

In last last issue of our magazine dated March 2015, we explained the fact that the expression **"There is no difference between the Johnnies and the Mehmetts to us"** accompanied by the signature **Atatürk 1934** and included in the inscriptions on the monuments erected in Canberra (Australia), Wellington (New Zealand, and Ariburnu (Turkey) in relation to the **April 25, 1915 Gallipoli Landing by the ANZAC Australian and New Zealand Corps** during the Çanakkale Battle does not belong to Atatürk. **84** years after the event, we found the speech that was claimed to be the source of the expression, and published the first and complete reprint of the speech written by **Atatürk and read out by Şükrü Kaya**. Apart from this speech, Atatürk made another official statement in **1934** about the **"April 25 1915 Gallipoli Campaign"** and the combat in the **"Gallipoli Battle"**, but this statement does not include the expression in the inscriptions accompanied by the signature **"Atatürk 1934"**. That is, on April 18, 1934, a wire from Australia to **"Mustapha Kemal Pasha"** arrives: **"Would appreciate (a) message to (the) Australians (on) occasion (of the) Anniversary (of the Gallipoli Landing (on) April twenty-five - Star newspaper, Melbourne."**

DEVLET
Telgraf muhabeeratından
dolayı mes'uliyet kabul
edilmek.

T.C.
P.T.T. TELGRAFNAME

Adres:

Mustapha Kemal pasha angora

1 - E ve Kemal demetleri.
G - Gayri resmi demetleri.

İLK MERKEZ	AL	KELİME	VERİLDİĞİ	R. G. (*)	ORTA MERKEZ	ALINDIĞI	İNFA
			Tarih	Saat		Tarih	Saat

6005/18 Melbourne 13. 18 18 1642 via wireless v radio =
would appreciate message to australians occasion anniversary landing
gallipoli april twentyfive = star newspaper Melbourne + + + +

A	SMT-1
U	PS
F	F-10

Atatürk's response to the wire of the Australian newspaper was brief and to the point: ***"The April 25, 1915 Gallipoli Landing and all the combat that took place on this Peninsula, have shown the world how sad the losses incurred by this struggle have been for their nations, alongside the heroism of those who shed their blood."***ⁱ

Atatürk's Turkish statement was translated into French, the international language of diplomacy at the time, and then signed by the President's General Secretary Hasan Rıza and wired to **The Star** on April 22, 1934.

Newspaper: Star

Melbourne

A	511-1
D	85
F	157

1.- Réponse votre dépêche stop Vous voudrez bien trouver sous numéro 2 message Monsieur Président Gazi Mustafa Kemal.

2.- Les combats débarquement Gallipoli 25 avril 1915 et ceux qui eurent lieu dans presque île ont montré au monde à la fois héroïsme de tous ceux qui y versèrent leur sang et combien furent douloureuses pour leurs nations les pertes que cette lutte a causées.

Hasan Rıza
Secrétaire Général ad interi

gazan
22-4-934

210

French translation of Atatürk's statement, with the signature of the President's General Secretary Hasan Rıza and which was wired to the Australian newspaper *The Star*. (Presidential Archive, A; VIII-I, D: 95, F: 5 cited in Sermet Atacanlı, "Atatürk and the Commanders of Çanakkale", *İş Kültür P.*, Feb. 2015, p. 572.)

The Star newspaper, in its **25.04.1934** issue published the English translation of Atatürk's French wire together with the French wire text, under the heading: "**Turkey, Old Foe, Remembers**". While Atatürk's wire reads "**how sad the losses incurred by this**

One day after Atatürk's *distorted* wire was published in the Australian newspaper, it was published in the UK, in **The Times** newspaper on 26/04/1934 with a more accurate translation (without using the expression "**will never be forgotten**" that was added by the Australian newspaper, and without the epithets "**Dicator of Turkey**" and "**Old Foe**").

ANZAC DAY IN AUSTRALIA

THE GHAZI'S MESSAGE

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

MELBOURNE, APRIL 25

Anzac Day was observed to-day as the strictest holiday, even garages being closed for the day and night.

