

ANZAC DAY AND REMEMBRANCE DAY

COMMEMORATING THE SERVICE AND SACRIFICE OF
AUSTRALIA'S SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN



COMMEMORATIVE GUIDE

A GUIDE TO A SIMPLE ORDER OF SERVICE FOR THE COMMEMORATIVE
CEREMONIES OF ANZAC DAY AND REMEMBRANCE DAY

With compliments from Andrew Robb AO MP, Federal Member for Goldstein

THE LEGACY OF ANZAC



COURAGE

TO DO WHAT THEY WERE ASKED
WITHOUT QUESTION



DETERMINATION

NEVER TO GIVE UP
REGARDLESS OF THE RISK



MATESHIP

KNOWING THEIR MATES WOULD
NEVER LET THEM DOWN

A TIME TO REFLECT WITH PRIDE & GRATITUDE



This year will mark ninety years since the first brave young Australian soldiers rushed ashore at Gallipoli, unaware they would create a legacy and an enduring identity that defines today's Australians.

The legacy of Anzac lies at the spiritual heart of this great nation. The legacy is for all of us, an eternal possession we should value and cherish forever.

Our Anzac legend, which embodies the values of courage, determination and mateship, defines our national character.

Anzac Day and Remembrance Day are significant dates in Australia's commemorative calendar. On these two days, we remember the young lives lost and pay tribute to the many who have died at war. We pause to reflect upon the loss of men and women, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, and mates, whose bright futures were cut short, defending our democracy and the values we uphold.

Many communities have their own war memorials, which record the names of those lost and which stand as an everlasting reminder of the high cost of war. It is the responsibility of all of us to continue to encourage young Australians to seek a greater understanding of the Anzac spirit and encourage them to ensure it is never lost.

As the ninetieth anniversary of the landing at Anzac Cove on 25th of April 1915 together with the sixtieth anniversary of the end of World War II draws close, I felt it was timely to produce this reference guide to commemoration services. Included are suggestions for orders of service for Anzac Day and Remembrance Day. By participating in such services we will do our part to make certain all Australians who served at war are not forgotten.

Andrew Robb AO MP



COMMEMORATIVE CEREMONY



FLAG PROTOCOL

Before the start of the ceremony, flags should be lowered to half-mast. During the playing of the Rouse, flags are to be raised slowly to the masthead.

For Remembrance Day ceremonies, please remember to carefully time the activities so that the Last Post, which is near the end of the ceremony, can be played at 11am.

TRADITIONAL ORDER OF SERVICE

A call to commemoration (2 mins)

A call to commemoration is an introduction to the service and can be given by explaining why an Anzac Day or Remembrance Day ceremony is being held.

Prayer/Hymns/Reading/Poem (2-4 mins)

Prayers/Readings

- The Lord's Prayer
- Prayer of Remembrance
- Psalm 23
- John 15: 9-14

Hymns

- Abide with me
- O Valiant Hearts
- O God, Our Help in Ages Past

Alternatively an appropriate contemporary song may be chosen.

Poems

- For the Fallen, *Laurence Binyon*
- In Flanders Fields, *Lieutenant-Colonel John McRae*

Address (3-5 mins)

The address may be given by a veteran, serving member of the Australian Defence Force, local dignitary, teacher or student. The address could cover the symbolism of Anzac Day or Remembrance Day, personal experiences of what the day means, the service and sacrifice of men and women in all conflicts, their contribution to democracy and freedom and the importance of peace.

Wreath laying or charitable donation (3-5mins)

The Ode (1 min)

*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.*

(Response)

We will remember them

The Ode comes from For the Fallen, a poem by the English poet and writer Laurence Binyon, which was first published in the London newspaper The Times on 21 September 1914.

The Last Post

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

Silence (1 min)

One (or two) minutes silence is held to reflect on the significance of the day and as a sign of respect. On Remembrance Day, one minute's silence is traditionally held at 11am.

The Rouse

The Rouse (or Reveille) is played to signify waking up to a new day and follows the one minute's silence. During the playing of the Rouse, flags should be slowly raised to the masthead.

Australian National Anthem

Advance Australia Fair is played to conclude the ceremony.



LEST WE FORGET

SIGNIFICANCE OF ANZAC DAY & REMEMBRANCE DAY



ANZAC DAY

The Anzac tradition - encompassing the still relevant ideals of courage, determination and mateship, was established on 25 April 1915 when the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

It was the start of a campaign that lasted eight months and resulted in some 25,000 Australian casualties, including 8,700 who were killed or died of wounds or disease.

