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AUSTRALIAN STUDENT COMPETITION

“Focus on Youth of Australia”

The aim of this competition is to generate knowledge of

THE AUSTRALIAN HELLENIC MEMORIAL WHICH PROUDLY STANDS IN THE DOMAIN GARDENS OF MELBOURNE

*This Memorial is in memory of those Australian and Hellenic men and women who fought and died
and in honour of those who served in the Greek Campaign of World War II*

The Monument is representative of the 841 Australian servicemen who were killed throughout Greece during World War II, including those who died at sea, while serving with the Royal Australian Navy, pilots flying with the Royal Air Force and soldiers from the 6th Division of the Australian Army whilst serving as part of the Australian Imperial Force. It is also representative of Greek servicemen that served and died and those Greek civilians who risked their lives helping Australian, British and New Zealand soldiers to safety during World War II

The Australian Hellenic Memorial has been built with the support of
the Australian, Hellenic and Victorian Governments

**STRONGLY RE-AFFIRMING
BOTH NATIONS' COMMITMENT
TO FREEDOM DEMOCRACY LIBERTY & PEACE**



The *Australian Hellenic Memorial* in the Domain Gardens of Melbourne symbolizes the respect and love of Greek - Australians towards the children of Australia who remain for ever under Greek soil. It symbolizes the mutual faith and dedication of Greeks and Australians to the ideals of democracy and freedom. It symbolizes further the bonds of blood and friendship developed on the battle fields, aiming to teach future generations the importance of cooperation and mutual respect of the two countries, Australia and Greece.

AHMF MEMORIAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In the beautiful Domain Gardens of Melbourne and beside the Shrine of Remembrance stands the *Australian Hellenic Memorial*, the result of hard work and dedication of the Australian Hellenic Memorial Foundation committee established in 1993.

The visitor who sets eyes on the *Memorial* for the first time is very impressed by such an imposing classical achievement reflecting contemporary visual arts. Its construction consists of valuable marble, imported specifically for this purpose from Greece.

One cannot resist but simply wonder what is the reason for the presence of such a Memorial in this part of the Domain Gardens and what makes it so important, what justifies its existence. That is to say, what is the purpose of the *Memorial*, which was dedicated in 2001.

From 1993 the Australian Hellenic Memorial Foundation embarked on a project to erect a Memorial. It gained support and encouragement from the Victorian RSL., the Shrine of Remembrance and the City of Melbourne. In 1996 a site was chosen for the Memorial in the Domain Gardens near the Shrine of Remembrance. In 1997 a Public Art Panel was convened comprising the Manager of the Urban Design and Architecture department of the City of Melbourne, the Ministry of Arts, an Academic from RMIT University, a Curator from the Art Centre and a member from the Community Arts and Heritage. This Public Art Panel selected the proposed Monument suitable for the selected site and a Marquette of the proposed Monument was revealed publicly aboard the HMAS Torrens. In 1998 Town Planning was approved and a Planning Permit was issued. The

Australian Hellenic Memorial was constructed and unveiled in 2001. Fundraising and awareness continued and in 2007 the Interpretive sign was unveiled and an olive tree was planted.

HISTORICAL CONNECTIONS

History goes back to the difficult years for the whole world of course, but in particular for Greece and Australia the challenging World War II years. Australia and Greece from a geographical point of view are two countries far apart in miles. In this historical time however they stood side by side and gave everything they had, their strength, even their best regarded children towards the struggle for the protection of freedom and democracy, not only for themselves but for the entire world, since the struggle against Nazism and fascism had become a world matter.

History begins from 1940, when the Australian and British armies were fighting heroically in the deserts of Africa and in the Middle East for the containment of German threat, whilst Greece was forcing out of the its soil Mussolini's armies, marking the first victories of the Allies on the northern frontier.

