Faced a novel situation and progress often came only through trial and error. It should also be noted that, although the Allied commanders were concerned with the control of the Narrows, which linked the islands of Lemnos and Imbros, they were not prepared at first to bring to bear the full resources of a modern navy to ensure its control. From the outset the battle was fought on two fronts – the Narrows and the islands. Although the island of Lemnos was captured by the Allies on 27 July, the Gallipoli Peninsula remained a bulwark against the Allies. Seaborne operations during the early stages of the campaign were almost exclusively restricted to the island of Lemnos and the island of Imbros, which was used as a staging area for Allied troops. The Allies were faced with a lack of suitable ports to embark their troops, and the only port available to them was Suvla Bay.

The Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force (ANMEF) was formed in Melbourne on February 20, 1915, and was intended to be a horse-drawn engineering unit attached to the Royal Naval Division, serving as artillery on the Western Front. The term “troops” was a direct reference to the horse-drawn wagons that would, in theory, form and move “in train” to carry the unit’s heavy hammer, building materials and engineering equipment to the front.

The unit was manned by members of the Royal Australian Naval Reserve for whom there was an available billet in engineers’ RAN ships. Many of the sailors in the ANMEF were rated “troopers” and, again, this refers to wagon drivers as opposed to motor vehicle drivers. Other ratings were ranked as “artificers” or “corporals” and, in the event of war, would form a military term traditionally used to describe army engineers.

Anzacs were safely transported to Gallipoli by sea, sustained by secure logistics is essential to any campaign and everything required by the Allied expedition came and went by sea – the men, vehicles, food, ammunition, and the wire and timber supports for the construction of fortifications and trenches and, of course, fresh water and provisions. Although it could rely on sea control, the Allied command always retained the option of evacuating their forces from the peninsula. What might have happened if Allied control had been lost is best illustrated by the fall of Tripolitania in February 1942, when more than 35,000 Australian soldiers marched into Italian captivity by desert for three days, facing the horrors of the desert and the privations of the war.

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VOICES FROM THE FRONT

As battles raged throughout the Dardanelles, many Australians kept diaries as a way of dealing with fear, grief and boredom. What they didn’t realise in 1915 was that they were giving future generations of Australians a generous gift – a first-hand account of the war that defines our national spirit.

In the distance one can just discern the Dardanelles opening up – the thunder of the guns is much clearer – the weather this morning is beautiful ... I can now see fire from the guns. I wonder which of the men round me has been chosen by Death. I do not feel the least fear, only a sincere hope that I may not fail at the critical moment.

– Signaller Ellis Silas, 16th Battalion, AIF, April 25, 1915

As the order to run amok in the Narrows precluded all possibility of making the passage unseen, I decided to hold on the surface as far as possible ... at about 4.30am ... a gun opened fire at about one and a half miles' range ... I immediately dived and ... proceeded through the minefield.

– Lieutenant Commander Henry Stoker, Commanding Officer AE2, April 25, 1915

Shrapnel shells began to explode in large numbers lower down the gully over the hundreds of troops sheltering there in reserve and casualties were fairly numerous. We expected to receive orders any minute to proceed to some part of the line where our services were required, but hours passed and none came, we began to get anxious, particularly over the inactivity of the situation, there was little shelter and every minute large howitzer shells were exploding in our vicinity showering masses of earth over us as they crashed and exploded in the ground at times only a few yards away, one actually crashed among a dozen or more of us, the explosion tossing us in all directions ...

– Lieutenant Commander Henry Stoker, Commanding Officer AE2, April 25, 1915

In the Lone Pine the moving of the dead goes steadily on. All hope of getting them out for burial is given up and they are being dragged into saps and recesses, which will be filled up. The bottom of the trench is fairly clear, you have not to stand on any as you walk along and the bottom of the trench is not springy, nor do gurgling sounds come from under your feet as you walk on something soft. The men are feeling worn out but are sticking to it like Britons. The stench you get used to after a bit unless a body is moved. In all this the men eat, drink and try to sleep. Smoking is their salvation and a drop of rum works wonders ... Had a funeral at 6pm. One is obsessed with dead men and burials and I am beginning to dream of them. I suppose it is because I am so tired.

– Chaplain Walter Ernest Dexter, AIF, August 10, 1915

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– Private Herbert Vincent Reynolds, 1st Australian Field Ambulance, August 6, 1915

I write on board the hospital ship with a bullet through the bone of my right foot and another through my right shoulder, the latter only an inconvenience and the former a clean hole which ought to heal in about 6 weeks. Truly we have been through the valley of the shadow of death as our regiment has been cut to pieces and all our officers killed or wounded except two, out of 18 officers present 12 were killed and four wounded.

