

ANZAC DAY

MISSIVE

2017



2017 ANZAC DAY MISSIVE

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| ANZAC Day: Traditions | 1 |
| Fall of Singapore - 75 th Anniversary | 2 |
| Battle of the Coral Sea - 75 th Anniversary | 4 |
| No. 75 Squadron RAAF - Birth of a fighter squadron | 6 |
| No. 38 Squadron RAAF - Farewell Townsville | 7 |
| Local ANZAC Day Services | 8 |
| Townsville City - Order of the March | 9 |
| Townsville City - Marshalling Map | 11 |
| Thuringowa Central - Order of the March | 12 |
| Thuringowa Central - Marshalling Map | 13 |
| Thuringowa Central - Ceremony Map | 14 |
| The RSL | 15 |
| Beersheba - 100 th Anniversary | 16 |

Forward by the Mayor

In 2017, as with every year, ANZAC Day will be commemorated with solemnity and respect.

ANZAC Day remains one of our country's most revered days. It goes beyond the anniversary of the landing on Gallipoli in 1915 and has become an integral part of our national identity.

Townsville City Council, together with the Townsville RSL and Thuringowa RSL, is committed to ensuring these events convey sentiment that honours those who served our nation in all conflicts.

100 years ago, young Australians were still fighting in the trenches of Somme and the deserts in the Middle East.

The 25th of April is our opportunity to reflect on the spirit of the ANZACs and their courage, mateship and sacrifice. These inspiring qualities and ANZAC spirit continued on through service men and women involved in past and present conflicts of war.

Our city owes much to the defence personnel who have played a major role in Australia's military campaigns since the late 1800s.

I urge you to familiarise yourself with the information contained in this booklet and thank you for your commitment to observing ANZAC Day 2017.

Cr Jenny Hill
Mayor of Townsville

Forward by Townsville Sub Branch President

Australians recognise 25 April as a day of national remembrance, which takes two forms. Commemorative services are held across the nation at dawn – the time of the original landing, while later in the day, former servicemen and service-women meet to take part in marches through the country's major cities and in many smaller regions. In these ways, Anzac Day is a time at which Australians reflect on the many different meanings of war and remember those fore bearers who did not return from battle to give us the freedom we have in Australia today.

It is often suggested that the dawn service observed on Anzac Day has its origins in a military routine still followed by the Australian Army. The half-light of dawn was one of the times favoured for launching an attack. Soldiers in defensive positions were woken in the dark before dawn, so by the time first light crept across the battlefield they were awake, alert, and manning their weapons; this is still known as the "stand-to". As dusk is equally favourable for battle, the stand-to was repeated at sunset.

In more recent times, more families and young people have taken part in many dawn services across Australia. Townsville being a garrison city has had tremendous crowds attend both dawn service and mid-morning march for many years. Townsville's local Schools will again have a significant role to play in this year's ceremony and I encourage all schools to be involved again whether at the Thuringowa, Magnetic Island, Townsville or other RSLs in the region.

Respectfully
Bill Whitburn OAM
President Townsville RSL Subbranch

ANZAC DAY ORIGINS

WHAT IS ANZAC DAY

Anzac Day - 25 April - is one of Australia's most important national occasions. It marks the anniversary of the first major military action fought by Australian and New Zealand forces during the First World War.

EARLY COMMEMORATIONS

In 1916, Anzac Day was held on 25 April for the first time. It was marked by a wide variety of ceremonies and services in Australia, a march through London, and a sports day in the Australian camp in Egypt. In London more than 2,000 Australian and New Zealand troops marched through the streets; a London newspaper headline dubbed them "the knights of Gallipoli". Marches were held all over Australia; in the Sydney march convoys of cars carried soldiers wounded on Gallipoli and their nurses. For the remaining years of the war Anzac Day was used as an occasion for patriotic rallies and recruiting campaigns, and parades of serving members of the AIF were held in most cities.

During the 1920s Anzac Day became established as a national day of commemoration for the more than 60,000 Australians who had died during the war. In 1927, for the first time, every state observed some form of public holiday on Anzac Day. By the mid- 1930s all the rituals we now associate with the day - dawn vigils, marches, memorial services, reunions, two-up games - were firmly established as part of Anzac Day culture.

With the coming of the Second World War, Anzac Day also served to commemorate the lives of Australians who died in that war. In subsequent years the meaning of the day has been further broadened to include those who were killed in all the military operations in which Australia has been involved.

Anzac Day was first commemorated at the Australian War Memorial in 1942. Since then, Anzac Day has been commemorated at the Memorial every year.

TWO UP



The origins of two-up can be traced to pitch and toss, a game that requires spinning a coin into the air and betting on the outcome. But as the name implies, two-up involved the spinning of two coins in the air. As early as the 1850s the game was been played in New South Wales goldfields, and it quickly spread across the country during the gold rushes.

During the First World War two-up was very popular among the Australian and New Zealand soldiers, including those who fought at Gallipoli. The game was played on the troop ships and in trenches while the war lasted. This is the main reason playing two-up has become part of the tradition of remembering the soldiers.



THE DAWN SERVICE

After the First World War, returned soldiers sought the comradeship they had felt in those quiet, peaceful moments before dawn. A dawn vigil became the basis for commemoration in several places after the war. It is difficult to say when the first dawn services were held, as many were instigated by veterans, clergymen, and civilians from all over the country.

A dawn requiem mass was held at Albany as early as 1918, and a wreathlaying and commemoration took place at dawn in Toowoomba the following year.

In 1927 a group of returned men, returning from an Anzac Day function held the night before, came upon an elderly woman laying flowers at the as yet unfinished Sydney Cenotaph at dawn. Joining her in this private remembrance, the men later resolved to institute a dawn service the following year. Thus, 150 people gathered at the Cenotaph in 1928 for a wreathlaying and two minutes' silence. This is generally regarded as the beginning of organised dawn services.

Today's dawn services include the presence of a chaplain, but generally not of dignitaries such as the Governor-General. Originally, "the services were simple, and usually followed the military routine. Before dawn, those who had gathered would stand while two minutes' silence was held. At the end of this time a lone bugler would play the Last Post and then conclude the service with Reveille, the bugler's call to wake up.

In recent times more families and young people have taken part in dawn services. Reflecting this change, some services have become more elaborate, incorporating hymns, readings, pipers, and rifle volleys. Other services, though, have retained the simple format of the dawn stand-to, familiar to so many soldiers.