Despite the Greek achievements, everyone knew that the war which was just beginning was destined to last for much longer. Although the Greek victories made things difficult for the Axis by delaying its plans and assisting the Allies to prepare themselves and organize their defence, they were unable to alter the outcome of the Axis invasion. Everyone therefore was expecting that the unsuccessful Italian attack would be followed by a new and more vigorous attack from the Germans. Germany, with its

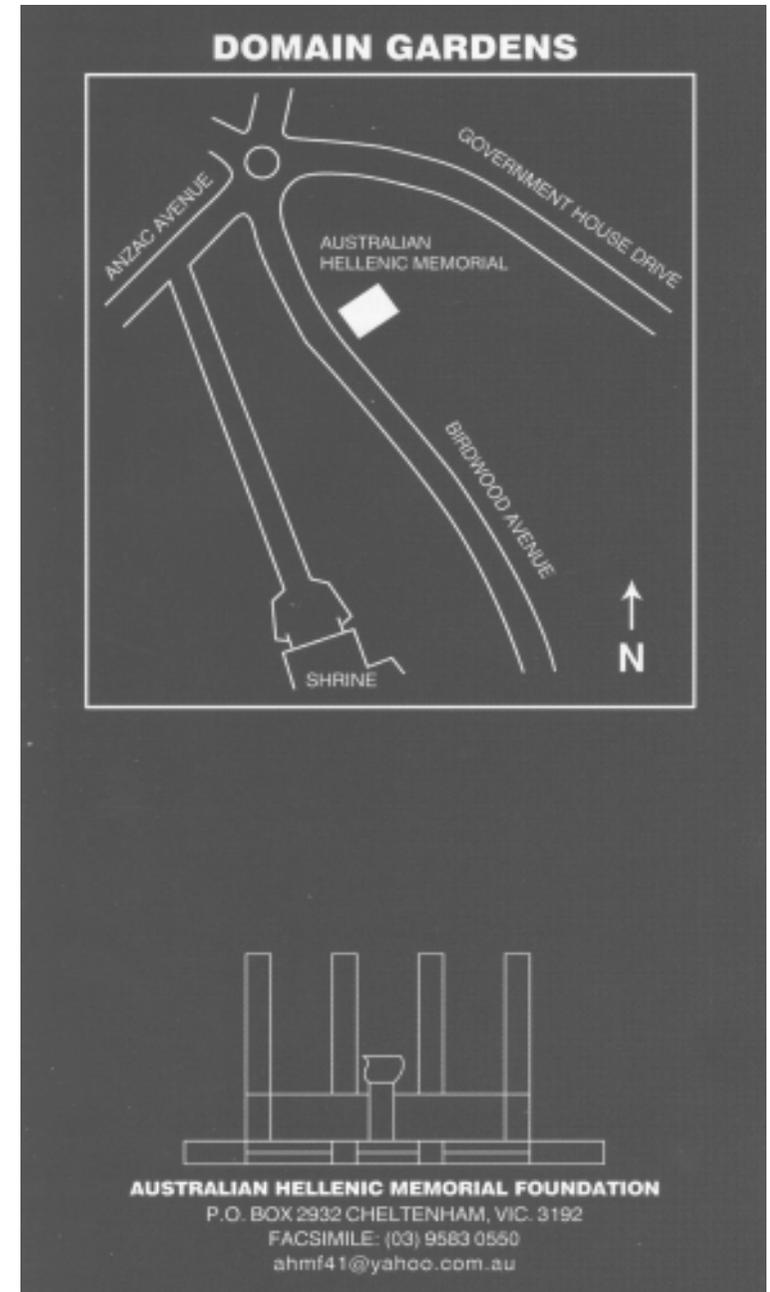
much stronger military machine, was obliged to protect the prestige of the Axis. This meant that Greece needed to be assisted in order to resist for as long as it could, the expected attack and thus delay once again the Axis plans to open new war fronts in Eastern Europe. Ultimately it led to a delay in the invasion of Russia which changed the outcome of the war.

As from late December 1940 Britain, which up until then was bearing the greatest part of responsibility for this war, proceeded with plans to send troops to Greece to reinforce the Greek war effort - since this was also the common military strategy of the Allies.

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, raised this matter with the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Menzies requesting the participation of Australia and New Zealand "towards the success of the Greek Campaign". Both countries took part. Australia participated with its 6th Division, formed from volunteers in 1939, which is why the division historically is known as "The Thirty - Niners".

The first divisions of the ANZAC forces reached the Port of Piraeus at the beginning of March 1941 and after a few days' orientation in Athens, and after making the first acquaintances with their Greek colleagues, they proceeded North, in order to take their posts at the foot of Mount Olympus, which was the home of the 12 Gods of the antiquity.

