Australia's first Victoria Cross of the First World War. His citation read: "For most conspicuous bravery on the night of the 19-20th May, 1915, at Courtney's Post, Gallipoli Peninsula. Lance Corporal Jacka, while holding a portion of our trench with four men, was heavily attacked. When all except himself were killed or wounded, the trench was rushed and occupied by seven Turks. Lance Corporal Jacka at once most gallantly attacked them single-handed and killed the whole party, five by rifle fire and two with the bayonet."
This edition of the Gallipoli Gazette concentrates on our commemoration of the centenary of the Battle of Lone Pine.

Long term planning by successive Club committees culminated in a highly successful event on August 6 attended by the Governor of New South Wales General David Hurley and Mrs Hurley along with senior military and diplomatic personnel and descendants of the families of some of the Victoria Cross recipients.

General Hurley officially opened the Lone Pine Commemoration Art Exhibition which features the twenty paintings that won the Gallipoli and Canakkale Art Prizes over the past ten years.

General Hurley also unveiled the first of the ten busts of Gallipoli Victoria Cross winners commissioned by the Club. This edition features that event and the busts by Brisbane based artist Kris-Ann Ehrlich which complement the paintings in the display on the top level of the Club.

Members who were unable to attend the opening are encouraged to visit the Club to see these impressive collections and to reflect on the bravery by Australian soldiers who had to contend with the brutality and horror of the Lone Pine.

Kris-Ann Ehrich

The Brisbane-based sculptor, Kris-Ann Ehrich, won the competition to produce life size busts in bronze of the 10 Victoria Cross winners of the Gallipoli Campaign.

After an initial career in fashion and interior design, the north Queensland born Kris-Ann began training as a sculptor due to its limitless possibilities of the tactile third dimension embodied in this 'living' art form.

She honed her skills on classical themes and form, before moving into the more exacting sphere of figurative themes, sharpened with a keener socio-political edge.

Kris-Ann's work is exhibited extensively throughout Queensland and her sculptures have also been displayed to acclaim elsewhere in Australia, including Canberra.
Citation: "For most conspicuous bravery at Lone Pine trenches, in the Gallipoli Peninsula. On the morning of the 9th August, 1915, with a very small party Captain Shout charged down trenches strongly occupied by the enemy, and personally threw four bombs among them, killing eight and routing the remainder. In the afternoon of the same day, from the position gained in the morning, he captured a further length of trench under similar conditions, and continued personally to bomb the enemy at close range under very heavy fire until he was severely wounded, losing his right hand and left eye. This most gallant officer has since succumbed to his injuries."
Club commemorates
Lone Pine Centenary

More than 100 members and guests attended the centenary commemoration of the Battle of Lone Pine which was held at the Gallipoli Memorial Club on August 6 this year.

The function included the official opening of Lone Pine Commemoration Art Exhibition and the unveiling of the busts of the ten Anzac soldiers who were awarded the Victoria Cross during the Gallipoli Campaign. More Victoria Crosses were awarded in the Lone Pine campaign of August 6-9, 1915 than in any other Australian campaign in the history of the award.

Two monographs produced by the Club entitled Battle of Lone Pine and Gallipoli Art Prize were released for the occasion.

Club President, Stephen Ware, welcomed the members and guests notably the Governor of New South Wales, General The Honourable David Hurley AC DSC (Ret’d) and Mrs Linda Hurley.

He noted the presence of the State Minister for Veterans Affairs, David Elliott, who was representing the Premier; the Turkish Vice-Consul to Sydney, Cafer Asik; and Ms Billie Moore, the New Zealand Consul-General to Sydney; along with three

(Continued on page 7)
Citation: "On the night of August 8-9 1915, at Lone Pine Symons commanded the right flank of some newly-captured trenches and repelled several counter-attacks with great coolness. Next morning the enemy attacked an isolated trench, killing or severely wounding six officers in quick succession. Symons led a charge which retook the trench, shooting two enemy with his revolver. The trench was under fire from three sides, so 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."
Lone Pine Centenary…
(Continued from page 5)
descendants of some of the Victoria Cross winners. They were Elisabeth Willig, a great niece of Frederick Tubb VC; Andrew Burton, a grand nephew of Alexander Burton VC; and Nyle Major, who flew from New Zealand to honour his a great-great-uncle Cyril Bassett VC.

