Gallipoli Art Prize 2023

Sydney artist Andrew Tomkins has won the 2023 Gallipoli Art Prize for his work *Ray's Room,* a poignant work depicting his Uncle Ray's room in his grandparent's house.

"As a child, Ray's room was off limits. It was his space. Raymond Tomkins was a participant in the battle of Slaters Knoll, Bougainville in 1945. He went away a young man but returned a very different person," artist Andrew Tomkins said.

"It was always expected that personnel returning to civilian life from active duty "just got on with it". More often than not, the only support came from

each other," Tomkins said. "Ray did get on with it, leading a productive life and supporting fellow servicemen and their families."

"In recent times, it has been recognized that the treatment of our returned service personnel is a national disgrace. The Royal Commission of 2022 is only the first step in finally providing the support that our veterans justly deserve."

Tomkins' unique work is created with a technique he has developed over many years whereby he draws and then paints on to a translucent polyester sheet. He then hand-cuts around the shapes with a scalpel

and rather than discarding the 'stencil' like sheet, this forms a layer of the artwork.

In 'Ray's Room' the polyester sheet is mounted approximately 25 mm away from the textured backboard, thus creating shadows and what Tomkins describes as an 'indescribable volume' to the work.

Andrew Tomkins is an acclaimed Australian artist who started painting at age 12 and has studied at the Julian Ashton School of Art. A licensed builder by trade, Andrew's appreciation of the natural world and the environment combined with his passion for art has resulted in numerous art prizes including Winner of the inaugural Burwood Art Prize 2017. He has exhibited across Australia including Sydney Contemporary 2017-2019 and has also exhibited at Art Central Hong Kong 2018 and 2019. Tomkins was selected to exhibit at the Beijing International Biennale at the National Art Museum in 2019 and his work is in the collection of the National Art Museum of China.

Tomkins has been a finalist in the Gallipoli Art Prize four times and was Highly Commended by judges in 2021 for his work 'The Guns Fell Silent' recounting the story of his Scottish mother who was based on the anti-aircraft guns overlooking the English Channel on D Day, June 6, 1944.

The 2023 Gallipoli Art Prize judges highly commended Richard Crossland for his painting '24 Days, Simpson and his donkey' (see bottom of page) depicting Private Simpson who came to

Andrew Tomkin's 2021 entry 'The Guns fell Silent".

fame at Gallipoli for rescuing wounded men with a donkey. Simpson was killed by sniper fire after 24 days at Gallipoli.

Richard did not attend as he is in France on an art scholarship but reported "I deliberately wanted the painting to be ambiguous. Although Simpson must have been well aware of the danger he faced, I like to think he had the occasional moment to have a quick rest in the sun with his donkey in the days before he died. In most of the photos of Simpson, he had a smile on his face despite the conditions he worked in. The pair epitomized incredible courage, loyalty, and comradeship."
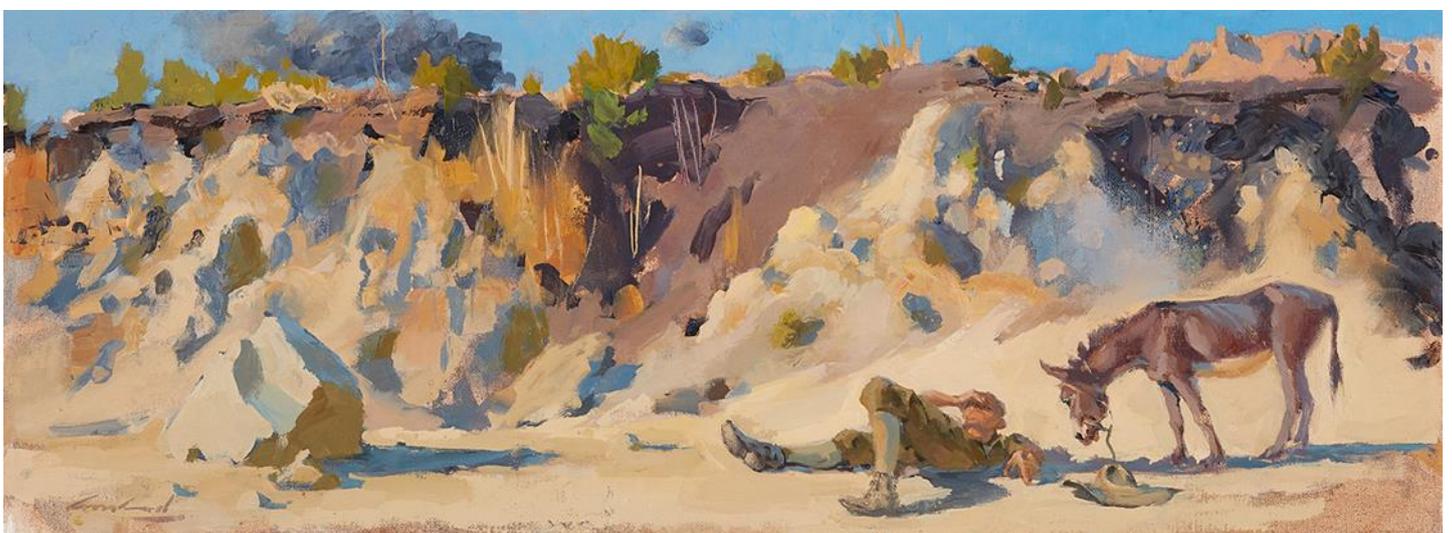
Club President, John Robertson, welcomed more than 100 guests to the announcement in The Rocks on Wednesday, April 19, including the Commercial Attache of the Turkish Consulate in Sydney, Yavuz Gokcayir.