ANZAC BISCUIT

During the First World War, the families, friends and communities of soldiers at the battle field sent food to them. But due to the delays of delivering food to the men at the frontlines, they had to send non-perishable foods that would not require refrigeration during the long journey, while also retaining their nutritional value and remaining remain edible. Their solution was Anzac Biscuits.



Although recipes for the biscuits vary slightly, most of the common ingredients are the same: bi-carbonate of soda, rolled oats, golden syrup or treacle, sugar, coconut, butter, as well as boiling water. The biscuit is one of the few items that can be marketed in Australia with the name Anzac and the name is protected by Federal Laws.

THE FALL OF SINGAPORE

Commemorating the 75th Anniversary | 15th February 1942 - 2017

The Fall of Singapore in 1942 resulted in the surrender of 130 000 British, Indian and Australian troops in one of the most stinging defeats in WWII and was the start of three and half years of brutality for prisoners of war at the hands of the Japanese...

Singapore was supposed to have been an impregnable fortress, and had stood for many years as a potent symbol of British power in South-East Asia. Since the construction of a great naval base in Singapore in the 1920's Australian Governments had been wedded to the Singapore strategy as the lynchpin of Australian defence policy.

Britain had promised to provide a fleet for the base, and the air power to match whenever needed to deter Japanese aggression. When the situation finally arose in November 1941, Britain was already heavily committed in Europe and had few ships to spare. What arrived in early December was not a great fleet but a small squadron based around two capital ships, the battleship HMS Prince of Wales and the Battle Cruiser HMS Repulse, both of these big ships were torpedoed and sunk by Japanese aircraft along the coast of Malaya on Dec 10, leaving Singapore and the Johore Straits with little naval and air defences.

The Imperial Japanese Army invaded the Malay Peninsula on 8 December 1941, the Japanese were battle-hardened, well-organised and well-supported by air and armour. On the contrary the Allied forces in Malay and Singapore were inexperienced and ill equipped, having no light armour and very little air support as it was considered that the jungle and terrain would negate such a need.

The Australian 8th Division along with other British Forces could offer little resistance and were in retreat along the peninsula, trying desperately to delay the Japanese.



The speed of the advance and brutality of the Japanese soldiers shocked the British and Australians, they appeared to have no compassion or mercy. Captured wounded Allied soldiers were killed where they lay. Those who were not injured but had surrendered were also killed & locals who had helped the Allies were tortured before being murdered.



On January 31st 1942, the British and Australian forces withdrew across the causeway that separated Singapore from Malaya. After an intense but unsuccessful Malay campaign, Singapore would be their final stand.

LT Gen Arthur Percival, the British Commander in Singapore, incorrectly guessed that the Japanese would land forces on the north-east side of Singapore, ignoring advice that the north-west was a more likely direction of attack. This proved a mistake.

As such a large portion of defence equipment and resources had been incorrectly allocated to the north east sector, where the most complete and freshest formation—the British 18th Division—was deployed, while the incomplete Australian 8th Division, barely at half strength due to battle casualties from the Malay Campaign and having one of its Brigades detached, spread across Rabaul, Timor and Ambon, were to be pitted against the main landing force.

On February 8, the first wave of the Japanese assault force of some 13,000 crossed the straits and landed on the north-west of the island. The Australians were unable to hold back the assaulting force and withdrew to new defensive positions further inland.

THE FALL OF SINGAPORE

Commemorating the 75th Anniversary | 15th February 1942 - 2017

By February 13, the British perimeter had shrunk to a 40km line around Singapore City. Churchill had stated before the final Japanese attack *"There must be no thought of sparing the troops or population; commanders and senior officers should die with their troops. The honour of the British Empire and the British Army is at stake."*

Under continuous Japanese ground and aerial bombardment, the British Commander LTGEN Percival opted for surrender on 15 February 1942. Despite having fought bravely for the month leading up to the surrender, sustaining nearly three quarters of all battle deaths suffered by the British forces during both the retreat through Malaya and the siege, Australians now experienced the full bitterness of defeat.

In London, Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced that the fall of Singapore was the 'worst disaster and largest capitulation in British history'.

Perhaps no aspect arising from the Fall of Singapore was more galling than the generally monstrous fate experienced by the Australians who became prisoners of war.

More than 15,000 Australian soldiers were captured on Singapore and that number would grow to over 22,000 in the coming weeks and months. Of these, more than 7,000 would die as prisoners of war.

Many Australians would remain in the Changi prison others were forced to be labour on Japanese projects such as the Siam-Burma railway, Sandakan Airfield and even to mainland Japan.

The Sandakan Death Marches were a series of forced marches in Borneo from Sandakan to Ranau which resulted in the deaths of 2,345 Allied prisoners of war held captive in the Sandakan POW Camp. By the end of the war, of all the prisoners who had been incarcerated at Sandakan, only six Australians survived, all of whom had escaped during the marches and were helped by locals until the wars end. It is widely considered to be the single worst atrocity suffered by Australian servicemen during the Second World War.

The Fall of Singapore and the loss of almost a quarter of Australia's overseas soldiers at the very start of the Pacific War stunned the country and made consideration of a new foreign policy a priority.

In his new year's address for 1942, Prime Minister Curtin announced:

Without any inhibitions of any kind, I make it clear that Australia looks to America, free of any pangs as to our traditional links or kinship with the United Kingdom ... we shall exert all our energies towards the shaping of a plan, with the United States as its keystone, which will give our country some confidence of being able to hold out until the tide of battle swings against the enemy.

The fall of Singapore and subsequent treatment of those men and women who became prisoners of war as a result, teach us that like the ANZAC's we owe debt to the fallen and those who suffered so much, that we should not dwell on our own petty concerns and self-indulgences and to get on with leading meaningful and purposeful lives. Our duty to them is to earn their sacrifice by living worthy and examined lives, to not be wasteful of the opportunities and freedoms we are able to enjoy. This is their legacy to us, we must all strive to be worthy of this gift.

We will remember them always.

WO1 John Pickett
Regimental Sergeant Major
Combat Training Centre
Lavarack Barracks



ALLIED AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL



01 2450



ALLIED AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA

Commemorating the 75th Anniversary | May 4 - 8, 1942

The Battle of the Coral Sea was a major air and naval engagement during World War II, fought between the Americans, Australians and Japanese on May 7-8, 1942. It marked a major turning point in the Pacific war because it effectively stopped the Japanese advance to the south towards Australia.