The period of time for the Allied troops in Greece to take up their defensive positions to prepare for the German attack, was short. Similarly, the time given to their preparation was also insufficient with the result that as soon as the bombing and attacks by the German forces began, the soldiers were forced to retreat. Furthermore, their retreat was under very difficult conditions since, apart from the obstacles to deal with in an unfamiliar area, they also had to cope with the daily bombing of Germans who had full control of the air.



THE ARTIST'S DESIGN

The Memorial incorporates four distinct, yet integrated elements: The Twelve Columns, the Crypt, the Oikos and the Ballot Vase. The Twelve Columns mark the memorial's boundaries.

Each column has two fluted sides and two polished sides, creating a contrast that represents Greece and Australia.

On approaching the memorial from certain angles, visitors may see either the polished or the fluted sides. The contrasting surfaces give the memorial site the appearance of being two columns in one.

In the centre of the memorial is the Crypt. The Crypt contains historically significant documents and objects which, in the future, will serve as a record of the events that brought two nations together for one cause.

The Oikos is the focal sculptural element. It was inspired by the cliffside monasteries of Mount Athos and the temple of Poseidon at Sounio. Significantly, the Oikos is made from two stones. The upper limestone portion came from Crete, while the bluestone base came out of an Australian quarry. This represents Greece supported by Australia. The Oikos stands on pavement as if it were the island of Crete dropped like a stone in the waters of the Aegean. The Oikos reminds us of two diverse experiences; the pivotal role of Australian forces, especially in Crete and elsewhere in Greece, and the experience of Greek immigrants in Australia. Though the experiences are extremely different, they represent people from different parts of the world who are identified by life changing events in each other's distant lands.

The Ballot Vase, decorated with olive and gum tree branches, stands in memory of the events that brought Australians and Greeks together in a battle for justice and liberty. The Vase is filled with black pebbles, representing the democratic method exercised in ancient Athens where citizens voted on every issue by using a white pebble for 'yes' and a black for 'no'.

The Vase commemorates the resounding "NO" given by Greeks to the Italian invaders in World War II.

Evangelos Sakaris
The Artist

ΤΟ ΣΧΕΔΙΟ ΤΟΥ ΚΑΛΛΙΤΕΧΝΗ

Το Μνημείο ενσωματώνει τέσσερα διακριτικά, αλλά και ολοκληρωμένα, στοιχεία: Δώδεκα Κολόνες, την Κρύπτη, τον Οίκο και το Βάζο της Ψηφοδόχου.

Οι Δώδεκα Κολόνες χαρακτηρίζουν τα σύνορα του Μνημείου. Κάθε μια από τις Κολόνες έχει δύο αυλακωτές και δύο στυλπνές πλευρές, δημιουργώντας έτσι μια αντίθεση που συμβολίζει τις δύο χώρες, Ελλάδα και Αυστραλία. Καθώς ο επισκέπτης πλησιάζει το Μνημείο από ορισμένες απόψεις, μπορεί να δει είτε τις στυλπνές, είτε τις αυλακωτές πλευρές. Οι αντιπαραβαλλόμενες επιφάνειες δίνουν στον τόπο του Μνημείου την εντύπωση ότι αποτελούνται από δύο κολόνες η κάθε μία.

Στο κέντρο του Μνημείου βρίσκεται η Κρύπτη. Η Κρύπτη περιέχει έγγραφα ιστορικής σημασίας και αντικείμενα τα οποία, στο μέλλον, θα χρησιμεύσουν σαν αρχείο των γεγονότων που έφεραν τους δύο λαούς κοντά για τον ίδιο αντικειμενικό σκοπό.

