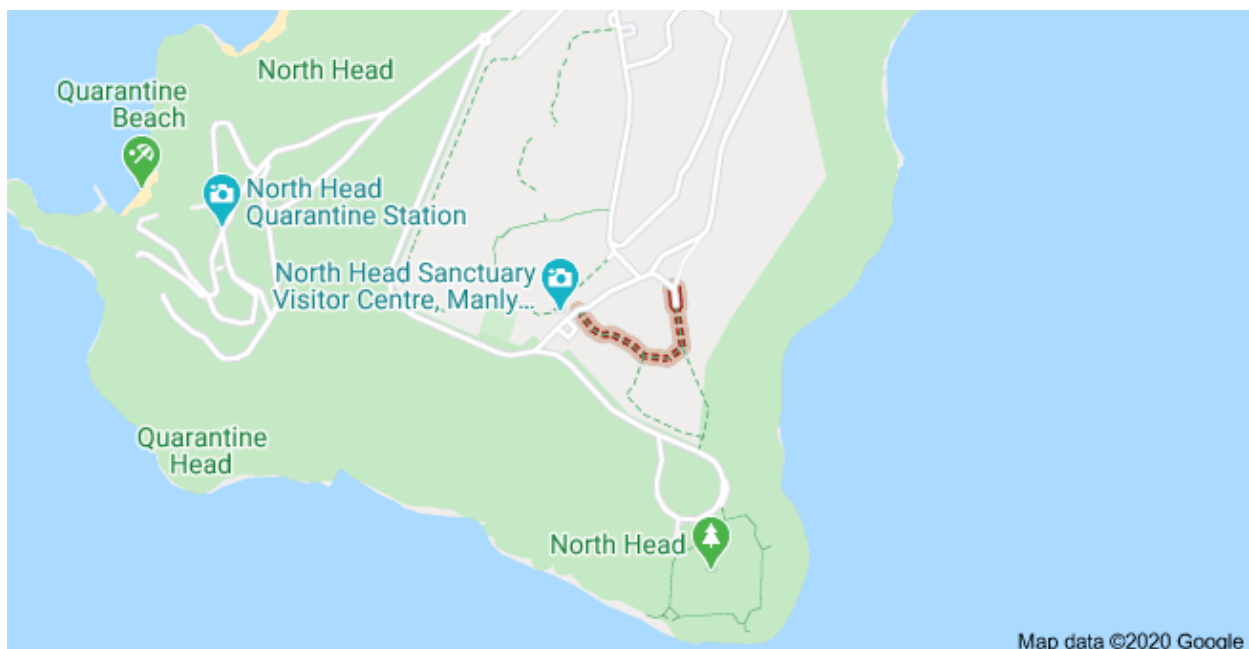




Royal Australian Artillery Historical Company

## AUSTRALIA'S MEMORIAL WALK NORTH HEAD MANLY



**Ron Ray OAM**

## **INTRODUCTION**

While conducting tours of the North Fort tunnels and gun emplacements over a number of years for the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust, the Memorial Walk was originally part of the tours and I pointed out to visitors some of the more significant pavers and spoke about the history of the Memorial.

Tour participants showed a lot of interest in the memorial and the paver stories and it struck me that anyone casually walking along the memorial without a guide, would have no concept, knowledge or appreciation of the individuals memorialised by the pavers and the service they have given to Australia

This booklet is an attempt on my part to correct that and provide those interested with the information, history and themes of the memorial walk and some of the significant stories of the servicemen and women with pavers laid in the memorial

Those with memorial pavers deserve to be made visible on their own terms and I hope that I have succeeded in making a start at doing so. The names on the pavers represent an individual life, history, experience, and destiny.

Ron Ray OAM

### **Personal Background**

I have been a Visitor Services volunteer and tour guide for the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust for over 10 years after retiring from a corporate career in human resources, employee relations and training. I was also a part time Lecturer with NSW Tafe for many years

From 1965 to 1975 I served in the Citizen Military Forces (Army – Artillery) and reached the rank of Sergeant

In 2000 I graduated from the University of Western Sydney with a Master of Commerce (Employee Relations) degree

In 2020 I was awarded an OAM (Medal of the Order of Australia) for services to the Australian community across a range of roles. I was also appointed a Community Fellow of the University of Western Sydney for services to the communities of Western Sydney



My Paver in the Memorial Walk- Location P4 80 Photo Ron Ray



Ron Ray OAM

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS, REFERENCES AND SOURCES

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- Australian War Memorial website
- The Harrower Collection
- Royal Australian Artillery Historical Company (RAAHC) website
- Sydney Harbour Federation Trust
- Australian National Maritime Museum
- Digger History website
- World War I – NSW Govt website
- Australian War Memorial Honours and Awards website
- NSW War Memorial Register
- RAAF biographical files Australian War Memorial
- Website Anzac Memorial Sydney
- Website Military Medal Recipients
- Website Distinguished Service Order Recipients
- Website Distinguished Conduct Medal Recipients
- Website Distinguished Flying Medal Recipients
- Website Australian Recipients of the Military Medal
- Website Australian Recipients of the Military Cross
- Australian Dictionary of Biography
- Judith Dunn OAM
- Greg Dunn
- Sydney Harbour Federation Trust Volunteers and Tour Guides
  - John Balfour
  - Chris Ballantine
  - John Breen
  - Bob Smith

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## **SYDNEY HARBOUR FEDERATION TRUST (SHFT)**



Sydney Harbour Federation Trust

The Sydney Harbour Federation Trust ("Harbour Trust") is an Australian Government agency established in 2001 to preserve and rehabilitate a number of defence and other Commonwealth lands in and around Sydney Harbour.

The formation of the Harbour Trust followed years of lobbying by community groups adamant that extraordinary places on Sydney Harbour should be maintained as public spaces and kept safe from redevelopment.

These lands were off limits to the public, some for over 100 years. They are the lands of the Eora people.

Since 2001 the Harbour Trust has remediated the lands and opened them to the public. Its vision is to create and share extraordinary places on Sydney Harbour that are inspiring, loved and shared.

The Harbour Trust does not receive ongoing funding from the Australian Government: revenue from the adaptive reuse of its heritage properties are reinvested in ensuring the sites are open and accessible to the public.

The lands managed by the Harbour Trust are:

- North Head Sanctuary (Former School of Artillery), North Head, Manly
- Cockatoo Island
- Headland Park, Mosman (Middle Head, Georges Heights and Chowder Bay)
- Woolwich Dock and Parklands
- Macquarie Lighthouse (Vaucluse)
- Snapper Island

- Former Marine Biological Station, Watsons Bay
- Sub Base Platypus, North Sydney

A number of other bodies have responsibility for the management of lands around Sydney Harbour including the Sydney Harbour National Park, an entity of the New South Wales State Government.

The Harbour Trust acknowledges the Traditional Custodians and Owners of the lands and waters of Sydney Harbour, including the places under their stewardship and respectfully acknowledge the Borogeggal, Birrabirrigal, Cammeraygal, Gadigal, Gayamagal (at North Head), Wallumedegal and Wangal people, including their Elders past, present and emerging.

## FORMER SCHOOL OF ARTILLERY (NORTH HEAD)



Sydney Harbour Federation Trust

During World War II, North Head was one of the most heavily fortified sites in Australian history, with large guns capable of firing on enemy ships with the help of anti-aircraft artillery and searchlights. Additionally, there was a large network of underground tunnels and a series of military installations.

Remnants of the coastal guns and other fortifications built prior to World War II can be explored today. They were the culmination of the 'outer defence' strategy for Port Jackson.

The underground World War II tunnel complex at North Head runs a total of 292 metres. The walls are 1 meter thick with a concrete slab over the steel roof which is 2.5 metres thick.

The gun battery here was known as North Battery (Code name NORE) and was equipped with two 9.2 inch breach loading Mark 10 guns on Mark 7 mountings.

The guns had a range of 29000 yards (26 km on full charge) which is equivalent to reaching Avalon in the north and Hornsby in the north west. The guns could traverse 360 degrees

Ammunition for the guns consisted of the “charge”, the “shell” and the “fuse”. Shells were filled with high explosive and weighed 172 kg each.

After World War II, the Army School of Artillery opened at North Head. Gunners lived and trained there from 1946 until 1998, when the school relocated to Puckapunyal in Victoria.

The former School of Artillery occupies the highest part of North Head and comprises the Army Barracks and the North Fort complex. The Barracks complex contains a collection of art deco buildings that include a parade ground, accommodation blocks, officer and sergeant messes, service areas, sheds and gun parks as well as a large area of remnant bushland.

At the North Fort complex, the underground tunnels built during World War II have been preserved for visitors. Additionally, the public can pay homage to those who have served and supported the defence of Australia on the Memorial Walk. This paved pathway links five alcove monuments that were erected to remember the major conflict periods in Australia’s military history.

# ROYAL AUSTRALIAN ARTILLERY HISTORICAL COMPANY (RAAHC)



Royal Australian Artillery Historical Company

The Royal Australian Artillery Historical Company (RAAHC) is a public company and a volunteer based not-for-profit organisation of members. The Company's core purpose is to promote the significance of Australia's Artillery, its history and heritage. The RAAHC is the lead organisation for information and knowledge on Australian Artillery, past and present. The RAAHC mission is to promote the significance of Australia's Artillery to the Australian Community through advice on the preservation and maintenance of the history and heritage of Australian Artillery.

In late 1997 the Australian Army's School of Artillery was moved from North Head, Manly, NSW to Puckapunyal, Victoria. However, the National Australian Artillery Museum remained at North Head, as part of the newly formed Royal Australian Artillery Historical Company (RAAHC). Even at that time there were ideas to possibly move the Museum to Puckapunyal, where its historical artefacts could be used in the education of soldiers and officers at the School of Artillery.

The Museum and collection were the show pieces of the RAAHC. They aided the RAAHC to continue to serve the community by collecting, preserving, exhibiting and interpreting artillery weapons, technology, artefacts, icons and memorabilia in order to promote and commemorate Australia's Artillery Heritage. During the 30-year evolution of the RAAHC and its predecessor the RAA Historical Society the collection comprised over 10, 000 objects, ranging from uniform buttons to large historical artillery guns and cannons.

Until 2010 the RAAHC's collection was displayed in the Museum, which later in the period became the Australian Army Artillery Museum. The Museum's operation was suspended in 2010 and in 2011 over three-quarters of the

collection was moved to Victoria. A small display remained at North Head, helping the public interpret the defence of Sydney over the eras, which included 12 major artillery pieces on loan to the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust. In November 2017 the *Defence of Sydney* display was closed and much of the collection that had remained at North Head was also moved to Victoria. The items moved to Victoria, conservatively valued at about \$1 million, have now been given to the Commonwealth of Australia and are under the care of the Australian Army History Unit.

Overall, the collection is of high to very high significance against almost all the relevant criteria. It is unique not only in Australia but also at an international level for its completeness and for the fact that much of the hardware and individuals represented within the collection have seen active service. Its significance will also increase over time as more material is added to it.

The RAAHC now holds a much smaller collection at North Head, which is mostly focussed around the books, maps, periodicals and imagery contained in the *Sir Roden Cutler VC Australian Artillery Research Centre* at North Head. The Company still owns a small amount of larger historical pieces, which are on loan to historical and philanthropic organisations. An example being that some of Sir Roden Cutler's uniforms, medals and military accoutrements are on loan to NSW Government House as part of its own historical display. Two other notable items are the immaculately restored World War I 18 Pounder Gun and a functioning World War II 150cm Searchlight.

The collection was only made possible through the support of individuals who have generously donated artefacts and the volunteers who have given thousands of hours of work restoring, cataloguing and presenting artefacts.

The RAAHC can still accept donations of Artillery reference material, such as books, maps and photos. Unfortunately, the RAAHC can no longer accept donations of weapons, large items of equipment or uniforms. The RAAHC collection staff are available for advice on items of Artillery historical significance and can also advise people looking to "re-home" Artillery historical artefacts.

RAAHC Website [www.artilleryhistory.org](http://www.artilleryhistory.org)

## PATH TO THE MEMORIAL WALK AND THE DEFENCE OF SYDNEY MEMORIAL



Photo Ron Ray

The Memorial Walk seeks to honour any Australian who has served in the defence of Australia in peace or in war. A series of five alcoves link the path way which is constructed with pavers donated by friends, families, relatives, organisations, service units and clubs, recognizing their own or relatives military service.

The aim of Australia's Memorial Walk is to honour those who enlisted, served, fought and gave their lives for Australia in conflicts throughout the world and to those who supported them over a period of 150 years. It honours those who served in the Colonial Forces of Australia, Royal Australian Navy, Australian Army, Royal Australian Air Force, the Australian Merchant Navy and their families.

The memorial walk was constructed and maintained by the Royal Australian Artillery Historical Company (RAAHC) who still manage the Walk with an MOU in place for the Walk to be eventually transferred to and then managed by the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust who are custodians of the North Head Sanctuary.