Rear Admiral John Crace was an Australian who came to prominence as an officer of the Royal Navy (RN). He commanded the Australian-United States Support Force, Task Force 44, at the Battle of the Coral Sea in 1942.

In December 1941, without any warning, the Imperial Japanese Navy, one of the most formidable in the world, attacked and destroyed the U.S. Fleet moored in Pearl Harbor. This was an act of unexpected aggression because, at the time, the U.S.A. was not at war with anybody.

The US Navy

1942 The U.S.A. immediately declared war on the Axis powers and assumed command of "Anzac Area". The U.S. Navy high command awarded Rear Admiral Crace sea going command of...

H.M.A.S. AUSTRALIA (Flag Ship)

H.M.A.S. HOBART (Cruiser) - the first R.A.N. vessel to have radar fitted

H.M.A.S. CANBERRA (Refitted at Sydney Naval Dockyard)

U.S.S. CHICAGO

U.S.S. PERKINS (Destroyer)

U.S.S. FARRAGUT (Destroyer)

U.S.S. WALKER (Destroyer)

U.S. Intelligence code breakers were able to confirm reports that the Japanese were planning a seaborne invasion of Port Moresby, intending to isolate Australia from the U.S.A.

The Crace Command

May 7th, 1942 Rear Admiral Crace's ships were ordered to repel the Japanese invasion group of 12 Transports, 5000 troops and Carrier Shoho at Jomard Passage, the gateway between Japan's base at Rabaul and the Coral Sea entry.

The U.S. Carrier Force under the overall command of Admiral Fletcher proceeded up the Eastern coast of Bougainville to attack the Japanese Carrier force, Shokaku & Zuikaku, stationed there to screen the Japanese invasion force from U.S. Carrier attack.

Losses

HMAS Sydney had disappeared without a trace, somewhere in the Indian Ocean. HMS Prince of Wales and HMS Repulse, without any air cover, were obliterated in Asian waters. This meant the staggering loss of 65,000 tons of fighting ships and the loss of life of 1540 Officers and Seamen.

U.S. losses at Pearl Harbour included 18 Capital war ships, 350 warplanes, 2,403 killed and 1,178 injured.

Japanese losses at Pearl Harbour included 185 killed, 1 prisoner of war and one midget submarine lost.



The Australian Response

In the wake of the Pearl Harbour bombing, Rear Admiral Crace realised that Japanese Admiral Inoue had detected his presence at Jomard Pass.

Crace's squadron, now known as Anzac Force, was exercising with New Zealand's cruisers Achilles and Leander off the coast of Noumea when word came through that HMAS Yarra and HMAS Perth had disappeared in Indonesian waters without a trace.

Action Stations

May 7th, 1942 Rear Admiral Crace orders Action Stations and the Bugler sounds this call over the Ship's broadcast system. Battle stations - first degree of readiness - would have been about 10.30 am.

The ships are steaming at 25 Knots (47 kph) towards Jomard Passage to be there before sundown. Crace's squadron, having re-fueled from the huge U.S. oil tanker, U.S. Neosho, two days earlier on May 5th were now completely alone.



HMAS Australia under attack

BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA

Commemorating the 75th Anniversary | May 4 - 8, 1942

The Japanese War Machine

To the north of Jomard Passage, the Japanese Imperial Navy had assembled a force of

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 13 x Transports | 5 x Gun Boats |
| 17 x Destroyers | 3 x Air Craft Carriers |
| 2 x Mine Layers | 6 x Submarines |
| 10 x Mine Sweepers | 2 x Oil Tankers |
| 2 x Submarine Chasers | 150 x Military Planes (based at Rabaul) |

U.S. Intelligence was able to decode Japanese signals that this fleet would be deployed south from New Britain early in May 1942.

Japanese Admiral Inoue made ready to fly his attack planes down from Rabaul to destroy Crace's Squadron.

The Battle

Late afternoon that day a fleet of planes came into view, flying some 20 meters above the waves. Estimates were 21 Torpedo bombers armed with enough explosives to sink almost any vessel.

As the Japanese bombs rained down on the squadron, Crace's squadron maneuvered in a diamond pattern, head on to the attackers, presenting a difficult target to hit.

The engine room artificers soon realized that the popping sound they could hear was of rivets failing in the ships side and seams opening up under the machine gun strafing from above. The seamen on deck realized that the buzzing sound about them was enemy bullets. The Anzac force retaliated with every piece of firepower available. Soon the big 200mm guns were also trained down low and hurling 120 Kilogram shells in the face of the attack planes, creating huge walls of water in front of the low flying enemy planes. This made their pilot's job almost impossible.

Most of us think that a gun turret is a nice smooth addition to a ship with a couple of guns sticking out of it. Not so, a turret is a small world of its own with up 10 men inside, bringing up shells from below, cordite propellant taken from the wooden racks, loaders, a breech man & Gunnery officer.

The right gun fired, belching smoke and fire out of the barrel as well as the projectile. The left guns projectile had come up from below, and was eased into the loading tray and the rammer did the rest, and the charge went in - left gun ready, gun layer firing salvos.



The final destruction of the Japanese carrier Shoho

The enemy planes roared in, to be repelled by anti aircraft Guns, pom poms firing 40mm rounds and Oerlikon six-barrel 13mm rounds. All the while air borne torpedo attacks were mounted against the Australians watching in horror as the wake of the torpedoes swished past the ships, one actually passing under the U.S.S. Chicago. HMAS Hobart had a huge hole blasted in her smoke funnel and suffered casualties.



Leander class light cruiser, HMAS Hobart

The Japanese planes had barely retired as ineffective, when suddenly a flight of high-level bombers appeared. These rained down 225 Kilogram high explosive bombs on the Australians. This caused massive waterspouts, higher than the bridge level when the bombs fell close by, but missed their targets thanks to the skill of the ships seamen. Men on the bridge were drenched to the skin but no real harm was done.

As the skies cleared, it was realized that the bombers were Queensland based American B17's. The US forces denied that this ever happened. Strict radio silence prevailed throughout the Allied forces with the result that the Battle of the Coral Sea was over before the rest of the Allied forces knew anything about it.