The men who served on the Gallipoli Peninsula created a legend, adding the word 'Anzac' to the Australian and New Zealand vocabularies and creating the notion of the Anzac spirit.

In 1916, the first anniversary of the landing was observed in Australia, New Zealand, England and by troops in Egypt. That year, 25 April was officially named 'Anzac Day' by the Acting Australian Prime Minister, George Pearce.

By the 1920s, Anzac Day ceremonies were held throughout Australia. All States had designated Anzac Day as a public holiday. Commemoration of Anzac Day continued throughout the 1930s and 1940s with World War II veterans joining parades around the country. In the ensuing decades returned servicemen and women from the conflicts in Malaya, Indonesia, Korea and Vietnam, veterans from allied countries and peacekeepers joined the parades.



ANZAC Cove, Gallipoli



Commonwealth War Graves, Flanders

REMEMBRANCE DAY

At 5am on 11 November 1918, three German government representatives accepted the armistice terms presented to them by an allied commander, General Foch of the French Army. The demands of the armistice included the withdrawal of German forces to the east bank of the Rhine within 30 days; immediate cessation of warfare; and surrender of the German fleet and all heavy guns with no further negotiations until the signing of the peace treaty.

The armistice became effective at 11am, 11 November 1918, and as the guns fell silent on the Western Front in France and Belgium, four years of hostilities ended.

More than 416,000 Australians volunteered for service in World War I. Of these, 324,000 served overseas. More than 60,000 Australians were killed, including 45,000 who died on the Western Front in France and Belgium and more than 8,000 who died on the Gallipoli Peninsula in Turkey.

After World War II the Australian Government agreed to the United Kingdom's proposal that Armistice Day be renamed Remembrance Day to commemorate those who were killed in both World Wars. Today the loss of Australian lives from all wars and conflicts is commemorated on Remembrance Day.

In October 1997, the Governor-General agreed to a submission from the then Minister for Veterans Affairs, Bruce Scott, and issued a Proclamation declaring 11 November as Remembrance Day - a day to remember the sacrifice of those who have died for Australia in wars and conflicts.

The Proclamation reinforced the importance of Remembrance Day and encouraged all Australians to renew their observance of the event.

25TH APRIL

11TH NOVEMBER

TRADITIONAL POEMS, HYMNS & PRAYERS

Left to right:

Andrew Robb at Vietnam War Memorial,
Basterfield Park

A reprieve from the trenches

Andrew Robb with his father Frank, a World
War II veteran who served in Papua New Guinea
Villers-Bretonneux War Cemetery, France

Top to bottom:

Andrew Robb at Shrine of Remembrance,
Melbourne with Jeremy
Memorial, Belgium

A wreath for the tomb of the unknown soldier
Menin Gate



POEMS

FOR THE FALLEN

With proud thanksgiving,
a mother for her children,
England mourns for her dead
across the sea.

Flesh of her flesh they were,
spirit of her spirit,
Fallen in the cause of the free.

Solemn the drums thrill:
Death August and royal
Sings sorrow up into immortal spheres.
There is music in the midst of desolation
And a glory that shines upon our tears.

They went with songs to the battle,
they were young,
Straight of limb, true of eye, steady and aglow.
They were staunch to the end against odds
uncounted:
They fell with their faces to the foe.

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.

They mingle not with their laughing
comrades again;
They sit no more at familiar tables of home;
They have no lot in our labour of the day-time;
They sleep beyond England's foam.

But where our desires are and our hopes
profound,
Felt as well-spring that is hidden from sight,
To the innermost heart of their own land they
are known
As the stars are known to the Night;

As the stars that shall be bright when
we are dust,
Moving in marches upon the heavenly plain;
As the stars that are starry in the time of
our darkness,
To the end, to the end they remain.

Laurence Binyon (1914)

IN FLANDERS FIELDS

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe;
To you, from failing hands, we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

Lieutenant-Colonel John McRae (1915)

HYMNS

ABIDE WITH ME

Abide with me; fast falls the eventide:
The darkness deepens; Lord with me abide:
When other helpers fail and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, O abide with me.

I need thy presence every passing hour;
What but thy grace can foil the tempter's
power?
Who, like thyself, my guide and stay can be?
Through cloud and sunshine, Lord, abide
with me.