Now in its 18th year, the acquisitive $20,000 Gallipoli Art Prize invited artists to respond openly to the broad themes of loyalty, respect, love of country, courage, comradeship, community, peace and freedom as expressed in the Gallipoli Memorial Club's creed (see box below).

Judging for this year's Prize was conducted by Jane Watters, Barry Pearce, Elizabeth Fortescue and John Robertson, representing the Gallipoli Memorial Club. Previous winners of the Gallipoli Art Prize include renowned artists Euan Macleod (2009), Idris Murphy (2014) and Jiawei Shen (2016).

Celebrated botanical artist Deidre Bean won the 2022 Gallipoli Art Prize with 'Along the ride to Damascus', her intricately rendered painting of a sword used by Australian Light Horse battalions in WWI.

The 2023 Gallipoli Art Prize will be on exhibition at 6-8 Atherden Street, The Rocks from 20 April to 14 May,2023. To view the works online visit www.gallipoliartprize.org.au

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THE GALLIPOLI MEMORIAL CLUB CREED

We believe that within the community there exists an obligation for all to preserve the special qualities of loyalty, respect, love of country, courage and comradeship which were personified by the heroes of the Gallipoli Campaign and bequeathed to all humanity as a foundation for perpetual peace and universal freedom.

"Northern Watch" by Penelope Oates

This work "Operation Flood Assist Lismore" by Geoff Harvey, who won the Art Prize in 2012 and 2021, shows a kangaroo being rescued during the Lismore floods by the local 41st Battalion of the Army Reserve.

The opening week of the Gallipoli Art Prize exhibition coincided with the 30th anniversary of the day AFL great, Nicky Winmar, responded to racist taunts by Collingwood supporters by pulling up his guernsey and pointing to his aboriginal skin. Nicky Winmar is now an artist and his entry, "Anzac Cove Bombardment" was a finalist in this years Art Prize.

Head of the Judging Panel, Jane Watters from the S.H. Ervin Gallery with artist Ann Cape and her work "Lest we forget". It shows her great nephew, Liam, wearing the medals of his grandfather, Alan Wharton, whose war exploits included taking part in the Battle of Britain.