An Australian Victory

The Japanese Port Moresby Invasion group (Operation M.O.) were now thoroughly confused by Anzac Forces' stubborn refusal to be "done away with". Uncertainty about the fate of their Carriers caused Admirals Tagaki and Goto to withdraw from battle.

Rear Admiral Crace continued to patrol the Jomard Passage area until May 10th, 1942. At this time he received a congratulatory signal from U.S. Admiral Fletcher on his forces great victory. Crace then returned south in order to provision and refuel. In the meantime the Japanese Commander in Chief Admiral Yamamoto, furious at his Admirals retreat, ordered them back into battle. Too late, the Anzac force had moved on, the Japanese plan to capture Port Moresby was in chaos.

Japan was later to mount an overland assault on Port Moresby and the rest is history!

NO. 75 SQUADRON RAAF

BIRTH OF THE FIGHTER SQUADRON IN TOWNSVILLE

Formed in Townsville, March 1942, No 75 Squadron was to become one of the RAAF's most famous Units. Equipped with American-built Kittyhawk fighters and with only one week's training, the Squadron flew to New Guinea.

On the afternoon of their arrival, two Kittyhawks shot down a Japanese bomber, while the next day saw the Squadron destroy twelve enemy aircraft during an attack on Lae airfield.

After this most successful beginning, No 75 Squadron went on to extract a heavy toll on the Japanese.

Continuous combat took its toll on both men and machine and after six weeks of fighting, a battle weary No 75 Squadron - with just one serviceable Kittyhawk left - was relieved and returned to Australia. During its first forty-four days of combat, No 75 Squadron destroyed thirty-four enemy aircraft and damaged a further forty-four. Sadly, the Squadrons heroic defence of Port Moresby did come at a terrible price - twelve pilots were killed and many more wounded.

A replenished No 75 Squadron returned to New Guinea in August and joined with No 76 Squadron in the defence of Milne Bay. Soon after their arrival, a Japanese invasion force steaming towards Milne Bay came under attack from Squadron Kittyhawks modified to carry bombs.

Although a number of ships were damaged, the Japanese convoy sailed into Milne Bay on the 24 August, disembarking their troops before dawn. At first light, the Kittyhawks began shuttle attacks against landing barges, stores and troops. Despite torrential rain and appalling conditions ground personnel worked tirelessly to refuel and rearm the Kittyhawks. Although Australian ground forces were contesting every yard, the enemy was soon so close that the Kittyhawks' guns were firing before their undercarriages had retracted.

Gradually the Australians gained the upper hand and when it became apparent to the Japanese that the battle was lost, Japanese ships, under the relative protection of darkness, entered Milne Bay and embarked what troops and equipment they could.

After playing its part in the first defeat of Japanese ground forces in the Pacific War, No 75 Squadron - operating from a succession of bases - continued to attack Japanese garrisons for the duration of the war.

The Squadron's first permanent deployment after the war saw No 75 Squadron personnel, operating Royal Air Force Vampire jet fighters in defence of the Mediterranean island of Malta.

After the Squadron's return to Australia in 1955, the Vampires were soon replaced by the highly manoeuvrable Sabre. This popular aircraft was in turn replaced by the supersonic Mirage in August 1965.

In 1967, No 75 Squadron deployed to Malaysia and after sixteen years in Butterworth, Malaysia, returned to Australia, based at Darwin to await conversion to the F/A-18 Hornet and eventual relocation to RAAF Base Tindal in October 1988.

Today, No 75 Squadron is the largest F/A-18 unit in the Air Force. The squadron's remote location requires self-sufficiency, including large numbers of maintenance crews to maintain operational readiness.

The pilots of No 75 Squadron have few airspace restrictions and, with the De-lamere Range only 100 kms away, they are able to train with a large variety of air-to-ground weapons. The suitability of northern Australia for training gives the squadron the opportunity to exercise regularly with air forces from Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore and the United States of America. No 75 Squadron have also had aircraft and personnel involved in recent operations as a component of the International Coalition Against Terrorism in Iraq, Afghanistan and the Indian Ocean.

AIRCRAFT FLOWN



P-40 Kittyhawk (1942 - 1945)



de Havilland Vampire (1949 - 1954, 1955 - 1957)



Mirage III (1965 - 1988)



F/A-18 Hornet (1988 - Current)

NO. 38 SQUADRON RAAF

DINGO AIRLINES FAREWELLS TOWNSVILLE

Calling Townsville home since 2000, 38 Squadron is on the move...

AIRCRAFT FLOWN



Lockheed Hudson I, II & IVA (1943 - 1944)



Dakota C47 Skytrain (1944 - 1964)



de Havilland Canada DHC-4 Caribou (1964 - 2009)



Beechcraft Super King Air 350 (2009 - Current)

WORLD WAR II

No. 38 Squadron was formed as a transport unit at RAAF Base Richmond in September 1943. Equipped with Lockheed Hudsons, the squadron conducted its first operation on 17 December, when one of its aircraft flew from Richmond to RAAF Base Darwin.

The squadron's activities expanded in early 1944, when its obsolescent Hudsons were replaced with more capable Douglas Dakota transports. By December 1944, they were mainly tasked with transporting supplies to the battle zone in New Guinea, which included making supply drops to Australian Army units in the field and evacuating casualties to the mainland. Following the end of the war, No. 38 Squadron flew into Singapore, Bangkok and locations in Borneo to evacuate released Australian prisoners of war.

KOREAN WAR

Following the outbreak of the Korean War, the squadron flew British troops and supplies from Singapore to Japan and Korea. The squadron's aircraft were also occasionally used to mark targets ahead of bombing raids and to drop propaganda leaflets.

THE CARIBOU AKA THE GRAVEL TRUCK

No. 38 Squadron was re-equipped with new de Havilland Canada DHC-4 Caribou tactical transport aircraft during 1964 & deployed to Vietnam during the war. In 1965, 2 Caribous began operations from Port Moresby, one of the detachment's tasks was to give Caribou pilots experience in tropical and mountainous conditions. In addition to its training role, No. 38 Squadron undertook transport flights in and around Australia, taking part when required in relief efforts following natural disasters.

After 45 years of service, the Caribou was retired from service in 2009 and replaced with the King Air 350.

