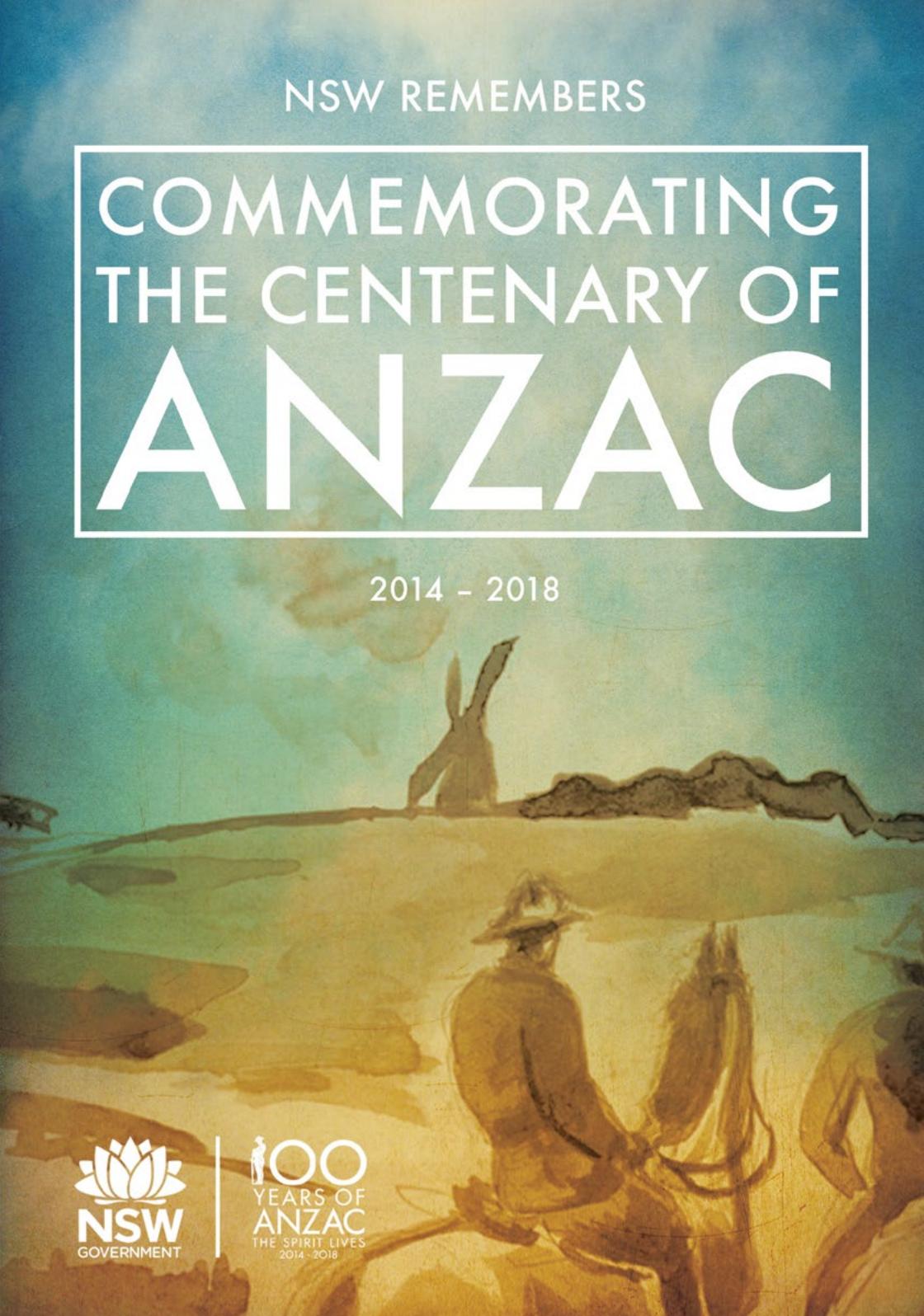
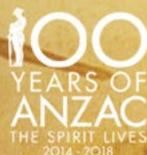


