1. Respect:

Lt. Alfred Newton
Driver
Cecil
Ashcroft
2. The ‘Anzac Spirit’

Tom Uren
3. Dimensions of disaster
Battle deaths at Gallipoli

- Turkey: 86,700
- Britain: 26,054
- France: 9,787
- Australia: 8,709
- New Zealand: 2,721
- Newfoundland: 49
4. Commemoration – or disremembering?

- Portrait of Charles Bean:
Bean’s Diary on Gallipoli, 26 September, 1915:

‘This is the true side of war… but the probability is that if I were to put it into print tomorrow the tender Australian public, which only tolerates flattery and that in its cheapest form, would howl me out of existence.’
“The most bitter disappointment for the original Anzacs was that their war was not, in fact, the ‘war to end all wars’. The best way we can honour their memory is to focus our thoughts on how we might reduce the risk that future Australians will have to endure what they have endured.” (p. 28)
Spending on the centenary

- **Australia**: $395m (Federal Govt - $145m; States - $80m; Corporate - $170m)
- **Britain**: $90m
- **France**: $90m
- **New Zealand**: $16m
- **Germany**: $7m
Perspective?
Purposes? – & imperial deals

- The secret Straits Agreement, March 1915
- The secret Treaty of London, April 1915
- The secret Sykes-Picot Agreement, May 1916
- The Paris Economic Resolutions, June 1916
- The secret Bucharest Convention, August 1916
- The Franco-Russian Agreements, February 1917
- St Jean de Maurienne Agreements, April 1917
Division: over conscription

http://www.unionsnsw.org.au/how_labour_day_became_the_first_anzac_day
Lost opportunities for a negotiated peace

- International Congress of Women, The Hague, April 1915
- German and American Peace Notes, December 1916
- Russian Proposal: Inter-Allied Conference, war aims, May 1917
- Reichstag Peace Resolution, July 1917
- Proposed Stockholm Conference, June-August 1917
- Papal Peace Note, August 1917
- The ‘Lansdowne Peace Letter’, November 1917
- Swedish proposal for international Christian conference, February 1918
5. Hard truths - the Great War
‘Australian Commonwealth Military Forces’ to ‘Australian Imperial Force’
Melbourne cables London, 6 pm, Monday 3 August

Copy of cable To the Secretary of State for the Colonies dated 3rd. August, 1914.

"In event of war Government prepared place vessels of Australian Navy under control British Admiralty when desired. Further prepared despatch expeditionary force 20,000 men of any suggested composition to any destination desired by Home Government. Force to be at complete disposal Home Government. Cost of despatch and maintenance will be borne by this Government. Australian Press notified accordingly."
REMEMBER BELGIUM

ENLIST TO-DAY
Arthur Wheen: ‘bestiality was wherever the war was’
Lord Curzon
6. Hard truths – Australia’s Gallipoli

The Foreign Office building, Whitehall, London
George V and Nicholas II
The deals behind Gallipoli:
British Foreign Min. Grey
Russian Foreign Min. Sazonov
The Straits Agreement, 8-12 March 1915: Britain and France make promises to Russia of gains at Constantinople & the Straits

Secret Treaty of London, 26 April 1915: Britain & France promise Italy gains in the Tyrol, the Adriatic, & Turkey

Corporate interests in the background at Gallipoli

Royal Dutch Shell (Sir Henry Deterding & Calouste Gulbenkian) – seeking access to its Russian and Rumanian oil fields

Anglo-Persian Oil (Charles Greenway) – seeks to safeguard its oil prospects in Persia and Mesopotamia

Standard Oil, USA (Rockefeller) – seeks market share in Europe & prospects in the Middle East
Secret Treaty of London, 26 April 1915 – Italy agrees to enter the war in a month

**Article 15:** Britain, France, Russia, and Italy agree to cooperate ‘in *not* allowing the representatives of the Holy See to undertake *any* diplomatic steps having for their object the conclusion of peace or the settlement of questions connected with the present war.’

Pope Benedict XV
Planning Gallipoli

Admiral Fisher to Jellicoe, 27 Feb. 1915

‘It is all Foreign Office business and pressure from Russia and France. We are their facile dupes.’
Grey to Buchanan, 11 March 1915: Tell the Russians ‘The direct fruits of these operations will, if the war is successful, be gathered entirely by Russia.’
Did Australia set itself up to be taken for granted?

Prime Minister Hughes in parliament, 29 Oct. 1915

Mr. HUGHES.—I am sorry that the question has been asked. This Government have not the responsibility of directing the campaign. Our business is to carry out the instructions of the Imperial Government, and to give that Government our hearty and enthusiastic support. And it is our clear duty to refrain from criticising the actions of men who are placed in a situation of frightful responsibility, already subjected daily to criticisms from persons without authority or responsibility or right to be considered seriously. I do not pretend to understand the situation in the Dardanelles, but I know what the duty of this Government is; and that is—to mind its own business, to provide that quota of men which the Imperial Government think necessary in the circumstances, and to see that those men are efficiently led, fed, and equipped. That we shall do.
7. Lessons of the Great War and Gallipoli
SECOND LIEUTENANT
ARTHUR CONWAY YOUNG
ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS
16TH AUGUST 1917

BORN AT KOBE, JAPAN
9TH OCTOBER 1890
SACRIFICED TO THE FALLACY
THAT WAR CAN END WAR
SECOND LIEUTENANT
ARTHUR CONWAY YOUNG
ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS
16TH AUGUST 1917

BORN AT KOBE, JAPAN
9TH OCTOBER 1890
SACRIFICED TO THE FALLACY
THAT WAR CAN END WAR
BORN AT KOBE, JAPAN
9TH OCTOBER 1890
SACRIFICED TO THE FALACY
THAT WAR CAN END WAR
8. Prospects for Peace