He also welcomed several of the artists who have won the Australian leg of the Gallipoli Art Prize over the past decade. The welcome was extended to students from the John Colet School at Belrose. Every year art students from the school have submitted a composite entry in the prize.

Club Vice-President David Ford then recited The Ode. Stephen Ware then asked the Governor to address the gathering.

For the Governor, it had been a day dedicated to the Battle of Lone Pine. He explained that he had started the morning by planting a Lone Pine commemoration tree at the Avalon School and later unveiled a centenary plaque at Woronora and presented a Wollemi Pine as a symbol of everlasting peace and friendship to the Consul General of Turkey.

The Governor told the gathering that we were remembering more than 2000 Australians, who were killed or wounded at Lone Pine, 100 years ago. He pointed out that 2000 men was greater than the combined 'A' grade training lists for the top level Australian Rules, Rugby League and Rugby Union teams across Australia.

"It is difficult in some ways for us to consider the immense loss of so many loved ones, sons to fathers and mothers, fathers to sons and daughters."

(Continued on page 9)
Citation: "On 7th August 1915, Keysor was in a trench which was being heavily bombed by the enemy. At great personal risk he picked up two live bombs and threw them back at the enemy. Though wounded he continued throwing bombs, thereby saving a most important portion of the trench. Next day Keysor bombed the enemy out of a position from which temporary mastery of his own trench had been obtained. Although again wounded he declined evacuation, volunteering to throw bombs for another company, which had lost all its bomb-throwers. He continued to bomb the enemy until the situation was relieved."
Lone Pine Centenary…
(Continued from page 7)

The Governor said we must also remember that those on the Turkish side of the Battle at Lone Pine also had children and family who loved them very much. They, too, lost many fathers and many sons.

He noted that the original Lone Pine stood, initially, as a sole survivor of a group of trees that had been cut down by Turkish soldiers who had used the timber and branches to cover their trenches during the battle.

"Today, we remember all those who lost their lives by the shade of the Lone Pine in Gallipoli and the men and women of Australia who have served our nation," General Hurley said.

Andrew Burton with the Governor’s wife, Mrs Linda Hurley, unveiled the bust of his great-uncle, Alexander Burton VC.
Citation: “For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty at Lone Pine trenches, in the Gallipoli Peninsula, on 9th August, 1915. In the early morning the enemy made a determined counter attack on the centre of the newly captured trench held by Lieutenant Tubb. They advanced up a sap and blew in a sandbag barricade, leaving only one foot of it standing, but Lieutenant Tubb led his men back, repulsed the enemy, and rebuilt the barricade. Supported by strong bombing parties, the enemy succeeded in twice again blowing in the barricade, but on each occasion Lieutenant Tubb, although wounded in the head and arm, held his ground with the greatest coolness and rebuilt it, and finally succeeded in maintaining his position under very heavy bomb fire.”

Lieutenant (later Major) Frederick Tubb VC
(November 28, 1881 – September 20, 1917)
Ms Billie Moore, the New Zealand Consul-General to Sydney, with Nyle Major, who flew from New Zealand to attend the Lone Pine commemoration, in front of the bust of Nyle's great-great-uncle Cyril Bassett VC.

Club Vice President David Ford recites The Ode.
Each man received the same citation: "In the early morning of 9th August the enemy made a determined counter-attack, up a sap and blew in a sandbag barricade, but Tubb and the two corporals repulsed the enemy and rebuilt the barricade. The enemy were repulsed and the barricade rebuilt, though Tubb was wounded and Corporal Burton killed while most
ack on a newly captured trench held by Lieutenant Tubb, Corporals Burton, Dunstan and a few men. They advanced "ricade. Strong enemy bombing parties twice again succeeded in blowing in the barricade, but on each occasion the gallantly building up the parapet under a hail of bombs."
For most conspicuous bravery on 9th August, 1915, in the Gallipoli Peninsula. During a heavy bomb attack by the enemy on the newly captured position at Lone Pine, Private Hamilton, with utter disregard to personal safety, exposed himself under heavy fire on the parados, in order to secure a better fire position against the enemy's bomb throwers. His coolness and daring example had an immediate effect. The defence was encouraged, and the enemy driven off with heavy loss.
Other Nations Suffered Bigger Losses at Gallipoli

