

LOCAL SERVICES

Please consider attending a local service. I recommend checking service and event times closer to the date.

RINGWOOD

Wednesday, 18th April

12:45pm Maroondah Schools ANZAC Service, Ringwood Lake Sound Shell.

Sunday, 22nd April

9:30am ANZAC Sunday March, assemble at corner of New / Seymour Streets (Target Square). March to the Memorial Clock Tower on Maroondah Highway.

10:30am ANZAC Sunday Memorial Service, Memorial Clock Tower on Maroondah Highway. Service followed by refreshments at Ringwood RSL Sub-Branch Club Rooms (16 Station Street).

Wednesday, 25th April

5:30am Dawn Service, Memorial Clock Tower on Maroondah Highway. Service followed by Gunfire Breakfast at Ringwood RSL Sub-Branch Club Rooms (16 Station Street).

BLACKBURN

Sunday, 22nd April

2:10pm ANZAC Commemorative March, assemble outside IGA Blackburn (66 South Parade). March to the War Memorial in Morton Park (Central Road), followed by wreath-laying ceremony.

3:00pm ANZAC Commemorative Service, Blackburn RSL Sub-Branch Club Rooms (2 Diggers Way) with guest speaker. Service followed by afternoon tea.

100
YEARS OF
ANZAC

THE SPIRIT
LIVES
2014 - 2018

Wednesday, 25th April

5:45am Dawn Service, War Memorial in Morton Park (Central Road). Service followed by Gunfire Breakfast at Blackburn RSL Sub-Branch Club Rooms (2 Diggers Way).

MITCHAM

Wednesday, 25th April

5:45am Dawn Service, War Memorial in Halliday Park (Mitcham Road). Service followed by Gunfire Breakfast at Mitcham Bowling Club (306 Mitcham Road).

CROYDON

Sunday, 22nd April

2:15pm ANZAC Sunday March, assemble at corner of Hewish Road/Croydon Main Street. March to James Stevens Memorial Lawn in Civic Square.

2:45pm ANZAC Sunday Memorial Service, James Stevens Memorial Lawn in Civic Square. Service followed by afternoon tea at Croydon RSL Sub-Branch Club Rooms (1 Civic Square).

Wednesday, 25th April

5:45am Dawn Service, War Memorial in Anzac Square (Kent Avenue/Croydon Road). Service followed by Gunfire Breakfast at Croydon RSL Sub-Branch Club Rooms (1 Civic Square).



ANZAC BISCUITS

Ingredients

- 1 cup each of plain flour, sugar, rolled oats and coconut
- 4 ounces butter (115g)
- 1 tablespoon treacle (golden syrup)
- 2 tablespoons boiling water (add a little more water if mixture is too dry)
- 1 teaspoon bi-carbonate soda

Method

1. Grease tray and pre-heat oven to 180°C.
2. Combine dry ingredients.
3. Melt together butter and golden syrup. Combine water and bi-carbonate soda – add to butter mixture.
4. Mix butter mixture and dry ingredients.
5. Drop teaspoons of mixture onto tray.
6. Bake for 10 – 15 minutes or until golden. Allow to cool on tray for a few minutes before transferring to cooling racks.

* Makes approximately 35 biscuits

(From an original recipe provided by Mr Bob Lawson, an ANZAC present at the Gallipoli landing.)

The origin of the ANZAC biscuit

Army biscuits, known as Anzac wafers or tiles, were a hard biscuit eaten by soldiers as a bread substitute. They were often ground up and eaten as porridge.

The Anzac biscuit we are familiar with today was developed by the mothers, wives and girlfriends of our soldiers. A sweet biscuit made of rolled oats and bound with golden syrup or treacle (eggs were scarce during the war) were sent to the frontline by ships of the Merchant Navy.



ANZAC DAY



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For more than a century Australian servicemen and women have become renowned for their bravery, sacrifice and skill. From the Boer War, to the present day, Australians have continued to answer the call of democracy and freedom in the defence of our nation.