PEACEKEEPING

- 03/75 - 11/78. Stationed in Pakistan, and transported personnel and supplies for the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
- 08/75. Assigned to transport Red Cross supplies and personnel from Darwin to East Timor after a civil war broke out in that country
- 1999 - 2001. Stationed in East Timor and supported the international peacekeeping force which had been deployed there to end the violence that had broken out following a successful referendum on independence conducted in August 1999
- 2003. Deployed to the Solomon Islands as part of the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands peacekeeping force.
- 2015. Deployed to Vanuatu as part of Australia's aid effort following Cyclone Pam, used to conduct flights over the affected areas to assess the extent of the damage, and also evacuated Australian and New Zealand citizens

CURRENT

After calling Townsville home for the last 17 years, the RAAF is consolidating its two squadrons equipped with King Airs and moving south to RAAF Base East Sale in Victoria.

38 Squadron & their families would like to thank the citizens of Townsville for making them feel part of the community while they have been stationed here.

2017 ANZAC DAY

LOCAL SERVICES

ANZAC Day will be solemnly observed on **25th April**. Sporting and entertainment bodies are requested to refrain from arranging any functions prior to **1.00^{pm}** "**ANZAC Day Act 1921-1964**".

ALLIGATOR CREEK

5:30^{AM} Community Gathering, Alligator Creek Recreation and Bowls Club
6:00^{AM} Memorial Service

BELGIAN GARDENS

7:30^{AM} Belgian Gardens War Cemetery (*form up 7.20^{AM}*)

BLACK RIVER

5:00^{AM} Community Gathering - Black River Beach Residents Association Inc. (*Gates open at 4.30^{AM}*)
5:45^{AM} Service commences followed by Gunfire Breakfast (*gold coin donation*)
Directions from Bruce Highway turn into Mt Low Parkway, left into Lynwood Avenue all the way to the dirt road and then follow signs.

CARLYLE GARDENS

7:00^{AM} Service at Cenotaph for residents and their families - to be seated by 6:45^{AM}

GIRU

10:00^{AM} Brolga Park Cenotaph
Parade from Police Station to Cenotaph

MAGNETIC ISLAND

4:00^{AM} Sealink Ferry service - Townsville to Magnetic Island
5:20^{AM} Magnetic Island RSL Parade step off (*form up 5:10^{AM}*)
5:30^{AM} Dawn Service at Alma Bay Memorial

MATER HOSPITAL

8:30^{AM} Service at Hospital War Memorial

PALM ISLAND

9:30^{AM} Palm Island Parade, Police Station

ALLIGATOR CREEK

5:40^{AM} Dawn Service - The Esplanade @ Balgal Beach
9:45^{AM} Parade Step Off - The Esplanade @ Balgal Beach (*form up 9:30^{AM}*)

THURINGOWA CENTRAL

5:40^{AM} Dawn Service at Thuringowa Central Cenotaph
7:00^{AM} Gun Fire Breakfast at Thuringowa RSL
9:00^{AM} Thuringowa Parade from Willows Car Park to Cenotaph (*form up 8:30^{AM}*)
9:35^{AM} Mid morning Service

TOWNSVILLE CITY

5:30^{AM} Dawn Service - ANZAC Park, The Strand (*form up 5:20^{AM}*)
6:20^{AM} Gun Fire Breakfast at Townsville RSL
9:00^{AM} City Parade from Strand Park to ANZAC Park (*form up 8:15^{AM}*)

TOWNSVILLE HOSPITAL

5:50^{AM} Service at Hospital War Memorial - Federation Gardens

WOODSTOCK

10:00^{AM} Woodstock Memorial Service, Woodstock Church

BELGIAN GARDENS WAR CEMETERY

The Cemetery was first established during the early stages of WW11 where Veterans, who were killed in action were returned to Townsville and laid to rest. The Cemetery was closed in 1946.

There are 220 Veteran graves in the Belgian Gardens War Cemetery. All other Returned Veterans who may have passed on from war caused injuries or due to age after that period have been laid to rest in the general part of this or other Cemeteries.

Again this year we are endeavouring to encourage more Veterans and ex service personnel, the general public and more specifically, children, to attend this very significant aspect of ANZAC Day and it may be a more suitable alternative for some particularly small children, to pay their respects.



The Service will begin at the War Cemetery at 0730hrs. Members of the Townsville RSL Sub Branch Committee will conduct the service, the Rev Alan Buckingham will recite the Lords Prayer and the Benediction, a bugler will play the "Last Post"

and "Rouse" and a group of young pipers from the RSL Pipes & Drums will be in attendance to play the "Lament".

One of the Townsville Cadet Units will be providing the Catafalque Party and Flag Orderly, and Poppies will be handed out to the Scouts and School Children and any other members of the general public present, to lay on the individual graves.

2017 ANZAC Day

Order of March - Townsville City

FORM UP - 8:15^{AM}

STEP OFF - 9:00^{AM}

Reviewing Officer: **Brigadier Chris Field AM, CSC, Commander 3 BDE**
 Parade Commentary: **Pat Hession & John Lavery**

LEAD GROUP

27TH Lighthorse Accosiation Townsville
 Military & Historic Vehciles Club Townsville Inc
 Aged & Disabled Veterans & Returned Services Personnel
Mounted in restored military vehicles, taxis & available buses
Parade Commander - LTCOL Gabrielle Follett, CO 3rd
 Combat Service Support Battalion
 Australian Flag Bearer
 New Zealand Flag Bearer
 Vietnam Veterans Associations of Australia



GROUP 1

1RAR Band
 3 CSR
 3 CSSB
 10 FSB
 RAAF Townsville

GROUP 2

REGULAR MILITARY UNITS

RSL Flag
 NAVY Contingent
 The Royal Australian Armoured Corps
 The Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery
 The Royal Australian Engineers
 The Royal Australian Corps of Signals
 The Royal Australian Infantry Corps

GROUP 2 CONTINUED

The Australian Army Aviation Corps
 The Australian Intelligence Corps
 Chaplains Department
 The Royal Australian Corps of Transport
 The Royal Australian Army Medical Corps
 The Royal Australian Army Dental Corps
 The Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps
 The Royal Australian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
 The Royal Australian Army Educational Corps
 The Australian Army Public Relations Service
 The Australian Army Catering Corps
 The Royal Australian Army Pay Corps
 The Australian Army Legal Corps
 The Royal Australian Corps of Military Police
 The Australian Psychology Corps
 The Australian Army Band Corps
 The Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps
 Naval Association of Australia
 The Australian Light Horse Association
 AATTV Association
 2/4 RAR Association
 1RAR OP Solace Somalia
 National Servicemen's Association of Australia
 NQ RAEME Association
 Royal Australian Signal Corps
 RSL Memorial Pipes and Drums Townsville
 Totally and Permanently Disabled Ex Servicepersons
 Association (Townsville) Inc
 Women Veterans Network Australia
 RAAF Association including Ubon Veterans
 36 Squadron RAAF Association Nth Qld
 2 Squadron RAAF Association
 War Correspondents
 Community Link