Ten thousand people, including women and children, assembled at the Shrine of Remembrance at dawn in the chill darkness. Twenty-two thousand ex-Service men, among whom were "Contemptibles," took part in a procession through the city this afternoon, and saluted the temporary Cenotaph outside Parliament House.

In response to a Melbourne newspaper's request, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President of the Turkish Republic, sent the following message:—"The Gallipoli landing and the fighting on the Peninsula showed to the world the heroism of all who shed their blood there, and how heartrending for their nations were the losses this struggle caused."

The statement that Atatürk sent to the Australian newspaper *The Star* in Australia as it appeared in the UK newspaper *The Times* on 26/04/1934.

This news item in the UK newspaper *The Times* of 26/04/1934 was made news in the Cumhuriyet newspaper in Turkey on 30.04.1934. This time, the English translation of the French wire that was sent to the Australian newspaper by Atatürk and that appeared in the UK newspaper *The Times* was published [in this Turkish newspaper] by translating the English [version of the French wire] into Turkish: *"The landing and the combats on the Gallipoli peninsula have proven to the world the heroism of those that shed their blood here. How heartrending are the losses caused by this battle for the nations that participated in this war."*

Çanakkale kahramanının eski düşmanlara cevabı

Avustralyalı eski muhripler 25 nisanı büyük merasimle tes'it ettiler, bir gazete bu münasebetle Gazi Hazretlerinden ihtisaslarını sordu

«Taymis» gazetesinin Avustralyada Melbourne şehrindeki muhabiri mahsus 25 nisan tarihinde gazetesine şu telgrafı çekmiştir:

«Harbi Umumide Gelibolu gibihce - ziresinde Avustralya ve Yeni Zeland kolordusunun karaya çıktığı günün yıldönümü bugün burada tes'it edildi. Her yer, hatta garajlar bile gece ve gündüz kapalı kaldı.

Havanın çok soğuk olmasına rağmen Harp abidesi önünde şafak vakti on bin kişi toplanmıştı. Bunların arasında kadınlar ve çocuklar dahi vardı. Merasim burada başladı.

Harbe iştirak edenlerden yirmi iki bin kişi de öğleden sonra kütle halinde şehri bir baştan, öbür başına kadar katederek tezahürat yaptılar. Bu meyanda parlamento binası haricinde tesis olunan harp maktullerine mahsus muvakkat abideyi selâmladılar.

Melbourne gazetelerinden birinin müracaati üzerine Türkiye Reisicumhuri Gazi Mustafa Kemal Hz. ihtisaslarını telgrafla şu şekilde bildirmişlerdir:

Gazi Hz., Anafartalar Grubu Kumandanı miralay Mustafa Kemal Bey iken maiyetleriyle beraber

«Gelibolu yarımadasında yapılan ihraç hareketi ve muharebeler burada kanlarını dökenlerin kahramanlığını bütün dünya ispat etmiştir. Bu harbe iştirak eden milletler için bu savaşın sebep olduğu zayıyat ne kadar yürekler acısındır.»



The 30/04/1934 Cumhuriyet newspaper that published the Turkish translation of the 26/04/1934 *The Times*' English translation of the French wire sent by Atatürk 22/04/1934 to the Australian *The Star*.

One month later, enclosing 2 copies of their 25/04/1934 issue in which Atatürk's wire was published, the Australian newspaper sent a letter dated 21.05.1934 thanking Atatürk and requesting a more detailed speech on the Gallipoli Battles.ⁱⁱ

MELBOURNE:
HEAD OFFICE,
365 ELIZABETH ST.,
BRANCH OFFICE,
243 COLLINS ST.,

SYDNEY:
26 O'CONNELL ST.,

LONDON:
80 FLEET ST., E.C.4.
JCW/EH

The ~~Australian~~ Argus.

1846

The Australasian

1864

"THE STAR."

1933

WILSON & MACKINNON
PROPRIETORS.