In 2018, we continue to mark the centenary of the First World War, in particular the series of battles along the Western Front that turned the tide of war in favour of the Allies. The Battles of Hebuterne, Dernancourt, Morlancourt, the First and Second Battles of Villers-Bretonneux, and Hazebrouck were vital to halting the German Spring Offensive in March and April 1918. Later the Australians, under the leadership of General Sir John Monash, distinguished themselves in battles at Hamel, Amiens, Mont St. Quentin and Peronne, contributing significantly to the Allied victory.

This year we commemorate the 75th anniversary of some significant events in the Second World War. The final beachhead battles at Buna and Sanananda, the Battle of the Bismarck Sea and the battles of Wau, Lae, Finschhafen and Sattelberg were important Australian victories, pushing the Japanese ever further from the Australian mainland.

50 years have passed since some of the Vietnam War's major battles. The Tet Offensive, launched in early 1968 by the Viet Cong, marked a significant escalation in the scale and intensity of the Vietnam War. Australian soldiers fought difficult battles at Baria and Bien Hoa during Tet and in May and June 1968 at Fire Support Bases Coral and Balmoral.

To this day, Australians continue to serve with distinction in conflict and peacekeeping around the world.

I encourage you to attend an Anzac Day Service in our community, to commemorate the service and sacrifice of all Australians who have served our country with distinction and honour.

To learn more about the Anzacs or the battles included in this brochure, please visit anzacportal.dva.gov.au

MICHAEL SUKKAR MP
Federal Member for Deakin

Dernancourt

Following the launch of the German Spring Offensive, the Australian 3rd and 4th Divisions had been sent south to help stem the tide of German Forces heading towards Amiens. On March 28 1918, they held a line west and north of the Ancre River and in the area between the Ancre and Somme, suffering considerable casualties. The defence of Dernancourt held up the entire German Offensive on the Western Front.



AWM - E02436

Second Battle of Villers Bretonneux

On April 24 as part of the German Spring Offensive on the Western Front, German Forces using heavy tanks overran exhausted Allied defenders. The Australian 13th and 15th Brigades were brought forward and in a model well-planned and coordinated night attack successfully recaptured the town. A memorial was established at the top of the Villers-Bretonneux Military Cemetery to honour the Australian soldiers who fell in France in the Great War. The cemetery is located on the hill from which the night attack was launched.



AWM - E04828

Hamel

Designed to straighten the Allied line, this carefully coordinated attack combined infantry, artillery, armour and aircraft to overwhelm the German defenders. Two brigades of Australian Infantry assisted by American troops, British Mark V tanks and exceedingly accurate artillery fire overran German positions, taking over 1000 prisoners. Hamel became a textbook battle, employing new techniques and providing a model for the major attack at Amiens a month later.



AWM - E02690

The battles that turned the tide of war

Amiens

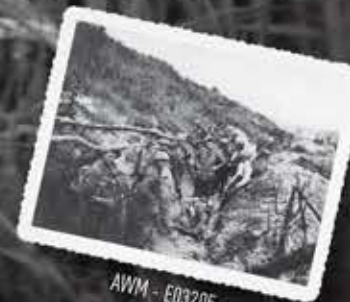
The Battle of Amiens was the beginning of the major Allied Western Front offensive of 1918. The advance of over 12 kilometres on August 8 was unprecedented, leading the German commander, General Ludendorff, to describe it as the "Black Day of the German Army." Amiens was the culmination of years of tactical and technological development and began an unstoppable Allied advance. It was said that the Australians much preferred, and felt they were better suited to this more mobile, open kind of fighting.



AWM - H19326

Mont St. Quentin and Péronne

This operation is considered the Australian Imperial Force's finest achievement. Men of the 5th Australian Brigade crossed the Somme River on the night of August 31 and attacked Mont St Quentin, surprising the enemy by approaching from the northwest and west. The Australians were attacking uphill, across open country in the face of heavy machine-gun fire. After tough fighting they occupied the summit. Australian troops then attacked and captured the town of Peronne on September 2 1918.



AWM - E03205

AUSTRALIANS AT THE GREAT WAR 1914-1918

This painting depicts part of the allied offensive of August 8 1918, the day that became known to the Germans as 'der Schwartz Tag' (the black day).