NSW REMEMBERS

COMMEMORATING
THE CENTENARY OF
ANZAC

2014 - 2018



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Cover artwork includes a colour treatment to the original:
Australian aeroplanes practising firing down a road... Amiens
First World War sketch drawn by Leslie Hore
Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales

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MESSAGE FROM THE PREMIER
THE HON. MIKE BAIRD MP
CHAIR, TRUSTEES OF THE ANZAC MEMORIAL

Australia's involvement in the First World War began on 4 August 1914. Many who joined up believed that the war would be a great adventure, but could never have imagined the scale of the endeavor on which they were about to embark, or the terrible things they would endure. Sadly, many of these soldiers, sailors, airmen and nurses didn't return to Australia, but their courage and sacrifice and the hardship and losses of those years brought a new maturity to our nation, and of course to NSW.

As we remember these servicemen and women during the Centenary of Anzac, a four year period of commemoration, we try and understand what life was like for those who lived and died on the battlefields. We also honour all servicemen and women who have served Australia and reflect on their contribution.

The Anzac Memorial is NSW's principal war memorial. The State Government's key legacy for the Centenary period is a multimillion dollar addition to this Memorial. Built in the 1930s, when the community was still reeling from the loss of a generation of young men, the Memorial was created by the people of NSW as a place to contemplate the effects of the First World War. With the support of the Commonwealth's Anzac Centenary Public fund we are building new education and interpretation facilities to ensure that current and future generations do not forget what happened in the First World War and can better understand the sacrifices of servicemen and women since. We are also completing the Architect, Bruce Dellit's original design by building a water cascade on the southern side of the Memorial. In a state and community devastated by war, this cascade was planned to symbolise hope for future generations. It is in this spirit that we reflect on the lessons of the past as we look towards our future.



MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER
THE HON. DAVID ELLIOTT MP
MINISTER FOR VETERANS' AFFAIRS

As the Minister for Veterans' Affairs, it is an honour and privilege to serve the people of NSW during the Centenary of Anzac. This is a time to reflect on our young Anzacs who, 100 years ago, stepped off the boats under a striking Gallipoli dawn. The events that followed are entwined in our national identity and we honour their great courage, sacrifice and tenacity.

The Centenary is being marked from 2014 to 2018 with a series of commemorative events endorsed by the NSW Centenary of Anzac Advisory Council led by Lieutenant-General Ken Gillespie AC DSC CSM (Ret'd).

Across the state, the NSW Government's Community War Memorial Fund is helping to repair and restore local war memorials. During the Centenary of Anzac, the fund will ensure memorials honouring the sacrifices of those who served in the First World War continue to stand proud and strong.

We are also listening to the voices of our contemporary veterans, including those who have served in the Middle East and the Asian Pacific Rim, and are facing their own challenges as they return home.

Wars have touched the lives of all Australians. We will continue to shed light on the sacrifices and commitment made by those who hold the security and welfare of our great nation ahead of their own.



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR
LT GENERAL KEN GILLESPIE AC DSC CSM (RET'D)
NSW CENTENARY OF ANZAC ADVISORY COUNCIL

The tragic events in Gallipoli from 25 April 1915 and the horrors of the myriad of battles which followed until the end of the war in 1918 had a profound effect on this country and its communities. Over the years the lessons we learned of the battles have been shaped by a mixture of historical fact, folklore and outdated geo-political paradigms. This period of reflection and commemoration presents us with an opportunity which can shape us for the better over the next 100 years.

Australia has evolved into a nation with a rich and diverse set of cultures and ethnic backgrounds from which we gain strength. These few years of contemplation can help us to look at the history and impacts of the First World War from the view point of "Aussies today". Regardless of their origins, we need to embrace all stories and understand the impacts of the First World War and conflicts since. We must reflect throughout the Centenary as the nation we are, not the nation we were.