"They also Serve" by Ruth Bosveld

Editorial

As usual, this Winter Edition of the Gazette concentrates on the Gallipoli Art Prize which grows in stature every year. Our 2023 winner, Andrew Tompkins, submitted a stunning work called *Ray's Room*¸ that is a tribute to his uncle who served in the New Guinea campaign and went on to help ex-service personnel in later life. A High Commendation went to a painting featuring Simpson and his donkey by Richard Crossland. The art works will remain on display until May 14 and can also be viewed electronically (*Please see the President's Report for details).*

Irish born Australian, Patrick O'Neill enlightens us with a story of the role in the Gallipoli campaign of his former kinsmen, including some relatives, and compares the differing way Australia and Ireland remembered those who served. Patrick also advises of the role that migrants and other Australian residents who came from Russia and surrounding nationalities played after they joined the Australian army to fight in World War One. He introduces us to Perth service station proprietor, Eliazar Margolin, whose outstanding history includes influencing world affairs in Palestine after the war, being appointed the Governor of Jerusalem and being welcomed "home" to Israel in death to a town that had a square named after him.

We introduce to Club members James Cook University medical student, Andrew Fraser of Merimbula , the winner of the bursary that is funded annually by the Gallipoli Memorial Club to assist students from families with a military service background.

Presidents Report

I have to report that there has been little movement on the Club re-development. The Club has received legal advice confirming that our interpretation of the deed is correct and we are proceeding on our negotiations with AMP Capital with that knowledge. We received a disappointing response from the City of Sydney Council, regarding our intentions for the Museum Space and are reviewing our approach to better explain the proposal.

The Club Committee completed the transactions for the sale of our former office at 105 Pitt Street on March 15 and we continue to be active within the Strata Management Committee for the Quay Quarter.

The 2023 Gallipoli Art Competition has been a resounding success. The new venue 6-8 Atherden St, The Rocks, (Talla Wo La Dah) has been well received. The official opening was well attended, and all concerned were pleased with the exhibition space and standard and variety of the works on display. The exhibition will continue to be open 10am till 4pm every day until May 14. I hope as many of you as possible can visit the exhibition during those times. For those who can't, a virtual exhibition is available at *gallipoliartprize.org.au*

The Club's Annual General Meeting went well. We would like to thank President David Herlihy, and staff at NSW Commercial Travellers Association for their assistance, hospitality and use of their facilities.

Vice President Ted Codd, Marc Higgins and myself represented the Club at the Dawn Service at the Cenotaph in Sydney. As usual, it was very well attended.

We continue to be active within the Gallipoli Scholarship Fund. The presentations will be on May 4. Our Bursary Recipient this year is Andrew Fraser from Merimbula near Eden on the Sapphire Coast. (See story in this edition.)

The Board continues to meet regularly via tele-conference and face to face where possible.

Keep safe, (there were still 47 people died of Covid in NSW last week!)

Keep well and keep smiling.

John Robertson
President

Board member Glenn Tetley retires

Mr Glenn Tetley was elected as a director of the Gallipoli Memorial Club Limited in 2004 and retired at the conclusion of the 2022 annual general meeting. His contributions as a director were invaluable throughout the exciting periods of planning and implementing activities for the commemoration of the Anzac centenary and the revitalisation of the Club's Loftus Street property. Glenn, your contributions have been great appreciated, thank you.

The Irish at Gallipoli

Former Irish Guardsman, Patrick O'Neill reminds us that the Australians were not the only soldiers on Gallipoli.

Many Irish people watching our ANZAC day parades could be excused for wondering if Australians were the only troops who fought at Gallipoli. Indeed little mention is made of the others who also landed there. They were British, French, Indian, Nepalese, Newfoundland – even 900 Russians (see following story) and of course the Irish. There were about 15,000 Irish troops who also landed there. Like the Aussies and Kiwis, many were cut down before they even reached the beach. They climbed the same ridges, suffered the same scorching heat and freezing conditions and faced the same Turkish guns.

Irish (and others) approaching beach

In the early morning of April 25, 1915, at Beach V - not far from Anzac Cove - the Royal Dublin and the Royal Munster Fusiliers disembarked from the *SS River Clyde*, running into a hail of Turkish machine-gun bullets. As one veteran said they were *"hitting off the ship and tearing people to pieces. The sea turned red from the slaughter".* The Irish troops who landed that morning sustained 90% casualties. Indeed, of the 1000 who disembarked that day, only 375 made it to the shore. One of them was an Inniskilling Fusilier, the writer Francis Ledwidge. His poem 'The Irish in Gallipoli' captures the moment:

Where Aegean Cliffs with bristling menace front
The threatening splendour of that isley sea
Lighted by Troy's last shadow, where the first
Hero kept watch and the last Mystery
Shook with dark thunder. Hark! The battle brunt!
A nation speaks, old Silences are burst.