The Memorial, at the former School of Artillery, on Sydney's North Head, is actually a combination of two memorials - the Defence of Sydney Monument and Australia's Memorial Walk.

## **DEFENCE OF SYDNEY MEMORIAL 1939-1945**

Dr Peter Oppenheim was the architect, the engineering was done by John Elliott of CUMEC Pty Ltd and the memorial was built by Gerry Duits



Photo Ron Ray

The inscription on the Memorial reads

**“THE DEFENCE OF SYDNEY MONUMENT 1939-1945**

This lookout is dedicated to the memory of the men and women of the armed services of Australia, her allies and those who served in the civilian services and volunteer organisations, who worked to protect the port of Sydney throughout the Second World War”



Photo Ron Ray

Foundation stone laid by His Excellency Sir Roden Cutler VC, AK, KCMG, KCVO, CBE Governor of NSW on 27 May 1995



Photo Ron Ray

From the early days of settlement, threats of invasion were seen as likely to come from the sea. It was with this thinking that North Head became a major part of the defence of Sydney Harbour in the lead up to both World War I and World War II.

In 1935 the Commonwealth declared much of North Head as military land and by 1936 two 9.2 inch guns were installed on the headland. These were quickly followed with gun emplacements, observation posts, tunnels, a plotting room and a command post to control and protect the guns.

Between 1933 and 1939 an artillery barracks complex was established as the headquarters of the 1<sup>st</sup> Heavy Battery. Until 1939 the entire Sydney defence command was commanded from North Head Barracks also called North Fort. The first land based radar station in Australia was also established on the site.

After the Second World War, the barracks complex became the School of Artillery, a function it continued to fill until 1998 when the School of Artillery was moved to Puckapunyal in Victoria.

The Memorial hosts an annual service on the last Friday of May every year, to remember the Japanese Midget Submarine attack on Sydney Harbour on the 31 May – 1 June 1942

The Defence of Sydney Monument, which honours those who served in the defence of Sydney during the Second World War, was unveiled in 1995 as part of the Australia Remembers programme. The design brings together familiar elements of defence activities on and around Sydney Harbour and the Monument takes the form of a lookout. The circular sandstone base of the Monument is symbolic of both coast artillery gun emplacements and observation posts. The timber walkway and platform represent both a gangplank and a wharf, and the stainless steel railing has a strong nautical quality and reinforces the feeling of standing on the bridge of a ship. Aerial observation of the structure reveals the form of a radial aircraft engine complete with propeller spinning and cowling. The plan form of the sandstone wall, as it intersects the circle, suggests the leading edge of a wing.

**THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE DEFENCE OF SYDNEY MEMORIAL WAS LAID BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RODEN CUTLER VC, AK, KCMG, OBE ON 27 MAY 1995**

When laying the dedication stone, Sir Roden tapped the plaque 3 times with a silver trowel and said “this plaque is well and truly laid”. One of the workers standing nearby shouted out “that’s OK, leave it Governor and we will fix it up Thursday”.

**SIR RODEN CUTLER VC, AK, KCMG, KCVO, CBE  
PAVER LOCATION M3 15**



Photo Ron Ray



Sydney Harbour Federation Trust

Sir Arthur Roden Cutler, VC, AK, KCMG, KCVO, CBE (24 May 1916 – 21 February 2002), known as Sir Roden Cutler, was an Australian diplomat, the longest serving Governor of New South Wales and a recipient of the Victoria Cross, the highest award for gallantry "in the face of the enemy" that can be awarded to British and Commonwealth armed forces.

### **Early life**

Arthur Roden Cutler was born on 24 May 1916. His cousin, Sir Charles Cutler, was Deputy Premier of New South Wales from 1965 to 1975. Arthur grew up in the Sydney Harbour suburb of Manly where he attended the Manly Village Public School. At the age of 15 he enrolled at Sydney Boys High School. After school, he worked for the Texas Company Australasia, which later became Texaco. He studied economics during the night at the University of Sydney and joined the Sydney University Regiment in 1936.

On 10 November 1939, he was commissioned as a lieutenant in the Sydney University Regiment. He enjoyed all sports, especially riding, rifle shooting and water polo, and was awarded a University Blue in swimming. As an 18-year-old lifesaver, he swam to the aid of a surfer who was being circled by a large shark. The shark brushed him twice as he helped the surfer to the beach.

In May 1940, he volunteered for overseas service with the Second Australian Imperial Force, receiving a commission in the 2/5th Field Regiment, Royal Australian Artillery, 7th Division.

### **Military service**

In 1941, Cutler served with the 2/5th in the Syria-Lebanon Campaign. During the period between 19 June and 6 July, in the Merdjayoun-Damour area of Syria, and as part of the Battle of Merdjayoun, Lieutenant Cutler's exploits included repairing a telephone line under heavy fire, repulsing enemy tank attacks, setting up an outpost to bring fire to a road used by the enemy and with a 25-pound field gun, demolishing a post threatening the Australian advance. Later, during the Battle of Damour, he was seriously wounded and when rescued 26 hours later his leg had to be amputated. Cutler received the Victoria Cross for his actions in the Merdjayoun-Damour area and was medically discharged in 1942. He is the only Australian artilleryman to have been awarded the Victoria Cross

### **VC citation**

*War Office, 28 November 1941.*

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve the award of the VICTORIA CROSS to the under-mentioned

Lieutenant Arthur Roden Cutler (NX.12378), Australian Military Forces.

For most conspicuous and sustained gallantry during the Syrian Campaign and for outstanding bravery during the bitter fighting at Merdjayoun when this artillery officer became a byword amongst the forward troops with whom he worked.

At Merdjayoun on the 19 June 1941 our infantry attack was checked after suffering heavy casualties from an enemy counter attack with tanks. Enemy machine gun fire swept the ground but Lieutenant Cutler with another artillery officer and a small party pushed on ahead of the infantry and established an outpost in a house. The telephone line was cut and he went out and mended this line under machine gun fire and returned to the house from which enemy posts and a battery were successfully engaged.

The enemy then attacked this outpost with infantry and tanks, killing the Bren gunner and mortally wounding the other officer. Lieutenant Cutler and another manned the anti-tank rifle and Bren gun and fought back driving the enemy infantry away. The tanks continued the attack, but under constant fire from the anti-tank rifle and Bren gun eventually withdrew. Lieutenant Cutler then personally supervised the evacuation of the wounded members of his party.

Undaunted he pressed for a further advance. He had been ordered to establish an outpost from which he could register the only road by which the enemy transport could enter the town. With a small party of volunteers he pressed on until finally with one other he succeeded in establishing an outpost right in the town, which was occupied by the Foreign Legion, despite enemy machine gun fire which prevented our infantry from advancing.

At this time Lieutenant Cutler knew the enemy were massing on his left for a counter attack and that he was in danger of being cut off. Nevertheless he carried out his task of registering the battery on the road and engaging enemy posts. The enemy counter attacked with infantry and tanks and he was cut off. He was forced to go to ground, but after dark succeeded in making his way through the enemy lines. His work in registering the only road by which enemy transport could enter the town was of vital importance and a big factor in the enemy's subsequent retreat.

On the night of 23–24 June he was in charge of a 25-pounder sent forward into our forward defended localities to silence an enemy anti-tank gun and post which had held up our attack. This he did and next morning the recapture of Merdjayoun was completed.

Later at Damour on 6 July when our forward infantry were pinned to the ground by heavy hostile machine gun fire Lieutenant Cutler, regardless of all danger, went to bring a line to his outpost when he was seriously wounded. Twenty-six hours elapsed before it was possible to rescue this officer, whose wound by this time had become septic necessitating the amputation of his leg.

Throughout the Campaign this officer's courage was unparalleled and his work was a big factor in the recapture of Merdjayoun. *London Gazette*

### **Personal**

Cutler married Helen Morris on 28 May 1946. They had four sons. She died on 8 November 1990 at St Vincent's Hospital.

Cutler remarried in 1993 to Joan Goodwin.

### **Diplomatic and vice-regal career**

Following the war, Cutler began a long career in the Australian diplomatic service. At the age of 29 he was appointed High Commissioner to New Zealand (1946–52). Other postings within the Commonwealth followed; he served in Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) (1952–55) and was the Australian Minister in Egypt during the Suez Crisis in 1956. As a result of his service in Egypt, Cutler was appointed Commander of the Order of the British Empire (CBE) in the 1957 New Years Honours.

Cutler acted as Secretary-General of the South-East Asia Council of Ministers meeting in Canberra in January 1957 and became Chief of Protocol of the Department of External Affairs (1957–58). Cutler was also State President of the Returned Services League in 1958. He was Australian High Commissioner in Pakistan, (1958–61), and Australian Consul-General in New York, (1961–65), during which period he was the Australian delegate to the United Nations General Assembly in 1962, 1963 and 1964 and was the Australian Representative to independence of the Republic of Somalia in 1960.

For his diplomatic services to Australia, he was honoured by The Queen as a Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George (KCMG) in December 1965. He was further honoured as a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order (KCVO) in 1970. He was appointed a Knight of the Order of Australia (AK) in 1981.

His final diplomatic posting, in 1965, as Ambassador to the Netherlands, was cut short in 1966 when he returned home as Governor of New South Wales, an office he served for a record 15 years, through four Premiers, and a change of government after eleven years of conservative rule. Such was his popularity that the Labor Premier, Neville Wran, extended his last term until 1981.

As the longest-serving state governor, Cutler occasionally acted as Administrator of the Commonwealth of Australia in the absence of the Governor-General. He acted as Administrator during Sir John Kerr's term from 20 February – 13 March 1975, 12–24 May 1975, 16–17 September 1975, 23 December 1975 – 3 February 1976, 26 April – 14 June 1977 and finally 23–28 August 1977. Cutler was also scheduled to act during November 1975, when Kerr had planned an overseas holiday. However, in view of the developing situation in Canberra, Kerr cancelled his travel bookings. In 1975, Cutler's advice to Kerr that he should warn Prime Minister Gough Whitlam of his impending dismissal, was ignored. Cutler later said that, had he been Administrator at the time, he would certainly have accepted his prime minister's advice and he would have allowed the parliament to resolve the issue without recourse to any such drastic action as dismissal.

## Later life



Grave of Sir Roden and Lady Cutler

Following the end of his term as governor, Cutler was given various chairmanships and business appointments, including as chairman of Ansett Express (1981–92) and the State Bank of New South Wales (1981–86). Throughout the republican debate and referendum he remained a staunch monarchist and proud Australian, believing the monarchy brought stability, continuity and tradition to his country. He co-operated with the popular Australian novelist Colleen McCullough on a biography, *Roden Cutler, VC*, which appeared in 1998. Cutler died on 22 February 2002 following a long illness. He was accorded the rare honour of a State Funeral on 28 February 2002 by the New South Wales Government.

## Legacy

In 1968 the first in a new class of Sydney Harbour ferries was named the *Lady Cutler*.

A 19-storey commercial/office building completed in 1975 at 24 Campbell Street, Sydney, was named in his honour.

The highway interchange at Casula, New South Wales is named in his honour as "Cutler VC interchange".

## Sir Roden & Lady Cutler Foundation

The Sir Roden & Lady Cutler Foundation helps the elderly and physically handicapped to be mobile and also with transport to and from their medical appointments. Many people have contributed to this cause, notably Cutler's former high school, Sydney Boys High, and his primary school, Manly Village, which also dedicated memorials to Cutler on the 90th anniversary of his birth.

## Honours

	<a href="#">Victoria Cross</a> (VC)	(1941)
	<a href="#">Knight of the Order of Australia</a> (AK)	(1981)
	<a href="#">Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George</a> (KCMG)	(1965)
	<a href="#">Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order</a> (KCVO)	(1970)
	<a href="#">Commander of the Order of the British Empire</a> (CBE)	(1957)
	Knight of Justice of the <a href="#">Venerable Order of St John of Jerusalem</a> (KStJ)	(1965)
	<a href="#">1939–45 Star</a>	
	<a href="#">Africa Star</a>	
	<a href="#">Defence Medal</a>	
	<a href="#">War Medal 1939–1945</a>	
	<a href="#">Australia Service Medal 1939–45</a>	
	<a href="#">Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Medal</a>	(1953)
	<a href="#">Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee Medal</a>	(1977)
	<a href="#">Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee Medal</a>	(2002)

Source Wikipedia

**ENTRANCE MARKER TO THE MEMORIAL WALK  
(Australian Navy, Army, Air Force and Merchant Navy Emblems)**



Photo Ron Ray

Work commenced on the Memorial Walk in 1999 and dedication of the memorial was conducted by the Governor of NSW, Her Excellency Professor Marie Bashir AD CVO on 1<sup>st</sup> December 2012 making the Memorial Walk an official War Memorial on the National Memorials Register



**DEDICATION STONE**

Photo Ron Ray

Australia's Memorial Walk honours those Australians who served and supported the defence of the Country in both war and peace. The paved pathway is made-up of engraved pavers that have been subscribed for by friends, families, local organisations and units, recognizing the service of Australian individuals and units and incorporates five memorial alcoves that are linked by the pathway, erected to remember the major conflict periods in Australia's history.