NSW AND THE FIRST WORLD WAR

There is a rich tapestry of military, economic and social history regarding NSW's involvement in the First World War. While it is not possible to cover all of these topics in detail here, there are some key facts worth highlighting.

NSW provided over 164,000 enlistees in the Australian Imperial Force (AIF). Thousands of others joined the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force and the Royal Australian Navy.

Despite the wording of the Commonwealth's Defence Act of 1903 specifically forbidding the enlistment of any 'persons not of substantially European origin or descent', it is estimated that around 550 Aboriginal men enlisted and served in the AIF, and some 200 of these were from NSW.

Australian women could only serve overseas if they joined the Australian Army Nursing Service (AANS) or Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service and the Red Cross. In all, 2,861 women enlisted in the AANS, 513 of these enlistments occurred in NSW.



Principal Matron Grace Wilson and the 3rd Australian General Hospital nursing sisters, Abbassia 1916, from the collections of the State Library of NSW



The Trumpet Calls, Dixson Library, State Library of New South Wales

The NSW soldiers, sailors and nurses embarked from the port of Sydney. These units took part in all of the major battles of the First World War including Gallipoli, the Somme, Passchendaele, and Bullecourt.

The impact of the First World War on the economy was significant and far-reaching. The majority of exports at the time were primary products, including wool, wheat and minerals. Australian trade was badly affected by the war. Exporters were deprived of shipping, their trade was restricted by diminished market opportunities and they found it difficult to receive payment for their goods. While primary producers may have suffered, the NSW manufacturing industries

such as steel, small arms manufacturers and local textile industries became beneficiaries of wartime production and demand.

The labour shortage caused by the great numbers of young men being lost to the war forced society to consider the possibility of women in the work force. Between 1914 and 1918 women found themselves empowered in organisational and administrative roles they might never have had in peacetime.

Two of the most contentious issues in Australia during the First World War were the labelling of some portions of the Australian population as 'enemy aliens' and the renaming of towns that suggested any links with the enemy. NSW took on the principal role of the management of people the British Empire had declared were enemy aliens.

As early as May 1915, casualty reports listing the dead began to appear in public notices. Memorials to those who served, and those who died, were being created. Honour rolls were installed in town halls, schools,



Hell Spit Cemetery, A.N.Z.A.C., Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales

churches, lodges, sporting clubs, tram sheds, railway stations and workplaces in response to the profound grief as few would ever be able to visit the battlefields and cemeteries in which their loved ones lay.

By the First World War's end 60,000 Australian soldiers and sailors had died on active service and by the 1930s another 6,000 veterans had died of causes that ranged from war-related injury to suicide. Another 110,000 of those who served suffered ongoing physical and emotional wounds that would affect their lives and the lives of those who loved and supported them.

The experience of separation and loss in communities around Australia brought people together. Ex-service organisations such as the Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League of Australia, (known today as the RSL), the Limbless Soldiers Association and groups designed to help the families left behind, such as the NSW Centre for Soldiers Wives and Mothers, were founded to try and help consign the war to the past and resume normal life.

Excerpts taken from 'New South Wales and the Great War 1914 to 1918' a report prepared by Brad Manera. Visit centenaryofanzac.nsw.gov.au to download the full report

THE IMPORTANCE OF COMMEMORATION

During and after the First World War, communities gathered together first to mourn, then to remember and, as the years wore on, to commemorate the sacrifice made by so many.

Australians knew that their dead would not be returned, so the need to express grief had to be met in ways, and places, that did not require a graveside vigil. After the conclusion of the War the people of NSW looked for ways to remember those who had died.

Metropolitan suburbs and small country towns planned a variety of memorials, ranging from carillons to rotundas, gates and statues. Schools, workplaces, businesses and unions also created Rolls of Honour and other physical memorials.

Today, over 3,000 memorials stand at the heart of community commemoration in NSW. (There is an online register with details and locations of these memorials at www.warmemorialsregister.nsw.gov.au) Every one of these memorials are unique. Together they represent a heritage resource of national importance and a public collection of memorial art that binds millions of Australians. In recognition of this, the NSW Government's Community War Memorial Fund helps community groups repair and restore their local war memorials.