Irish on the beach

Of the 15,000 Irish troops who served at Gallipoli, about 4000 were killed (similar losses to New Zealand). The 29th Irish brigade who fought their way ashore and later alongside the Anzacs shared their heroics. By the end of the first assault, those two Irish battalions, the Munster and the Dublin fusiliers, had suffered so many casualties that they ceased to be viable units. As a temporary arrangement they were merged; proudly calling themselves the 'Dubsters'!

August 7 was another bloody day for Ireland, when the 10th Irish Division landed at Suvla Bay. It was an even bigger slaughter. On the first day of that offensive the British suffered 1700 casualties, mostly Irish units. On a personal note, my Great Uncle Lieutenant Kenneth Dundas was killed on that day. Over the next month, some 3,500 more men from the Irish Division would die at Gallipoli. Irish novelist Katharine Tynan wrote:
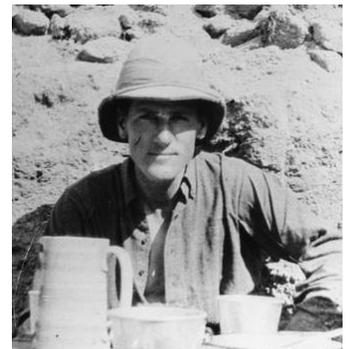
My Great Uncle Lieutenant Kenneth Dundas

"When blow after blow fell day after day on one's heart, so many of our friends had gone out…to perish at Suvla. For the first time came bitterness, for we felt that their lives had been thrown away and their heroism had gone unrecognised".

No story about Irish heroism would be complete without mention of the 'charge' of the Connaught Rangers in support of the Anzacs at Hill 60, one of the last offensives at Gallipoli. This regiment had already been 'blooded' along with the Anzacs at Lone Pine, and according to the diary of their commander Lt. Col. Henry Jourdain: *"On 21 August after a 70 minute bombardment, the Connaughts bayonet-charged the Turkish trenches with rare dash, while under machine-gun fire."* They were left with only 409 soldiers.

Charge of the Connaught Rangers

But while Australia and New Zealand have been fed with heroic stories of their countrymen's valour, some of these equally heroic stories, like those of the Connaught Rangers never made it into Irish mythology. We are familiar with battles such as *Lone Pine, Sari Bair* and *Hill 60* - so too should be the Irish. Indeed, Irish deeds of gallantry, featured just as much in these conflicts as they do in the Australian tradition. Overall, the Connaught Rangers suffered over 70% casualties with the loss of 686 at Gallipoli, and yet Ireland just seemed to forget about them.

Neither did the Irish see their involvement in Gallipoli as a nation-building exercise; as did Australia and New Zealand. Indeed quite the opposite! For many in Ireland, Gallipoli was a turning point. After such an ignominious defeat, many Irish people were asking, what had it all been for?

To understand this, we need to delve back briefly into Irish

Anzac poster

history. While the First World War hadn't exactly been unexpected in Britain, just as ominous had been the impending civil war in Ireland over Home Rule; or what had been termed 'The Irish Question'.

Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland, was hotly opposed to 'home rule' from a Catholic-dominated Dublin. While the future Irish Free-State (*Saorstát Éireann)* was equally determined it's Home Rule would extend across the whole island of Ireland. So, in August 1914, Ireland was still part of the British Empire, and under the Home Rule agreement, would remain so until the end of hostilities.

Progress towards Irish Home Rule had taken decades of wrangling. In 1914 the bill finally passed both houses of the Westminster parliament. How it would be accepted in the north was yet to be determined. And the timing was appalling. It coincided with the outbreak of WW1. So, it was agreed to postpone Home Rule until after the war was over. At that stage everyone thought it would be over by Christmas. How wrong they were!

The Irish Nationalists were persuaded that if they waited patiently, having fought for King and Empire, it might improve their standing with northern protestants, when the 'Irish Question' raised its ugly head again. But as the Irish say, there's always a problem with 'Irish Questions'. No sooner does Britain negotiate an answer – when the Irish change the question! That happened in April 1916.