TELEPHONES:
F0411 (EIGHT LINES)

POSTAL ADDRESS:
BOX 244B, MELBOURNE, C.1.

21st May, 1934.

A	<u>III-1</u>
D	<u>95</u>
F	<u>5-7</u>

M. Hassan Riza,
Secrétaire General Ad Interim,
ANKARA. .. TURKEY.

Monsieur,

De la part des propriétaires du "Star" je vous prie de présenter à Monsieur le Président Mustafa Kemal leurs sincères remerciements de l'aimable message qu'il a eu la bonté de leur envoyer a l'occasion de l'anniversaire du débarquement à Gallipoli le 25 Avril 1915.

Le peuple de l'Australie l'a reçu avec un indicible plaisir et sont vivement reconnaissants et sensibles de la manière sympathique dont Monsieur le Président a fait allusion aux souffrances tragiques de ces jours.

On ressent toujours dans ce pays un vif intérêt dans cette campagne de Gallipoli; pour cette raison je vous prie de demander à Monsieur le Président s'il lui serait possible d'ajouter a l'excessive amabilité qu'il nous a déjà témoigné et de nous écrire a ce sujet: ses observations sur la campagne, et peut-être les raisons pour le manque de réussite de l'armée Australienne.

J'ai l'honneur, Monsieur, de vous envoyer deux numéros du "Star" contenant le radio du Président.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, mes sentiments le plus distingués,

Bonne ve
tercine

22-5-1934

J. C. Waters.

Managing Editor
"THE STAR"

The 21/05/1934 letter of the Australian newspaper The Star, requesting a more detailed speech from Atatürk (cited on the website of the Turkish Embassy at Canberra from the Presidential Archive, A: VIII-I, D: 95, F: 5-7. Further, see: Sermet Atacanli, "Atatürk and the Commanders of Çanakkale", İş Kültür P., February 2015, p. 388, p.575.)

This time, Atatürk did not respond to the Australian newspaper's request for a more detailed speech. His decision may have been affected by the fact that the Australian newspaper had foisted into the text the expression "**will never be forgotten**" which did not exist in Atatürk's French wire, while translating the wire into English. Actually, in the speech that was read by Şükrü Kaya by the Mehmet Monument in Gallipoli on 25/08/1931, which we published in the March 2015 issue of our magazine, Atatürk states: **We Turks are confident that, forgetting the meaningless, irrational, intricate tortures of the**

*past, we have created a new life. This life, this view that includes the Turks' first and universal meaning, has been set in stone with our actions as well. If the nations that left graves opposite us, consider our sincere and new viewpoint well, these graves that face each other will ensure conversation and friendship between us instead of hatred, animosity, and feelings of conflict.*ⁱⁱⁱ Although through the speech read by Şükrü Kaya, Minister of Interior Affairs and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, in 1931, Atatürk had voiced to the world his view on **"becoming friends by forgetting the tortures of the past"**, three years later, this Australian newspaper published his wire dated **22.04.1934** with the heading **"Old Foe, Turkey, Remembers!"** using the epithet **"Kemal Pasha, Dictator of Turkey"** and foisting into the English translation the phrase **"will never be forgotten"**, which did not exist in the French version of the wire. This may have led Atatürk not to respond to this newspaper's later request for a more detailed second speech in its letter dated 21.05.1934.

However, the same Australian newspaper does not pay heed to the fact that their second speech request in 1934 was left unanswered, and one year later, in 1935, for the third time, in a letter, requests a speech from Atatürk on the occasion of the **20th Anniversary of the ANZACs' April 25 Nisan 1915 Gallipoli Landing**. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey prepares a speech draft to be sent to this newspaper. The content of this draft contains a meaningful implication as to this newspaper's one year earlier publication of Atatürk's wire with the heading **"Old Foe, Turkey Remembers!"** and adding to the translation the expression **"will never be forgotten"**, which did not appear in the original, and thus distorting the wire message: **"I wish that all of those who fought in the trenches of Gallipoli will today remember more than ever the hardships suffered, and that they will show as much effort and courage to defend peace as they did to defend their countries 20 years ago."**^{iv} This draft prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was sent to the president's office on **28/04/1935** and received on **29/04/1935** (that is, did not reaching him before **25/04/1935**, the 20th Anniversary of the ANZACs Gallipoli Landing), and therefore, Atatürk **did not send** it to the Australian newspaper, thus leaving the third speech request in 1935 unanswered as well.^v