The five alcoves are :

Colonial/Pre Federation

World War I

World War II

Post World War II

Peace Keeping/UN Monument

A special Gallipoli monument also stands along the pathway



Sydney Harbour Federation Trust

Funding for the construction commenced with a grant from the Department of Veterans' Affairs with the majority of funds being donated from the public and organisations whose contributions are recognised with an engraved paver containing words of their choosing.

The pathway was built along an old track through the bush at North Head, overlooking

Sydney Harbour and at the heads through which many servicemen and women sailed off to and returned from war zones overseas. It is an idyllic site for a memorial that commemorates those who have served the nation. The alcoves have been designed to provide the visitor with information on the period of service commemorated on each memorial and allows a chance to rest, reflect and to remember.

Pavers in the walkway are inscribed with the names, service details, decorations and messages of those who have served in the Navy, Army, Airforce and Merchant Navy in the defence of Australia and her allies.

There are 4500 individual pavers in the walkway and 150 larger central pavers

Volunteers have undertaken the majority of the work and that work could not have been done without the generous support of the public and various organisations.

The site is open to visitors seven days a week and the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust (SHFT) operates a visitor centre at North Head seven days a week from 10am to 4pm.

The SHFT Visitor Centre has an alphabetical listing of all pavers laid in the Memorial Walk and interested persons can also find an online listing at the Royal Australian Artillery Historical Company (RAAHC) website ([www.artilleryhistory.org](http://www.artilleryhistory.org)). A copy of this publication is also available in the Visitor Centre for the reference and Guidance of visitors

Guided tours of the North Head tunnels and fortifications are conducted from the visitor centre every Sunday throughout the year at 10.30am, 11.30am, 1pm and 2pm. Tours are also conducted on Saturdays throughout the summer months at 10.30am and 1pm.

The original alcove panels were layered engraved aluminium which became illegible due to weathering in 2015. Twelve etched panels were re-installed but these too suffered from weathering and now require replacement. Early in April 2019 the RAAHC were contacted by the SHFT regarding the deterioration of the panels and a temporary sign was erected by the SHFT to explain the poor state of the panels and that the RAAHC were reviewing restoration options.

The RAAHC has now completed work to install QR codes throughout the Walk and replace the weather affected panels on the alcoves with new bronze panels.

## SECTION OF THE MEMORIAL WALK



Photo Ron Ray

## MEMORIAL WALK ALCOVE



Photo Ron Ray

**AUSTRALIA'S MEMORIAL WALK WAS DEDICATED BY THE GOVERNOR OF NSW,  
HER EXCELLENCY PROFESSOR MARIE BASHIR AD, CVO ON 1 DECEMBER 2012**

## **PROFESSOR DAME MARIE BASHIR AD, CVO**



Dame Marie Roslyn Bashir, AD, CVO (born 1 December 1930) is the former and second longest-serving Governor of New South Wales. Born in Narrandera, New South Wales, she graduated from the University of Sydney in 1956 and held various medical positions, with a particular emphasis in psychiatry.

In 1993 she was appointed the Clinical Director of Mental Health Services for the Central Sydney Area Health Service, a position she held until appointed governor of NSW.

On the recommendation of Premier Bob Carr, Elizabeth II, Queen of Australia, appointed Dame Bashir Governor of New South Wales, making her the state's first female governor, and the first governor of any Australian state of Lebanese descent. She was sworn in on 1 March 2001, and on 30 March she was appointed a Companion of the Order of Australia (AC).

On 31 March 2006, the Queen appointed her a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order (CVO).

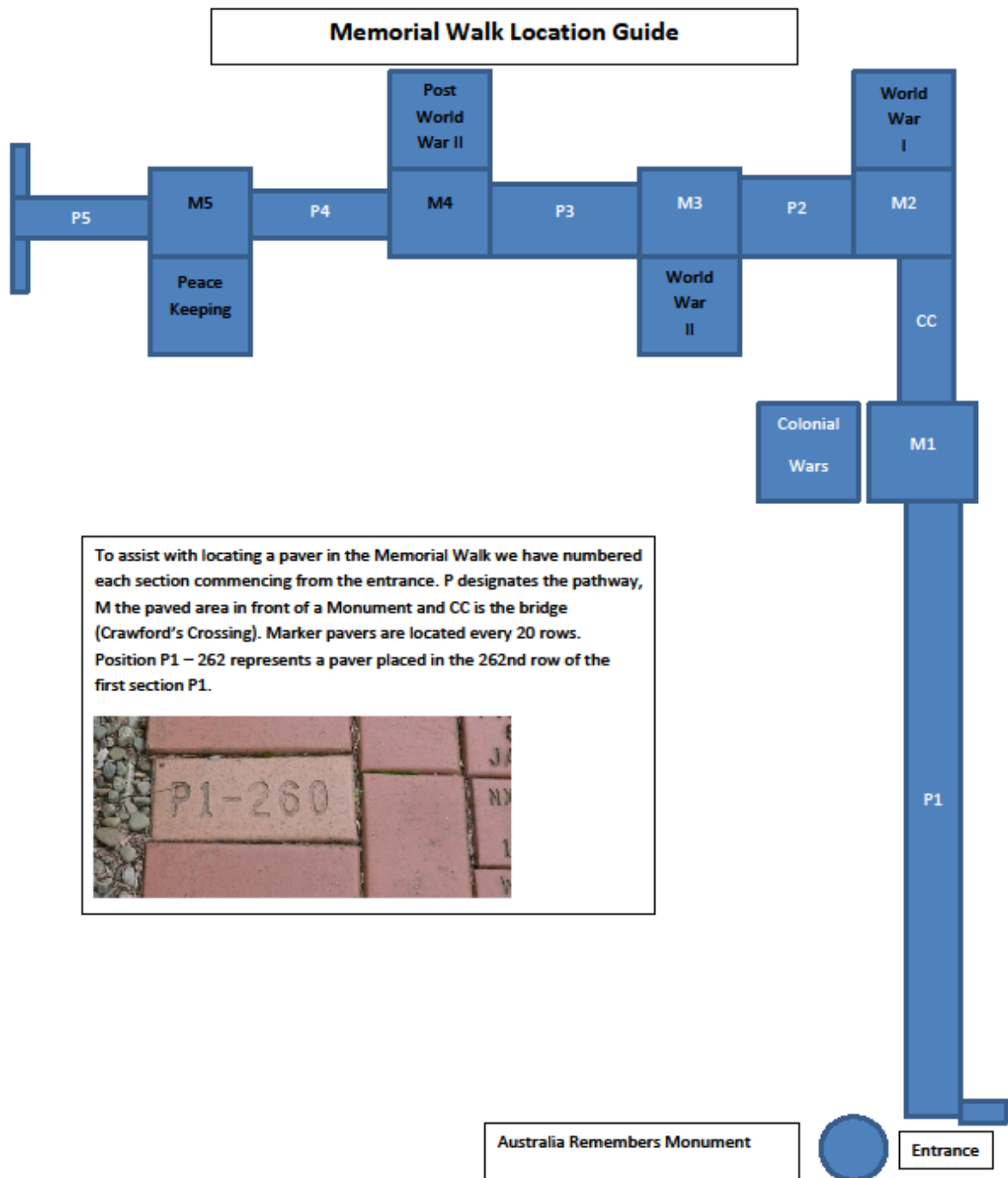
She has also served as the Chancellor of the University of Sydney (2007–2012).

Dame Bashir retired on 1 October 2014, and was succeeded as governor by General David Hurley.

## Honours

	Dame of the Order of Australia (AD)	2014
	Companion of the Order of Australia (AC)	2001
	Officer of the Order of Australia (AO)	1988
	Commander of the Royal Victorian Order (CVO)	2006
	Dame of Grace of the Order of St John of Jerusalem	2001
	Centenary Medal	2001
	Grand Cordon of the National Order of the Cedar (Lebanon)	2012
	Grand Officer of the National Order of the Cedar (Lebanon)	2004
	Officer of the Legion of Honour (France)	2014
	Chevalier of the Legion of Honour (France)	2009

Source Wikipedia



**Paver Abbreviations**

- KIA Killed In Action
- WIA Wounded In Action
- POW Prisoner Of War
- MID Mentioned in Despatches

## UNITS AND CONFLICTS COMMEMORATED ALONG THE MEMORIAL WALK

NSW Corps  
50<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot

Imperial Bushmen  
NSW Bushmen  
Boer War

Sudan Contingent

Camel Corps  
Australian Light Horse  
Gallipoli  
Anzac Cycle Brigade  
Tunnelling Companies

Z Special Force  
Australian Water Transport  
Volunteer Defence Corps  
Army Small Ships  
Women's Land Army  
Hospital Ships  
Fuzzy Wuzzy Angels (Kokoda)  
Beaufighter Squadrons

BCOF (British Commonwealth Occupational Forces)

Merchant Navy

WRANS – Women's Royal Naval Service  
WRAAC – Women's Royal Australian Army Corps  
WRAAF – Women's Royal Australian Air Force

HMAS Australia      HMAS Quickmatch  
HMAS Perth  
HMAS Sydney  
HMAS Arunta

School of Artillery  
Intelligence Corps  
Pacific Islands Regiment

SAS (Special Air Service)  
Commandos

AATTV (Australian Army  
Training Team Vietnam)

Non Combatant Corps

## **A SUMMARY OF AUSTRALIANS AT WAR 1844- 2015**

### **MAORI WARS 1844-1864**

With the British occupation of New Zealand, the British government called on the help of the Victorian and New South Wales states to assist them against the Maori uprising. A total of 1,475 volunteers were enlisted from Victoria and New South Wales to join the Waikato Militia in the Second Maori War in 1860. Many who served returned to Australia but a number of volunteers stayed on in New Zealand and became farmers.

### **THE SUDAN 1885**

New South Wales sent 30 officers, 740 men and 218 horses to the conflict. They were involved in a brief skirmish at Tamai where 3 were wounded. Unable to bring the horses back to Australia due to quarantine restrictions, they exchanged them with the British army for a cannon which is held in the National Artillery collection in Puckapunyal

### **THE BOXER REBELLION IN CHINA 1898-1901**

A naval brigade of 200 Australian Marines (Blue Jackets) from Victoria and New South Wales under Lieutenant Lofts, sailed on the *SS SALAMIS* in 1900 and assisted the British occupation force in Shanghai until November 1901

### **THE BOER WAR 1899-1902**

A total of 9 Army contingents of 16,378 men and 60 nurses from all Australian States were involved in different campaigns. 600 were killed and 800 wounded. 6 Victoria Crosses were awarded plus 167 other decorations. In 1899 the British government accepted an offer to send a Battery of Artillery consisting of 5 officers and 174 other ranks and 6 breach loading 15 pounder field guns to join the fight against the Boers. The Battery took no part in major battles but provided experienced artillerymen for militia duties after the war.

### **WORLD WAR I 1914-1918**

Recruiting for the Australian force of volunteers opened on 10 August 1914. Named the Australian Imperial Force (1<sup>st</sup> AIF), the force comprised the First Australian Infantry Division and the 1<sup>st</sup> Light Horse Brigade. There was a total of 20,226 in the first embarkation. 416,809 volunteers went to war out of a total population of 4,875,000. 59,258 were killed and wounded (54.2% of casualties) and 4,084 became Prisoners of War.

Australia's first engagement was Gallipoli on 25 April 1915, then the western front campaigns in France and Belgium.

- Early 1916 Armentieres
- July 1916 Fromelles
- August 1916 Poziere
- Nov 1916 Mouquet Farm
- April/May 1917 Fliers
- June/July 1917 Bullecourt and Lagnicourt
- Sept 1917 Messines and Menin Road
- Oct 1917 Polygon Wood
- April 1917 Broodseinde and Passchendale
- July 1918 Dernacourt and Hazebrouck
- Aug 1918 Le Hamel and Amiens
- Sept 1918 Mont St Quentin
- Nov 1918 Hindenburg Outpost Line, Sambre, Oise Canal and Armistice

The Palestine Campaign where the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Light Horse under Major General Chauvel fought a number of campaigns in the Sinae, Romani, First and Second Battles of Gaza, the famous cavalry charges at Beersheba and Megiddo.

Smaller deployments

- Mesopotamia where 4 pilots from the Australian Flying Corps dropped bombs on targets through a hole in the floor of the plane. 2 were killed and 2 were captured
- North Russia June 1918. A brigade force of 130 Australians were sent to Archangel to support the White Russian Army. Major Brown was murdered by mutineering Russian soldiers. 2 Victoria Crosses were awarded
- The Caspian. 38 Australians served with the British forces

The engagement between HMAS Sydney and the SMS Emden off the Cocos Islands in Nov 1914 while escorting the Australian Expeditionary Force ships to Egypt

An Australian Naval Expeditionary Force was sent to Rabaul in Sept 1914. 6 were killed and they accepted the surrender of the German occupiers on the 17<sup>th</sup> Sept 1914

The Armistice took effect in Europe from 11am on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of the 11<sup>th</sup> Month (November) 1918.