During the Centenary period from 2014 to 2018, communities across NSW are encouraged to commemorate a century of service. A guide to help communities plan and promote local commemorative activities is available on the NSW Centenary of Anzac website.

www.centenaryofanzac.nsw.gov.au



Cenotaph, from the collections of the State Library of NSW

COMMUNITY WAR MEMORIAL FUND

The NSW Government established the Community War Memorial Fund in 2007. The Fund provides community groups across the State with grants to restore and maintain their local war memorials. In 2014/15 a total of \$247,000 was awarded for grants to conserve and protect 51 war memorials.

During the Centenary of Anzac, the Fund will focus on the repair of memorials built to honour the sacrifices of those who served in the First World War. Many of them are fragile and in need of conservation.

The Fund supports a wide range of projects including conservation works, protection and professional heritage assessments. The types of memorial that have received funding vary significantly and have included statues, memorial gates, honour rolls, memorial halls and even a row of war memorial trees.

Local councils, community organisations and veterans groups are encouraged to apply for grants of up to \$10,000. Applications close on Anzac Day and Remembrance Day each year. More information is available at www.veterans.nsw.gov.au/community-war-memorials-fund



The Taree War Memorial Clock

Built in 1925 as a memorial to the First World War, it is one of many important projects to benefit from the scheme. In 2013 the Taree RSL Sub-branch and Greater Taree City Council developed a restoration plan with the aim of having the clock restored for the Anzac Centenary. Through a series of grants the Community War Memorial Fund has contributed \$21,194 towards the project. Today the memorial is in great shape to honour the memory of the members of the Taree community who served their country.

The Taree War Memorial Clock Tower, by permission of Manning Valley Libraries – a cultural service by Greater Taree City Council

THE ANZAC MEMORIAL CENTENARY PROJECT

The Anzac Memorial Centenary Project will be the enduring legacy of NSW Centenary of Anzac commemorations. The project will be overseen by the Anzac Memorial Trustees with the support of the NSW Government, the City of Sydney and the NSW Returned and Services League.

The Anzac Memorial in Sydney's Hyde Park is the State's principal memorial to all Australians who have served. It was created by the people of NSW as a place to remember the war's impact. Although the Memorial did not open until 1934, the need was recognised as soon as the casualty figures from the 1915 Gallipoli campaign became public knowledge.



Original Anzac Memorial Precinct aerial perspective in watercolour by Bruce Dellit



Anzac Memorial Centenary Project architectural rendered image by Johnson Pilton Walker Pty Ltd

The original Dellit design concept for the Memorial incorporated two water features. The large and tranquil Pool of Reflection, to the north of the Memorial, was completed in 1934. However the onset of the Great Depression meant the proposed second water feature, a cascading fountain at the southern end of the Memorial and extending down to the Liverpool Street boundary of Hyde Park, had to be abandoned.

As Australia marks the 100th anniversary of the First World War, the Anzac Memorial Centenary Project will see Sydney architect Bruce Dellit's 1930s vision for the Memorial finally realised. The design for a new water feature to the south and education and

interpretation facilities beneath the Memorial will be added by distinguished architecture practice Johnson Pilton Walker, in collaboration with the NSW Government Architect's Office.

This project has been made possible by a \$20.3 million contribution from the NSW Government and a \$19.6 million contribution from the Commonwealth's Anzac Centenary Public Fund. The City of Sydney is also generously contributing with a \$7.5 million upgrade to the existing Pool of Reflection and associated works in Hyde Park around the Memorial Precinct.

BE PART OF THE ANZAC MEMORIAL CENTENARY PROJECT

The Centenary Project will ensure the Memorial continues to play its vital role in telling the stories of NSW's involvement in war.

The Anzac Memorial Trustees are calling on the community to support this project as they did in 1934, when the RSL offered golden stars for sale at two shillings each. Large numbers of stars were sold and the concept raised vital funds for the construction of the Memorial.