* * *

English inscriptions with the signature **"Atatürk 1934"** on the monuments erected by the states in Australia, New Zealand, and Turkey is: ^{vi} ***"Those heroes that shed their blood and lost their lives... You are now lying in the soil of a friendly country. Therefore rest in peace. There is no difference between the Johnnies and the Mehmets to us where they lie side by side here in this country of ours... You, the mothers, who sent their sons from far away countries wipe away your tears; your sons are now lying in our bosom and are in peace. After having lost their lives on this land they have become our sons as well. Ataturk, 1934."***

However, in 1934 Atatürk did not give such a speech. The **only** statement that Atatürk sent to the Australians is this statement that we report at the beginning of this article, and that was published by *The Star* in Australia dated 25/04/1934: ***"The April 25, 1915 Gallipoli Landing and all the combat that took place on this Peninsula, has shown the world how sad the losses incurred by this struggle have been for their nations, alongside the heroism of those who shed their blood."***

There is **no other statement** of Atatürk sent to the Australians in **1934**, and this statement was not dedicated to the ANZAC (Australia and New Zealand Army Corps) soldiers that were landed on Gallipoli on April 25, 1915, but rather included our soldiers who during the Gallipoli Battles clashed with "ANZAC"s in Gallipoli. The words that appear with the signature **"Atatürk 1934"** in the English inscriptions on the monuments erected in Canberra (Australia), Wellington (New Zealand), and Ariburnu (Turkey), that adress only **"The Johnnies"** (ANZAC soldiers) and their mothers, and that include the expression

“There is no difference between the Johnnies and the Mehments”, which we have proven to belong to the Australian Alan J. Campbell, do not belong to Atatürk.

While there are so many of Atatürk’s writings, speeches, and statements published during his lifetime that contain his sayings related to his views on world peace, is there any need to explain Atatürk’s pacifism and humanity by putting his signature under others’ poetic words, instead of just using his own words?

ⁱ Presidential Archive, A; VIII-I, D: 95, F: 5-13 cited by Sermet Atacanlı, “Atatürk and the Commanders of Çanakkale”, İş Kültür p., February 2015, p. 385.

ⁱⁱ Sermet Atacanlı, “Atatürk and the Commanders of Çanakkale”, İş Kültür p., February 2015, p. 388, p.575.

ⁱⁱⁱ For the full text of the speech that was published in the Hakimiyet-i Milliye newspaper on 26/08/1931, see: Cengiz Özakıncı, “The words in the inscriptions on the 1915 Gallipoli War Monuments ‘There is No difference Between the Johnnies and the Mehments’ Do not Belong to Atatürk”, Bütün Dünya Magazine, March 2015.

^{iv} Presidential Archive, A: VIII-I, D: 95, F: 16. Cited by: Sermet Atacanlı, “Atatürk and the Commanders of Çanakkale”, İş Bankası Kültür Publications, February 2015. p.389.

^v Sermet Atacanlı, “Atatürk and the Commanders of Çanakkale”, İş Kültür p., February 2015, p. 389.

^{vi} The English equivalent of the Turkish columns, which **do not correspond exactly with the English inscription text**, read: “Heroes that shed their blood on the soil of this country! Here you are in the soil of a friendly country. Rest in peace and quietude. You are side by side, bosom to bosom with the Mehments. Mothers who sent their sons to war from faraway countries! Stop your tears. Your sons are in our bosom, they are in peace and they will rest in peace. After having lost their lives on this soil they have become our sons. Atatürk, 1934.”