2017 ANZAC Day

Order of March - Townsville City

GROUP 3 CADETS

TS Coral Sea Australian Naval Cadets
15th Army Cadet Unit Townsville
101 Squadron Australian Air Force Cadets

GROUP 4 COMMUNITY GROUPS

St Johns Ambulance Cadets
Ross River Apex
Townsville General Hospital Past Graduate Association
Greek Community of Townsville
Alliance Francaise de Townsville
Girl Guides

PARADE MARSHALL

WO1 Brent Doyle OAM, RSM 3 BDE

GROUP 5 SCHOOL GROUPS & OTHER ORGANISATIONS

St Patrick's College
Annandale Christian College
Annandale State School
Calvary Christian College
Currajong State School
Heatley Secondary College
Heatley State School
Hermit Park State School
Holy Spirit Catholic School
Ignatius Park College
Kirwan State High School
Marian Catholic School
Mundingburra State School
Northern Beaches State High School
Oonoonba State School
Pimlico State High School
Railway Estate State School
Riverside Adventist Christian School
Southern Cross Catholic College
St Josephs Catholic School
St Margaret Mary's College
The Cathedral School of St Anne and St James
Thuringowa State High School

GROUP 5 CONTINUED

Townsville Central State School
Townsville Grammar School
Townsville State High School
Townsville West State School
William Ross State High School
Wulguru State School

SCHOOL MARSHALL

WOFF Ray Eastham, CSC

GROUP 6 - EMERGENCY SERVICES

Emergency Services 6.1 - Marching

Queensland Police Service
Queensland Ambulance Service
SES Townsville
Townsville Region Combined Fire
Services (Aviation Rescue Fire Fighting, QFES
Fire and Rescue, QFES Rural Fire Service)

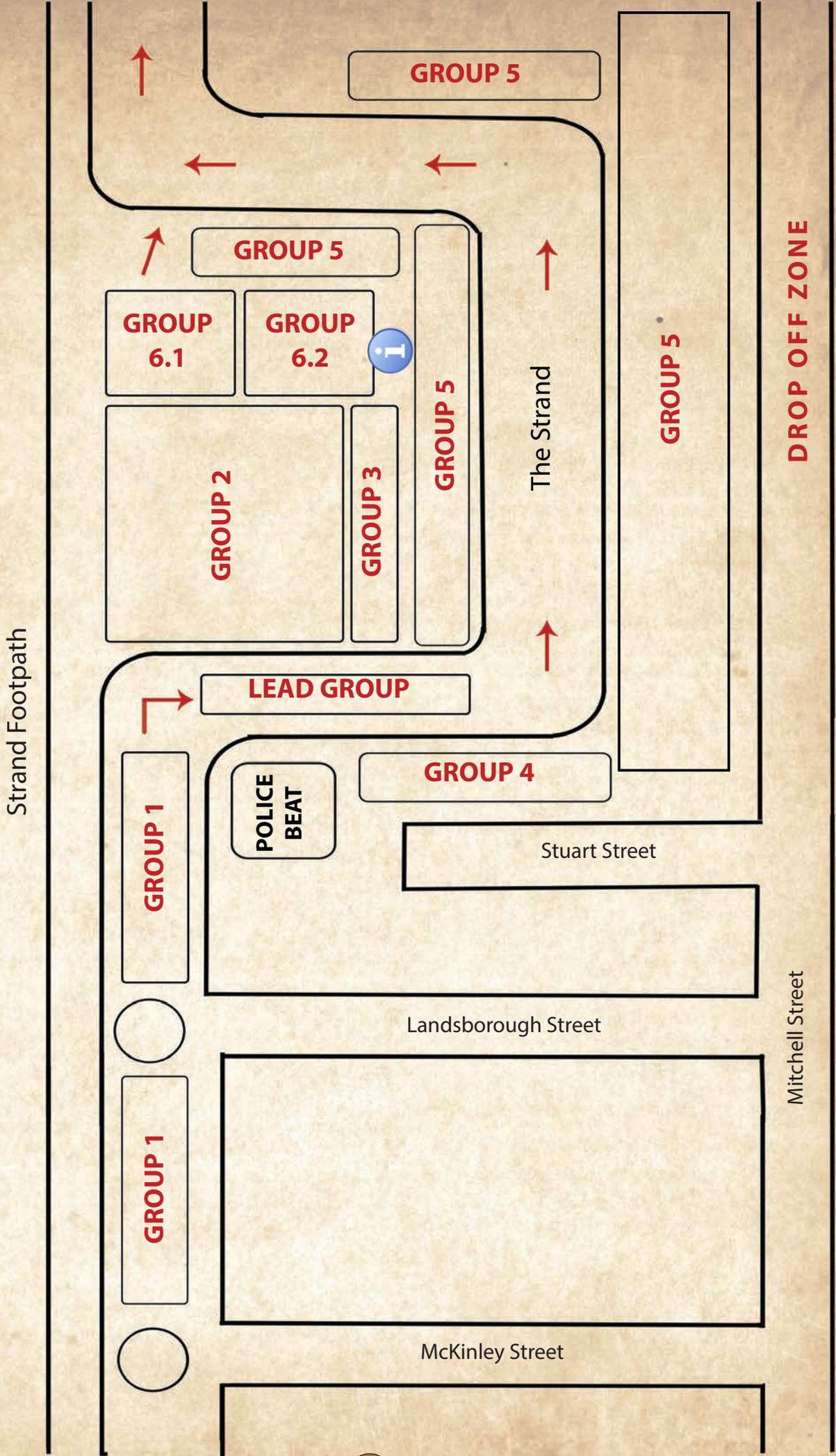
Emergency Services 6.2 - Vehicles



2017 ANZAC Day Townsville City Marshalling Map

← To the Rockpool

To ANZAC Park →



2017 ANZAC Day

Order of March - Thuringowa Central

FORM UP - 8:30^{AM}

STEP OFF - 9:00^{AM}

PARADE MARSHALLS

Mr Howard Ralph - Thuringowa RSL
Mr John Beltramelli - Townsville City Council
Mr Cristi Jimmieson - Townsville City Council

