

# The Australia Day Council asks all Australians to show their support for the Sydney Olympic 2000 bid by sharing the spirit and participating in activities on Australia Day

Australia Day is a family day. Celebrate this special day with your family and enjoy any of the events listed below.

AUSTRALIA DAY 1993 • TUESDAY 26 JANUARY • DAYTIME HIGHLIGHTS		
Event	Venue	Time
Australia Day Breakfast	Parramatta Park	6:30am
	Dee Why Beach	6:30am
Qantas Oz-Day 10K International Wheelchair Road Race	Opera House to The Rocks (circuit)	8:30am
Sydney Harbour National Parks Special Australia Day Walks	Bradleys Head Nielsen Park, Vaucluse North Head	All Day
National Maritime Museum Free Family Passes (courtesy ANZ Bank)	Darling Harbour	All Day
Carnivalé on Australia Day	Campbells Cove, The Rocks	10am-6pm
	Chinatown	11am-4pm
Coca Cola Bottlers Ferrython	West of Harbour Bridge and return	11:45am
Kerwood Schooner and Tall Ship Race	Darling Harbour / Sydney Harbour	12 Noon
Australia Day Race Meeting sponsored by Westfield Ltd	Royal Randwick Racecourse	12 Noon - 6pm
Darling Harbour Australia Day Family Celebrations	Darling Harbour	12 Noon - 10pm
Sailboard International	Manly Cove	12:30 - 2pm
157th Australia Day Regatta	Sydney Harbour	2pm - 6pm
Lord Mayor's Cup (18ft Skiff Championship)	Sydney Harbour	2:30pm - 3pm
Australia Day Citizenship Ceremony	Darling Harbour	3pm

AUSTRALIA DAY 1993 • TUESDAY 26 JANUARY • EVENING HIGHLIGHTS		
Event	Venue	Time
Flags Afloat proudly presented by Howard Smith Ltd.	Rose Bay to Darling Harbour	6:30pm
Australia Day Official Ceremony	Darling Harbour Everyone welcome	6:30pm
Carnivalé Lantern Procession	Chinatown to Darling Harbour	7:45pm
Water Ski Spectacular	Darling Harbour	8pm
Australia Celebrates (Family Fireworks)	Darling Harbour	9pm


Wednesday 27 January, 1993 - 8:30pm - 8:00pm  
 Enquiries: (02) 211 2122

**Wayne Dyer  
 Deepak Chopra  
 Stuart Wilde**

State Sports Centre March 18, 12.30 p.m.-7 p.m.  
 Tickets at Ticketek or phone 008 808 800  
**Hurry - Seats Limited - Book Now!**


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been court martialled. We could break the news only when we returned to base."

A Navy craft sailed from Darwin to pick up the survivors.

Gairns, whose contact with them was purely from the air, did not know about the capture of Leonard Kentish. Others, presumably, passed this information to the Horn Island base.

Incredibly, Mrs Violet Kentish, who had been evacuated to Brisbane after the bombing of Darwin, received only skimpy details of her husband's disappearance. She assumed, as did Leggoe and others, that he was a prisoner of war.

In 1945, when her husband didn't return, she became desperate. A year later, having pestered military brass and returned service organisations to no avail, she wrote letters to newspapers, appealing for information. The chief of staff of the *West Australian*

discovered that the missionary had been taken to the Japanese-held island of Dobo, in the Aru Islands (now part of Indonesia), where, on February 5, 1943, he had been beheaded.

It was not the end of the story. Military investigators in Tokyo tracked down the commander of the base at Dobo, former Sub-Lieutenant Sagejima Mangan, who had returned to his civilian occupation as a farmer.

Sagejima, who admitted ordering the killing, was arrested as a war criminal, together with a Japanese rating, Petty Officer Hoyama Kenzo, who had carried out the execution, and the civil administrator at Dobo, Kohama Shozuke.

The trial took place in an Australian military court in Hong Kong. Witnesses referred to the excitement caused at the Dobo base by the arrival of the prisoner, described as a big man wearing only a pair of khaki shorts. His body was covered in thick dark oil and his nose was bleeding.

According to court records, including reports by sympathetic islanders, Kentish was hustled into a small office, Kohama was summoned and a preliminary interrogation began. Without his hearing aid, which had been lost in the sinking of the Patricia Cam, Kentish could hear nothing.