By Bruce McEwan

In this year of Gallipoli centenary commemoration it is fitting to recognise that the casualties suffered by the Australian and New Zealand forces actually were surpassed by those of Britain and France.

The figures were:

- Australia: 17,924 wounded and missing - 8,079 killed.
- New Zealand: 5,150 wounded and missing - 2,431 killed.
- British Empire (excl. Anzac): 198,000 wounded and missing - 22,000 killed.
- France: 23,000 wounded and missing - 27,000 killed.
- 1,600 Indians died in Gallipoli, plus an unconfirmed number of Germans, Newfoundlanders and Senegalese.

Turkey, then the Ottoman Empire, also suffered badly with 109,042 wounded and missing and 57,084 killed. Turkish casualties have been disputed and were likely higher.

In total, there were nearly half a million casualties during the eight-month campaign, with the British Official History listing total losses, including sick, as 205,000 British, 47,000 French and 251,000 Turkish. Many soldiers suffered serious illnesses because of the unsanitary conditions, especially from typhoid, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is estimated that at least 145,000 British soldiers became ill during the campaign. Turkish sick are given as 64,000.

To encapsulate, the Battle of Gallipoli (also known by the allies as the Dardanelles Campaign or what the Turks call the Battle of Çanakkale) took place on the Gallipoli (Gelibolu) peninsula in the Ottoman Empire between April 25, 1915 and January 9, 1916. The peninsula forms the Dardanelles, a strait that provided shipping

(Continued on page 17)
Citation: "For most conspicuous bravery on 9th August, 1915, in the Gallipoli Peninsula. During a heavy bomb attack by the enemy on the newly captured position at Lone Pine, Private Hamilton, with utter disregard to personal safety, exposed himself under heavy fire on the parados, in order to secure a better fire position against the enemy's bomb throwers. His coolness and daring example had an immediate effect. The defence was encouraged, and the enemy driven off with heavy loss."
Gallipoli Casualties…
(Continued from page 15)

access to the Black Sea and the Russian Empire, one of the Allied powers during WWI. To try to secure it, Russia's allies, Britain and France, launched a sustained naval attack followed by an amphibious landing on the peninsula, with the announced aim of capturing the Ottoman capital of Constantinople (now Istanbul).

The full scale naval attack was repelled by the Turkish forces and after eight months' fighting, with many casualties on both sides, the land campaign was abandoned and the invasion force was withdrawn to Egypt.

The campaign was an Ottoman victory that became a defining moment in the nation's history. In the Turkish War of Independence that followed eight years later, the Republic of Turkey was declared under Mustafa Kemal, who first rose to prominence as a fierce and intelligent commander at Gallipoli.

Historians also consider Gallipoli as marking the birth of national consciousness.

(Continued on page 20)
Citation: "For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during operations on the Kaiakij Aghala (Hill 60) in the Gallipoli Peninsula on August 29-30 1915. Although severely wounded in several places during a counter-attack, he refused to leave his post or to obtain medical assistance till all danger was passed, when he had his wounds dressed and returned to the firing-line until ordered out of action by the Medical Officer. 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."
Right: Vice President Ted Codd with his wife Tanya joined Club Patron, Major General Arthur Fittock and President Stephen Ware in welcoming guests to the Lone Pine Commemoration Art Exhibition.

Left: The Turkish Vice-Consul to Sydney, Cafer Asik, talks about the Gallipoli Campaign with historian Harvey Broadbent, author of the highly commended books *Defending Gallipoli* and *Gallipoli - The Turkish Defence*.