AWM - Appendices 23/15/26 Part 5, AWM4

AWM - A0366



AUSTRALIANS AT WAR 1914 - 2018

First World War
1914-18



Second World War
1939-45



Korean War
1950-53



Malayan Emergency
1950-60



Vietnam War
1962-75



Indonesian Confrontation
1963-66



Gulf War
1990-91



Afghanistan
2001-present



Iraq
2003-09; 2014-present



Peacekeeping
1947-present



Traditions & Symbols

Rosemary

Rosemary is worn as a symbol of remembrance on Anzac Day. It is a herb found growing wild on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The Flanders Poppy is also becoming increasingly associated with Anzac Day, although it was traditionally only worn on Remembrance Day, November 11.

The Last Post

The Last Post historically has been used to signify the end of the day. It is played during ceremonies to serve as a tribute to the dead.

Reveille & Rouse

Reveille is a bright, cheerful call that woke soldiers at dawn and called them to duty. Rouse is a shorter bugle call normally sounded alongside The Last Post at remembrance services, except the Dawn Service when Reveille is played.

The Ode

The Ode is the fourth stanza of Laurence Binyon's (1869-1943) poem, 'For the Fallen', and has been recited in ceremonies since 1919.

A period of silence

One or two minutes silence is held as a time for reflection and a sign of respect.

THE ODE

They shall grow not old,
as we that are left grow old;

Age shall not weary them,
nor the years condemn.

At the going down of the
sun and in the morning,

We will remember them.

Lest We Forget.

With thanks and appreciation to the Australian War Memorial.

Our nursing heroines

More than 3,000 Australian civilian nurses volunteered for active service during the First World War. While enabling direct participation in the war effort, nursing also provided opportunities for independence and travel, sometimes with the hope of being closer to loved ones serving overseas.

The Australian Army Nursing Service (AANS) had been formed in July 1903 as part of the Australian Army Medical Corps. During the war more than 2,000 of its members served overseas alongside Australian nurses working with other organisations, such as the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service (QAIMNS), the Red Cross, or privately sponsored facilities.

That these women worked their long hours among such surroundings without collapsing spoke volumes for their professionalism and sense of duty. First World War medical stations reeked with the odours of blood, antiseptic dressings and unwashed bodies. The nurses saw soldiers in their most pitiful state-wounded, blood-stained, and dirty.



AWM - C07205

The Armistice of 1918

After several months of hard fighting on the Western Front, the Allies finally broke through the Hindenburg Line on September 29 1918. The German army was beaten and within weeks came the Armistice.

The Armistice between the Allies and Germany was signed at Compiègne and came into effect at 11 am on November 11 1918. The guns fell silent on the Western Front and after more than four years of unimaginable bloodshed and destruction, the fighting was finally over. At home in Australia, large crowds gathered in capital cities to celebrate the end of the conflict.

The Armistice paved the way for the signing of a formal peace treaty, the Treaty of Versailles, which formally ended the war six months later. On June 28 1919, the treaty was signed in the Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of Versailles, with Australian Prime Minister William Morris (Billy) Hughes and Deputy Prime Minister Joseph Cook adding their signatures on Australia's behalf.

After the Second World War, Armistice Day became Remembrance Day, a time to commemorate war dead from all conflicts.



The Forest of Compiègne where the Armistice was signed

General Sir John Monash GCMG, KCB, VD (1865-1931)

Sir John Monash remains one of Australia's most outstanding soldiers and military strategists. His victories in 1918 played a significant role in the Allied victory.

Born in West Melbourne to migrant parents, John Monash studied arts and engineering before enlisting. He rose quickly through the ranks and also forged a successful career in business.

His engineering background, and creative mind, led him to make use of technological advances on the battlefield. As he rose from brigadier, to divisional and then Corps commander he became increasingly adept at planning and executing set piece battles.

Biographers and military historians consider him among the best, if not the best, generals on the Western Front and he was knighted on the battlefield by King George V.

After the war, far from resting on his laurels, he was given the task of repatriating the



Australian Imperial Force, which he performed with enormous dedication and resolve, and ensured that Australian troops in England waiting to come home had access to educational and vocational programmes.

Among his many achievements as a statesman and public figure was his leadership of the construction of the Shrine of Remembrance in Melbourne. He committed his later life to public service and to local community organisations.

Almost a century after some of his greatest victories, Australia is rightly proud of Sir John Monash's international reputation as a strategic military leader.



AWM A02877