Ο Οίκος είναι το επίκεντρο ενδιαφέροντος από άποψη γλυπτικής. Ο Καλλιτέχνης πήρε την έμπνευση για το έργο του από τα μοναστήρια που είναι κτισμένα πάνω σε γκρεμούς, όπως το Άγιον Όρος Άθως και ο ναός του Πωσειδώνα στο Σούνιο. Δεν είναι τυχαίο ότι ο Οίκος είναι καμωμένος από δύο πέτρες. Και ενώ το επάνω μέρος από ασβεστόλιθο προήλθε από την Κρήτη, η βάση του Οίκου από γαλαζόπετρα βγήκε από λατομείο της Αυστραλίας. Αυτό συμβολίζει την Ελλάδα υποστηριζόμενη από την Αυστραλία. Ο Οίκος στέκεται επάνω σε οδόστρωμα σαν να ήταν το νησί της Κρήτης που πετάχτηκε σαν μια πέτρα μέσα στα νερά του Αιγαίου. Ο Οίκος μας θυμίζει τις δύο διαφορετικές εμπειρίες: τον κεντρικό ρόλο που έπαιξαν οι Αυστραλιανές Δυνάμεις, ειδικά στην Κρήτη, και αλλού στην Ελλάδα και την εμπειρία των Ελλήνων μεταναστών στην Αυστραλία. Παρόλον ότι οι εμπειρίες είναι πολύ διαφορετικές, αντιπροσωπεύουν εντούτοις τους λαούς, από διάφορα μέρη του κόσμου που συνταυτίζονται από γεγονότα αλλαγών ζωής στον καθενός τη μακρυνή χώρα.

Το Βάζο της Ψηφοδόχου στολισμένο με κλαδιά από ελαιόδενδρα και κομεόδενδρα, χρησιμεύει για να θυμίζει τα γεγονότα που έφεραν τους Αυστραλούς και τους Έλληνες μαζί σε ένα αγώνα για τη δικαιοσύνη και την ελευθερία. Το Βάζο είναι γεμάτο με μαύρα βότσαλα που αντιπροσωπεύουν τη δημοκρατική μέθοδο που εξασκούσαν στην αρχαία Αθήνα όπου οι πολίτες εψήφιζαν επάνω σε κάθε θέμα χρησιμοποιώντας ένα άσπρο βότσαλο για «ναι» και ένα μαύρο για «όχι».

Το Βάζο υμνολογεί το ηχηρό «ΟΧΙ» που δόθηκε από τους Έλληνες στους εισβολείς του Δευτέρου Παγκοσμίου Πολέμου.

*Ευάγγελος Σακάρης
Καλλιτέχνης*



*The Australian-Hellenic Memorial in Melbourne,
Australia*

THE AUSTRALIAN HELLENIC MEMORIAL
The Memorial was dedicated by:
THE HON BRUCE SCOTT MP
MINISTER FOR VETERANS' AFFAIRS AND
MAJOR GENERAL CHRISTOS TZAFEROS
HELLENIC NATIONAL DEFENCE FORCE (HNDF)
ON SEPTEMBER 2nd 2001

On 6th April 1941, the 6th Australian Division under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Blamey CB, CMG, DSO., joined an Allied force resisting the German advance into mainland Greece.

The Australians fought and defended Northern Greece giving time for the Greek Armed Forces to return from Albania and join them. Australian soldiers took part in battles against the Germans in Larissa, the foot of Mount Olympus and Thermopylae.

They defended the Greek soil as far as the shores of the Peloponnese and from there they left to protect the island of Crete.

At first light on May 20th 1941, the German Army with 500 transport aircraft, 80 gliders, 280 bombers, 150 dive bombers, 180 fighters and 40 reconnaissance airplanes, assaulted the island of Crete. Under the command of General Kurt Student's XI Fliegerkorps, 22,750 men landed - 10,000 by parachute, 7,000 by sea, 5,000 in air transports and 750 by gliders. Crete faced the greatest German paratroop attack of the war.

Crete was defended by 25,000 servicemen mainly from the 6th Australian Division, the Royal Australian Navy and the New Zealand Division, 30,000 British soldiers and 11,000 Greek troops.

841 Australian soldiers, many of whom came from Victoria, lost their lives, some 3,000 Australian soldiers were captured and ended up as prisoners of war.

This memorial commemorates all those Australians who served and died in the Greek Campaign at sea, on land and in the air. It also commemorates those Greek soldiers and civilians who fought so valiantly by their side. Many civilians lost their lives helping Australian and other Allied soldiers to safety.

This monument depicts an eternal image of both Australia and Greece, keeping in mind that it will be available to future generations and will continue to celebrate the bond forged between the peoples of Australia and Greece.