Today the people of NSW are invited to purchase a virtual star for \$100



Certificate acknowledging donations 1934, Bloomfield Collection, Orange, Western NSW LHD

in the Memorial's Online Constellation of Honour and Memory. A message in memory of a veteran can be attributed to that star and recorded on the Anzac Memorial's website.

Visit www.anzacmemorial.nsw.gov.au/buy-star-constellation-honour-and-memory for more information.



Premier and students mark the Centenary of the Battle of Lone Pine

As part of the NSW Premier's Anzac Memorial Scholarship program, 100 students and 28 teachers attended the official 2015 Anzac Day services at Gallipoli and participated in a nine-day tour visiting historical sites and First World War battlefields in Turkey.

The NSW Government invested \$1 million to enable the students and teachers to attend the tour which aimed to enrich their understanding of the history of Anzac and increase their appreciation of NSW's involvement in the First World War.

Back in Sydney on 6 August 2015 the Premier joined the Gallipoli School Tour participants at an Anzac Memorial service to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Lone Pine. Veronica Redman, from Lucas Heights Community School, was invited to speak on behalf of the group at a reception with the Premier after the service. Here is an excerpt from her speech:

"We came from the city, from regional NSW, and from both private and public schools. We had different reasons for making this journey.

Some of us went to represent family, past and present, to honour great grandfathers and grand uncles, and to feel and pass down the Anzac spirit. We were united in our experience and have created lifelong friendships.

The tour was all the more memorable for its spontaneous events. One student brought his great grandfather's bugle, to pay respect to a relative who died at 'The Nek'. It was a privilege to bear witness as he played 'The Last Post'. There was not a dry eye amongst us.

One of the most moving parts of the experience for me was walking along Ari Burnu Beach, where the soldiers landed, next to Anzac Cove. The feeling was intense, especially knowing that this was the place where 100 years ago the Gallipoli soldiers were landing in the cold, dark, unfamiliar landscape, being shot at and killed. It was a very emotional experience, to stand there, near the graves on the beach, to hear the water lapping and reflect upon our past. It was truly incredible.

The pinnacle of the tour was the Gallipoli Dawn Service, a momentous event that impacted all of us. Looking out over the water where these young men had rowed to shore, listening to the haunting sound of the didgeridoo play, watching the officials lay wreaths, listening to the 'Ode of Remembrance' and hearing the 'Last Post' sound was something that is difficult to verbalise. These men had no idea what they were heading into, so far away from home.

We moved on to the Lone Pine commemoration service where we stood upon the ground where young men died. I looked at the headstones of boys younger than me and I was awed by the history. At Gallipoli we cried, at Lone Pine we cried, at the gravesite of our soldiers as young as 15 we cried. And when Prince Harry cried, we cried again.

As a group we have learned a little of the tragedy of war but we have experienced more of the strength in mateship. We are confident that the Anzac spirit lives and that in a hundred years from now there will be another generation of NSW school students standing on the shores of Gallipoli and they will remember them.

Lest we forget."



A corner of Villers-Bretonneux, Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales

Since 2009, the Premier's Anzac Memorial Scholarship program has given selected NSW secondary students an opportunity to travel to key battlefields of wars in which Australians have fought. Previous tour destinations have included Turkey, South Korea, Europe, Vietnam and Singapore. This has enabled those students to commemorate our Anzac history in a memorable way, and to share those experiences with their schools and local communities.

The focus on the Scholarship program for the next three years will be for students to visit sites on the Western Front to commemorate the Centenary of Anzac.

The Western Front consisted of over 700 kilometres of trenches running from the Belgian coast to the Swiss border. It is known for hosting some of the bloodiest battles of the First World War. The infamous Somme battles on the Western Front saw the deaths of thousands of Anzacs, and like Gallipoli, the battles at Pozieres, Villers-Bretonneux, L'Hamel and Mont St Quentin have become synonymous with great courage and sacrifice. Other battles in the Somme in which the Anzacs fought include those at Mouquet Farm, Beaumont Hamel, Fricourt, Delville Wood, Morlancourt and Hangard Wood.