– Captain Leslie Hore, 8th Light Horse Regiment, AIF

[The dead] were lying everywhere, on top of the parapet ... in dugouts and communication trenches and saps, and it was impossible to avoid treading on them...

– Private William Bendrey, 2nd Battalion, AIF
In February 1915, the Australian submarine AE2 joined a Royal Navy squadron based on the island of Tenedos in the Dardanelles. From there her crew of 35 operated in support of the unfoled Dardanelles campaign. 

BEFORE April 25, 1915, AE2's part in operations was minimal, but that changed when Vice Admiral John Rodrock, the Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Mediterranean Fleet, approved plans presented to him by the submarine's Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Commander Henry Stoker, to attempt a force through the Dardanelles and Alexandria. This was to be a test of the Dardanelles forts, and Stoker was confident of success after years of preparation. 

After some delays, AE2 set sail from Alexandria on April 25, 1915, with the intention of attempting to penetrate the Dardanelles. Lieutenant Commander Geoffrey Haggard (left) and Lieutenant Commander Henry Stoker (right).

However, as the vessel was entering the strait, it encountered a gunboat. This gunboat was the first of many that would endanger the AE2's mission. Despite the initial setback, the crew managed to overcome the obstacles and continue their mission. Their success in passing through the strait was a significant achievement, and it paved the way for future operations. 

The story of Anzac was carved into Australian history. The Gallipoli campaign, which began on April 25, 1915, and ended on December 10, 1915, was a significant event in the world's history. It was a momentous occasion that marked the beginning of a new era in Australian history. The Gallipoli campaign was a turning point in the First World War, and it had a profound impact on the development of Australia as a nation. It was a time of great sacrifice and bravery, and the Gallipoli campaign will always be remembered as a moment of great importance in Australian history.
Although the Australian Air Force didn’t officially form until 1921, many Australians attached to British flying units were involved in the air war over the Gallipoli Peninsula, Air Commodore Mark Lax explains.

The British side

While much is known about the naval bombardment and troop landings on the Gallipoli Peninsula, it remains an enigma as to how many of these considerable air efforts was also matched by both sides for the entire duration of the campaign.

Because Britain’s Secretary of State for War, Lord Kitchener, was reluctant to send Royal Flying Corps (RFC) units to support operations at Gallipoli, the role of supporting the Allies fell entirely to a single squadron of the Royal Naval Air Service (RNAS). Later expanded to two RNAS wings totaling more than 90 aircraft. At the time, the RFC was under considerable pressure, supporting ground operations on the Western Front.

Before the landings, the Royal Navy had provided their seaplanes to the Allied Navies in the Western Mediterranean.

Air Commodore Mark Lax (retired) had a career spent with the RNAS before the Royal Navy had provided their seaplanes to the Allied Navies in the Western Mediterranean.

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...while the Turks also had a seaplane service, which operated from a floating base on the Dardanelles, although they were unable to mount any sort of offensive operation.

The Royal Australian Air Force didn’t officially form until 1921, many Australians attached to British flying units were involved in the air war over the Gallipoli Peninsula, Air Commodore Mark Lax explains.

The Turkish side

Off well known is the fact that the Turks had such a well-established air service by 1915 that they were capable of disruptive operations against the British, French and Americans at Gallipoli.

The arrival of the Royal Navy had forecasted the Turks in late 1914 that as Allied invasion to capture the Dardanelles would be underway.

From early 1915, turkshehullah the Turks in force in the Allied Navies to form a potential of a new German war in the Anatolian region.

Although the evacuation was successful and the Turks continued to harass the naval forces and camps on the islands off the Gallipoli Peninsula.

The first role of the seaplanes was reconnaissance of the Allied and Turkish lines. Spying for naval gunners would be fed. Stationed with a rudimentary radio, the aircraft observer would call the ship’s officers and bomb targets.

In March, elamets of No. 3 RNAS, under the command of the charismatic Commodore Ramsey Smith, on the Royal Navy, arrived at Tekirdag, a small island just off the Gallipoli coast. With him came 18 aircraft and a number of pilots.

The RAF, in order to effectively support the Gallipoli landings, had encountered some of the original problems and in some instances, around 45 British and French landings. The Turks, having gained a new air superiority in the Gallipoli area, were able to launch and recover the aircraft and, after the Gallipoli landings, to assist in the evacuation of the Allied forces.

The point of the campaign from September 15 to October 15, 1915, British units were renounced and repeatedly was greatly improved.

No. 2 Wing RNAS had arrived in Bizere and were tasked to instruct the Turkish airman and supply line.

Within days, the seaplanes were occupied in photographing the peninsula and more than 700 photographs were taken, thus giving the Army a better idea of the terrain.