LEFT: (*Air Ministry*)

*The Anglo-Greek War Council,
Major-General Gambier-Parry,
General Metaxas, King George,
Air Vice-Marshal D'Albiac,
General Papagos.*

RIGHT: (*Imperial War Museum*)
*Group Captain _____,
Air Vice-Marshal R. M. Drummond,
Rt Hon Anthony Eden,
General Sir Archibald Wavell,
Lieut-General Sir H. Maitland Wilson,
Squadron Leader I. D. McLachlan.*



SOURCE: *Australia in the War of 1939-45*

TIME LINE OF THE GREEK CAMPAIGN

In October 1940, the Italian forces in Albania invaded Greece but their offensive soon came to a halt and then reversed in the face of fierce resistance from the Greeks.

Early in 1941, the Allies decided that it was necessary to send a military force from the Middle East to help Greek resistance against an expected German attack. It was decided by the Allies that the combined Allied troops were to be led by the Greek General Papagos. The ANZAC troops were the most readily available. The participation of the Allied forces covered all of Greece. The climax of their contribution took place in the Battle of Crete where they fought bravely against the strength of Germany's airborne fighters.

On 6 March 1941, the 6th Australian Division together with the New Zealand Division and the 1st British Armoured Brigade began arriving in Greece. They had not all arrived when on 10 April 1941, the oncoming Germans were met in the passes of northern Greece. The ANZAC divisions were outflanked and outnumbered. The small Royal Air Force contribution was quickly destroyed by the Luftwaffe.

On 12 April 1941, as the German Army pushed south from the Balkans they were forced to withdraw. By Anzac Day, with gallant help from the Greeks and the Allied naval force they were withdrawn by sea to Crete and Egypt.

On 20th May 1941, the Germans launched a parachute



SOURCE: Return to Greece - 50th Anniversary

and air borne attack on the island of Crete, where a mixed force of British, New Zealand, Greek and Australian troops had been organised to resist the invasion.

By 26 May 1941, the position of the outnumbered Allies was hopeless. Despite crippling losses, the Allied naval force embarked 12,500 troops. The Germans took about 12,000 prisoners, more than 3,000 of these were Australian. Not all the Australians taken prisoners ended up behind barbed wire. Some escaped and made it back to the Middle East. Few, if any, would have succeeded had it not been for the bravery of the Greek people who risked execution for helping the Allies. The expedition had failed strategically, but was claimed to be one of the decisive strokes of the war. Greece was crushed, but it remained staunchly in the Allied camp. Around the world, the airborne invasion of Crete caused some concern. It was thought that the Germans might try similar invasions elsewhere. In fact, they came very close to failure. Their losses were so heavy that they never again used airborne forces in their intended role.

In May 1941, the Allied forces and the small nation of Greece resisted the pressure of Nazism and gave the first message to the world that the forces of the Axis were not infallible. The Australian and New Zealand forces were bitter about being forced to evacuate. However, they were proud of the endurance and courage, they, and the Greek people had displayed during the Greek Campaign.

The losses sustained by infantry and artillery units of the 6th Australian Division and the New Zealand Division were:

	Killed	Wounded (and not made prisoners)	Prisoners
Australian:			
2/1st Battalion	16	17	51
2/2nd Battalion	14	16	112
2/3rd Battalion	12	31	62
2/5th Battalion	21	26	47
2/6th Battalion	28	43	217
2/7th Battalion	7	13	73
2/4th Battalion	26	38	163
2/8th Battalion	21	33	106
2/11th Battalion	32	32	37
2/1st Machine Gun Battalion	—	5	7
2/1st Field Regiment	6	7	60
2/2nd Field Regiment	11	10	23
2/3rd Field Regiment	7	17	2
2/1st Anti-tank Regiment	18	16	79
New Zealand:			
Divisional Cavalry Regiment	11	14	43
18th Battalion	20	57	97
19th Battalion	24	37	132
20th Battalion	25	55	69
21st Battalion	15	35	225
22nd Battalion	12	23	18
23rd Battalion	10	12	30
28th (Maori) Battalion	16	17	87
24th Battalion	10	12	130
25th Battalion	20	60	108
26th Battalion	17	40	47
27th (Machine-gun) Battalion	8	17	29
4th Field Regiment	7	21	61
5th Field Regiment	3	11	32
6th Field Regiment	3	16	20
7th Anti-tank Regiment	19	33	61

The British armoured, infantry and mobile artillery units suffered the following losses:

3rd Royal Tanks	289	102nd R.H.A.	277
4th Hussars	465	64th Medium Regiment	53
1/Rangers	198	7th Medium Regiment	181
2nd R.H.A.	113	106th R.H.A.	177

Men who were wounded before being made prisoner or who died of wounds in enemy hands are not included under the heading "prisoners" in the New Zealand table but are so included in the Australian figures.