On April 25 1916, the first Anzac day parade was held in Brisbane. As the states mourned their dead and celebrated tales of heroism, the concept of Australian Nationhood started to take hold.

Protestant - anti home rule poster Northern Island

But in Ireland quite the opposite happened. On almost exactly the same day as that first Anzac Day, the 'Easter Rising' broke out in Dublin; a revolt perpetrated by those who contemplated a very different form of nationhood - republicanism. The Gallipoli defeat the previous year had confused Irish loyalties. The Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) declared that: 'Britain's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity'.

Brisbane Anzac march 1916

Gallipoli was the 'difficulty'. The *Easter Rising* was the opportunity and on April 26 they struck. It was a rebellion of republican hot-heads. Plotted in secrecy from the Nationalist establishment, the rebels took over the General Post office and declared a republic *(Poblacht na hÉireann).*

General Post Office in Dublin gutted

Anzacs caught up in Easter Rising

Martial law was declared. As British troops shelled central Dublin and attacked the rebels, a small number of Anzacs on leave in Dublin, were caught up in the fighting, joining the defenders of Trinity College. The IRB was not popular at the time but because of a draconian British crackdown, slowly sympathies changed. Many Irishmen who had joined the British army in 1914 to fight for King and Empire, would soon find themselves hopelessly compromised.

When WW1 was over, the Irish war of Independence started in earnest. The IRB morphed into the IRA. Families were split. Brother fought brother. Some supported a more moderate form of independence, while republican die-hards refused to compromise. Pent-up animosity led to a savage civil war, which only entrenched the bitterness. Ireland's still-born Gallipoli heroes

Republican poster

would now never be recognised - shoved aside to make way for new heroes; heroes of the Irish revolution.

Irish Republicans claimed that those who were slaughtered at Gallipoli, or had fought for King and Empire, were traitors. To Irish 'patriots' who fought a guerrilla war back home, other Irishmen who had enlisted in the British army were deemed to be 'un-patriots', people who had fought on the wrong side. It was the same for those who fought in WW2. Their sacrifices also went unmentioned. Their bravery was devalued and their achievements were ignored. They became part of an Irish amnesia.

What of the heroic Irish regiments such as the Munster and Dublin Fusiliers whose headquarters had been left south of the border? All were disbanded – including the Connaught Rangers, who in 1922 actually mutinied in sympathy with the rebels back home! Even they were declared traitors, soldiers of little use to a post-colonial, fledgling nation trying to expunge imperial echoes from its history.

What about the thousands of Irish who joined Anglo/Irish units, such as the Irish Guards or the Royal Ulster Rifles? Irish residents of the Irish republic have been joining the British army for decades. On their return they were shunned. They had served in the wrong army, which is why in Republican Ireland, there was no Remembrance Day.

While at boarding school in Dublin in the 1950's, I well remember November 11; Remembrance Day. We crept out to the school war memorial quietly, lest neighbours heard. We did so to acknowledge our school's war dead; unconscionable in an anti-British Ireland.

However, today, there's been a change of heart. This has largely been because both they, and those who lived in pre-Brexit, Britain were in the same European Union! With the Northern Ireland border effectively defunct, Ireland was included again in the general economy of the British Isles.

Now a new Irish generation has grown up; better educated, less embittered. A generation who want to recognise their ancestor's sacrifices. This change was in no small way due to the leadership of Irish President Mary McAleese, who in 2010, visited Gallipoli. In her speech she said it was time for Ireland to pay tribute to its war dead. *"The distance of time and historical perspective can allow us to question the folly of that war and the appalling waste of countless wonderful young men on both sides"*. Then followed a successful good-will visit by Queen Elizabeth to Ireland, undoing centuries of antagonism.

King Charles, Irish President Higgins and Turkish President Erdogan

The real turning point came five years later, at the centenary of the Gallipoli landing itself. On April 25, 2015, the *Irish Examiner* headline read: *"Thousands of Irish died at Gallipoli 100 years ago today. We can't hide that!"* More recently, Irish President Michael D. Higgins also attended Gallipoli along with King Charles. Now Anzac Day has become an event in Ireland itself. It is a shared experience between Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and of course, Turkey.