By early May, the French Empire MSF had also arrived with eight Maurice Farman aircraft to support their operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

The British air effort was also mounted by both sides, and after the Gallipoli landings, their number increased to the point where the Turks had control of the peninsula.

The opening of the Bulgaria-Turkey railway meant that the Allies could bring in troops and supplies by rail, thus reducing their dependence on naval supplies.

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British airman turned their attacks to the railway line joining the Dardanelles from only 400 feet and, despite encountering a hail of anti-aircraft fire and on one occasion succeeded in causing the sinking of a Turkish vessel.

A Turkish Albatros C.III bomber with German and Turkish aircrew.

The HMS Ark Royal, the world’s first aircraft carrier, was used for the Gallipoli campaign.

Photos courtesy Office of Air Force History

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As Australians pause to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Gallipoli landings on April 25, so too will the people of Turkey.

Alisha Welch spoke with the Turkish Ambassador to Australia, Reha Keskinitepe, to gain an understanding of the Turkish perspective of the Gallipoli campaign and what it means for our two nations today.

In 1967 Turkey established diplomatic ties with Australia and in 1973, the Australian Embassy was opened in Ankara, Turkey. High-level visits and expanding bilateral trade and investment.

Mr Keskinitepe says the second major diplomatic encounter is equally important to the national identities of Australia and the Republic of Turkey.

“Today, 150,000 Australians of Turkish origin constitute a valuable social and cultural bridge between the two countries,” he says.

A Turkish perspective

GALLIPOLI. One hundred years ago this month, a small world away and a population largely swept up in the patriotism and romance surrounding the outbreak of war, Fast forward 100 years and the word “Gallipoli” is synonymous with mateship, sacrifice and courage.

But what does it mean to the people whose land Allied forces invaded?

Turkish Ambassador to Australia Reha Keskinitepe – who was appointed to the position on July 26, 2012 – believes Gallipoli is equally important to the Turkish people.

“The victory against foreign invaders at Gallipoli was a defining moment in the history of the Turkish people,” Mr Keskinitepe says.

“It was a final surge in the defence of the motherland and the continuing Ottoman Empire was crumbling. The struggle laid the groundwork for the Turkish War of Independence and the foundation of the Turkish Republic. Eight years later under Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, himself a commander at Gallipoli, the young nation was born.”

“From the Turkish perspective, the Çanakkale battles have unique significance,” he says.

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Mr Keskinitepe says the battles heralded the emergence of Turkey’s national consciousness and occupy an important place in Turkish national history, as well as in the history of many nations which fought there.

“From the Turkish perspective, the Çanakkale battles have unique significance,” he says.

“At a time when the Ottoman Empire was disintegrating, the Turkish nation displayed its utmost perseverance and determination to protect and defend its homeland against all odds.”

“Once referred to as the ‘sink of Europe’, the Turks proved they were not as weak as they were considered. After decades of war and great tragedies experienced in the final days of an ailing empire, Turks proved there was no limit to the sacrifice they would endure to defend their homeland.”

Mr Keskinitepe says, “The Ottoman Empire’s casualties in World War I were enormous. Nearly a quarter of the population perished – about five million out of a population of 21 million.”

“The Ottomans’ sacrifice and courage to fight for the disposal of an invading army, the Anzac, constitute one of the most brilliant episodes in the history of humanity, namely compassion, respect, fraternity and peace.”

Mr Keskinitepe says the Turkish perspective on the campaign and what it means for our two nations today is based on empathy and respect.

“Many Armenians have attempted to warn different parts of Turkey over the centuries,” he says. “But never was a piece of land invaded after an invading army. Only the Anzac was welcomed by Turkey in this way.

“It is also unique in world history that our nation was able to build a genuine friendship and mutual respect on the basis of a costly battle in their past. Our friendship should serve as a message to the international community for tolerance, mutual understanding and peace among nations.”

Mr Keskinitepe says the events of 1915 are deeply engraved in the national consciousness of Turks and this explains the enduring attachment of both nations to the story of the campaign and the memory of those who gave their lives.

He says this is unique in Turkish history. “A century ago a Turkish battle was waged after an invading army. Only the Anzac was welcomed by Turkey in this way.”

“Those heroes that shed their blood and lost their lives … Their sacrifice should be an example to us,” he says.

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“I am confident the strong relationship between our defence forces will continue to grow in the future. The fact that Turks, Australians and New Zealanders stand without any grudge should be cherished at the ceremony at Gallipoli on April 25,” he said.

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During the campaign, mehmets and diggers developed a sense of deep respect towards each other, despite the intense fighting they endured. Ever since, Turkey and Australia have fostered a close and friendly relationship.

“Again with the same spirit of mutual friendship and respect, in 1945 the Turkish government officially named that part of Gallipoli Peninsula after the Anzacs and all the official maps were changed accordingly.”