I fear no foe, with thee at hand to bless;
Ills have no weight, and tears no bitterness.
Where is death's sting?
Where, grave, thy victory?
I triumph still, if thou abide with me.

O VALIANT HEARTS

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

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

Still stands his cross from that dread
hour to this,
Like some bright star above the dark abyss;
Still, through the veil, the Victor's pitying eyes
Look down to bless our lesser calvaries.

O risen Lord, O Shepherd of our dead,
Whose cross has bought them and whose
staff has led,
In glorious hope their proud and
sorrowing land
Commits her children to thy gracious hand.

PRAYERS

PRAYER OF REMEMBRANCE

Today we remember with thanksgiving those
who made the supreme sacrifice for us in time
of war. We pray that the offering of their lives
may not have been in vain. Today we dedicate
ourselves to the cause of justice, freedom and
peace; and for the wisdom and strength to
build a better world.



TRADITIONS & SYMBOLS



THE DAWN SERVICE

The Dawn Service observed on Anzac Day has its origins in an operational routine which is still observed by the Australian Army today. The half-light of dawn plays tricks with soldiers' eyes and, from the earliest times, the half-hour or so before dawn, with all its grey, misty shadows, became one of the most favoured times for an attack. Soldiers in defensive positions were therefore woken up in the dark, before dawn, so that by the time the first dull grey light crept across the battlefield they were awake, alert and manning their weapons. This was, and still is, known as "stand-to". It is also repeated at sunset.

After the First World War, returned soldiers sought the comradeship they felt in those quiet, peaceful moments before dawn. With symbolic links to the dawn landing at Gallipoli at 4:29am on 25th April 1915, a dawn stand-to or dawn ceremony became a common form of Anzac Day remembrance during the 1920s. The first official dawn service was held at the Sydney Cenotaph in 1927.

ROSEMARY

The Ancient Greeks believed rosemary made their memories stronger. This idea has been carried on today when people wear sprigs of rosemary as a symbol of remembrance for those who have died in wars.

POPPIES

Red poppies were the first signs of life in the fields of northern France and Belgium after World War I. Arising from the blood drenched ground bright red poppies were growing where four years of war led to the deaths of hundreds of thousands of soldiers, including 45,000 Australians. The poppy came to symbolise their blood. The poppy is also the symbol of regeneration, of new life, of hope for the future.

Since 1921 wearing a poppy has enabled Australians to show they have not forgotten the more than 102,000 Australian servicemen and women who have given their lives in wars and conflicts during the past 100 years.



THE ANZAC BISCUIT

Previously known as an Anzac wafer or Anzac tile, the Anzac biscuit we know and love today is a far cry from what the Anzacs ate ninety years ago. The Anzac biscuit was originally intended as a bread substitute for soldiers fighting inhospitable conditions. The biscuit was made to have a long shelf life, meaning it was notoriously hard; in fact they often adopted the affectionate nickname of 'bullet-proof' biscuits!

Andrew Robb's favourite Anzac biscuits are still his mother's (Marie) recipe.

1 cup of traditional rolled oats	125 grams of butter
1 cup sifted plain flour	1 tablespoon of golden syrup
1 cup castor sugar	2 tablespoons of boiling water
3/4 cup of desiccated coconut	1 teaspoon of bicarbonate soda

Directions:

Combine a cup of traditional rolled oats, a cup of sifted flour, a cup of castor sugar and 3/4 cup of desiccated coconut in a bowl.

Heat 125 grams of butter and a tablespoon of golden syrup over a low heat until butter is melted.

Mix 2 tablespoons of boiling water with a teaspoon of bicarb soda and add to the butter mixture.

Stir into the dry ingredients.

Form the mixture into balls on a greased oven tray.

Press balls flat and bake in a slow oven (150°) for twenty minutes or until golden brown.

Loosen biscuits while still warm. Allow to cool on tray.

MORE INFORMATION

If you require additional information about Anzac Day or Remembrance Day activities please contact the office of Andrew Robb MP or visit his website www.andrewrobb.com.au

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Other Websites

Department of Veterans' Affairs www.dva.gov.au

Commonwealth War Graves Commission www.cwgc.org

Gallipoli commemorative site - virtual tour www.anzacsite.gov.au

Australian War Memorial www.awm.gov.au