

KINGSTON BEACH RSL & SUB BRANCH



ANZAC DAY

25 APRIL 2015 DAWN SERVICE TO COMMEMORATE THE
CENTENARY OF THE ANZAC LANDING AT GALLIPOLI



ANZAC DAY

Saturday 25th April 2015

THE CENTENARY OF THE GALLIPOLI LANDINGS

Kingston Beach RSL Sub-Branch Inc. (A Registered Charity) ABN 9004 390 441 • 39 Beach Road, Kingston Beach • PRESIDENT: MEL COOPER

ALL ENQUIRIES TO: Secretary: David Taylor 6229 5817 • Email: kbrslsubbranch@bigpond.com

KINGSTON BEACH

6.00am DAWN SERVICE Kingston Beach foreshore

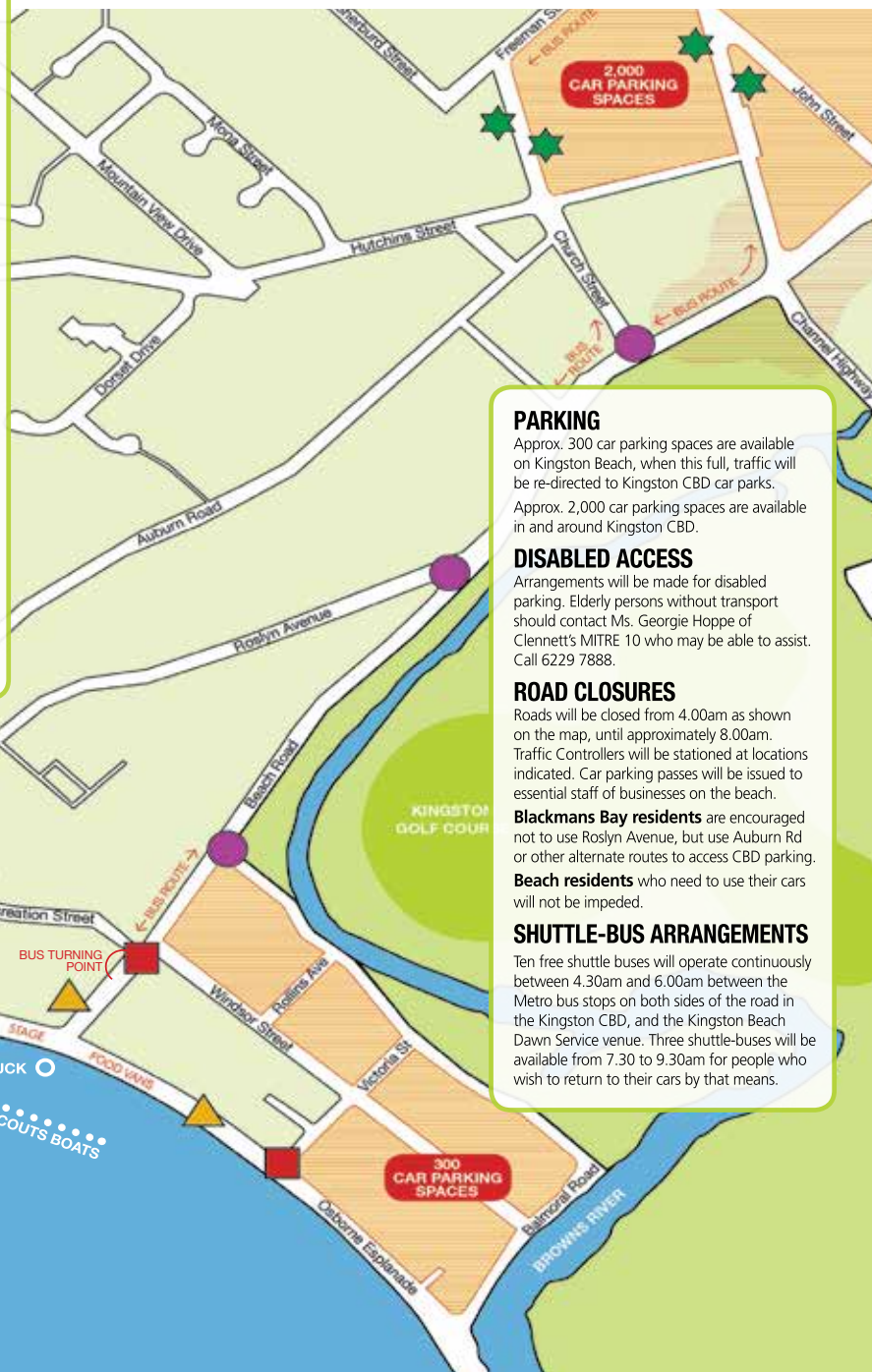
The public is encouraged to have breakfast after the Service at local food outlets.