Mr Keskinitepe says the second major diplomatic encounter is equally important to the national identities of Australia and the Republic of Turkey.

“Today, 150,000 Australians of Turkish origin constitute a valuable social and cultural bridge between the two countries,” he says.

“Turkey and Australia share common values and ideals and when you are now lying in the soil of a friendly country. Therefore never in peace. There is no difference between the Anzac and the Turkish soldier because humanity is humanity. Both give their lives for the same reason. They are the same men we respect. Those men who sent their sons from far away countries, one army has brothers that are now lying in your bosoms and you are responsible. Always lost their lives on this land and they have become our sons as well.”

Turkish Ambassador to Australia Reha Keskinitepe believes these words are inspirational and “reflect the wisdom and the statements of a virtuous commander who had been in the middle of the horrendous battle himself and who witnessed first-hand the sacrifice and suffering of thousands of Gallipoli.”

“Those words capture so much of what this is all about,” Mr Keskinitepe says.

“The events of 1915 are deeply engraved in the national consciousness of Turks and this explains the enduring attachment of both nations to the story of the campaign and the memory of those who gave their lives.”
There are so many VC stories from Gallipoli. Albert Jacka’s VC embodies the spirit of the junior NCO leadership role, but I admire all the Gallipoli VC’s because these were guys who’d never been in combat before and it shows their commitment, character and loyalty to one another.
— Corporal Mark Donaldson, VC

Of the 64 Victoria Crosses bestowed to Australians in the Great War, nine were awarded for gallantry on the Gallipoli Peninsula in 1915; seven during the Battle of Lone Pine alone.

**Coralie Alexander Burton, VC and Corporal William Dunstan, VC**

**Citation (abridged):** In the early morning of August 9, 1915, the enemy made a determined counter-attack on a newly captured trench held by Lieutenant Tubb, Corporal Burton, Corporal Dunstan and four men. They advanced up a trench and blew in a sandbag barricade, but Lieutenant Tubb and the two corporals repulsed the enemy and rebuilt the barricade. Strong enemy bombing parties succeeded in blowing in the barricade, but on each occasion the enemy were repulsed and the barricade rebuilt, although Lieutenant Tubb-was wounded and Corpl Burton killed while most gallantly building up the position under a hail of bombs.

**Major Frederick Tubb, VC**

**Citation (abridged):** In the early morning of August 9, 1915, the enemy made a determined counter-attack on the centre of a newly captured trench held by second Lieutenant Tubb. They advanced up a trench and blew in a sandbag barricade. Hurling only a foot in of sanding, Lieutenant Tubb led his men back, repulsed the enemy and rebuilt the barricade. Strong enemy bombing parties succeeded in blowing in the barricade, but on each occasion Lieutenant Tubb, although wounded in head and arm, held his ground with the greatest coolness, vigilance and it succeeded in maintaining his position under very heavy fire bomb.

**Lieutenant Leonard Keyser, VC**

**Citation (abridged):** On August 7, 1915, Lieutenant Keyser was in a trench which was being heavily bombarded by the enemy. As great personal risk he picked up two live bombs and threw them back at the enemy. Though wounded, he continued throwing these bombs, thereby saving a most important portion of the trench. The next day, Lieutenant Keyser bombed the enemy out of a position from which it was impossible for him to be in direct contact with the enemy.

**Captain Alfred Shout, VC**

**Citation (abridged):** On the morning of August 9, 1915, with a small party, Captain Shout charged down trenches strongly occupied by the enemy, and personally destroyed four bombs among them, killing eight and robbing the remainder. In the afternoon he captured a further length of trench and continued personally to bomb the enemy at close range, under very heavy fire, until he was severely wounded, losing the right hand and leg. The enemy were soundly repulsed.

**Lieutenant Colonel William Symons, VC**

**Citation (abridged):** On the night of August 9, 1915, then-Lieutenant Symons commanded the right flank of some newly captured trenches and repulsed several counter-attacks with great coolness. The next morning the enemy attacked an isolated trench, killing or severely wounding six officers in quick succession. Lieutenant Symons led a charge which took the trench, shooting two enemy with his revolver. This trench was under fire from three sides, so Lieutenant Symons withdrew to nearby head cover and, under heavy fire, built up a barricade. His coolness and determination finally compelled the enemy to discontinue their attacks.

**Captain Hugo Throssell, VC**

**Citation (abridged):** For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during operations on the Kratahi Aghrol (5446-R) on the Gallipoli Peninsula on August 28-30, 1915. Although severely wounded in several places during a counter-attack, he refused to retire and continued to lead his men in the attack, occupying and defending the trench from which he had been driven. Under fire until dawn he was again severely wounded. He then had his wounds dressed and returned to the front line, his coolness and courage being an inspiration to his men. He continued to lead his men in the attack and seconded by his personal courage and example he kept up the spirits of his party, and was largely instrumental in saving the situation at a critical period.