SOURCE: *Australia in the War of 1939-45*

LEST WE FORGET

In May 1991, the 50th Anniversary of the Greek Campaign commemorative services were held to honour the fallen. The battles of mainland Greece and the island of Crete reinforced the friendship and mutual respect between the people of Greece and Australia.

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE HEADQUARTERS

1st Australian Corps - 4th April, 1941

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY

By **Lieut-General Sir THOMAS BLAMEY, CB, CMG, DSO.**
Commanding Australian Imperial Force. (ME).

Just twenty six years ago the Australian Army carried out its first great operation on northern Mediterranean shores when our kinsmen of the 1st Australian Imperial Force landed at Gallipoli. We have now landed again in these regions to fight alongside the Greek Army to overthrow once more a German effort to enslave the world.

The Greek nation, the smallest and poorest of all nations that the Axis powers sought to bully into submission, alone in southern Europe refused to submit.

Their efforts, along with our own in Libya and Abyssinia, backed by the valour of our Fleet, have already destroyed one of the Axis partners as a power and have forced the Germans to take control of Italy's destiny.

There can be no doubt also that their valiant and successful struggle has had a great effort in determining Yugo – Slavia, after having yielded to German bullying, to arise and defy the Axis powers.

In Australia we had a very wrong impression of this valiant nation. I am sure that, as you get to know the Greeks, the magnificent courage of their resistance will impress you more and more. It is not unlikely that the action of this small but noble nation may prove in the end to be the beginning of the final downfall of Nazi tyranny.

Before you are long in Greece you will realise that every Greek man and woman and every pound of Greek money is being put into the effort to win the war, and that they are undergoing great privations and willingly make great sacrifices to do so.

I am sure that this will lead every Australian worthy of his race and country to regard every Greek man and woman with friendly eyes and to treat their institutions, customs and manners with respect. We come to them as deliverers and they welcome us as such.

Let us each therefore so conduct himself as to ensure that we shall hold their respect and friendly goodwill as long as we shall remain in their country, that we may fight side by side with complete confidence in one another.



Lieutenant General, Sir Thomas Blamey
Commanding Australian Imperial Force. (ME).

SOURCE: Return to Greece - 50th Anniversary

The Ode

*“They shall grow not old as we that are left
grow old.*

*Age shall not weary them,
nor the years condemn;
At the going down of the sun,
and in the morning,
We will remember them.”*



Η Ωδή

*“Δεν θα γεράσουν, σαν εμάς που μείναμε
να γεράσουμε.*

*Τα γηρατειά δεν θα τους κουράσουν,
ούτε τα χρόνια θα τους καταδικάσουν.
Καθε φορά που πάει να δύσει ο ήλιος,
και το πρωί,
Θα τους θυμόμαστε”.*

EMBARKATION FROM MAINLAND GREECE

The ports of Nafplio and Tolo were among the sites selected for the embarkation and withdrawal of Allied forces from mainland Greece. From these ports Headquarters personnel, other non-divisional units and air units departed.

On the night of 24 April 1941, despite complications created by a stranded vessel, 6,685 men mostly from Headquarters of 1st Australian Corps, the New Zealand and 6th Australian Divisions, the 4th Cartographers Regiment, the 16th Heavy Anti-aircraft Battery and units from the base, together with 150 Australian and New Zealand nurses boarded five ships and departed for Crete.

During the night of 26 April, 7,527 men departed from the Tolo and Nafplio ports. The convoy was attacked by the German Air Force and suffered heavy casualties. More than 2,000 men were left on the beach. Out of these, around 400 embarked on a barge which was attacked and sunk. The rest, after resistance against the German advance on 28 April, attempted to escape to the surrounding islands, but few did. Most of them, around 1,300 became prisoners of war.