This will be the only ANZAC DAY Service in Kingston – Metro buses will be available for those who wish to attend the Hobart ANZAC DAY March.

This plan has been approved by the Kingborough Council and Tasmanian Police.

Please arrive in plenty of time for the Dawn Service.

- ROAD CLOSURES
- TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS
- ▲ ESSENTIAL & DISABLED PARKING
- ★ SHUTTLE BUS STOPS



PARKING

Approx. 300 car parking spaces are available on Kingston Beach, when this full, traffic will be re-directed to Kingston CBD car parks.

Approx. 2,000 car parking spaces are available in and around Kingston CBD.

DISABLED ACCESS

Arrangements will be made for disabled parking. Elderly persons without transport should contact Ms. Georgie Hoppe of Clennett's MITRE 10 who may be able to assist. Call 6229 7888.

ROAD CLOSURES

Roads will be closed from 4.00am as shown on the map, until approximately 8.00am. Traffic Controllers will be stationed at locations indicated. Car parking passes will be issued to essential staff of businesses on the beach.

Blackmans Bay residents are encouraged not to use Roslyn Avenue, but use Auburn Rd or other alternate routes to access CBD parking.

Beach residents who need to use their cars will not be impeded.

SHUTTLE-BUS ARRANGEMENTS

Ten free shuttle buses will operate continuously between 4.30am and 6.00am between the Metro bus stops on both sides of the road in the Kingston CBD, and the Kingston Beach Dawn Service venue. Three shuttle-buses will be available from 7.30 to 9.30am for people who wish to return to their cars by that means.

CONTENTS AND EVENTS

Anzac Day Visitor Information Inside front cover

Australia and the Outbreak of the First World War 1

Tasmania and the Outbreak of the First World War 2

The Gallipoli Campaign 4-6

List of WW1 Enlistees from the Browns River Area 7

0530-0600 Incidental Music

Sound recordings - Interviews with WW1 Diggers

0600 The Dawn Service 8 - 12

Special Thanks 13

Sponsors Back cover

AUSTRALIA AND THE OUTBREAK OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

When Britain declared war on Germany on 4 August 1914, Australia and the rest of the British Empire was automatically at war. On 8 August 1914, the Australian Government created the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force (ANMEF) to take German New Guinea. The ANMEF was commanded by Colonel William Holmes and consisted of an infantry battalion of about 1000 soldiers raised in New South Wales and a Naval component of about 500 Naval reservists from every State, including Tasmania. The Force sailed from Sydney in the Berrima on 19 August 1914, and on 7 September 1914, rendezvoused with HMA ships Australia, Sydney, Encounter, Parramatta, Warrego, Yarra and the submarines AE1 and AE2. On the morning of 11 September, Naval reservists came ashore to capture the German radio station at Bitu Paka, New Britain. Five sailors and one soldier were killed in this action and the Force reached their objective around 7.00pm. On 12 September, the ANMEF occupied the colonial capital of Rabaul and the German Governor surrendered on 17 September 1914. These were the first losses that Australia incurred in WW1.

Three days later, while patrolling to protect the Force from the threat of attack from sea by the German Pacific Fleet, the submarine AE1 went missing. This was Australia's first Naval loss ever, and the death of Able Seaman Cyril Baker was the first Tasmanian fatality of the war.

The Australian flotilla then proceeded to conduct operations elsewhere in the Pacific before joining to escort the convoy of ships from Albany that carried the Australian Infantry Force (AIF) to the Middle East. HMAS Sydney engaged and defeated the German cruiser, SMS Emden, in the battle of Cocos (Keeling) Island in November 1914. The German Pacific Fleet left the theatre of operations, never to return and the Pacific remained peaceful for the rest of the war. The AIF and HMAS AE2 could have had little understanding of the place in history they were about to achieve as a result of their courageous action in the Gallipoli campaign that would start in April 1915.