Australians and New Zealanders commemorate ANZAC DAY each year on 25 April, the day of the first landings at Gallipoli in 1915.

## **WORLD WAR II 1939-1945**

In 1939 at the outbreak of war, the Australian Army had 3,000 regular soldiers and 80,000 part time militia. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Australian Imperial Force (2<sup>nd</sup> AIF) was formed for overseas deployment. Militia units were still used in Australia for home defence.

Australian Army units fought the Germans in the Middle East in Bardia, Tobruk, Benghazi, Greece, Crete, Syria and El Alamein.

They fought the Japanese in Malaya and the fall of Singapore where many Australians ended up as prisoners of war. Closer to home there were engagements in

- Rabaul
- Ambon
- Timor
- Papua
- Milne Bay
- The Kokoda Track
- New Guinea
- Bouganville
- Borneo.

After Pearl Harbour was attacked, Darwin was bombed by Japanese carrier based planes on 19 Feb 1942 with the sinking of 10 ships and 350 killed. Towns in the Northern Territory and Western Australia were bombed on 62 occasions between 4 March 1942 and 12 Nov 1943.

Main battles fought by RAN ships were

- Cape Spada off Crete
- Sunda Strait
- Savo Island off the Philippines.

The first allied ship which was the target of Japanese Kamikazi planes was HMAS Australia in Leyte Gulf in 1944.

Australian ships sunk were

- HMAS Waterhen
- HMAS Parramatta
- HMAS Yarra
- HMAS Vampire
- HMAS Nestor
- HMAS Voyager
- HMAS Armidale
- HMAS Sydney.

The RAAF served in all theatres of War. The RAAF started with 246 aircraft in 1939

At the end of World War II 27,075 Australian were killed (Army 18,713, RAN 1,900 and RAAF 6,460 of those 3,486 were killed serving with Bomber Command in Europe)

### **MALAYAN EMERGENCY 1948-1960**

When Australians troops were withdrawn from Korea in 1950, some Infantry, Artillery and Airfield Construction units were deployed to Malaya – First, Second and Third RAR (Royal Australian Regiments) were deployed, 5 Field Battery Royal Australian Artillery with 4 x 25 pounder guns. They did not fire a shot in anger. Butterworth airforce base in Malaya was established in 1955.

### **KOREA 1950-1953**

First phase June-Oct 1950, second phase Oct 1950-Oct 1951, third and final phase Oct 1951-July 1953. 3<sup>rd</sup> Battlion RAR arrived in Sept 1950 and their main action was assisting the Chongchon River withdrawal. HMAS Sydney was the only allied aircraft carrier deployed off Korea. Her aircraft caused over 3,000 casualties, destroyed over 66 bridges, 159 railway trucks and over 495 junks and sampans. 77 Squadron RAAF arrived in June 1950.

A total of 1,584 Australians were killed in action

### **VIETNAM 1962-1973**

Australia sent a Training Team (AATTV – Australian Army Training Team Vietnam) to Vietnam in July 1962 consisting of 30 officers and senior NCOs. The team finished with 900 personnel posted to Vietnam of which 33 were killed and 122 wounded. 4 Victoria Crosses were awarded. 1 RAR deployed in June 1965 supported by 105 Field Artillery Battery. The National Service lottery was introduced and the bulk of battlions in the Australian Taskforce were Nashos. The Australian Taskforce was based at Nui Dat in Phouc Tuy Province.

The RAAF had helicopters, bombers and transport planes deployed in Vietnam. RAN destroyers HMAS Hobart, HMAS Perth, HMAS Brisbane and HMAS Vendetta were deployed in separate six month rotations.

Over 50,000 Australians served in Vietnam between 1962 and 1973. 440 were killed (Army 415, RAAF 17 and RAN 8) with 2,398 wounded (Army 2,348, RAAF 30 and RAN 20).

### **ON GOING INVOLVEMENTS**

Timor

Iraq

Afghanistan

**PEACE KEEPING**

Since 1947 Australia has mounted 34 major peacekeeping missions and another 70 minor missions under the banner of the UN (United Nations)

Source Australian War Memorial archives

## FAMILIES WHO HAVE SERVED THEIR COUNTRY

[P4 48 Indicates the paver location]

**ADAMS WK P3 3** Captain RSM 1951-1952

**81 total**

**ADAMS RA P3 4** Sergeant 23 Field Regt

**ADAMS WK P3 5** Captain WWII 1942-1948 RAA

**BALFOUR J CC 59** John WO1

**BALFOUR JAR CC 44** James Sergeant 7 Field Regt 1941-46

**BALFOUR S CC 80** Steven Corporal 7 Field Regt 1995-2015

**BALFOUR T P1 240** Thaylee Lieutenant AWAS 1942-46

**BALLANTINE AW P4 48** Lt Col RFD ED

**BALLANTINE BN P4 49** WO2

**BALLANTINE CJ P4 50** Major

**BALLANTINE JC P4 51** Captain

**BANNISTER L P2 23** Private 2/1 Battalion

**BANNISTER M P2 24** Gunner

**BANNISTER L P2 26** Private 30 Battalion

**BARKER FA P4 140** Private

**BARKER KA P4 140** Gunner

**BARKER KF P4 140** Bombardier

**BASTOCK WALTER P4 151** Sgt Service Number 63542

**BASTOCK ROBERT P4 152** Pte Service Number 2305096

**BASTOCK FRED J P4 152** Capt Service Number 2101632

**BASTOCK FRED G P4 153** Pte Service Number N249389

**BASTOCK LES P4 154** Pte Service Number NX129455

**BASTOCK JOHN L P4 155** Pte Service Number 2730229

**BASTOCK DAMIEN P4 157** Pte Service Number 2142027

**BRAGG SB P1 781** Lance Corporal 5<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance

**BRAGG CS P1 782** Gunner 2/2 Field Regiment

**BRAGG WB P1 783** Gunner 2/2 Field Regiment

**BRINKMAN V M5 37** Staff Sergeant

**BRINKMAN R M5 38** Lieutenant

**BRINKMAN M5 39** Lt Colonel

**BROWN JOHN CC 100** Cpl 1940/45 Greece  
**BROWN JEAN CC 100** Lieutenant 1941/46  
**BROWN JIM CC 100** Sgt 1916/18 POW (Prisoner Of War)  
**BROWN RUTH CC 100** Lieutenant  
**BROWN MAUD CC 100** Sergeant



Brown Family Central Paver

**BROWN S P2 111** Steve Sergeant RAAF WW2  
**BROWN A P2 112** Annie NEE Linton  
**BROWN M P2 113** Mark RAEME Nasho

**BROWNING WP P5 27** Militia, RAAF, Army 1918-1936  
**BROWNING TJ P5 28** HMAS Perth Vietnam 1967-1968  
**BROWNING KD P5 29** Master Gunner RAA 1967-1995  
**BROWNING WJ P5 30** 13 National Service Intake

**BURTINSHAW T P3 44** Ted 2/2 Field Regt New Guinea 1942-46  
**BURTINSHAW R P3 44** Ron 2/18 Battalion Malaya 12 Sept 1944  
**BURTINSHAW R P3 44** Bob 2/18 Battalion Malaya 19 Feb 1942

**CAPE FAMILY CENTRAL PAVER P4 93**

**CAPE C S P4 94** Captain DSO (Distinguished Service Order)

**CAPE H C P4 94** Sergeant 2/47 Transport Platoon

**CAPE T F P4 95** Major General CB CBE DSO



Cape Family Central Paver

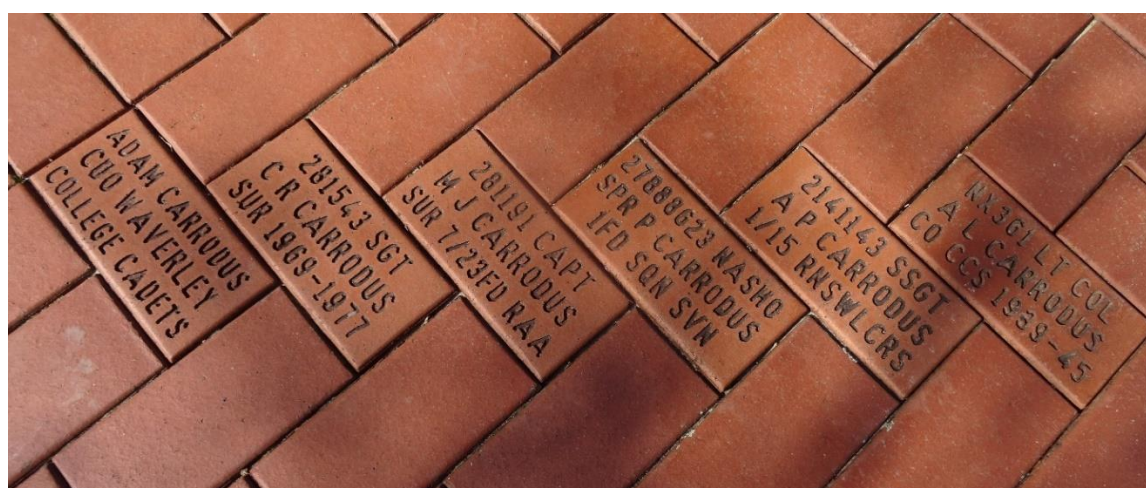
**CARRODUS AL P1 170** Sgt Service Number 281543

**CARRODUS MJ P1 171** Capt Service Number 281191

**CARRODUS P P1 172** Sapper Service Number 2788623 1<sup>st</sup> Field Squadron  
Royal Australian Engineers (Tunnel Rats) Vietnam

**CARRODUS AP P1 173** Staff Sgt Service Number 2141143

**CARRODUS AL P1 174** Lt Col Service Number NX361



Carrodus Family Pavers

Photo Ron Ray

**CLANCY ML P1 854** Michael Gunner NX144272 1940-1946

**CLANCY RF P1 854** Ronald Signaller 2798381 1971-1973

**CLANCY DJ P1 854** Signaller 1814847 2001-2006

**CLARKE JV M1 1** Gunner 2<sup>nd</sup> Seige Battery  
**CLARKE OJB M1 1** Private 7 Light Horse  
**CLARKE P M1 1** Corporal AWAS  
**CLARKE PD M1 1** Gunner 14 Heavy Anti Aircraft Battery

**COGHLAN P4 32** Major General 2013  
**COGHLAN P4 32** Brigadier 2008-2013  
**COGHLAN P4 32** Colonel 2005- 2008

**COVEY KM P1 762** Cpl Service Number NX171517  
**COVEY FG P1 763** Pte Service Number NX111399  
**COVEY EL P1 764** Dvr Service Number NX111398

**DORMER JW M1 41** Corporal RAAF WW2 Service Number 14164  
**DORMER FJ M1 42** Corporal WW2 Service Number VX59401  
**DORMER JP M1 43** James ATC Sydney Squadron

**DOWLING R P1 163** Bdr Royal Australian Artillery Service Number NX116400  
**DOWLING NR P1 164** Gunner Royal Australian Artillery  
Service Number 2800305  
**DOWLING NR P1 165** Sgt 6<sup>th</sup> Light Horse Regiment Service Number 1156

**EASTON KM P4 120** Bdr Service Number N85890  
**EASTON P P4 120** Capt BC 6 Bty RAA  
**EASTON R P4 120** LBdr Gun Layer Q Bty

**FAIRLEY R I P1 161** Private 27 GSR AIF Died 1918  
**FAIRLEY J A P1 162** Private 13 Battalion AIF KIA 1917  
**FAIRLEY J G P1 163** Major 2/20 Battalion AIF 1940-1945

**FARRUGIA K P1 527** Kevin Army Cpl 35 Battalion  
**FARRUGIA G P1 528** Greg Navy AB LTO  
**FARRUGIA L P1 530** Lou Army Cpl 26 Battalion  
**FARRUGIA P P1 530** Paul Army Pvt 25 Battalion  
**FARRUGIA T P1 531** Tom RAAF Lac 75 Squadron

**FOWLER HC M2 12** Pvt 3 Battalion AIF WW1  
**FOWLER L M2 13** Lieutenant 45 Battalion AIF WW!  
**FOWLER C M2 14** Capt POW Germany