However, Remembrance Day on November 11, when the British Commonwealth still remembers its war dead, is still a bridge too far for Republican Ireland.

Now Ireland has designated July 11 (not November 11) as its Remembrance or 'Commemoration Day', for Irish people who gave their lives in all wars. The date is important to Republican Ireland as it also commemorates the day a truce was signed between Britain and Ireland ending the Irish 'war of independence' in 1921.

So the common commemoration date for Gallipoli, in most countries involved, is our own ANZAC day. Marching as I do each year, I now march with many Irish veterans who served in the Irish National Army on UN peace-keeping duties. Today, they parade in Sydney under their own Irish banner, wearing their own Irish medals. It has only taken a hundred years, but what a way to celebrate the cultural bonds between Ireland and Australia.

Commemoration Day in Dublin

Perhaps it's best to leave the final words to poet Francis Ledwidge, an Irish nationalist who having survived Gallipoli, was killed at the battle of Passchendaele in 1917. He may have fought for King and Empire, but he wrote for Ireland.

Who said that such an empire could be vain?
Where they not one with Christ Who strove and died?
Let Ireland weep but not for sorrow. Weep
That by her sons a land is sanctified
For Christ arisen and angels once again
Come back like exile birds to guard their sleep.

Irish soldiers at Sydney Anzac parade

Club Directors from left John Robertson, John Brogan, Marc Higgins, Scott Heathwood, Stephen Ware and Greg Hanchard

The Russian ANZACS

Near Melbourne's Shrine of Remembrance there is a small Russian plaque. It is, in part, a memorial to the one thousand Russian Anzacs who signed up to fight for the Ist AIF in the Great War.

Surprisingly after those of Australian, New Zealand, Canadian, or Anglo-Irish origin, in 1914 the Russian Empire supplied the largest number of recruits of any national group to the Australian Imperial Forces who went to Gallipoli in 1915.

According to Elena Govor, author of the book 'The Russian Anzacs', they were not all ethnic Russians. As with the USSR and today's Federation, the Russian Empire consisted of many ethnicities and religions. About half comprised seafarers including Finns, Estonians, Latvians, Baltic Germans and Lithuanians, many of whom had come to Australia working on ships. Others included Georgians, Ossetians and Khazaks.

A group of Russian Anzacs bound for Gallipoli

The Slavic Russians from Ukraine, Poland, Belarus and Russia itself, made up 30% of these 'Russian Anzacs'. A further 20% were Russian Jews escaping pogroms and persecution in their home land.

So why did they join? Many men of fighting age were out of work, or wanted adventure. Others were concerned that if they didn't join up, they risked prosecution as deserters if they ever returned to Russia, or maybe they were just up for a fight, as Henry Lawson noted in his poem, *Ivan's Song* about a group of Russians bound for Gallipoli,

I am marching out for Russia, and for Europe and for you.
But, maybe, I'm mainly marching just because they told me to.
I have marched to many frontiers, in the pregnant days gone by,
When they told us where to march to, but they did not tell us why.
And they showed us whom to fight with, and they told us where to die.

And die they did. One in five of these Russian Anzacs who were sent to the front, was killed in battle, or died from other causes. Many were highly decorated.

One of the Russian Anzacs' most decorated soldiers was Lieutenant Colonel Eliazar Margolin, a Russian Jew born in Belgorod Kursk Province. He was quickly promoted to captain. He was wounded at Gallipoli and went on to command the 14th Battalion on the Western Front. 'Old Margy' as he was called by his soldiers, was awarded a DSO. He never lost his thick Russian accent, but went on to command the 38th (Jewish) Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers in Palestine until the war's end (see story below).

So how did we forget about these gallant Russians? Probably because of Union boycotts and the Red Flag riots that plagued post-war Australia. Neither did our hostile relationship with bolshevism and the USSR help. But the fact that one thousand Russian Anzacs joined up to fight for Australia and the Western world is not something we should forget, particularly now. They are not to blame for Putin's appalling behaviour in Ukraine. In 1915 they did Australia proud.