TASMANIA AND THE OUTBREAK OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

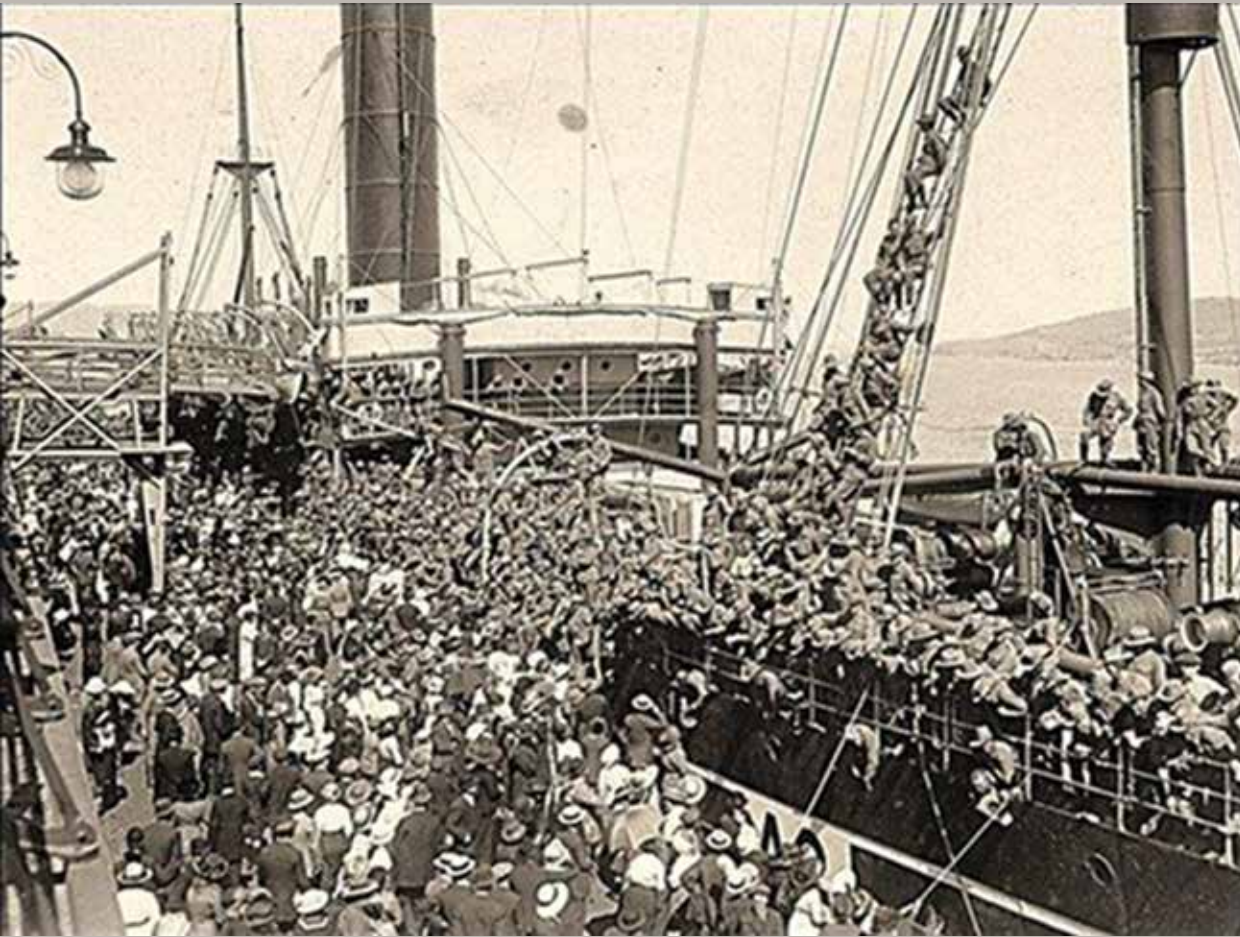
By 1914, the Militia Force in Tasmania, (6th Military District) included the 26th Light Horse (Tasmanian Mounted Infantry with 5 Squadrons), two Batteries of Field Artillery, Garrison Artillery to man the forts, a Field Company, Signal Company and Fortress Company of Engineers, three Infantry Battalions, Australian Intelligence Corps, Army Service Corps, Army Medical Corps and Army Veterinary Corps.

The first official intimation in Tasmania that the British Empire was likely to be involved in a European War was received at 9.30pm on the 2nd of August 1914, when orders were issued to the Artillery to be in readiness for action from 9 am on the 3rd of August. By 11.45am on the 4th of August notices were served on Wireless Experimenters in Tasmania directing them to dismantle all radio telegraph aerials and gear at their addresses. At 10.30 pm the same day the Commissioner of Police undertook to watch any movements on the part of the crew of the German ship Oberhausen, lying at Port Huon.