For further information and application forms visit www.veterans.nsw.gov.au/education/premiers-anzac-memorial-scholarship

The Arts and Cultural Development Program provides a range of funding opportunities for NSW arts and cultural organisations, professional artists and arts/cultural workers. This investment is guided by Create in NSW the NSW Arts and Cultural Policy Framework. Funding is prioritised for projects that support high quality activity, engagement and participation with people from regional NSW, Western Sydney, people from multicultural and linguistical diverse backgrounds, young people and people with disability.

Under this program, Arts NSW has funded a range of organisations and projects that commemorate the Centenary of Anzac and offer unique or untold stories about our wartime past.



The NSW Centenary of Anzac Commemoration History Fellowship: ANZAC Her Story

Arts NSW awarded Dr Victoria Haskins a \$30,000 fellowship to research the profound ways the First World War impacted on women's lives. Through exploring a selection of their personal stories, Dr Haskins' research project offers a new, exciting insight into our past.



Goulburn Regional Art Gallery

A two year regional partnership grant supported the Goulburn Regional Art Gallery, the Lieder Theatre Company and the Rocky Hill War Memorial & Museum to tell the stories of the community. The partnership produced a theatre production, lighting projections, street performances and an art exhibition.



Peacock Gallery - Then, Now, Tomorrow - After War

Peacock Gallery's Then, Now, Tomorrow - After War featured a selection of new works created especially by artists who have a cultural, familial or place-based connection to Auburn and who engaged with this through the context of Gallipoli and the First World War.

WAR STORY

Alan Humphrey Scott, born in Tumut and later educated at Sydney Grammar School, was a keen student and a gifted athlete. He was a Lieutenant with the 1st NSW Scottish Regiment at the outbreak of war but felt it was his patriotic duty to join the Australian Imperial Force (AIF). His talent was recognised and he was promoted to Platoon Commander and then Captain commanding a company of the 4th Battalion.

In the late morning of 25 April 1915 Scott landed with his company at Gallipoli and made his way inland to a ridge where he held a defensive position known as Scott's Point for the rest of the campaign.

The attack on Lone Pine took place on the afternoon of 6 August 1915. With the sun setting behind and the solid log roofs of the Turkish trenches in front, the 4th Battalion with the rest of the 1st Brigade charged across the open ground of no man's land and climbed over the defences forcing their way into the trenches. The assault lasted less than half an hour with fighting that was close, savage and desperate in the claustrophobic winding trenches, often in near darkness.

The Australians took the position but for the next four days the Turks counter-attacked and close range grenade, machine gun and bayonet duels inflicted massive casualties on both sides. Scott and his men were cut off in the trenches. Under heavy machine gunfire Scott covered his men by shooting at the enemy, enabling his men to withdraw to a stronger position.

It was for 'conspicuous gallantry' at the attack on Lone Pine that Captain Alan Scott was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and promoted to Major.

The troops were withdrawn to Egypt to rest and help train the many new AIF recruits inspired by the veterans' bravery and endurance at Gallipoli. Scott was not yet 25 when he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel and placed in command of the newly formed 56th Battalion AIF.

After Gallipoli most of the AIF were sent to France where Alan Scott and his men would receive a bloody introduction to the killing fields on the Western Front. On 19 July 1916 the 56th Battalion took part in the almost suicidal attack on German trenches at the village of Fromelles. The attack was a disaster and all of the battalions involved lost heavily. The 5th Australian Division, of which Scott's 56th Battalion was part, lost 5,533 men.

In the early morning of 26 September 1917 the 56th Battalion under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Alan Scott was part of the 5th Division's assault on the German defensive network holding Polygon Wood.

Under deadly fire the Australians fought their way from one German defence position to the next and by sunset had dug in along the captured positions. An artificial mound, the butte of a previous firing range, was a useful observation post on the new line.