SOURCE: Return to Greece - 50th Anniversary

THE BATTLE OF CRETE

Some of the Allied forces evacuated from mainland Greece were reorganised on Crete under the command of New Zealand's Major General Bernard Freyberg. This command included 6,500 Australians of the 6th Division, grouped around Rethimno and Georgioupolis in the centre of the island. Freyberg's men were tired after the battles on the mainland and had lost all their heavy equipment in the retreat and evacuation.

After heavy bombing, the expected German invasion began on 20 May 1941 with the landing of highly trained parachute and glider-borne troops. Thousands of parachutists landed near the New Zealand positions in the west of Crete, on the British defenders at Heraklion and on the Australians at Rethimno. The parachutists were followed by mountain troops in transport aircraft after Maleme airfield had been captured.

Over the next five days, confused and scattered battles developed between Allied and German troops. With the arrival of more Germans on 26 May, Freyberg realised that his position was untenable and ordered an evacuation from Sfakia on the south coast of the island. At Rethimno, the Australian defenders, with whom communications had been lost, fought on until overwhelmed.

During the ten days of fighting, 781 Australians were killed and more than 3,000 were captured. About 10 battalions of Greek troops also fought beside the British, New Zealand



Major General Bernard C. Freyberg

and Australian forces. Over 12,000 British, Greek, Australian and New Zealand troops were taken into captivity until the end of the war.

New Zealand troops fought with distinction in the Greek Campaign. Over 7,700 served in the defence of Crete where they suffered 3,818 casualties. There were hopes that Australia and New Zealand would form an ANZAC Corps to revive links formed in the 1914-18 war. While an ANZAC Corps was formed in the mainland it existed for only two weeks before the Allied forces were evacuated. The German Air Force dominated the air during the Greek

Campaign. Although airborne troops had been deployed earlier in the war, the invasion of Crete was notable for the size of the airborne invasion launched by the Germans. Paratroopers were a part of the Luftwaffe and were an elite force, highly trained and specially equipped. On Crete, they suffered enormous casualties. Although the Germans succeeded in capturing Crete, they never again attempted an airborne operation of such a scale.



(New Zealand War History Branch)

Lieut-General Sir Thomas Blamey, Lieut-General Sir H. Maitland Wilson and Major-General B. C. Freyberg

SOURCE: Return to Greece - 50th Anniversary

AUSTRALIAN STUDENT COMPETITION 2010

INFORMATION FOR THE STUDENT

Use the following themes about the Greek Campaign of World War Two:

1. What does the Australian Hellenic Memorial represent?
2. Is it important for the special bonding of the Australian and Greek nations to be re-affirmed in commemorating and honouring the fallen?
3. How could the Memorial be best introduced to future generations?
4. Significant battle sites in Greece.
5. The role of the Greek civilians in Greece during the World War Two.

Χρησιμοποιήστε τα ακόλουθα θέματα για την ελληνική εκστρατεία του Δευτέρου Παγκοσμίου Πολέμου:

1. Τι αντιπροσωπεύει το Αυστραλιανό Ελληνικό Μνημείο
2. Είναι σημαντικό για την πρόσθετη σύνδεση των Αυστραλιανών και Ελληνικών εθνικοτήτων, να επιβεβαιωθούν με την τιμήση της μνήμης των πεσόντων
3. Πώς μπορεί το Μνημείο να εισαχθεί καλύτερα στις μελλοντικές γενιές
4. Σημαντικές περιοχές μάχης στην Ελλάδα.
5. Ο ρόλος των Ελλήνων πολιτών στην Ελλάδα κατά τη διάρκεια του Δευτέρου Παγκοσμίου Πολέμου.

Sources:

Books:

- A great risk in a good cause, Australians in Greece and Crete, April-May 1941 by the Department of Veterans Affairs
- Australia in the War of 1939-1945 by Gavin Long.
- Creforce, the ANZAC's and the Battle of Crete by Stella Tzobanakis
- Diggers and Greeks by Dr. Maria Hill
- Forgotten ANZACS, the campaign in Greece, 1941 by Peter Ewer
- Greece and Crete – Battlefields and Memorials by Garrie Hutchinson
- Return to Greece - 50th Anniversary by the Australian Defence Force Journal

On Line: Australia in WW2

- www.ww2australia.gov.au
- www.explorecrete.com/preveli/story.html

AUSTRALIAN STUDENT COMPETITION 2010

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR ALL ENTRIES

Categories:

(1) There are four categories, according to student's school year level. Each category has two alternative presentation methods for the student entry:

Year Level	Presentation Method
1 – 3	Drawing or Painting
4 – 6	Drawing or Poem
7 – 9	Essay or Poem
10 – 12	Essay or Interview with Veteran

(2) Each student may submit only one entry in one of the above categories. No group entries are permitted.