At 2 pm on the 5th of August, His Excellency the State Governor notified the District Commandant that war had broken out with Germany. This message was followed at 2.10 pm by a telegram from the Defence Department, Melbourne, and arrangements were immediately made to adopt war measures. On the 10th of August the Defence Department called for volunteers over 19 years of age to form an Expeditionary Force of all arms for Europe. Applications were to be restricted to men now serving and to those who had already received training. This call to arms was followed by a telegram from General Bridges, then Inspector-General, notifying that Tasmania would require to furnish one Squadron of Light Horse, one Field Artillery Battery, half a Battalion of Infantry, as well as portion of Ammunition Column, details of Engineers, and Divisional troops.

On the 13th of August a Training Camp, under the command of Major R. P. Smith, A.F.A., was established at Pontville, and training was immediately proceeded with. Then recruiting was begun in earnest. Immediately instructions to enrol volunteers were received, officers were appointed specially for this work, and Area Officers throughout the State were instructed to take local action. Commanding Officers of Militia Units also were invited to assist in obtaining volunteers. Preliminary arrangements for establishing camps and training staff were forthwith undertaken, and these steps produced the desired result. Such a ready response was forthcoming that Tasmania soon obtained her quota of the First Expeditionary Force. (Tasmania's War Record, 1914-18).

EMBARKING AT HOBART



The Tasmanian portion of the Expeditionary Force (39 officers and 996 Other Ranks) embarked at Hobart on the 20th October, 1914

THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

Most of the men recruited into the Australian Imperial Force at the outbreak of the First World War in August 1914 were sent to Egypt to meet the threat which the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) posed to British interests in the Middle East and to the Suez canal. After four and a half months of training near Cairo, the Australians departed by ship for the Gallipoli Peninsula, part of a force of 75,000 soldiers from Australia, New Zealand, Britain and France. The aim of the deployment was to assist a British naval operation to force the Dardanelles Strait and capture the Turkish capital Constantinople thereby removing an important German ally from the war.

The Australians landed at what became known as ANZAC Cove on 25 April 1915, and they established a tenuous foothold on the steep slopes above the beach. During the early days of the campaign, the allies tried to break through the Turkish lines and the Turks tried to drive allied troops off the peninsula.

For more than a week after the landings fighting raged in the ANZAC area. The Australians soon found themselves engaged in a defensive battle to hold the ground they had gained – and it was a very small piece of ground. The ANZAC position extended only a kilometre inland from the beach at its deepest point and was only about three kilometres in length. Into this tiny area were crammed 20,000 soldiers. Looking down on them from the all-important high ground were many more Turks, as the Ottoman forces were generally known. The transformation of the formerly peaceful peninsula into a First World War killing ground happened very quickly, and the conditions in which the men lived and fought deteriorated just as fast.

From almost the very beginning of the campaign, men at ANZAC led a subterranean existence – the only way to escape the shrapnel and bullets that swept the battlefield. But the fighting was far from the only duty expected of soldiers at ANZAC, and as it died down early in May men exhausted by combat and sleep deprivation carried out the hard labour of digging and fatigues. Fresh water, always in very limited supply, had to be carried from the beaches to the firing line high above, as did ammunition and food.

ANZAC, packed so densely with the living and the dead, offered perfect conditions for the spread of disease, which soon became a serious problem – hence the 24 May truce, during which hundreds of bodies were buried in the first quiet hours since the dawn on 25 April. However, it wasn't enough to forestall the epidemics that now cut swathes