LEAD GROUP

Aged & Disabled Veterans & Returned Services Personnel
*Transported in vehicles provided by Cyclones Rod and Customs Club
Townsville and Saints Hot Rod Club*

Vietnam Veterans and Veterans Motorcycle Club – Townsville Chapter

PARADE COMMANDER

5th Aviation Regiment Representative

FLAG PARTY

New Zealand Flag Bearer
Australian Flag Bearer

GROUP 1

ALL RETURNED SERVICES PERSONNEL & ORGANISATIONS

Veterans - Thuringowa RSL Sub Branch
Australian Peacekeepers & Peacemakers Veterans' Association
North Qld Branch of the Sapper Association Qld Inc
Thuringowa Brass Band

GROUP 2

REGULAR & RESERVE MILITARY UNITS

5th Aviation Regiment
130 Army Cadet Unit (Heatly)
Community Link

GROUP 3

COMMUNITY GROUPS

Kirwan Scout Group
Scouts Australia Queensland Branch, Kennedy Region
Flinders Region Girl Guides
Small Ships Association
Australian Red Cross

GROUP 4 SCHOOLS

Ryan Catholic College
Kelso State School
Cranbrook State School
Aitkenvale State School
The Willows State School
Weir State School
St Clare's Catholic School Burdell
Bohlevale State School
Kirwan State School
St Anthony's Catholic College
Aitkenvale State School
Blues Skies Kindergarten
Townsville Community Learning Centre State Special School and School Bus

GROUP 5

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Rural Fire Service Queensland



THURINGOWA CENTRAL Marshalling Map

WILLOWS SHOPPING CENTRE CAR PARK

FORM UP: 8:30AM

STEP OFF: 9:00AM

SERVICE: 9:35AM



ORDER OF MARCH

LEAD GROUP

Aged & Disabled Veterans & Returned Services Personnel
Vehicles provided by Cyclones Rod and Customs Club Townsville and Saints Hot Rod Club

Vietnam Veterans Motorcycle Club

GROUP 1

Returned Services Personnel & Organisations
Thuringowa Brass Band

GROUP 2

5th Aviation Regiment
Cadets

GROUP 3

Community Organisations
& other Participants

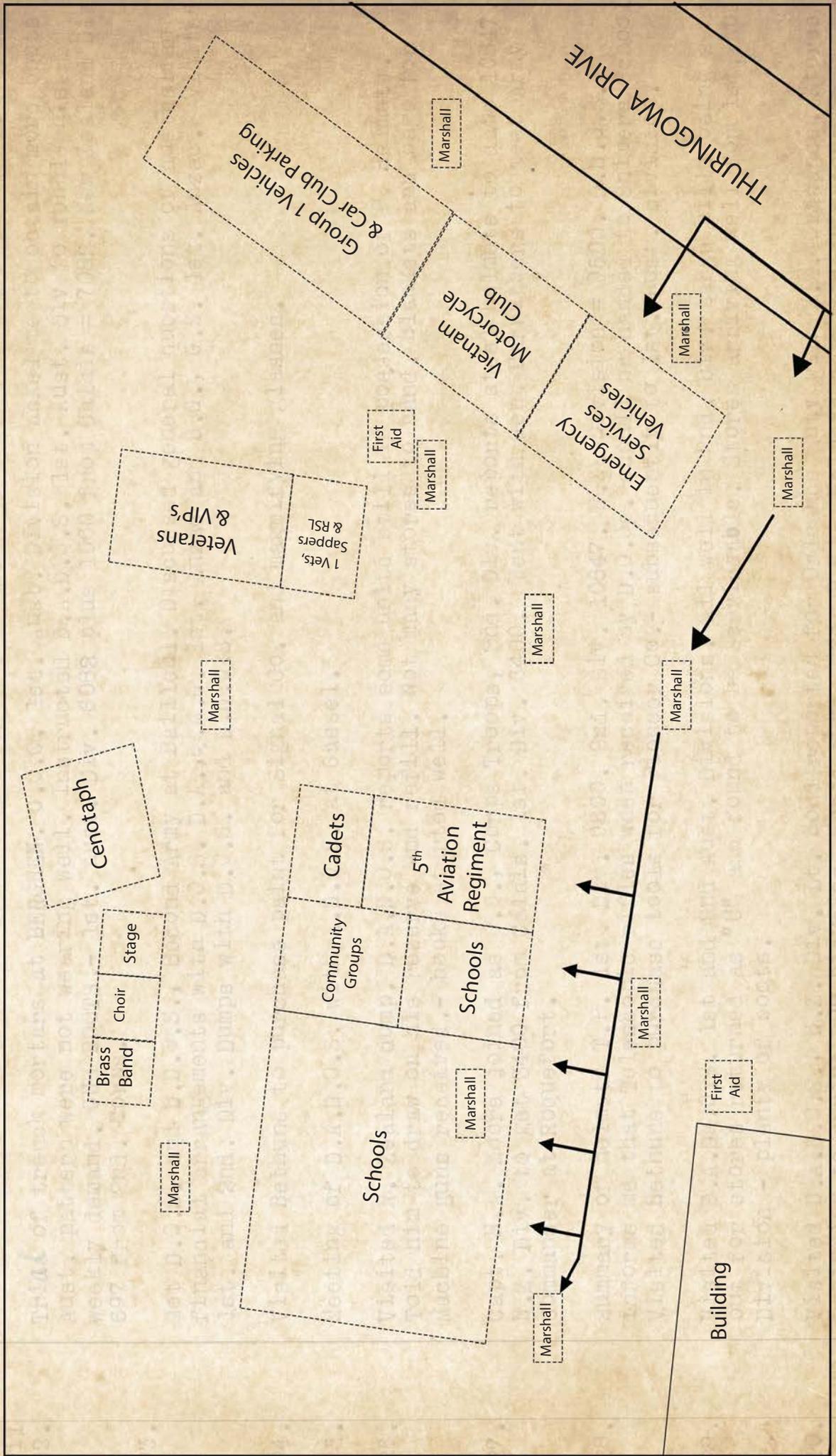
GROUP 4

School Groups

GROUP 5

Emergency Services

2017 ANZAC Day Townsville City Marshalling Map



THE RETURNED & SERVICES LEAGUE

Goals & Objectives of the RSL

To serve the interests of its members, veterans, the ex-service community and members of the Australian Defence Force, the RSL executes its role by effectively implementing the following objectives which are in accord with the League's Mission Statement:

- Welfare.
- Advocacy and Representation.
- Commemoration and Remembrance.
- Commitment to democratic principles and practices.
- Assistance to all veterans and ex-service men and women regardless of their membership in the League.
- Participation in employment Programs for veterans, ex-service members and their dependants.
- Promotion of loyalty and pride which the League has for the Nation, its people, the Crown and the Flag.
- Provision of moral and active support for the ADF.
- Provision of a means for members to enjoy camaraderie and mateship.
- Act as an effective lobby group to Government and its departments.
- Provision of effective and efficient management of RSL assets and resources for the benefit of its members and serving members of the ADF.
- Provision of a respected and meaningful voice within the community and Australian society.

What the badge stands for



The Crown

On top of the badge is a crown which has always been the symbol of royalty. It is also symbolic of our allegiance to royalty and of our loyalty to our monarch - our nation - and the RSL.

The Shield

The badge is in the shape of a shield which, from time immemorial, has always been used for protection. The shield, therefore, is symbolic of the protection which RSL gives its members, widows, orphans, and dependants of those who paid the supreme sacrifice and which the RSL accepts as its responsibility to protect.

The Circle

The centre of the badge is surrounded by a circle. A circle can be described as unbroken continuity and is symbolic of the League's unbroken continuity of purpose.

The Figures

The four figures in the centre of the badge are symbolic of the youthful forces which have emblazoned Australia's nationhood across the world and of the comradeship which existed during our war service and which now continues among members of the League. The figures are marching shoulder to shoulder and are in step with each other, reflecting a combined determination and unity of purpose. In unity we have strength and therefore the figures are symbolic of the solidarity and strength of the League.

The Colours

There are three colours in the badge. The red represents the blood-tie of war that exists between comrades. The white stands for purity of thought, motive and purpose to render service without thought of personal gain or ambition. The blue indicates a willingness to render that service to a comrade anywhere under the blue sky - wherever the comrade may be.

The Sprigs of Wattle

In the top left corner of the badge are sprigs of wattle which is accepted as the national floral emblem of Australia. It, therefore, symbolises that the RSL is a national organisation and is national in its outlook.

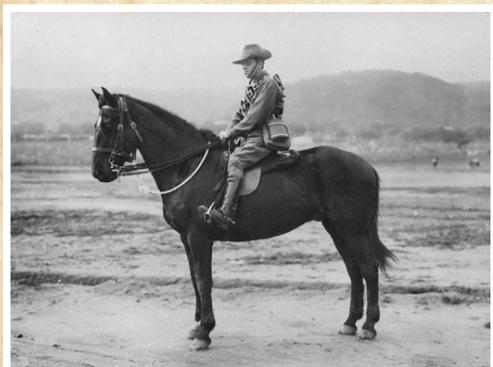
The Rose, Leek, Thistle, and Shamrock

The emblems of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland are located in the top right corner. They are symbolic of, and represent, the link with these countries.

BEERSHEBA

Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Charge of the 4th Light Horse

The charge of the 4th Australian Light Horse at Beersheba late in the afternoon of 31 October 1917, is remembered as the last great cavalry charge.



The assault on Beersheba began at dawn with the infantry divisions of the British XX Corps attacking from the south and south-west. Despite artillery and air support, neither the infantry attacks from the south, or the Anzac Mounted Division's attack from the east had succeeded in capturing Beersheba by mid-afternoon.

With time running out for the Australians to capture Beersheba and its wells before dark, Lieutenant General Harry Chauvel, the Australian commander of the Desert Mounted Corps, ordered Brigadier General William Grant, commanding the 4th Light Horse Brigade, to make a mounted attack directly towards the town. Chauvel knew, from aerial photographs, that the Turkish trenches in front of the town were not protected by barbed wire. However, German bombing had forced the 4th Brigade into a scattered formation and it was not until 4.50 pm that they were in position. The Brigade assembled behind rising ground 6 kilometres south-east of Beersheba with the 4th Light Horse Regiment on the right, the 12th Light Horse Regiment on the left and the 11th Light Horse Regiment in reserve.



As they came over the top of the ridge and looked down the long, gentle open slope to Beersheba, they were seen by the Turkish gunners, who opened fire with shrapnel. But the pace was too fast for the gunners. After three kilometres Turkish machine-guns opened fire from the flank, but they were detected and silenced by British artillery. The rifle fire from the Turkish trenches was wild and high as the Light Horse approached. The front trench and the main trench were jumped and some men dismounted and then attacked the Turks with rifle and bayonet from the rear. Some galloped ahead to seize the rear trenches, while other squadrons galloped straight into Beersheba.

Nearly all the wells of Beersheba were intact and further water was available from a storm that had filled the pools. The 4th and 12th Light Horse casualties were thirty-one killed and thirty-six wounded; they captured over 700 men. The capture of Beersheba meant that the Gaza-Beersheba line was turned. Gaza fell a week later and on 9 December 1917, the British troops entered Jerusalem.



Trooper Dengate: "I suppose you heard about the capture of Beersheba by the 4th Brigade, well I was right in it, and came through safe, and with my skin intact, I got a bullet through the leg of my breeches, just above the knee, grazed my leg but didn't make it bleed."



2017 ANZAC DAY MISSIVE

ANZAC Day will be solemnly observed on **25th April**. Sporting and entertainment bodies are requested to refrain from arranging any functions prior to **1.00pm** "**ANZAC Day Act 1921-1964**".

CONTACTS

For information on Military History or Protocol, please contact:

TOWNSVILLE RSL

139 Charters Towers Road
Hermit Park Qld 4812
P: 4759 9500
E: vclark@tsvrsl.com.au

THURINGOWA RSL

13 Kelso Drive
Kelso Qld 4815
E: thuringowa.rsl@bigpond.com

For more information on the Parade and Order of the March, please contact:

EVENTS & PROTOCOL OFFICER

Townsville City Council
PO Box 1268
Townsville Qld 4810
P: 1300 878 001
E: events@townsville.qld.gov.au