**— Information and photos courtesy Australian War Memorial**

**KANGAROO sniper and member of the Pioneer Rifle Club in Central Queensland put his considerable skills with a rifle to good use at Gallipoli, officially killing more than 150 Turks.**

**William Edward ‘Billy’ Sing was born on March 2, 1896, at Clonmel in central Queensland. His father, John Sing, was a Chinese settler from Shanghai, China, and his mother, Mary Ann, was an English nurse from Staffordshire, England.**

**Trooper Sing enlisted in the 5th Light Horse at Proserpine, Queensland, on October 26, 1914, two months after the outbreak of World War I.**

**In mid-June 1915, the 5th Light Horse moved to Chatham’s Post on the southeast side of Bullock’s Ridge on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Trooper Sing then began his bloody occupation in earnest.**

**Major Stephen Midgley, of the 5th Light Horse, once asked Trooper Sing how he felt about killing men in “cold blood.” Trooper Sing replied, “Shooting the illegitimates has not caused me to lose any sleep.”**

**Trooper Sing and his spotter, Trooper Tom Sheehan, had a close shave on August 25 when a Turkish sniper captured that sudden and fearless movement and fired at them.**

**The Turk’s shot passed through Trooper Shadman’s ulnas, cut out, wounding him in both hands, before entering his mouth. The bullet hit Trooper Sing in the right arm, but he was able to return fire.**

**The ammunition belt arrived, completing its run by hitting Trooper Sing on the right shoulder.**

**Trooper Sing was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal and Mentioned in Despatches for his service at Gallipoli.**

**After the evacuation in December 1915, Trooper Sing transferred to the 11th Battalion and served on the Western Front, where he was awarded the Belgian Cross de Guerre in February 1918.**

**During his war service he was gassed, wounded in action on three occasions, with gunshot wounds to the shoulder, leg and back, and hospitalised for paralysis, mumps, rheumatism and anaemia. He returned to Australia and was discharged in November 1918.**

**The May 18, 1940, Billy Sing’s medals and his dead alone, aged 57, in his room at a boarding house in West End, Brisbane, with just his old bags (95 years in his posession). There was no sign of his World War medals or awards. He was buried at Lutwyche Cemetery in Brisbane.**

**The legend of Gallipoli sniper Trooper Billy Sing lives on with the ADF’s current sniper generation, Sergeant Dave Morley reports.**

**Trooper Billy Sing became a legend at Gallipoli for his sharp-shooting sniper skills. Photo courtesy Australian War Memorial**

**There are so many VC stories from Gallipoli. Albert Jacka’s VC embodies the spirit of the junior NCO leadership role, but I admire all the Gallipoli VC’s because these were guys who’d never been in combat before and it shows their commitment, character and loyalty to one another.**
— Corporal Mark Donaldson, VC

**The 64 Victoria Crosses bestowed to Australians in the Great War, nine were awarded for gallantry on the Gallipoli Peninsula in 1915; seven during the Battle of Lone Pine alone.**

**Corporal Alexander Burton, VC**

**Corporal William Dunstan, VC**

**Major Frederick Tubb, VC**

**Lieutenant John Hamilton, VC**

**Captain Albert Jacka, VC**

**Captain Leonard Keyser, VC**

**Captain Alfred Shout, VC**

**Lieutenant Colonel William Symons, VC**

**Captain Hugo Throssell, VC**
The absolute selflessness that saw them volunteer for service and the determination to do for the duration of the war is a testament to the strength and character of those amazing women. It is these women who formed the basis of my ‘vision’ of nursing in that light.

Laurash Carey reports.

Australians answered the call during World War 1, with thousands rushing to enlist in the Australian Army Nursing Service, more than 3000 Australian civilian nurses volunteered for active service during World War 1. Twenty-one nurses volunteered for active service during World War I. Between August 20, much to the relief of the nurses, the Ascot finally arrived at Lemnos and delivered much-needed supplies.

The conditions on Lemnos were far from idyllic. By late October 1915, Australian nurses were still living in tents, while their Canadian and English counterparts lived comfortably in tents. The weather on the island was terrible – it was bitterly cold, with strong winds and rain. The nurses’ diets contained no fruit or vegetables, and they received bread and eggs only once a month.

The nurses of the 3rd Australian General Hospital continued their admirable duties on Lemnos Island until January 1916, when the unit and its hospital were transferred to Alexandria, Egypt. Not long after arriving in Egypt, the 3446-bed hospital closed. Since its inception on Lemnos Island in August 1915, the 3rd Australian General Hospital had treated 7400 patients, of whom only 153 had died.