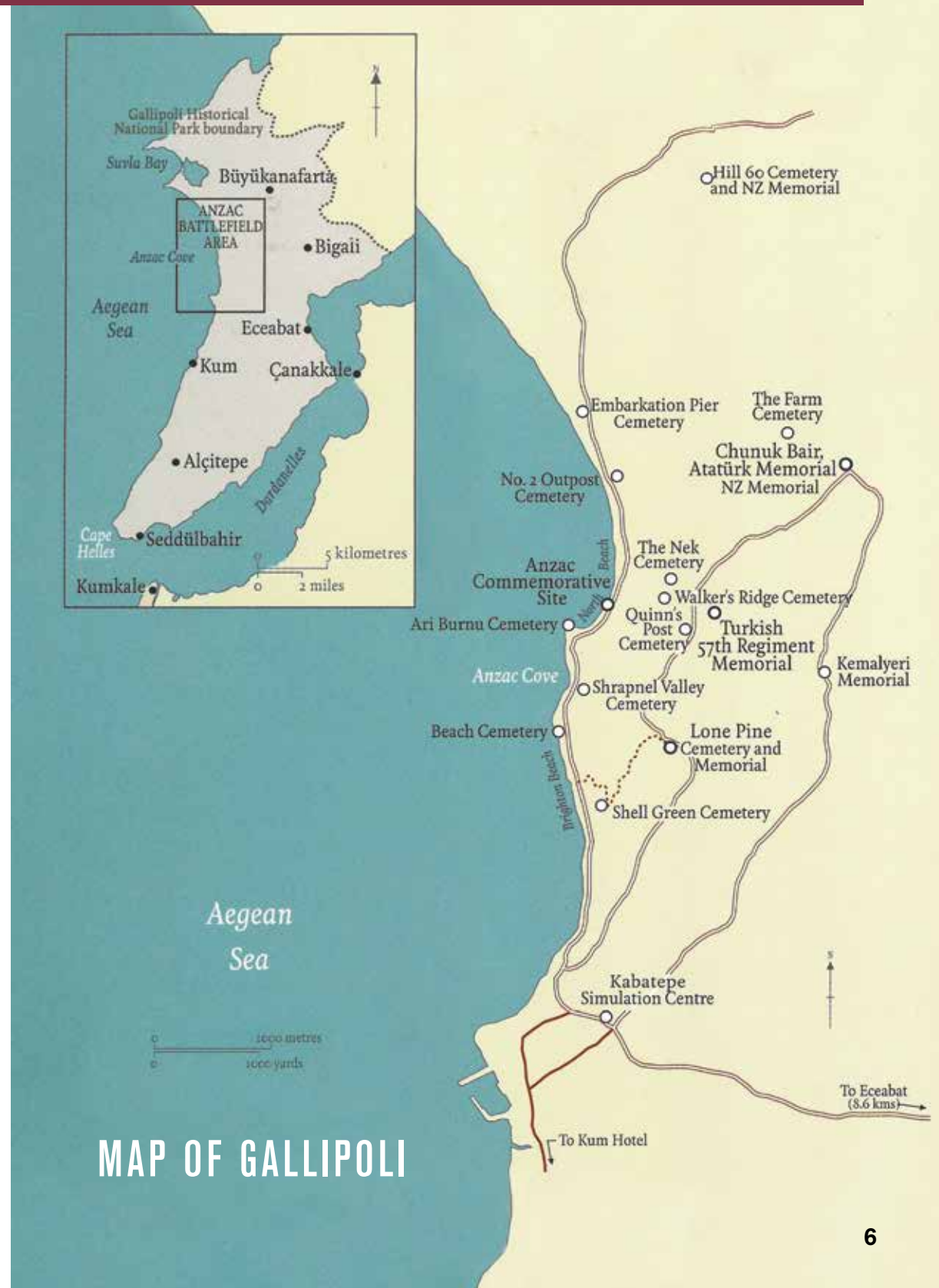
through the ranks of the ANZAC defenders. By June more men were leaving the peninsula with illness than were evacuated with wounds.

At Lone Pine men fought for days through the trenches carpeted with the dead. They engaged in desperate bomb fights over makeshift sandbag barricades until the Turks yielded the position, conceding defeat in a battle that had been intended as nothing more than a feint. At the Nek the morning after Lone Pine assault began, four waves of Light Horsemen rose from their trenches into a hail of gunfire that few made more than 10 yards before collapsing dead or wounded into the dust. At Chunuk Bair hundreds of New Zealand dead testified to the importance of their objective and the hopelessness of trying to attain it. And finally at Hill 60, late in the month, after hellish fighting, Allied troops settled for a vantage point on a summit that was still overlooked by the Turks on the Sari Bair Range. 'Land', wrote a New Zealander who had seen more than 1000 of his comrades killed or wounded at Hill 60 'is very dear here'.

The August offensive, as it had been known, expanded the area of Allied occupation on the Gallipoli peninsula. Suvla Bay, to the north of ANZAC and previously beyond the perimeter of battle, was in British hands, while the Lone Pine and the southern part of the ANZAC area belonged now to the Australians. But nowhere had the sort of progress that might have led to a break out across the peninsula even come close to being made, and the all important high ground remained in Turkish hands.