Lieutenant Colonel Eliazar Margolin

After the Armistice, Margolin remained in Palestine and organized a new unit with the British Army , 'The First Jewish Battalion of Judea'. In May 1920, without British authority he intervened with about 300 of his soldiers in Arab-Jewish riots in Tel-Aviv. British commanders threatened to court-martial Margolin but after hearing his case awarded an honourable discharge and ordered him to leave the country. He became a hero of the Palestinian Jews who knew him as the first commander of Judea and appointed him governor of Jerusalem. On his return to Western Australia in 1921 he bought a service station in Perth, became vice-president of the local RSL, a foundation member of the Perth Legacy Club, and President of the Naval and Military Club and the 16th Battalion Association. In 1926, in a civil ceremony, he married Hilda Myrtle England. He died in 1944 and was cremated.

In 1949 his widow, as requested in his will, took his ashes, ceremonial sword, medals and decorations to Israel. A military guard of honour met her at Haifa and led a procession through the village of the Jewish Legion, Avichail, which has an Eliezer Margolin Square, then to Tel-Aviv, Sarafand and to Rehovot, where his ashes were buried next to his parents' graves. Among the mourners was Israel's Prime Minister, David Ben Gurion, a former officer in Margolin's Jewish battalion.

Committee member Greg Hanchard and John Hunt looking at Martin William's work "In Defence of our Shores".
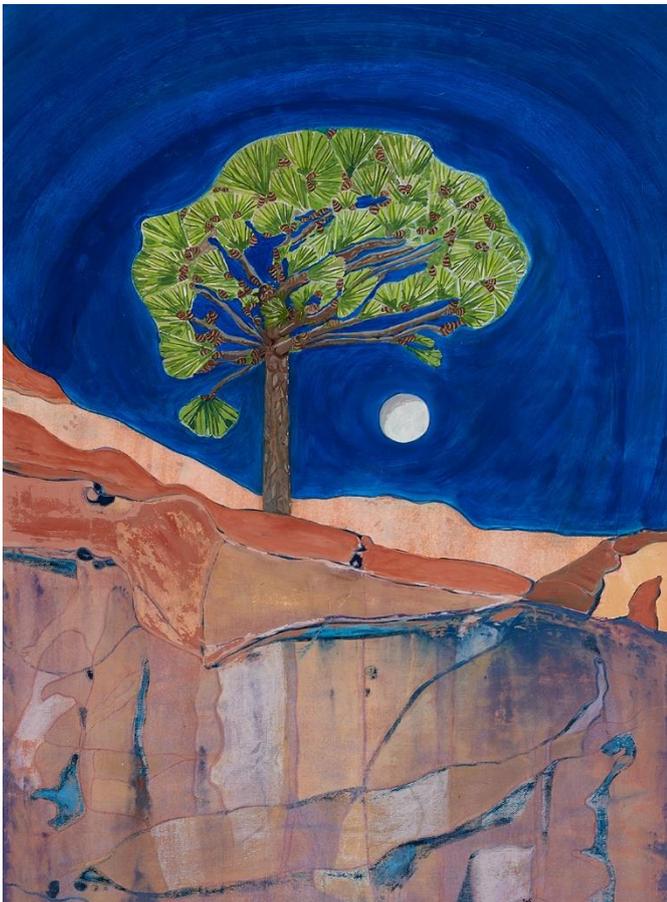
"If a Tree could Talk" by Jo Higgins

"Frontline" by Sarah Anthony

Allan Humphries and former Committee man Terry Ryan with Bruce Whatley's painting, "Lest we Forget".

Prize winners

Winner 2023: "Ray's Room" by Andrew Tomkins

Winner 2022: "Along the ride to Damascus" by Deirdre Bean

Winner 2021 "Forgotten Heroes" by Geoff Harvey

Winner 2020: "Breathe" by Alison Mackay

Winner 2019: "War Pigeon Diaries" by Martin King

Winner 2018: "Mont St Quentin" by Steve Lopes

Winner 2017: "The Sphinx, Perpetual Peace" by Amanda Penrose Hart

Winner 2016: "Yeah, Mate" by Jiawei Shen painting

Winner 2015: "Boy Soldiers" by Sally Robinson.

Winner 2014: "Gallipoli evening 2013" by Idris Murphy.