The 3rd Australian General Hospital arrived on Lemnos the following day, just in time for the opening of the hospital. The unit and its hospital were transferred to Alexandria, Egypt. Not long after arriving in Egypt, the 3446-bed hospital closed. Since its inception on Lemnos Island in August 1915, the 3rd Australian General Hospital had treated 7400 patients, of whom only 153 had died.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This publication has been produced by the Directors of Defence News and Multimedia as an integral part of the Centenary of Anzac in 2015. It is intended to provide an overview of the Gallipoli campaign and to commemorate the service of Australian troops in this campaign.

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ON THE COVER
A group of unidentified Australian and New Zealand soldiers in a frontline trench on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Photo courtesy Australian War Memorial

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CENTENARY SIGNIFICANCE

Air Chief Marshal Mark Binskin
CHIEF OF THE DEFENCE FORCE

S THE Anzac waited, shaded in darkness, preparing to go ashore, none could have foreseen how the Gallipoli landing would influence generations of Australians for centuries to come. They knew they were for a fight, knew they would take casualties and, in Charles Bean’s words, they knew “a lot of us are going to be buried in a clay hillside.”

The Anzac spirit comes to the fore whenever Australians face challenges or adversity, wherever they are around the world. It is something we talk about but cannot clearly define – values that evoke our sense of nationalism and the uniquely Australian character others admire. It is evident in the way we conduct ourselves, especially in times of trouble. No task too big, no job too hard. We enjoy a laugh, but we get the job done – and we do it well.

As serving ADF personnel, we are the heirs of the Anzac legacy. We must embrace it with great respect and dignity and aspire to uphold it ideals. It represents the virtues we seek in ourselves as Australian military personnel and we promise to honour the memory of those men and women who suffered to secure our Freedom.

Every name on the Australian Roll of Honour represents someone with family and friends who mourned for them and a story about a life cut short by war.

We should never forget that sacrifice, nor should we forget that the Anzac legend was built on the actions of individual men and women in service to our nation. Lost we forget.

Lieutenant General David Morrison
CHIEF OF ARMY

T HIS year marks the 100th anniversary of the landing at Gallipoli by the Anzacs. Those who landed at Gallipoli faced a determined adversary in the grim months that followed, values of teamwork, mateship, selflessness and courage were forged.

The Anzacs went ashore from Sydney and for their actions at Bita Paka near Rhodes, for DMAS: ‘Slog’s’ destruction of the German under Franks, for the departure of the first Anzac Convoy from Albany, and soon for the actions of MAAS submarine AE2 penetrating the Dardanelles, and for the departure of the first Anzac Convoy from Albany, and soon for the actions of MAAS submarine AE2 penetrating the Dardanelles, and for the actions of MAAS submarine AE2 penetrating the Dardanelles. All who wear the Rising Sun badge have an obligation to live up to the values that the Anzacs fought for.

Our service and sacrifice is remembered in memorials and on the Anzac Roll of Honour. Our service and sacrifice is remembered in memorials and on the Anzac Roll of Honour. Our service and sacrifice is remembered in memorials and on the Anzac Roll of Honour. Our service and sacrifice is remembered in memorials and on the Anzac Roll of Honour.

Lieutenant General David Morrison
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Air Marshal Geoff Brown
CHIEF OF AIR FORCE

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The Air Force values of today reflect the values forged by the Anzacs and by those early airmen. The Air Force values of today reflect the values forged by the Anzacs and by those early airmen.

On this Anzac Day, the 100th anniversary of the Gallipoli landings, let us remember that we serve with the values forged by the Anzacs.

Air Force personnel are proud members of the values they embody.

Through dedicated service, Air Force members honour the legacy of all the sacrifices of the Gallipoli campaign.

I am immensely proud of the achievements of Air Force members, past and present, who so readily serve in the spirit of the Anzacs.

Lest we forget.

100th Anniversary Tribute
LEST WE FORGET
TheAnzac forcelanded north-east of their intended point onBrighton Beach, although the ‘improbable’ landing was 90m off the intended shore. Some Australians closer to their initial objectives than originally planned.

Scaling the difficult terrain and punching through the light Turkish screen, the Australians quickly took Plugge’s Plateau, the high ground along the cove, before pushing inland to the 400 Plateau where they held and dug in along Second Ridge, 1500m short of their aiming-objective along Third Ridge.

As the 2nd Brigade came ashore, the 3rd Brigade commander, Colonel Edwin Stoker-Mack-Lagan, divested them from their original objective of seizing the Sari Bair heights to the right flank of his brigade with no indication the Turks were countering.