In the ANZAC area the Australians and New Zealanders remained confined to a small strip of land above the coast. But now there were even more dead, filling the air with a smell 'that gripped you by the throat and shook you. There was no escape. It seemed to light on you like a living thing, penetrating, stifling, sickening'. And with it was 'a black cloud, a cloud of a million flies'.

Finally, as winter set in and the soldiers began suffering frostbite and hypothermia, word came that ANZAC would be evacuated. This most successful operation was carried out in stages until the early morning of the 20 December 1915, when the last Australians left Gallipoli. Over eight months on the peninsula the ANZACs had endured the most appalling conditions. War turned this very beautiful place into a hell of violent death, hideous injury and crippling disease. On hearing of the evacuation, a 10 Battalion man who had been at the landing but was then recovering from illness in Egypt, wrote 'All the sacrifice, all the labour and suffering, for nothing at all. No advantage gained and the flower of Australia's manhood lies on and below the earth which is not even in his own hands. I feel bitter about it'. The whole Gallipoli campaign cost 26,111 Australian casualties - 5,482 were killed in action, 2,012 died of wounds and 665 died of disease. Despite this sacrifice, it has been said that Gallipoli had no influence on the course of the First World War.



CITIZENS FROM THE BROWN'S RIVER AREA WHO ENLISTED IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Ayres, George Walter
Banks, Rupert Bradburn
Baynton, William Thomas
Boutchard, Harry Quentin
Butters, Allan Keith
Butters, Edward Tasman
Butters, Francis Nelson
Butters, John William
Chadwick, Herbert
Chadwick, William John
Churchill, Cleveland
Combes, Alan Kingwell Yeoland
Conrades, Charles Alfred
Conrades, Frank
Costello, Thomas Augustus
Davies, Eli Jones
Davies, Graeme George
De La Bere, Richard St John
Donovan, Vivian Daniel
Edwards, Thomas
Firth, D'Arcy Monford Crossley
Fraser, Henry Victor Roy
Garrard, George
Gordon, Richard
Graves, George Patrick
Green, Allan Frank
Green, Frank Clifton
Groombridge, Ellis John
Groombridge, George Vincent
Hazell, Frederick Arthur
Hazell, Frank Edmund
Hore, Leslie Fraser Standish
Howe, James Ryder
Jamieson, Albert
Jenkins, Errol Harrison
Lucas, Clyde Edward

Lucas, Ernest James Fawkner
Lucas, Gerald Murray
Lucas, Ronald Henwood
Lucas, James Dixon
Lucas, Keith Frederick
Maddock, Derwent Ronald
Matson, Herbert Stanley
McCuaig, George John Vaughan
McKay, Vincent Augustus
O'Brien, Kenneth Lucas
Owen, Albert Edward
Owen, Francis Evan E
Parsons, Russell
Quayle, James
Radford, William John
Ray, Ernest (Denny)
Richards, N.B
Rigby, Henry Arthur
Rollins, Lancelot Vincent
Rout, Frederick
Smith, Charles Edward
Smith, Charles Vincent
Stringer, Albert Edward
Stuart, Ronald Charles
Tringrove, Darcy Charles
Tringrove, George Alfred
Vicary, John Harold
Wells, William Arthur David
Williamson, Tom

THE DAWN SERVICE

0600 - Call to Remembrance. Chaplain: Canon Robert Legg.

I bid you look at the earth beneath your feet – from it you came – to it you shall return. In its heart rests those of your comrades whose memories inspire us to this act of commemoration. Our thoughts go back to those sacred places across the seas, but especially on this day to those on the Gallipoli shore.

And in this dawn we are stilled by the memory of their heroism and sacrifice. The very name of ANZAC belongs to the soil and there they lie wrapped in mother earth. I bid you look at the canopy of heaven above your heads and catch the first radiance of the dawn from the rising sun from whence comes this light. It speaks to us of one who came to be the light of the world our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. From him comes the light which lights every person who comes into the world.

From him comes the Glorious Hope of Eternal Life that leads us to think of those of our comrades whose bodies lie sleeping in the earth over the seas as citizens of Heaven. Then we rejoice in the sacrifice in which we too shared that the great deeds of ANZAC should inspire us to look for a new and better day.

For King and Country, for home and child we with them paid the price that a new and better day should be born.

Let the light shine into our hearts that this hope shall never grow dim. Let the light lead us on.