Sagejima was sent for and expressed disappointment at the turn of events. He did not share the pilot's enthusiasm and was annoyed that he should have to find accommodation for his prisoner. Kentish was put in the island's civilian jail, where he spent three days without food. A friendly villager, Kiem Lam, wrapped some rice in a banana leaf and smuggled it to him when the sentry was absent. Kentish scrawled a message in charcoal on the cement wall. Two words — "Leonard" and "missionary" — remained in Lam's memory. They

then South on the Chan railway to Adelaide. From there the group travelled east to Albury, on to Sydney and the small NSW South Coast town of Offord, where a children's home would look after them for the duration.

The exodus was organised and led as far as Oenpelli by Leonard Kentish (who then had to turn back). Shortage of food, as well as fear of invasion, prompted the evacuation. The separation of mixed race (ie, part-Aboriginal) children from their parents was in line with government policy of the day. Though well intentioned, it has long been abandoned.


Alfred Wilson, whose intervention led to retribution against the missionary's executioners, died in 1984, in Melbourne. Gairns, who discovered the crew of the Patricia Cam, ended the war as a flight lieutenant. He later had a distinguished public service career.

John Leggoe became a well-known Perth journalist, and subsequently returned to his first love of farming. He wrote a book, *Trying to be Sailors*, about his war experiences. Now 83, he lives in Duncraig, Perth.

Apart from references in Leggoe's book, and a few pages in the late Douglas Lockwood's *Australia's Pearl Harbour, Darwin 1942*, the Leonard Kentish story remains virtually unknown.

His name is on the honour roll at Darwin Memorial Uniting Church and the Coastwatchers' Memorial at Rabaul. His body has been removed from its grave on Dobo and reinterred in the Commonwealth War Graves' cemetery on Ambon. Nearer home, he is listed on a plaque honouring Methodist "martyrs" at the Uniting Church Centre for Ministry, North Parramatta.

Several years ago — the event his family likes best — Aborigines on Goulburn Island named a coconut grove in his honour.

 **UNSW**  
 THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

**AUSTRALIAN POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH AWARDS — (INDUSTRY) SCHOLARSHIPS**

*CCIRU, School of Optometry School of Microbiology Co-operative Research Centre for Eye Research and Technology*

Seven Scholarships leading to an MSc or PhD are available for the following projects:

1. Identification and characterisation of tear film components that modulate bacterial attachment to contact lenses.
2. Effects of microbial physiology on microbial attachment to and toxin production on contact lenses.
3. The relationship between the homeostatic defence mechanisms of the eye and contact lens-induced inflammation. *Applicants with an Honours degree qualification in Microbiology or Immunology or related sciences would be ideal; other backgrounds will also be considered.*
4. Investigating highly gas permeable polymers.
5. Protein absorption on contact lens polymers. *Applicants with degree qualifications in Polymer Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, Surface Science or Physical Biochemistry would be ideal; other backgrounds will also be considered.*
6. Corneal epithelial extracellular matrix. Applicants with degree qualifications in Biological Sciences, Biochemistry or Biomedical Engineering would be ideal; other backgrounds will also be considered. An interest in cellular attachment mechanisms, extracellular matrix biochemistry, cell biology or immunology would be advantageous.
7. Mechanisms of corneal epithelial cell turnover. Applicants with degree qualifications in Cell Biology, Physiology or Pharmacology would be ideal; other backgrounds will also be considered. A knowledge of cellular biology and biochemistry is essential.

The above projects will be supported by the Australian Research Council (ARC), with Johnson & Johnson Australia Pty Ltd, CIBA Vision Pty Ltd, and Bausch & Lomb Australia Pty Ltd respectively, through the Australian Postgraduate Research Awards (Industry) Scheme.

The awards are valued at \$18,043 for PhD study with a PhD thesis allowance of \$780. For all projects, the ability to work as part of an interdisciplinary team is essential.

For more information on the above, in the first instance please contact Dr Helen Swarbrick on (02) 931 0311.

Applications close on Wednesday, 3 February 1993, and should be addressed to:  
 Dr Helen Swarbrick, Co-ordinator, Postgraduate Studies, Cornea and Contact Lens Research Unit, School of Optometry, University of New South Wales, PO Box 1, KENSINGTON NSW 2033