Right: The Club’s oldest active member, Alf Carpenter, travelled from the Hunter Valley to join John Moore and John Cranney at the Lone Pine commemoration.
Gallipoli Casualties…
(Continued from page 17)

in Australia and New Zealand. It should be
understood that the Ottoman Empire of
1915 still encompassed a massive area at
the crossroads of Europe and Asia and its
forces included huge numbers of Arabs,
Armenians, Greeks and various Caucasians-- not just Turks.

There are 31 Commonwealth War
Graves Commission cemeteries on the
Gallipoli peninsula: six at Helles, four at
Suvla and 21 in the Anzac Cove area. For
many of those killed, and those who died
on hospital ships and were buried at sea,
there are no known graves.

About 40 per cent of all Australian
males aged between 18 and 45 voluntarily
enlisted to serve in the Australian Imperial
Forces (AIF). Of these 417,000 men, about
60 000 died in all campaigns and another
160,000 were wounded or maimed. At
least a quarter of the Australian volunteers
were born in Great Britain and Ireland.

According to most commentators, in
1915 almost all Anzac troops wanted to be
regarded as British, not just as Australians or New Zealanders. Most Anzac units landing at Anzac Cove wore British-issue caps, but after the war the artist George Lambert was commissioned to paint them wearing slouch hats in his depiction of the event.

Among the Allies, the 1/6th Gurkhas battalion gained immortal fame at Gallipoli during the capture from the Turks of the feature later known as “Gurkha Bluff” and at “Sari Bair”. They were the only allied troops in the whole campaign to reach and hold the crest line and look down on the Dardanelle Straits, which was the ultimate objective.

The “Indian” casualties included many Gurkhas and the 14 Sikh regiment, from the exceptional 1st Sikh battalion, which was all but wiped out (379 officers and men from the Punjab were killed in one day’s fighting on 4 June 1914).

The 14 Sikh regiment formed part of the Australian contingent sent to Gallipoli. There also were many Sikhs enlisted in the Australian army in the early 1900's and some of them fought in the First World War as Australian soldiers.

Military historians say that as many as 15,000 Indians fought with allied troops at Gallipoli, but their contribution remains relatively undetailed and unrecognised. The historians believe almost 1,600 Indians died at Gallipoli and up to 3,500 were wounded.

Unlike the Australians, all the Indians who fought were professional soldiers.

There were two brigades, the 29th Indian Infantry Brigade and a mountain artillery brigade and a mule transport group comprised of 650 men and more than 1,000 mules to transport supplies.
According to Sikh historians, there were 35,000 Sikhs fighting in theatres of WWI in 1914. By the end of the War, 100,000 Sikh volunteers had joined the various sections of the British Armed Forces. It is estimated that the contribution of the Sikh community in men and materials was ten times that of any community of India. Of the 22 Military Crosses awarded for conspicuous gallantry to Indians in WWI, the Sikhs won 14.

At Anzac centenary commemorations in Australia this year, groups of sari-clad Sikh women actively distributed pamphlets to the assembled crowds. These outlined the Gallipoli contributions of “the Black Lions of the Great War” as they became known.

The French combatants, like the British, never got further than seven kilometers from their landing place on April 25 at the tip of the peninsula. France began transferring troops to the Macedonian front from September, but French soldiers remained with the British on Gallipoli until the final disembarkation on January 8-9, 1916. The French losses of 23,000 reflect the active role they played in the trenches.

Despite initial plans by the French commanders, native North African soldiers could not be used because they would be fighting against fellow Muslims and possibly struggling over Islamic holy sites of the Middle East.

A quarter to a third of the French soldiers were Tirailleurs Sénégalais, or Senegalese Infantry, recruited from all over French West Africa and included some creoles from the West Indies and islands in the Indian Ocean.

German soldiers and officers, mostly were advisors in trench warfare to the Ottoman commanders. They brought mechanised firepower to this conflict in the form of machine guns and, according to some Turkish observers, Mauser sniper rifles with telescopic sights. It would appear it was the German style of reactionary trench warfare that contributed substantially to the stalemate at Gallipoli’s front lines.