After holding the position for four days, the 56th Battalion was to be replaced by a British unit. Lieutenant Colonel Alan Scott took his British counterpart, 25-year-old Lieutenant Colonel Dudley Turnbull DSO, up onto the butte to observe both allied and enemy positions. In an instant Scott and Turnbull were killed by a freak shot from a German sniper as they looked out from the elevated mound.



*Lieutenant Colonel Alan Humphrey Scott, 1916,
Commonwealth of Australia (National Archives of Australia)*

After the war the scattered graves around the butte were collected and formed into an immaculate cemetery administered by the Imperial War Graves Commission. Atop the butte is the monument to the 5th Australian Division designed by its divisional commander General John Joseph Talbot Hobbs. Alan Humphrey Scott of Tumut and Sydney and Dudley Ralph Turnbull of Torquay in Britain lie beneath two of over 2,000 headstones in the beautiful and poignant Buttes New British Cemetery in Polygon Wood, today the site of an annual Anzac Day dawn service in Belgium.

KEY DATES OF COMMEMORATION NOVEMBER 2015 – NOVEMBER 2016

Date	Event
2015	
11 November	98th Anniversary - Remembrance Day
20 December	100th Anniversary of the evacuation of Anzac Cove
2016	
3 January	75th Anniversary – The Battle of Bardia (Second World War)
17 January	25th Anniversary – The First Gulf War
21 January	75th Anniversary – The Capture of Tobruk (Second World War)
25 January	75th Anniversary – The Battle of Derna (Second World War)
21 March	75th Anniversary – The Battle of Giarabub (Second World War)
28 March	75th Anniversary – The Battle of Cape Matapan (Second World War)
4 April	75th Anniversary – The Battle of Er Regima (Second World War)
6 April	75th Anniversary – The Battle of Greece (Second World War)
10 April	75th Anniversary – The Siege of Tobruk (Second World War)
24 April	65th Anniversary – The Battle of Kapyong (Korean War)
25 April	100th Anniversary – Anzac Day
8 May	71st Anniversary – Victory in Europe Day (Second World War)
20 May	75th Anniversary – The Battle of Crete (Second World War)
27 May	10th Anniversary – Indigenous Veterans Commemoration Service
29 May	Boer War Day
31 May	74th Anniversary – Japanese midget submarines enter Sydney Harbour (Second World War)
6 June	72nd Anniversary – D-Day (Second World War)

For more information on these anniversaries visit www.centenaryofanzac.nsw.gov.au

2016	
6 June	100th anniversary of the formation of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League of Australia
8 June	74th Anniversary – Japanese submarines shell Newcastle and Sydney (Second World War)
11 June	75th Anniversary – The Battle of Merdjayoun (Second World War)
1 July	100th Anniversary – The Battle of the Somme, France (First World War)
1 July	Reserve Forces Day National Parade
19 July	100th Anniversary – The Battle of Fromelles (First World War)
23 July	100th Anniversary – The Battle of Pozieres (First World War)
11 August	50th Anniversary – The end of the Indonesian Confrontation or Konfrontasi
15 August	Victory in the Pacific Day (Second World War)
18 August	50th Anniversary – The Battle of Long Tan (Vietnam War)
18 August	50th Anniversary – Vietnam Veterans Day Commemoration Service
24 August	100th Anniversary – inauguration of the Australian Comforts Fund
31 August	50th Anniversary – Malaya and Borneo Veterans' Day
6 September	Battle for Australia (Second World War) Commemoration Service
14 September	Australian Peacekeepers Day
7 October	15th Anniversary – Operation Slipper – Australia's military contribution to the International Security Assistance Force
24 October	United Nations Day
3 November	Kokoda Day (Second World War)
11 November	Remembrance Day Service
19 November	75th Anniversary – Sinking of HMAS Sydney

In Memoriam



Anzac Day
APRIL 25th 1916

*In Memoriam - Anzac Day April 25 1916,
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