Despite the pronouncements of its commander, Colonel James Reck, the 2nd Brigade moved to the 3rd Brigade’s right flank, instead of pushing up the main range to secure the heights. This action, together with Smuts-Macclaren’s decision to hold on Second Ridge, turned the Anzac operation from an offensive action into a purely defensive one and handed the initiative to the Turks.

General William Bridges, the commander of the 1st Division, hailed after “fear and despondency” believing “there was nothing preventing the advance from continuing” but failed to take offensive control and pass the advance forward to capture Sari Bair. As a consequence, he returned to Anzac Cove where he remained at the end of the night exhausted, receiving cold for reinforcement and giving up all thought of capturing the initial success of the landing.

Most of the 1st Australian Division now occupied the lower reaches of Second Ridge and its important high ground on the main range was weakly defended by about 8000 men from different formations. Five reinforcements reached them.

Meanwhile, the Ottoman, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Mustafa Kemal (27th Regiment) and Lieutenant Colonel Mustafa Kemal (11th Division), were initially forestalled from landing reinforcements to the Anzac area. With eventually moved at Alan’s command, by 5am, having travelled 24km, the two reserve battalions of 1st Light Horse Brigade and 6th Light Horse Brigade (1/27th and 3/27th) and his machine-gun company had reached the 400 Plateau. At 4am Kemal took the three battalions of the 57th Regiment and its machine-gun company forward, arriving on theTellulkaft around 10am. There, although greatly outnumbered, he set about organizing a two-pronged counter攻击.

At 12.30pm it was delivered with boldness and aggression: the 1st Battalion, 27th Regiment, attacked about seven battalions of Austrians at the southern end of Second Ridge, while the 57th advanced down the main range, eventually driving a mixed force of Australians and New Zealanders off the key feature Baby 780 and continuing the advance to a narrow hill 1600ft below and securing it in all respects.

The Ottoman forces were fighting a war of national survival, but the successful commitment of the arriving Anzac troops to the ridges immediately adjacent to Anzac Cove came at a dangerous and heavy cost.

While the Commonwealth War Graves Commission lists 613 Australians and 147 New Zealanders killed on April 25, Ottoman estimates of losses across the 27th and 57th Regiments for April 25 alone reach 2200, so that the 57th, under command of First Lieutenant General Sefik and his young commander were worn to the bone, and the territory seized on April 25 by the Anzacs was mere but a harvest of the extent of his ground captured during the entire eight-month campaign.

Strategic disaster in launching an attack on the peninsula with ill-prepared manpower and resources was embraced by British and Australian command failures. Heroic but inexperienced Australian and New Zealand troops were hamstrung by the command breakdowns above them, with the added confusion of facing a determined and skilled Ottoman enemy. These elements cost the War not only for the first day, but the entire campaign.
BY MAY 1915, trench lines of the Ottoman Army had solidified.

The British and French held Cape Helles, but not the dominant feature of Achi Baba to their north. The position of the Anzacs to the north-east of Cape Helles was more precarious, with the men holding a narrow strip of coastline controlled by the Turks.

The initial landings in April failed to achieve their objectives, so the next question was whether to continue with the campaign or evacuate the peninsula.

The British Cabinet considered the possibility of evacuation, but the strategic opportunity of a defeat was considered to be too high. It was against this background that the commander of the MEF, General Sir Ian Hamilton, was given five additional divisions to conduct an offensive in August.

Hamilton’s plan for the August Offensive required the Anzacs to break out and secure the Sari Bair Range to the north-east. This would tie up all Ottoman forces south of the Sari Bair Range and enable Hamilton to overrun the peninsula.

The main effort from the Anzacs would be supported by two ambitious plans for night marches up steep, unfamiliar gullies from the landing zones in Cape Helles while the second would be a landing at Suvla Bay by two fresh divisions of the British IX Corps.

Lieutenant-General William Birdwood, commander of the Anzacs, had been planning a breakout from Anzac Cove and in early July he had produced his overall plan.

Birdwood’s offensive would start with an attack by the 1st Brigade towards Lone Pine in the south-east. This was a front, designed to show enemy troops away from the Sari Bair Range. Concurrently, the landing at Suvla Bay, the main base on the Sari Bair Range would be undertaken by a composite force based on the Anzac Division.

The 4th Australian Brigade and the 29th Indian Brigade would conduct an offensive midway through the Gallipoli campaign.

Despite being given five additional divisions to conduct an offensive midway through the Gallipoli campaign, the Allies’ complex plan to dominate the peninsula failed, Ian Finlayson explains.

The main Anzac effort to capture the Sari Bair Ridge commenced on August 6. Moving in the dark over rough, broken ground, the brigade soon lost their way and unit cohesion slowly disintegrated. Trenches found the exhausted troops digested and short of their objectives. Despite the fact that New Zealand Division had not secured Chunuk Bair, the Australian attack on Baby 700 and Battle Hill proceeded as planned.