(3) A cover sheet must be attached to all entries providing the information requested. Entries without a cover sheet will not be assessed.

Assessment Criteria:

Assessment Panel are looking for initiative, accuracy, sources with references, relevance, and where possible involvement of the 39ers and other Greek campaign veterans.

The following criteria will be taken in consideration in assessing the students' entry:

- (1) The student's age.
- (2) If the student entry is a drawing or painting, it will be assessed according to the originality of the work. If a student entry shows evidence of plagiarism or that someone else other than the student created the work, then that entry will be disqualified. Before disqualifying a particular student entry there will be an investigation of the possibility of the student having a highly developed artistic talent. Credit will be given to innovative work and means of expression.
- (3) If the student entry is an essay, poem or interview it will be assessed according to its content, comprehension of the topic, presentation and coherence of the work. As well as its articulation, expression, punctuation and structure
- (4) Were the entry incorporates writing it can be in either English or Greek.
- (5) All entries will be marked out of 100.

Timeline:

Activity	Date
Launch	25 th March 2010
Submissions by	1 st September 2010
Award Presentation	28 th October 2010 at 11.30 am at the Australian Hellenic Memorial

Prizes / Awards:

Prizes will awarded to student entries according to following school year levels, a prize will also be given to the School of first prize awardee for all school year levels. All student entries will receive a Certificate of Participation and special badge commemorating the bonds between Australia and Greece:

Year Level	First	Second	Third	School
1 – 3	\$150	\$100	\$50	\$400
4 – 6	\$200	\$150	\$100	\$400
7 – 9	\$300	\$200	\$150	\$400
10 – 12	\$400	\$300	\$200	\$400

Assessment Panel:

President of the Australian Hellenic Memorial Foundation
Consul for Education Affairs, Consulate General of Greece,
Charalampos Ladopoulos, BA,MA,Pr.D,
Educators

***Entries* to be returned to the:**

Australian Hellenic Memorial Foundation
P.O. Box 2932,
Cheltenham, VIC 3192

AUSTRALIAN STUDENT COMPETITION 2010

COVER SHEET

Surname: _____

Given names: _____

Date of Birth: _____
Male Female

Home Address: _____

Telephone: __ (____) _____

Mobile: __ (____) _____

School Name: _____

School Contact: _____

School Address: _____

School Telephone: __ (____) _____

School Contact Email: _____

Please specify category entered:

- | | |
|---------|------------------------|
| 1 – 3 | Drawing |
| | Painting |
| 4 – 6 | Drawing |
| | Poem |
| 7 – 9 | Essay |
| | Poem |
| 10 – 12 | Essay |
| | Interview with Veteran |

Title of Entry: _____

Description of work: (please provide a brief description of your work including materials used).

Declaration

I agree to abide by the terms and conditions governing the Australian Student Competition 2010 and give permission to the organizers to photograph and reproduce my entry in advertising, other promotional material and publications, if required.

Signature: _____ Date: ___ / ___ / ___

Counter signed _____ Date: ___ / ___ / ___
(parent, guardian or teacher)

Office Use

Date Received: ___ / ___ / ___

Judged: ___ / ___ / ___ Score: _____

Awarded Prize: Yes No

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The photographs in this booklet and the texts were taken from reliable sources as it would be impossible to cover accurately everything ourselves from a historical point of view and hopefully they will stimulate and encourage students to participate in this Student Competition 2010 and discover more about our proud war heritage.

Thanks to the Australian Defence Force Journal Return to Greece - 50th Anniversary, thanks to Gavin Long Australia in the War of 1939-45, thanks to all those who contributed to our effort by writing and downloading historical material as well as those advising the Australian Hellenic Memorial Foundation Committee.

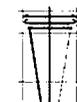
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