Hymn "Lead Kindly light amid the encircling gloom".

Lead, kindly light, amid the encircling gloom,

Lead thou me on;

The night is dark, and I am far from home,

Lead thou me on.

Keep thou my feet; I do not ask to see

The distant scene; one step enough for me.

I was not ever thus, nor prayed that thou

Shouldst lead me on;

I loved to choose and see my path; but now

Lead thou me on.

I loved the garish day, and, spite of fears,

Pride ruled my will; remember not past years.

**So long thy power hath blest me, sure it still
Will lead me on,
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till
The night is gone;
And with the morn those angel faces smile
Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile.**

First Reading - Ecclesiasticus 44. 1-15 Chaplain: Canon Robert Legg.

COMMEMORATIVE ADDRESS – Hon. William Cox AC RFD ED QC

Twenty Third Psalm (Crimmond)

The Lord's my shepherd, I'll not want;
He makes me down to lie
In pastures green; He leadeth me
The quiet waters by.

My soul he doth restore again,
And me to walk doth make
Within the paths of righteousness,
E'en for his own name's sake.

Yea, though I walk in death's dark vale,
Yet will I fear no ill;
For thou art with me, and thy rod
And staff me comfort still.

My table thou hast furnished
In presence of my foes;
My head thou dost with oil anoint,
And my cup overflows.

Goodness and mercy all my life
Shall surely follow me;
And in God's house forevermore,
My dwelling place shall be.

Second Reading – Romans 12. 9-18. Chaplain: Fr Chris Hope.

Hymn "O Valiant Hearts"

**O valiant hearts who to your glory came
Through dust of conflict and through battle flame;
Tranquil you lie, your knightly virtue proved,
Your memory hallowed in the land you loved.**

**Proudly you gathered, rank on rank, to war
As who had heard God's message from afar;
All you had hoped for, all you had, you gave,
To save mankind – yourselves you scorned to save.**

**Splendid you passed, the great surrender made;
Into the light that never more shall fade;
Deep your contentment in that blest abode,
Who wait the last clear trumpet call of God.**

Prayers of Remembrance. Chaplain: Fr Chris Hope

God of love and liberty,
Help us this day and in this place
To remember the first ANZACs, both Australian and New Zealander.
And the generations of people who have died in time of war.
In this place, help us to remember those who bear the pain of war.
Help us also to remember the widows, girlfriends, parents and orphans
And all those who waited in vain for the return of a loved one.

We pray that we, and all the people of our nations
Gratefully remembering their sacrifice,
May have the grace to live in a spirit of justice,
Of generosity, and of peace;

Through Jesus Christ our Lord,
Who lives and reigns with you and the Holy Spirit,
One God, for ever and ever. Amen.

For the Defence Forces.

Eternal God, the only source of peace,
We pray for all who serve in the defence forces of this land.
Give them courage and comfort in danger,
Patience in waiting, and discipline in the just use of force.
Help us to seek for all people the freedom to serve you and each other in compassion
and peace.
We ask this through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

For our present world.

We pray that leaders of nations and international agencies will be untiring
in their efforts to work for lasting peace in the troubled
areas of our world.
May those who are suffering the effects of violence, terrorism
and the disruption of their lives be given hope that they are not forgotten.
We ask this through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen

The Lord's Prayer

Our Father in Heaven, hallowed be your name,
Your kingdom come, your will be done,
On earth as in Heaven.
Give us today our daily bread. Forgive us our sins
As we forgive those who sin against us.
Save us from the time of trial, and deliver us from evil.
For the kingdom, the power and the glory are yours.
Now and forever. Amen.

Ode of Remembrance: The Sub-Branch President, Mr. Mel Cooper.

Last Post

One Minute Silence

Reveille

Unveiling a Monument to Commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Gallipoli Landings: To be unveiled by the Mayor of Kingborough, Councillor Steve Wass.

Wreath Laying:

The Mayor and Ms. Julia Walters, a student and a past winner of the Frank MacDonald Memorial Prize, will lay a wreath to remember all those who suffered at Gallipoli. White Doves to symbolise peace and to represent the pigeons used for communication in WW1, will be released at the wreath laying.

National Anthems

The Australian National Anthem Advance Australia Fair.

Soloist Ms. Annie Parsell, accompanied by the choir and band.