Winner 2013: "Dog in a Gas Mask" by Peter Wegner.

Winner 2012: "Trench Interment" by Geoff Harvey.

Winner 2011: "Sacrifice" by Hadyn Wilson.

Winner 2010: "The dead march here today" by Raymond Arnold.

Winner 2009: "Smoke/PinkLandscape/Shovel" by Euan Macleod.

Winner 2008: "Max Carment, War Veteran (The last portrait)" by Tom Carment.

Winner 2007: "Glorus Fallen" by Lianne Gough.

Winner 2006: "Ataturk's Legacy" by Margaret Hadfield.

Deirdre Bean's Sword

The 2022 Gallipoli Art Prize was won by Deirdre Bean with her painting of a 1908 – Pattern British Cavalry sword. Patrick O'Neill reports on the historic significance of such a sword in World War One

It might surprise you to know that it was a weapon such as the depicted sword that struck the first blow by the British against the Germans in the First World War.

It was August 22, 1914, near Mons, Belgium, with the war only a month old. Captain Beck Hornby was leading a squadron of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards when he came across a German cavalry patrol. He charged the enemy and in the ensuing skirmish, became the first British soldier to kill a German soldier in the 1914-1918 war, and he killed him with his sword. A *1908-Pattern* cavalry sword!

This sword was developed at the beginning of the last century in an attempt to make a more effective cavalry weapon. The original cavalry sword was a sabre with a curved blade. While seeing a regiment of dragoons, sabres drawn, charging towards you, it may have seemed a fearsome weapon. But in the cavalry actions of the 19th century, it actually did remarkably little damage. During the Crimean and Boer wars, the British cavalry found that a thrusting weapon was far more effective than a slashing weapon; hence the development of the *1908-Pattern* sword – Long. Straight and narrow, but with a very sharp tip.

Captain Beck Hornby

While WW1 is better remembered as war of devastating artillery barrages and mass-killing machine-guns, it didn't start out that way. In the first few months, with memories of the Franco-Prussian war still fresh, the Germans marched into battle in close order, with banners flying and drums beating, while the French infantry advanced wearing bright red trousers and their Cuirassiers rode into battle with polished breast plates, lances and sabres.

My grandfather Captain Arthur O'Neill of the 2nd Life Guards, was killed in the first Battle of Ypres. According to reports he was last

Captain Hornby and the first thrust of WW1.

seen alive charging the enemy with a pistol in one hand, a sword in the other (probably a *1908-pattern*). Sadly, we shall never know. Both he and his sword were recorded: 'missing in action'.

Soon the industrial age guns turned the conflict into the static trench warfare we have all read about, and swords were largely banished to the parade ground.

The tragedy for the *1908-Pattern* sword was that it arrived too late to have a chance to prove itself. But it certainly inspired Deidre Bean to create a superb art-work!

Gallipoli Memorial Club Scholarship

Andrew Fraser, aged 19 of Merimbula on the Sapphire Coast, is the Gallipoli Memorial Club Gallipoli Scholar for 2023. This bursary is sponsored by the Club.

Andrew attended Lumen Christi College at Pambula Beach where he attained an ATAR of 95.3.

Andrew took a gap year in 2022. With the hope of being accepted for James Cook University to study medicine, he travelled to Townsville and around North Queensland working and visiting many places including Tully, Mt Isa, the Atherton Tablelands, Kurumba and Cairns. He did this to get a feel for the country and the rural communities where he aspires to practice, once qualified.

Andrew has been accepted this year into James Cook University in Townsville and has started his Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery degrees.

Andrew has volunteered in his local community for a number of years with SES, rescuing, assisting and relocating flood victims, assisting with flu vaccinations.

He is also a member of the Social Justice Advocacy group and Wildlife Rescue.

Andrew's veteran ancestor is his father, RAN Lieutenant Simon Fraser who served full time between 1996 and 1999. Since his discharge, he has served in the Navy Standby Reserve to the present day. During his full-time duty Lieutenant Fraser served in Bougainville on Operation Ben Isi and Ben Isi II. Andrew also has a great grandfather Pte Eric Guthrie who served in WW II in the 2/1 Pioneer Battalion between June 1940 and March 1943.

"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.