST BE RETURNED ON HOLDER LEAVING EGYPT, EMPLOYMENT, OR ON DEMAND.</p> <p>Validity extended to 9 MAR 53... <i>[Signature]</i> Authorising Officer</p>
<p><i>Elya M. Morison</i> Signature of Holder</p>		
<p>HOLDER OF THIS CARD MAY NOT ATTEMPT PASSAGE ACROSS EGYPTIAN FRONTIERS UNLESS IN POSSESSION OF AN ENDORSEMENT OBTAINED THROUGH O.C. UNIT, FROM CIVILIAN REPATRIATION BUREAU, M.E.L.F.</p> <p>ENDORSEMENTS</p> <p><i>[Handwritten marks]</i></p> <p>PS/4819/GHQP MELF 17/5,000/10-50</p>	<p>NOTES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The holder of this Card is a member of the British Forces in Egypt. 2. Should the holder of this card receive a summons to appear before any Egyptian Court for any Criminal offence he or she will formally inform the Court that immunity from the jurisdiction of the Court is claimed in accordance with the provisions of the Convention dated 26 August 1936 to Article 9 of the Treaty of Alliance, Egypt. 3. Any difficulties encountered with the Egyptian Authorities in the matter of summons, or being sued for damages or debt, arising out of official duties, holder will at once report the case, through usual channels, to SBNO, M.E.L.F., H.Q. M.E.A.F. or H.Q. B.T.E. 4. If this card is stolen or lost, holder will immediately report the full circumstances, in writing, to nearest Services Police Authorities, and to the Civilian Repatriation Bureau, M.E.L.F. 	<p>BRITISH FORCES IN EGYPT IDENTIFICATION CARD (CIVILIAN)</p> <p>No. 25777</p> <p>هذه البطاقة لا تخول لحاملها مبارحة أو دخول القطر المصري بدون جواز سفر إلا إذا تأثر بالصفحة الرابعة تأشيرة خاصة بمنح هذا التسهيل للسفر</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i> Authorising Officer, Civilian Repatriation Bureau, M.E.L.F.</p>



Elva

Mum

Margaret

Dad

Bennett

1946