**GALLAGHER J L M5 2** Major RACT HQ PKF

**GALLAGHER K M M5 3** Private 5 Field Ambulance

**GALLAGHER J P M5 4** Gunner 67 AASL Battery

**GEORGE R P2 4** Roy Corporal AIF WWI KIA France 1918

**GEORGE H P2 4** Harold AIF WWI KIA Gallipoli 1915

**GEORGE N P2 4** Norman Wounded WWI Gunner Howitzer Btn



George Family Pavers

**GIBBONS PD M2 13** Colonel Royal Australian Infantry

**GIBBONS PR M2 14** Colonel Royal Australian Armoured Corps

**GIBBONS VJ M2 15** Colonel Royal Australian Artillery

**GIBBONS L M2 15** Sergeant

**GOSS GR M3 3** Corporal 17<sup>th</sup> Aust Ordinance

**GOSS A M3 4** (Alice) Pte AWAS

**GOSS EF M3 5** Lance Corporal 2/3 Transport

**GREEN AE M4 24** Pvt AIF

**GREEN A M4 25** Capt RAA (Royal Australian Artillery)

**GREEN CH P2 29** Lt Colonel DSO WW2 and Korea 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion

Service Number 237504

Died of Wounds in Korea 1 Nov 1950 aged 30 years



**HAGSTON P M4 6** LMST Service Number F2807048  
**HAGSTON J M4 7** Pte 3 RAR Service Number 219950  
**HAGSTON BA M4 8** Pte IRAQ Service Number 8443921

**HAMILTON R P1 675** Corporal AIF Small Ships  
**HAMILTON AD P1 675** Leading Seaman RAN 1939-1945  
**HAMILTON P1 676** Captain AIF

**HAYMAN P M3 35** Phillip 2/9 Armoured Regiment  
**HAYMAN MR M3 36** Private  
**HAYMAN T M3 37** Ted 2/4 Armoured Regiment

**HAYNES SB M1 6** Capt ARA National Service 1971-72  
**HAYNES JS M1 7** Colonel ARA 1948-1985 RAAC  
**HAYNES AJ M1 8** Civilian Construction Corps  
**HAYNES AA M1 9** Flight Lt Spitfire Pilot

**HORAN JR P1 509** Squadron Leader MC RAAF  
**HORAN JR P1 510** Lieutenant MC 6 Battalion AIF  
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an advance near CHUIGNES on  
22 August 1918



Photo Ron Ray

**HOWE A P1 842** Albert Private MM 4 Battalion Gallipoli/1 Machine Gun  
Battalion France

**HOWE M P1 843** Captain AO RFD Service Number 2101649

**HUGHES G M5 17** Garth Brigadier Air Defender Dec 58- Dec 86

**HUGHES M M5 16** Margaret Wife of Garth

**HUGHES J M5 15** Jack Garth's Father Staff Sergeant RAAF WW2

**MACDONALD C M5 14** Colin Garth's Father In Law Flight Lieutenant RAAF WW2

**BLACKMORE L M5 13** Len Garth's Son In Law Flight Lieutenant RAAF



**HUGHES AE P1 764** Private Service Number 4792

**HUGHES AE P1 765** Private Service Number 1448

**HUGHES AL P1 766** Private Service Number 1196

**HURLEY HENRY A P1 76** 2<sup>nd</sup> Australian Light Horse

**HURLEY MAXWELL P1 77** Flight Lt RAAF

**HURLEY LORNA F P1 78** Flight RIG Service Number 98611

**HURLEY LLOYD G P1 79** RAAF Service Number 166531

**JAMIESON JOHN P4 149** Private AIF

**JAMIESON JOHN P4 150** Trooper AIF

**JAMIESON STEVE P4 152** Private NX95221

**JAMIESON JOHN P4 153** Leading Aircraftman 62861

**JAMIESON NORM P4 154** Private NX30598

**JEBB GA M2 40** WO1 Royal Aust Artillery  
**JEBB EK M2 41** Gunner 2/3 Anti Tank Regiment  
**JEBB LM M2 42** Trooper 10<sup>th</sup> Aust Light Horse

**KINDRED G P1 620** Lt Australian Flying Corps 3<sup>rd</sup> Squadron  
**KINDRED E P1 621** Corporal 2/11 Armoured Cars  
**KINDRED AC P1 622** Signaller 5 Division

**LAVENDER P1 190** Andrew Trooper      **6 Brothers who all came home safely**  
**LAVENDER P1 191** George Lance Corporal  
**LAVENDER P1 192** Daniel Private  
**LAVENDER P1 193** Victor Trooper  
**LAVENDER P1 194** Clive Private  
**LAVENDER P1 195** Clement Private



Lavender Family Pavers

Photo Ron Ray

**LLOYD BL P1 95** Private 12 National Service Battalion  
**LLOYD BL P1 96** Lt Col Commanding Officer 18 LAA Regt  
**LLOYD BL P1 97** Major 1 Field Regt  
**LLOYD BL P1 98** Major 16<sup>th</sup> HAA Regt

**LLOYD P P2 105** Phil Private K Force 2 RAR  
**LLOYD R P2 106** Bob Corporal 17 Battalion AIF  
**LLOYD E P2 107** Eddie 1915-1918 NZ

**LOCK WR P3 112** Bill Flight Lieutenant RAAF  
**LOCK PJ P3 113** Jack RAN 1916-1921  
**LOCK D P3 114** Dan Private 13 Battalion Lone Pine  
**LOCK J P3 115** John Corporal 45<sup>th</sup> Battalion

**LUKER SR M5 8** NX66287 1940-1943  
**LUKER SR M5 9** NX55412 1940-1942  
**LUKER HA M5 10** NX141626 Bombardier RAA  
**LUKER R M5 12** NX193946 1957-1960

**MACPHERSON E M1 20** Ewan Lt Colonel **13 From the one family**  
**MACPHERSON F M1 21** Fred WO2  
**MACPHERSON E M1 22** Ewen Captain  
**MACPHERSON A M1 23** Arthur Corporal  
**MACPHERSON E M1 24** Ewen Second Lieutenant  
**MACPHERSON R M1 25** Randolph Sgt  
**MACPHERSON J M1 26** Jack Major  
**MACPHERSON L M1 27** L Private  
**MACPHERSON A M1 28** Arthur LAC (Leading Aircraftsman)  
**MACPHERSON E M1 29** Ewen Lieutenant  
**MACPHERSON N M1 30** Norman Flying Officer  
**MACPHERSON J M1 31** John Lt Colonel



Macpherson Family Pavers

Photo Ron Ray

This group of 13 pavers represents four or five generations of a family with a long history of service to their nation.

The group's elder is Lt Col Ewan Macpherson (paver 20) who came to Australia in 1842 as a major in the 99<sup>th</sup> Lanarkshire Regiment. In 1845 he led the charge at Ohaewai Pa in the First Maori War in New Zealand. His son Ewen (paver 22) was the first Captain to command the No3 Newcastle Volunteer Artillery Battery formed in 1856.

In the Great War WWI, four brothers, Ewen (paver 29), Randolph (paver 25), Jack (paver 26) and Lachlan (paver 27) enlisted. Two, Ewen and Jack were ANZACs and later served on the Western Front as British artillery officers, Jack being awarded the Military Cross and Croix de Guerre with Gold Palm. Randolph in the 7<sup>th</sup> Australian Field Artillery Brigade and Lachlan with the Australian 18<sup>th</sup> Battalion also served on the Western Front. Ewen and Lachlan were killed in action and are buried in northern France

In WWII, Jack (paver 26) and two younger brothers, Frederick (paver 21) and Ewen (the younger paver 24) served in the Middle East, Crete and PNG with the Australian Army. Twin brothers Norman (paver 30) and Arthur (paver 28) served in the RAAF and RNZAF respectively. An uncle, Arthur (paver 23) also served in the Middle East as one of the Rats of Tobruk.

The last paver recognises Norman's son John (paver 31) who served in the Royal Australian Artillery for 28 years. He was a founding Director and sometime Chairman of the Royal Australian Artillery Historical Company which created the Memorial walk

**MANNING LA P2 12** Staff Sergeant LAA

**MANNING R P2 13** Roy LAC RAAF Service Number 32987

**MANNING K P2 14** Ken Gunner Militia

**MANNING N P2 15** WO2 Service Number N77192

**MANNING N P2 16** Able Seaman RAN

**MAXWELL M P1 528** Lieutenant 1<sup>st</sup> AIF

**MAXWELL J P1 529** Colonel OBE Armoured Corps

**MAXWELL D P1 530** Brigadier MC 1<sup>st</sup> AIF

**MAXWELL A P1 531** Major DSO MC 1<sup>st</sup> AIF



Brigadier D Maxwell MC

From 5.15am on the 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1916 to 2am on the 5<sup>th</sup> September 1916 at Moquet Farm he resolutely held a portion of trench captured by his company repulsing three major counter attacks. During the latter stages of the fight he was compelled to give up a section of the trench. This was done steadily and coolly. He inspired his men and kept up their morale with his bearing and coolness. His resolute and gallant defence of his position protected the left flank of the 49<sup>th</sup> Battalion. He had only 25 men left of 90 when he was relieved



Major A Maxwell DSO MC

Action at Moquet Farm 2/5<sup>th</sup> September 1916. As battalion Intelligence Officer he at considerable risk made a careful reconnaissance prior to the action which was invaluable during the subsequent operations. During the action he

personally directed relieving companies to their positions and his expeditious and clear work in this respect enabled reliefs to be carried out in daylight with very light casualties. Information collected by him during the action was invaluable. Practically the whole of his work was done under heavy fire and he displayed great gallantry throughout

**McCABE JF M3 110** Gunner RAA

**McCABE CJ M3 110** Lieutenant RAN

**McCABE JS M3 110** WO2 RAA

**McDONALD AO P3 118** Sergeant RAAF 1940-1945

**McDONALD H P3 118** WO2 NX 33369 2/6 Field Ambulance 1940-1945

**McDONALD BE P3 118** Private RAEME 1958-1962

**MELVILLE M P2 171** Sapper Royal Australian Engineers

**MELVILLE T P2 172** Craftsman CMF Service Number N198822

**MELVILLE T P2 173** Lance Corporal 45 Battalion

**MOREL D P4 20** Squadron Leader RAAF

**MOREL KP P4 21** Brigadier Royal Australian Signals

**MOREL CA P4 22** Private 13 Battalion 1<sup>st</sup> AIF

**MORRISON JAMES M3 45** WWI and WWII

**MORRISON C M3 46** POW Rabaul

**MORRISON W M3 47** Lieutenant 120 Brigade Workshops

**MULHOLLAND P1 845** Captain 1 Machine Gun Battalion

**MULHOLLAND P1 845** Corporal Australian Field Artillery

**MULHOLLAND P1 845** Captain Royal Australian Artillery CMF

**MULHOLLAND P1 845** Captain

**MURPHY JB P1 530** Trooper Cape Mounted Rifles

**MURPHY KT P1 531** WO2 RAA 1957-1979

**MURPHY P P1 533** Lt Colonel RAA 1981- 2002

**MURPHY ME P1 534** Gunner RAA 1983-1986

**NEWLYN EM M2 2** Sergeant

**NEWLYN DF M2 3** Warrant Officer RAAF

**NEWLYN FA M2 4** Private 1<sup>st</sup> AIF

**OGDEN RC P1 111** Service Number 7862NS  
**OGDEN DG P1 112** WO2 Service Number 322046  
**OGDEN CG P1 113** Sergeant Service Number NX144173

**PARSONS J M3 6** Judith  
**PARSONS TF M3 7** Sergeant 12 National Service Battalion and 18 LAA  
**PARSONS C M3 8** Lance Corporal Service Number N229695 2<sup>nd</sup> AIF

**POSENER D M1 4** Des Milne Bay Anti Aircraft  
**POSENER W M1 6** Walter Boer War  
**POSENER P M1 8** Percy

**PYEMONT N P3 6** Captain N255064 18 Regt  
**PYEMONT NW P3 7** WO2 2107393 RAA  
**PYEMONT NC P3 8** 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant 277 2 Battery

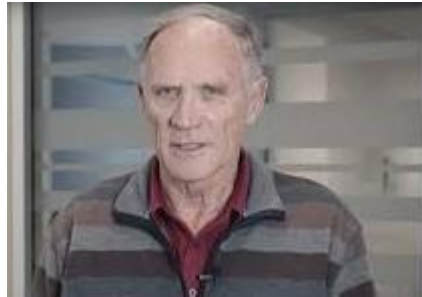
**RALLA JAMES P2 160** Private VX147291 1<sup>st</sup> Port Maintenance Company  
**RALLA JACK P2 160** Private SX13012 2/48 Battalion  
**RALLA JOSEPH P2 160** Private VX122845 Private

**READ PE P3 115** Leading Radio Operator RAN 1957-1963  
**READ EP P3 116** Private Killed in Action Bullecourt  
**READ AE P3 117** Staff Sergeant 3<sup>rd</sup> Field Battery

**RICHARDSON HC P2 156** RAN 1945-1948  
**RICHARDSON I P2 157** AIF 1941-1946  
**RICHARDSON G P2 159** Corporal RAAF  
**RICHARDSON FC P2 160** WO1 UK 1914-1918