According to Turkish sources, at least 100 Germans were killed in the conflict.

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**TRADING HOURS**

**Loftus Street Bar**

MONDAY - THURSDAY: 11.30am - 9.00pm
FRIDAY: 11.30am - 10.00pm

**Restaurants**

LUNCH: MONDAY - FRIDAY: 11.30am - 3.00pm
DINNER: MONDAY - SUNDAY: 5.30pm - 9.00pm
Editor’s Choice:
Gallipoli, the Turkish Defence
and
Defending Gallipoli, the Turkish Story

Two books to mark the centenary of the Gallipoli Campaign in 2015 by Harvey Broadbent were launched by former Governor of New South Wales, Professor Dame Marie Bashir, in February.

Associate Professor Harvey Broadbent, Senior Research Fellow in the Department of Modern History, Politics and International Relations at Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia has made a career-long study of the Gallipoli Campaign. Through his skills in Turkish language and history, he is a foremost authority on the Turkish defence at Gallipoli. Melbourne University Publishing (MUP) has published the books, Gallipoli, the Turkish Defence under their Miegunyah imprint, to mark the Gallipoli centenary. They are the result of Harvey Broadbent’s work directing Macquarie University’s Gallipoli Centenary Research Project through several years of intensive research in the Turkish archives. The project identified original documents and other material related to the Turkish side of the campaign and produced over two-and-a-half thousand pages of English translations.

Many of the documents appear in these books, which tell the story of Gallipoli comprehensively from the Turkish side only, for the first time. In so doing they help the reader understand how the Turks were successful, if at times only just so, in blocking the Anzacs, British and French and forcing their retreat.

Gallipoli, the Turkish Defence is the primary academic publication arising from the research. It serves as a very readable reference book for details of the Ottoman Turkish military operations and the personnel involved. It is also generously illustrated with maps, some of them original, archival photographs and quotations from historical documents, all of them with their citations.

Defending Gallipoli, the Turkish Story is a condensed version of the first book designed to appeal to the general reader interested in learning about the other side of Gallipoli. It relates the Turkish story of Gallipoli in a colourful and engaging style.

These books provide a factual account of events hitherto uncovered in extensive previous Gallipoli accounts and a more comprehensive understanding of how the Ottoman forces at Gallipoli affected the outcomes that led to the failure of the Allies. They show how the commanders and their troops responded to the invasion of their homeland and were able, albeit under great pressure, to resist, persevere and ultimately succeed.

For more info, email: harvey.broadbent@mq.edu.au
Website: www.harveybroadbent.com
“The Landing” 25th April, 1915

THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN
THE BEGINNING – “THE LANDING”

Men of the 1st Australian Division A.I.F. (Australian Imperial Force) landing under heavy Turkish fire at ARI BURNU, 4.30am on 25th April, 1915. The beach was later named ANZAC COVE.

The name “ANZAC” originated in Egypt early in 1915 where the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps were training. The Corps Commander, Lieut. Gen. William Birdwood, used the abbreviated title of the Corps, A.N.Z.A.C., as the code word for the Corps in preparation for the Gallipoli Campaign – a word that was to make history and be revered by Australians and New Zealanders for all time. An “ANZAC” was an Australian or New Zealand soldier who served in the Gallipoli Campaign. The term “an Original ANZAC” identified those men who participated in the initial landing on the 25th April, 1915 – the 1st Australian Division, A.I.F.

The Campaign ended on the 18th December, 1915, following the evacuation of all Allied troops from the Peninsula.

In the 8 months period of the Campaign, Australian casualties were:

- Killed in action and died of wounds: 8,079
- Wounded in action and missing: 17,924
- Total: 26,003

Our Club was originally “The Gallipoli Legion Club” until November, 1967 when it became “The Gallipoli Memorial Club” – a memorial where the legend of GALLIPOLI would be firmly entrenched as an inspiration to future generations of Australians.

It was founded and developed by the GALLIPOLI LEGIONS OF ANZACS, those “ANZACS” who survived the Gallipoli Campaign and following that, the Campaigns of France and Belgium until the Armistice on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918.