Australians let us all rejoice
For we are young and free;
We've golden soil and wealth for toil;
Our home is girt by sea;
Our land abounds in nature's gifts
Of beauty rich and rare;
In history's page, let every stage
Advance Australia Fair
In joyful strains then let us sing,
Advance Australia Fair.

The New Zealand National Anthem God Defend New Zealand.

Soloist Ms. Hui Furness, unaccompanied.

God of nations at thy feet
In bonds of love we meet
Hear our voices, we entreat,
God defend our free land,
Guard Pacific's triple star,
From the shafts of strife and war,
Make her praises heard afar,
God defend New Zealand.

E ihoa Atua,
O nga iwi matou ra,
Ata whakarogona;
Me aroha noa,
Kia hua ko te pai;
Kia tauto atawhai; manaakitia mai
Aotearoa.

Final Prayers. Chaplain Fr Chris Hope.

For Peace

God of the nations, whose sovereign rule brings justice and peace,
Have mercy on our broken and divided world.
Shed abroad your peace in the hearts of all and banish from them the spirit that makes for war,
That all races and peoples may learn to live as members of one family,
And in obedience to your law,
Through your Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Final Blessing.

Go forth into the world in peace;
Be of good courage;
Render to no one evil for evil;
Strengthen the faint hearted; support the weak;
Help the afflicted;
Give honour to all; love and serve the Lord,
Rejoicing in the power of the Holy Spirit;
And the blessing of God Almighty,
The Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit,
Be upon you always. Amen.

SPECIAL THANKS

The Kingston Beach RSL Sub-Branch Committee: Mel Cooper President, Ross Ford Vice President, Geoff Smith Vice President (Affiliate), David Taylor Secretary and Treasurer, and Committee Members John Visser, William Mus and Richard Grimsey, wishes to thank:

Kingston Beach RSL Women's Auxiliary

Kingston Beach RSL Club

Ms. Julie Collins MP for facilitating an ANZAC Commonwealth Electorate Grant

Huon Valley Concert Band

Southern Voices Choir

Mr. Ken Pierce, Mr. Dale Barr and Ms. Georgie Hoppe of Clennett's Mitre 10

Mr. Peter Bignold of MMG Marketing Group

Mr. Ian Holloway of the Kingborough Council

Mr. Mick Casey, Mr. Chris Morris for initial detailed planning

Mr. John Gardner for the cover photograph

Mr. Doug Wyatt, Mr. Kim Pitt, the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Brown's River History Group for the historical content of the programme

Mr. and Mrs. Joe and Monica Charleton for their tireless assistance seeking sponsorships

The Kingborough Chronicle

Taroona Fire Brigade

The Kingston, Blackmans Bay and Northwest Bay Scout Groups, the Boronis District Guides and the Bahloo, Forester, Rainbow, Storm Bay Ranger and D'Entrecasteaux Guides units

Mr. Russell Haas Aircon Industries

Mr. Nigel King and the State Emergency Service volunteers

Mr. Steve Denholm who provided the DUKW

Southern Tasmanian Invitation Racing Pigeon Club for white doves

Mr. Will Hodgman's Electoral Office

Senator Catryna Bilyk's Electoral Office

Coast Guard Kingborough

TMD Marine

Southern Mooring Services

7HOFM radio

Channel Court Shopping Centre for providing for early parking

Mr. Doug Wisby for generously providing ten buses for the shuttle bus service on ANZAC Day

and numerous other volunteers

The Sub-Branch wishes to thank the public for its ongoing support by buying ANZAC Day tokens and Remembrance Day Poppies. Without these funds the Sub-Branch could not provide its charitable services.

SPONSORS



Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

for a grant under the Australian Government's ANZAC Centenary Local Grants Program for the construction of a Commemorative Memorial and hire of public address system.



Tasmanian State Government



Kingborough

Kingborough Council



Clennetts Mitre 10



MMG Marketing Group



Makita



Leading Paint Brands

Wisby's Bus Service

KINGSTON BEACH RSL CLUB & SUB-BRANCH



The Kingston Beach RSL Club is open 7 days. A family friendly club, also open to Social Members.

The Kingston Beach RSL Sub-Branch is a registered charity providing for wounded, aged, or needy among those who are serving or who have served in the Australian Defence Forces or Allied Defence Forces, and their dependents. It is also responsible to preserve the memory of those who suffered and died for Australia and to maintain Commemorative Services such as ANZAC Day and Remembrance Day. New members and visitors most welcome.

39 Beach Road, Kingston Beach, Tasmania, Ph 03 6229 4800