**RUANE MT P1 608** Corporal Aust Army Medical Corps Service Number NX10456  
**RUANE KM P1 609** Sergeant 2 Military Police Service Number 292729  
**RUANE MJ P1 610** Warrant Officer Class 1 Service Number 233029

**SALMON G P3 126** Greg Private MM 9 RAR Vietnam



RSL NSW

On the 19<sup>th</sup> July 1969 C Company of the 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion RAR were ambushed in a Viet Cong bunker complex. The entire first section of 7 Platoon came under heavy small arms fire and 7 of the sections 8 men were wounded, the other was killed. Three men from the platoons second section including Private Salmon were ordered to move forward into a storm of enemy fire to bring fire to bear on the enemy bunkers that had pinned them down. With two of these men wounded, Private Salmon gained cover of a small tree and began sustained covering fire for which he was awarded a Military Medal

**SALMON C P3 127** Clarence Army Service Number N289137

**SALMON J P3 128** James Army Service Number NX50263

**SALMON D P3 129** Don Leading Aircraftsman 450 Squadron RAAF

**SALMON R P3 130** Ray RAAF Service Number 69513

**SALMON P P3 131** Patrick Army Service Number NX47210

**SCOTT K P2 8** Scott 7<sup>th</sup> Division Cavalry

**SCOTT D P2 9** Douglas 2/2 Pioneer Company

**SCOTT D P2 10** Donald 2/13 Battalion

**STAGGS OH M3 21** Bombardier 18 LAA Regiment

**STAGGS OH M3 22** Corporal 45<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalion

**STAGGS GH M3 23** Corporal 1914-1918

**STEINDL AJ P4 126** Sergeant 2/6 Field Regiment RAA

**STEINDL KS P4 127** Lieutenant 2/6 Field Regiment RAA

**STEINDL PE P4 128** Lieutenant 2/5 Field Company RAE

**SWIFT M M3 12** Marcus 2/3 Infantry Battalion

**SWIFT GH M3 13** Private 2/1 Infantry Battalion

**SWIFT J M3 14** Jack 2/5 Field Company

**SWINBOURNE EA M3 4** Sergeant NSW Artillery

**SWINBOURNE CA M3 5** Major OBE World War I

**SWINBOURNE JC M3 6** Corporal 6 Division Signals  
**SWINBOURNE AF M3 7** Brigadier OBE RAA  
**SWINBOURNE GS M3 8** Captain RAE  
**SWINBOURNE ES M3 9** Brigadier RAE  
**SWINBOURNE EL M3 10** Sergeant AWAS

**TEDDER JG M2 90** Lieutenant 2 NSW Mounted Rifles Anglo Boer War 1901-02  
**TEDDER JG M2 90** Lt Colonel Aust Army Service Corps 1914-18  
**TEDDER NH M2 90** Captain Royal Aust Engineers 1941-45

**TILLEY CB M2 15** Sergeant Royal Australian Army Medical Corps  
**TILLEY BA M2 16** Sergeant 9 Heavy Anti Aircraft Regt RAA  
**TILLEY AE M2 17** Private NCC (UK) – Non Combatant Corps

**TROUNSON H M2 15** Lieutenant Colonel  
**TROUNSON H M2 16** Captain 2/1 Field Regt AIF  
**TROUNSON B M2 17** Betty AWAS

**VANDYKE M P1 111** Max WO1 Service Number 29156  
**VANDYKE M P1 112** Max 2 Battalion 1 Regt 1 Div  
**VANDYKE J P1 113** Jack Lance Corporal 17 AIB  
**VANDYKE N P1 114** Norman Private  
**WALPOLE LW M3 2** 2/2 Field Regiment RAA  
**WALPOLE ET M3 3** 2/2 Field Regiment RAA  
**WALPOLE DJ M3 4** 2/2 Field Regiment RAA

**WALTON J M3 19** Signals AIF  
**WALTON E M3 20** Signals AIF  
**WALTON AE M3 21** Sapper 9 Field Regt 1AIF

**WARD LR P3 133** Lionel HMAS Arunta  
**WARD MO P3 134** Moral 1<sup>st</sup> AIF  
**WARD JM P3 135** Jack 130 AGH

### WHITELAW FAMILY CENTRAL PAVER M5 3

Brigadier F T Whitelaw CBE

Major General J Whitelaw

Major General J S Whitelaw

Major P S Whitelaw ED



Whitelaw Family Central Paver

**Major General John Stewart Whitelaw, CB, CBE** (26 August 1894 – 21 April 1964) was a senior officer in the Australian Army. Whitelaw was a graduate of the first intake of the Royal Military College, Duntroon and served briefly at Gallipoli with an infantry battalion during the First World War. His war service was, however, cut short by a bullet wound suffered during the landing on 25 April 1915 and he returned to Australia where, during the interwar years, he transferred to the artillery and undertook a number of staff and instructional postings. During the Second World War, although he did not serve overseas in an operational role, in his capacity as a senior artillery officer Whitelaw had responsibility for all matters relating to the development of Artillery in the Australian Army and in this role he championed the introduction of new technologies and weaponry into the corps and the development of Australian Defence Industries (ADI).

Following the end of hostilities Whitelaw served as General Officer Commanding of the Army's Western Command as well as presiding over the war crimes tribunals held at Rabaul, New Guinea in 1947. He retired from the military in 1951 with a number of high honours, nevertheless he continued his links with the Army and in 1955 he accepted the ceremonial role of Colonel Commandant of the Royal Australian Artillery, a post he held until 1961. He died in 1964, aged 69.

**Major Price Stewart (Norman) Whitelaw, ED** (born 1918) served in the Second World War with the 2/2nd Field Regiment. He married in January 1943, and was President of the Royal Australian Artillery Association (Victoria) Inc. from 1984 to 1987.

**Brigadier Frederick Thomas (Fred) Whitelaw, CBE** (born 1919) entered the Royal Military College, Duntroon in 1937 and graduated in 1940. By the end of the war, he was in command of the 53rd Anti-Aircraft Regiment (Heavy). In 1951, Lieutenant Colonel Whitelaw was General Staff Officer Grade 1 in the British Commonwealth Occupation Force in Kure, Japan, returning to Australia with his wife and son in April 1952. In 1961, Colonel Whitelaw was commander of the Royal Tasmania Regiment. After a period as Commander of the Australian Army Force, Far East Land Forces, in November 1971 Brigadier Whitelaw became ANZUK commander in Singapore. On completion of his 2-year term, he returned to a staff appointment at Army Headquarters in Canberra.

**Major General John Stewart Whitelaw, AO, CBE** (1921–2010) enlisted in the Militia in 1939 and served in New Guinea and Bougainville during the Second World War. When the Citizen Military Force (CMF) was restructured, Captain Whitelaw returned to the Active List with Headquarters Western Command on 4 July 1948. He applied for a commission in the Interim Army, and on 1 July 1949 began a full-time army career which consumed him for the next 29 years during which he rose to become a major general and Deputy Chief of the General Staff.

**WILMOT RE M2 3** Sapper 13 Transport Company RAE

**WILMOT AWS M2 4** Sapper 5 Field Company 2AIF

**WILMOT AEH M2 5** 3 Battalion 1AIF Service Number 5197

**WOOD WN P1 86** Private 19 Infantry Battalion AIF

**WOOD SJ P1 87** Private 19 Infantry Battalion AIF

**WOOD TSJ P1 88** Gunner 7 Field Regt AIF

**WOOD RH P1 89** Gunner 2/1 Field Regt

**WOODS I P2 9** Innes AIF 1941-46

**WOODS R P2 10** Ray AIF 1942-46

**WOODS W P2 11** William AIF 1942-46

## DECORATION and MEDAL ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Companion of the Order of Australia
AD	Dame of the Order of Australia
AFC	Air Force Cross
AK	Knight of the Order of Australia
AM	Member of the Order of Australia
AO	Officer of the Order of Australia
BAR	Person was awarded the same decoration twice or on more occasions
BEM	British Empire Medal
CB	Companion of the Order of the Bath
CBE	Companion of the Order of the British Empire
CdeG	French Croix de Guerre (Translates as War Cross and is equivalent to a Mentioned In Despatches)
CMG	Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George
CSC	Conspicuous Service Cross
DCM	Distinguished Conduct Medal
DFC	Distinguished Flying Cross
DSC	Distinguished Service Cross
DSM	Distinguished Service Medal
DSO	Distinguished Service Order
ED	Efficiency Decoration
KBE	Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire
KCMG	Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George
KCVO	Knight Commander of the Royal Victoria Order
MBE	Member of the British Empire
MC	Military Cross
MG	Medal for Gallantry
MID	Mentioned in Despatches
MM	Military Medal
OAM	Medal of the Order of Australia
OBE	Order of the British Empire
	Queens South Africa Medal (Boer War)
RFD	Reserve Forces Decoration
USAM	United States Air Medal
VC	Victoria Cross

# EXAMPLES OF AWARD/DECORATION FIELD COMMENDATIONS

[M1757] W10715-31107 1000m 12/16 191 O.A.S. E.088. Form W-312/4	<b>Received</b> 27-9-18 2.00.18 Army P.C.	<b>Received</b> 27-9-18 2.00.18 Army P.C.	<b>Filed</b>	Date of Recommendation	Honour or Reward
4th Aust. Infantry		Brigade, 4th Australian		Division, AUSTRALIAN	
Schedule No. (to be left blank)	Unit	Regt. No.	Rank and Name (Christian names must be stated)	Action for which commended (Date and place of action must be stated)	Recommended by
	13th Battalion A.I.F.	2550	Sergeant Frederick James <u>DAKKE</u>	During the advance on the 18th Sept., 1918, near LE VERGUTER, Bois de l'Ébrie, for fusion and loss of direction occurred on account of the enemy wire and thick haze. In endeavouring to keep touch with the right flank the men became scattered and were getting disorganised. Realising the danger Sgt. DAKKE went forward collected the scattered elements including men belonging to other Units, and moving about with great energy organised them into a Platoon. He led this composite party to the objective, regained touch with both flanks and gave a wonderful example of leadership, coolness and contempt for danger.	M.M.
	5717		Corporal William McRae <u>McDONALD</u>	During the advance near LE VERGUTER on 18th September, 1918, Cpl. McDonald led his section with great courage and skill. On one occasion he was suddenly attacked through the mist and smoke by an enemy bombing party. Without hesitation he dashed straight at the post throwing grenades as he ran. He killed or captured twelve of the enemy and enabled his section to advance. Later, this gallant M.C.O. was severely wounded when attempting to rush a hostile machine gun.	M.M. Lt. Col. G.O. 13th Battalion, A.I.F. Lt. Col. G.O. 13th Battalion, A.I.F.
			Major-General Commanding 4th AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.		

Date Recommendation Passed forward.  
 Received Passed  
 11/18 16/24  
 Brigade 4th 18  
 Division 13-24-18  
 Corps  
 Army

1st Lt. Asst. Inf. Brigade. 3rd Australian Division. Australian Corps.

Form 1788. Form W. 1917. G.S. E. 1788.

Schedule No. (to be set blank)	Unit	Regt. No.	Rank and Name (Christian names must be stated)	Action for which commended (Date and place of action must be stated)	Recommended by	Honour or Reward
	4th Bn. Battalion. A.I.F.		Lieutenant John Maclean <i>(Born in A.I.F. 1st or 2nd Promoted 1st on 14/1/18)</i> MCLEAN.	On the afternoon of 5th. April, 1918, at about 5 p.m. while at SAULLY-le-SECO, Lieut. MACLEAN saw two of the enemy entering the village BOUZENCOURT, across the SOMME River. He immediately set off with his runner, crossed the River and made fearlessly to BOUZENCOURT. He stalked the houses in which the enemy were seen and immediately charged the two huns on lookout. He wounded one Hun with a revolver shot and the other fired at him without result. Seizing his runner's rifle he then charged the Huns, who by this time had run. He overtook the wounded Hun bayoneted him, and then shot the other Hun before he could return to his lines. This secured valuable identification. This Officer has at all times showed conspicuous courage in face of the enemy. His action was witnessed by men of this Brigade and his courage and bravery in dealing with the enemy and securing such valuable information is much admired.	<i>John Maclean</i>	<i>McL. Lang Coy</i>

*Sgt. John Monash*  
 Major General,  
 G.O.C. Third Australian Division

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1st. DIVISIONAL AMMUNITION COLUMN., 1st. AUSTRALIAN. 1st. ANZAC. Corps. 1st. November, 1917. Date of Recommen

No. of Member	Unit	Regtl. No.	Rank and Name (Christian names must be stated)	Action for which commended (Date and place of action must be stated) ( For immediate reward.)	Recommended by	Honour or Reward
	End Section. 1st. A.D.A.C.	29150.	Driver Walter Alfred RIGNEY.	<p>On morning of 1st. November, 1917, this man was Packing Ammunition to 102nd Battery position East of IPRES.</p> <p>Although wounded in one arm, which was rendered temporarily useless, and in the side, he continued through a Barrage with his two wounded mules and reached the Battery, thus setting an example to the remainder of the men, by his determination and courage.</p>	<p>STANLEY WOLITSON. 2nd/Lt 1st. A.D.A.C. HAROLD W. RIGGALL. Lt-Col. C.O. 1st. A.D.A.C.</p>	Military Medal.
	Date recommendation passed forward. Received. Div. Art. Division. Corps. Army.	5/11/17 5/11/17	5/11/17 6/11/17	<p>Major-General, Commanding 1st Australian Division.</p>	<p>BRIG-Generals. 1st. Australian Division.</p>	<p>1st. Australian Division.</p>

*J. H. Currier*

*5th Cav*

Brigade.