The attack from Cape Helles was a disaster, gaining no ground at a cost of 5000 British soldiers killed over two days.

The Australian attack on Lone Pine began at 7:30pm with 480 men assembling in three waves. Upfront, the Ottoman lines were subjected to withering enemy fire and stalled 100m from the position. Only the New Zealand Brigade had limited success. A small detachment seized the crest of Chunuk Bair, but enemy fire soon forced them to retreat to the crease steps of the summit.

At dawn on August 9 Godley entered a third series of attacks on Lone Pine. However, the brigade were exchanged and incapable of further offensive action. Only the recently arrived 59th Brigade enforced any success, managing to secure a temporary foothold on Chunuk Bair.

The New Zealanders on Chunuk Bair were relieved and replaced by fresh British battalions during the night of August 9-10, but the position was driven off the ridge during an Ottoman counterattack the following day.

The August Offensive ended in complete failure. Birdwood’s ambitious plan for night marches up steep, unforgiving gullies and ridges asked too much from troops who were exhausted even before the offensive began.

Once in front of their objectives, poor leadership meant the Anzac attacks degenerated into a series of individual battles at which point Birdwood’s complex plan failed.

THE AUGUST OFFENSIVE

Despite being given five additional divisions to conduct an offensive midway through the Gallipoli campaign, the Allies’ complex plan to dominate the peninsula failed, Ian Finlayson explains.

A platoon of the 13th Battalion forms up on a steep path at Sphinx Gully on August 7, 1915. Waiting for platoon commander Captain Joseph Edward Lee to address them. The men are in full battle order and it is probably before the advance on Sari Bair. Captain Lee is standing in front of a tent and A Company’s platoon sergeant, Joseph Leddy, is at right in the foreground.

Left, a captured Turkish trench during the Battle of Lone Pine.

Above, three unidentified members of C Company, 14th Battalion, in a tent at Lone Pine after the battle. Australian and Turkish dead are on the parapet.

Photos courtesy Australian War Memorial and Australian Army History Unit.
FOLLOWING the failure of the August Offensive, the commander of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force (MEF), General Sir Ian Hamilton, knew the best he could hope to achieve in the short term was to establish a defensive line strong enough to deter any future Turkish attack. While Hamilton believed a decisive victory was still possible, as the British Cabinet was being consulted on the Dardanelles campaign’s next steps, he believed any direct approach against the Central Powers through Constantinople was unrealistic. The Western Front was one of the decisive theatres and one which had the priority call on resources. The result was a declining flow of reinforcements to the peninsula, having many units well below their authorised establishments. Despite this, Hamilton would not contemplate an evacuation, fearing significant casualties from such a difficult operation.

Facing an impasse, the British Cabinet acted and on October 14, 1915, replaced Hamilton with General Sir Charles Monro, an experienced commander from the Western Front. By October 31 Monro had undertaken an inspection of his new command and provided an assessment of the Gallipoli situation to the British Secretary of State for War Lord Kitchener. With the exception of the Anzacs, Monro felt his troops were not capable of holding the line with a small rearguard, was the only viable option. If this could be achieved Birdwood and his staff felt there was a fair chance of getting most of the men and equipment off the peninsula without incurring unacceptable losses. The result was a fair chance of getting most of the men and equipment off the peninsula without incurring unacceptable losses. The procedure for the latter course of action. He reasoned that because the enemy was so close, a fighting withdrawal would inevitably lead to the evacuation. Whether to conduct a fighting withdrawal to the beaches, or to hold the front line with a small rearguard while the evacuation proceeded would determine the priority call on resources. The result was a fair chance of getting most of the men and equipment off the peninsula without incurring unacceptable losses.

Reluctantly on November 22, Kitchener and the British Cabinet endorsed Monro’s recommendation. Monro was then advised of the operation. Once they became aware of the evacuation, the troops soon entered into the spirit of the enterprise. The western Front was seen as the decisive theatre and the evacuation was going to be more difficult.

The evacuations were brilliantly conducted and their success was a fair chance of getting most of the men and equipment off the peninsula without incurring unacceptable losses.

All the usual daily activities were maintained. Artillery programs were shot off, trench barbed wire continued to be renewed and trench parapets continued to be fortified to give the impression that trenches were still manned, the Australians invented a delayed action rifle. Mounted on the trench parapet, the rifle was fired by water dripping into a container on a long string attached to the trigger mechanism. By rigging up dozens of these devices and varying the rate at which water dripped into the can, the Australians were able to simulate sniper fire over a period of several hours. The result was a fair chance of getting most of the men and equipment off the peninsula without incurring unacceptable losses.