Division.

*1st ANZAC*

Corps.

Date of

Schedule No. (as for Reg. class)	Unit	Regtl. No.	Rank and Name (Christian names must be stated)	Action for which commended (Date and place of action must be stated)	Recommended by
	32nd Bn AIF		Major Baird Alexander	Major HARRIS has at all times displayed great gallantry and devotion to duty. He fell on 19 July 1916 he continued to direct his company after being severely wounded. His thoroughness and personal courage have inspired his men with the utmost confidence. At SUNNARY TRENCH near PETERFRYSLOY his position was heavily shelled for two days. His officer with commendable courage walked around the trench encouraging his men. By his untiring efforts all ranks were kept in a steady state and withstood the intense bombardment of trench. His experience and initiative deserve special recognition.	<i>Spencer</i> <i>W. H.</i>

## PAVERS OF SIGNIFICANT SERVICE PERSONS AND THEIR DECORATIONS

[P1 884 Indicates the paver location]

113 Total

**ALLRIDGE C P1 884** (Carl) Deck Boy (Aged 14)

**AMPS C M2 22** LCpl C Amps MM 2 Battalion AIF  
Service Number 4430  
Lance Corporal  
2<sup>nd</sup> Australian Infantry Battalion AIF  
Distinguished Conduct Medal upgraded to Military Medal



Citation : South west of METEREN this NCO showed conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during the operations on the night of 23<sup>rd</sup>/24<sup>th</sup> June 1918. He was in charge of a section detailed for mopping up after the platoon arrived at its objective. AMPS was told to get in touch with the EWE FARM platoon. On moving his party forward he was fired on and bombed by an enemy post and wounded. He immediately rushed the post, killing 2 of the enemy and taking a third prisoner. He showed great courage and dash and set a splendid example to his men throughout the operation. He was subsequently evacuated.

**ANTON RD M4 4** (Ross David) Bdr 4 Field Regiment Royal Aust Artillery  
**P3 133**



Service Number 218193

Accidental death South Vietnam 22 March 1970, aged 19

Killed by accident when he fell asleep with an M25 grenade in his pocket

**ASHBY A P1 194** (Albert Victor) Sergeant MM 46<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalion  
Service Number 4520



Military Medal

Private Albert Victor James, a 23 year old tailor from Kyneton, Victoria, enlisted on 3 September 1915. After initial training he was appointed to the 14<sup>th</sup> Reinforcements of 5 Battalion, AIF and sailed from Melbourne for overseas service on 28 January 1916 on the troopship HMAT A32 Themistocles. During training in Egypt James was transferred to 46 Battalion in April 1916. His battalion arrived in France in June 1916.

James was awarded the Military Medal for action at Pozieres in August 1916. The recommendation for the award reads, "Conspicuous good work as a Sergeant of a Lewis Gun Section.

Showed excellent qualities as Instructor and in the Field. This N.C.O. was wounded. POZIERES 5/15th August 1916'. This recommendation must have been written after 9 September when James was promoted to sergeant. On 31 August 1916 James received a slight gunshot wound to the hand. As a result of his evident skill with Lewis Guns he was sent to attend a formal Lewis Gun training school at Le Touquet in 1917.

On 13 March 1917 James wrote to his family: 'I got presented with my Military Medal Ribbon on Sunday...Birdwood making the presentation, my legs almost deserted me they felt as if they were made of jelly, but I managed to get through the ordeal all right. Dad you asked what I done, I only done my duty, my Officer thought that I was doing something deserving of merit so recommended me, I can tell you nobody got a bigger shock than I did when it was read out...'

James was commissioned in April 1917 and was promoted to lieutenant on 11 September 1917. He was wounded in action a second time on 18 September 1918 during the battle for the Hindenburg Outpost-Line when he received a severe gunshot wound to the head. He saw no further active service, and after hospitalisation in France and England returned to Australia on the hospital transport 'Leicestershire', arriving at the end of January 1919. He was discharged medically unfit on 8 March 1919.

**AVARD DH M1 2** (David Henry) Lieutenant MC 19<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalion  
KIA (Killed In Action) France 3 May 1917 aged 23  
No known grave "Known Unto God"  
Villers-Bretonneux Memorial

Service Number 3752

Bank Clerk prior to enlistment

Awarded MC (Military Cross)

Second Lieut David Henry Avard was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of a patrol. He carried out a dangerous reconnaissance under very heavy fire and obtained most valuable information.



Australian War Memorial



Military Cross

**BADCOE PJ P3 40** (Peter John) Major VC AATTV (Australian Army Training Team Vietnam) KIA (Killed In Action) Vietnam 7 April 1967 aged 33  
Service Number 41400  
Buried Terendak Garrison Cemetery Malaysia



Australian War Memorial



Victoria Cross



Grave site Malaysia



Peter John Badcoe, VC (11 January 1934 – 7 April 1967) is an Australian recipient of the Victoria Cross, the highest award for gallantry in battle that can be awarded to a member of the Australian armed forces. Badcoe, born Peter Badcock, joined the Australian Army in 1950 and graduated from the Officer Cadet School, Portsea, in 1952 as a second lieutenant in the Royal Australian Artillery. A series of regimental postings followed, including a tour in the Federation of Malaya in 1962, during which he spent a week in South Vietnam observing the fighting. That year, Badcock changed his surname to Badcoe. After another regimental posting, he transferred to the Royal Australian Infantry Corps, and was promoted to major.

In August 1966, Badcoe arrived in South Vietnam as a member of the Australian Army Training Team Vietnam (AATTV). He was initially a sub-sector adviser, but in December became the operations adviser for Thừa Thiên-Huế Province. In this role, between February and April 1967, he displayed conspicuous gallantry and leadership on three occasions while on operations with South Vietnamese Regional Force units. In the final battle, he was killed by a burst of machine-gun fire. He was highly respected by both his South Vietnamese and United States allies and was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions. He was also awarded the United States Silver Star and several South Vietnamese medals. He was buried at Terendak Garrison Cemetery in Malaysia.

In 2008, Badcoe's medal set was auctioned for A\$488,000 to Kerry Stokes in collaboration with the Government of South Australia. After going on display at the South Australian Museum and touring regional South Australia, it is now displayed in the Hall of Valour at the Australian War Memorial in Canberra. Buildings and awards have been named after Badcoe, including a soldiers' club in South Vietnam, an assembly room and library at Portsea, the main lecture theatre at the Royal Military College, Duntroon, and a perpetual medal for an Australian Football League match held on Anzac Day.

## Early Life

Badcoe was born Peter John Badcock on 11 January 1934 in the Adelaide suburb of Malvern, South Australia. His father was Leslie Allen Badcock, a public servant, and his mother was Gladys Mary Ann May née Overton. He was educated at Adelaide Technical High School, before gaining employment as a clerk with the South Australian Public Service in 1950. Despite his father's opposition, Badcock held ambitions to join the Australian Army and enlisted in the Regular Army on 10 June 1950.

After a brief posting to the 16th National Service Battalion in early 1952, Badcock entered the Officer Cadet School, Portsea, on 12 July 1952, and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Royal Australian Artillery on 13 December that year. This was followed by a short posting to the 14th National Service Training Battalion, then a posting to the 1st Field Regiment in 1953. He returned to train national servicemen in 1955–1957. On 26 May 1956, he married Denise Maureen MacMahon in the Methodist Church at Manly, New South Wales. The couple had three daughters – Carey, Kim and Susanne. Badcoe was posted back to the 1st Field Regiment in 1957–1958. A junior staff officer in the Directorate of Military Operations and Plans at Australian Army Headquarters from 1958 until 1961, he was promoted to temporary captain in 1958 and substantive captain in June 1960. On 6 February 1961, he was posted to the 4th Field Regiment and the same year changed his surname to Badcoe. On training exercises, Badcoe was aggressive and energetic. He was also a quiet, gentle and retiring man who confided mainly in his wife and had a dry wit. His colleagues found him inscrutable. He avoided boisterous mess activities and preferred reading military history. Short and stocky, a teetotaler who did not smoke, he wore horn-rimmed spectacles and regaled his colleagues on military matters when off-duty.

In June 1961, Badcoe was posted to the 103rd Field Battery as battery Captain, and served a tour with them in the Federation of Malaya in the aftermath of the Malayan Emergency. He was detached from Malaya to South Vietnam over the period 7–14 November 1962, and observed how that country was combating the Viet Cong (VC) and North Vietnamese insurgency. During his visit, Badcoe sought opportunities to experience combat. He spent five days with an Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) battalion on operations in Quảng Ngãi Province, during which the unit had contacts with the enemy, including a pitched battle. During what was supposed to be a rest period, he arranged a helicopter flight to visit a Montagnard base in the Central Highlands. When his return to Malaya was delayed by an aircraft engine breakdown, he managed to join a heliborne operation of the 7th ARVN Division in the Mekong

Delta. He returned to the 1st Field Regiment in November 1962 and remained with the unit until August 1965. At this point, Badcoe transferred from the artillery to the Royal Australian Infantry Corps, and on promotion to temporary major on 10 August 1965, was posted to the Infantry Centre at Ingleburn, New South Wales. Badcoe successfully applied for a posting with the Australian Army Training Team Vietnam (AATTV), and attended adviser courses at the Intelligence Centre at Mosman, New South Wales, and Jungle Training Centre in Canungra, Queensland. He was promoted to provisional major in June 1966.

### **Vietnam War**

Badcoe arrived in South Vietnam on 6 August 1966 as a member of the AATTV. He was posted as a sub-sector adviser in the Nam Hóa District of Thừa Thiên Province. Sub-sector advisers worked at the district level with two elements of the Territorial Forces, the Regional Force (RF) and Popular Force (PF), which were both forms of full-time provincial militia under control of the provincial chief, who was also the military sector chief. Each sector corresponded with a province, and each sub-sector with a district. The sector and sub-sector advisers had several responsibilities: to accompany the RF/PF, colloquially known as "Ruff-Puffs", on operations; to provide on-the-job training to the RF/PF; to oversee security in the hamlets; and to liaise with the ARVN troops operating in the sector or sub-sector.

In his first week at Nam Hóa, Badcoe was advising an RF company on a clearing operation when it came under fire from VC irregulars in a treeline. As the company pressed forward, it came under fire from a bunker. Badcoe unsuccessfully tried to silence the bunker using his rifle and hand grenades, at which point the company commander suggested calling in close air support. Badcoe responded that air support was not necessary. He collected two jerrycans of petrol from a jeep following the company and then, circling around using cover, approached the bunker from outside its arc of fire. He poured both jerrycans over the bunker, backed off some distance and ignited it with a white phosphorus grenade, destroying the VC position and allowing the company to advance.

Easily identified by the maroon paratroop beret he wore, Badcoe led from the front and gave the impression he believed himself invincible. According to the former AATTV adviser and military historian Ian McNeill, enthusiasm, courage and audacity were Badcoe's hallmarks, and those around him were often infected by his optimism. Badcoe was so fearless he appeared reckless and was often cautioned by colleagues in this respect. Jim Pashen, a warrant officer serving with the AATTV, recalled Badcoe driving alone in a jeep

from Huế to Quảng Trị, and being shot at by snipers as he passed by. Badcoe was also very interested in Vietnam, its people and their customs, and was particularly fascinated by Huế, the ancient royal city. He traded alcohol and souvenirs from the AATTV's canteen with US Marines to acquire equipment for RF units and also donated food and supplies to an orphanage.

In December 1966, Badcoe became the sector operations adviser at the provincial headquarters in Huế. This role generally involved planning, liaison and staff work, but Badcoe interpreted his duty statement flexibly and led local forces into combat whenever he got the chance. According to a fellow AATTV officer, Captain Barry Rissel, he was a "veritable tiger" in combat, a characteristic that led his US allies to dub him "The Galloping Major". At his first meeting with Badcoe, Corporal Chris Black described the scene:

*An old, bright red beret sat jauntily on his head. His drab jungle greens were almost hidden under the most amazing collection of weapons I have ever seen on one man. A Swedish sub-machine gun, his favourite, hung over one shoulder. It was balanced on the other side by a snub-nosed grenade launcher. On his belt an Australian pistol hung heavily and in one hand he held an American machine-gun. He lowered the armament to the floor, crossed the room, shook hands, refused a drink and talked about his boys.*

On 23 February 1967, Badcoe and his United States Marine Corps deputy, Captain James Custar, were advising an RF company operation in the Phu Thu District. About 660 yards (600 m) on their flank was a PF platoon accompanied by two United States Army advisers, Captain Clement and Sergeant Thomas. Badcoe and Custar began to hear intermittent rifle fire, coming from the direction of the flanking platoon. Custar was monitoring radio transmissions when he heard that Clement had been wounded and Thomas was in danger. Badcoe ran across the intervening fire-swept ground to reach the PF platoon, with the enemy fire intensifying as he approached. He discovered that Clement was lying 160 yards (150 m) ahead of the platoon and had been mortally wounded while going to assist a wounded PF soldier. Thomas had tried to reach Clement and had in turn been wounded and was lying in the open between Clement and the platoon, which had pulled back. Badcoe observed that the enemy were dug in along a small rise and appeared to be in about company-strength and readying for an attack. He gathered the PF platoon and led a frontal assault on the enemy position, firing as he went. Dodging automatic fire, he charged a machine-gun position and shot the crew with his rifle. Led by Badcoe, the PF platoon inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. Once the PF platoon had consolidated its position, Badcoe went back, still under fire, to lift Clement and carry him out of the danger area. He then returned and assisted Thomas to a

position from which he could be safely evacuated. The operation concluded successfully.

Two weeks later, the sector RF reaction company was tasked to the Quảng Điền District sub-sector on 7 March in response to an attack on its district headquarters by a VC force of about two battalions. Quảng Điền District headquarters was in the eponymous village, about 16 miles (25 km) northwest of Huế. Badcoe was travelling in a vehicle convoy with his deputy and another US officer, when their vehicle veered off the road into a ditch. His deputy was killed and Badcoe left the vehicle and joined the company commander as they drove towards the village. By the time Badcoe and the company arrived, the village was occupied by the VC, and they were attacking the district headquarters from three sides. Badcoe quickly formed the company up into platoons, then led them through enemy fire to a position which flanked the VC. Forming them into an extended line, he then led them in an assault across open ground against the main VC force. In the face of this attack, the VC withdrew in disarray and the garrison of the district headquarters was saved. Badcoe's intervention prevented serious losses and the capture of the district headquarters.

Badcoe became disillusioned with the war during his service in South Vietnam. He was particularly affected by an incident in February 1967 in which the ARVN regiment he was working with called in a napalm strike on a VC occupied village, whose population was strongly supportive of the government, instead of attempting to attack and dislodge the VC. Badcoe and other advisers attempted to stop the use of napalm, but the ARVN divisional headquarters overruled them. A total of 40 civilians were killed or wounded, and Badcoe spent the next day-and-a-half arranging the removal of bodies and new accommodation for the survivors. He eventually concluded that the conflict was an "unwinnable war". On 7 April, Badcoe, who wrote frankly to his wife and children, penned a letter to them expressing his "unease and cynicism" about the conduct of the war and indicating that he wished to come home. At this time Badcoe was planning to take a short break on the Japanese island of Okinawa starting the following day, with an Australian Army friend who had been visiting him, observing operations.

When he returned from the field early in the morning of 7 April, Badcoe was told that he was required to act as sector headquarters duty officer due to the illness of another adviser. He saw his friend off to Da Nang and returned to Huế where he commenced duty, planning to join his friend once he had completed his shift. He soon became aware that an operation was going badly for an ARVN force at the hamlet of An Thuan in Hương Trà District, about 7.5 miles (12 km) north of

Huế. The operation involved the elite *Hac Bao* (Black Panther) divisional reaction company of the 1st ARVN Division, along with a squadron of armoured personnel carriers (APCs) and two RF companies. They were attempting to eliminate a VC force of about two companies which was holding well-entrenched positions at An Thuan. The ARVN force had been met with intense fire and had suffered heavy casualties. Badcoe realised that the force did not have any advisers, because one of the *Hac Bao* advisers was ill, and advisers were required to work in pairs. Without any advisers, the ARVN were unable to access close air support to dislodge the VC.

Badcoe decided that he needed to go out to the ARVN force and assist them. He arranged for relief as the sector duty officer, grabbed his weapons and equipment, and collected Sergeant Alberto Alvarado, his US Army deputy adviser and radio operator. They sped in their jeep towards An Thuan. Upon arrival, they found the ARVN force preparing for another assault, which was to consist of the APCs followed by the *Hac Bao* company. Badcoe and his deputy climbed aboard an APC and joined the attack. About 820 feet (250 m) from An Thuan, the force was moving through the hamlet's cemetery and hostile fire increased markedly, from recoilless rifles, mortars, machine guns and small arms. The APCs drove through the cemetery and deployed to suppress the enemy fire. The *Hac Bao* company pressed forward through the cemetery, at which time Badcoe and Alvarado dismounted and joined them. During the last stages of the attack, the two advisers were leading the infantry when the enemy fire became so heavy that both the APCs and infantry began falling back through the cemetery.

Badcoe began rallying the ARVN soldiers to renew the assault, and artillery was called in on the enemy positions. After this, Badcoe and Alvarado again pushed forward, attempting to encourage the ARVN troops to press home the attack. The final stages of the line of assault crossed dry, open rice paddy fields with no cover. Enemy fire converged on Badcoe, Alvarado and the ARVN troops, who again went to ground. On this occasion, Badcoe refused to fall back. He headed straight for an enemy machine-gun position that was causing devastation among the ARVN force. Forced to ground by the intense fire, Badcoe was soon joined by Alvarado. Badcoe lifted himself up to throw a hand grenade but was pulled down by Alvarado as bullets cracked overhead. When he rose to throw again, he was cut down by machine-gun fire and killed instantly. Alvarado attempted to recover his body but was shot in the leg. He then used his radio to call in close air support and more artillery to suppress the enemy fire. The *Hac Bao* company, supported by the APCs, then moved forward and captured the objective.

A military funeral for Badcoe was held in Huế, the largest for any Allied soldier until that date. Badcoe was buried in the Terendak Garrison Cemetery in Malacca, Malaysia. The epitaph on his gravestone reads: "He lived and died a soldier". According to McNeill, Badcoe was highly respected by both South Vietnamese and US allies and was an inspirational leader who had saved the lives of his comrades and turned defeat into victory on many occasions.

### **The Victoria Cross**

For his courage and leadership on 23 February, 7 March and 7 April 1967, Badcoe was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross, the highest award for gallantry in battle that can be awarded to a member of the Australian armed forces. The full citation for the award appeared in *The London Gazette* on 17 October 1967. It read, in part:

*On 23rd February 1967 he was acting as an Advisor to a Regional Force Company in support of a Sector operation in Phu Thu District. He monitored a radio transmission which stated that the Subsector Adviser, a United States Army Officer, had been killed and that his body was within 50 metres of an enemy machine gun position; further, the United States Medical Adviser had been wounded and was in immediate danger from the enemy. Major Badcoe with complete disregard for his own safety moved alone across 600 metres of fire-swept ground and reached the wounded Adviser, attended to him and ensured his future safety. He then organised a force of one platoon and led them towards the enemy post. His personal leadership, words of encouragement, and actions in the face of hostile enemy fire forced the platoon to successfully assault the enemy position and capture it, where he personally killed the machine gunners directly in front of him. He then picked up the body of the dead officer and ran back to the Command post over open ground still covered by enemy fire.*

*On 7th March 1967, at approximately 0645 hours, the Sector Reaction Company was deployed to Quang Dien Subsector to counter an attack by the Viet Cong on the Headquarters. Major Badcoe left the Command group after their vehicle broke down and a United States Officer was killed; he joined the Company Headquarters and personally led the company in an attack over open terrain to assault and capture a heavily defended enemy position. In the face of certain death and heavy losses his personal courage and leadership turned certain defeat into victory and prevented the enemy from capturing the District Headquarters.*

*On 7th April 1967, on an operation in Huong Tra District, Major Badcoe was with the 1st A.R.V.N. Division Reaction Company and some armoured personnel carriers. During the move forward to an objective the company came under heavy small arms fire and withdrew to a cemetery for cover, this left Major*

*Badcoe and his radio operator about 50 metres in front of the leading elements, under heavy mortar fire. Seeing this withdrawal, Major Badcoe ran back to them, moved amongst them and by encouragement and example got them moving forward again. He then set out in front of the company to lead them on; the company stopped again under heavy fire but Major Badcoe continued on to cover and prepared to throw grenades, when he rose to throw, his radio operator pulled him down as heavy small arms fire was being brought to bear on them; he later got up again to throw a grenade and was hit and killed by a burst of machine gun fire. Soon after, friendly artillery fire was called in and the position was assaulted and captured.*

*Major Badcoe's conspicuous gallantry and leadership on all these occasions was an inspiration to all, each action, ultimately, was successful, due entirely to his efforts, the final one ending in his death. His valour and leadership were in the highest traditions of the military profession and the Australian Regular Army.*

— *The London Gazette* 17 October 1967

### **Post-script**

Denise Badcoe received her husband's Victoria Cross from the Governor-General, Lord Casey, at Government House, Canberra, on 5 April 1968. Badcoe was awarded the United States Silver Star with bronze oak leaf cluster, Air Medal and Purple Heart and was made a Knight of the National Order of Vietnam. South Vietnam also awarded him the Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Gold Star, and Silver Star, the Armed Forces Honor Medal, First Class, Vietnam Campaign Medal and Wound Medal, and he posthumously received the Vietnam Medal and Australian Defence Medal from Australia. *The Official History of Australia's Involvement in Southeast Asian Conflicts 1948–1975* judged that Badcoe was "a dedicated career soldier" who "quickly acquired an understanding of the Vietnamese people and their customs along with an affectionate respect for the Vietnamese territorials he trained and led".

Members of the AATTV received many decorations, and the unit gained the distinction of being "probably the mostly highly decorated unit for its size in the Australian Army". Only four Australians were awarded the Victoria Cross in Vietnam; all went to members of the AATTV, two of them posthumously.

An Australian and New Zealand soldiers' club in Vung Tau was named the Peter Badcoe Club in his honour in November 1967. At Portsea, the assembly room and library was named after him, complete with a portrait and bronze plaque. After Portsea closed in 1985, the main lecture theatre in the Military Instruction Block at Royal Military College, Duntroon in Canberra was named after him. In 1998–1999, a rest area in Badcoe's honour was established

near Lake George on the Remembrance Driveway between Canberra and Sydney. In 1999, the Ex-Military Rehabilitation Centre moved to the "Peter Badcoe VC Complex" at Edinburgh, South Australia.

Badcoe's medal group and personal memoirs were offered for sale by auction in Sydney on 20 May 2008 and were sold for A\$488,000 to the media magnate and philanthropist Kerry Stokes in collaboration with the Government of South Australia. Badcoe's Victoria Cross and associated medals were displayed at the South Australian Museum in Adelaide, prior to being toured to 17 regional towns in South Australia between 21 March and 20 June 2009, before being displayed permanently at the Australian War Memorial in Canberra from 2016. His VC was the 71st of the 100 VCs awarded to Australians to be placed on public display there. The award for the player displaying the most courage, skill, self-sacrifice and teamwork in the Australian Football League match in Adelaide on Anzac Day each year is called the Peter Badcoe VC Medal.

In 2015, the Australian government repatriated the remains of 22 Australian soldiers buried at Terendak, but the Badcoe family asked that he remain buried there. In 2016, the South Australian electoral district of Ashford was renamed Badcoe in his honour. In 2020, a 60-bed residential aged care facility named Peter Badcoe VC House is to be completed in Newcastle, New South Wales, by RSL LifeCare.

Source Wikipedia

**BOREHAM GJ M3 11** (Godfrey James) Captain MBE 8<sup>th</sup> Division Aust Army  
Service Corps

Service Number NX35062



Member of the British Empire

NAME **BOREHAM, Godfrey James**  
 Award **M. B. E.** Reg.No. **NX 35062** Rank **CAPT.** Service **A. M. F.**  
 Recommended by Governor-General on **4/7/46.**  
 Promulgated in *London Gazette* on **6/3/47.** } G. H. File **A. M. F. O/A 43.**  
 Promulgated in *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* on **6/3/47.** }  
 Citation (G. H. File **AMF O/A 43**) **Highly meritorious service as POW in CHANGI Camp.**  
 Insignia received from London **24/5/48.** **PN LONDON.** **22/2/49.** G. H. File **L/141.**  
 Insignia presented by **The Governor-General,**  
 At **Admiralty House, Sydney,** On **25/1/49.** G. H. File **SYDNEY/25.**  
 Address of recipient on presentation date **48 Empire Street,**  
**HABERFIELD. NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
 Remarks

Other Awards

2270.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

RCDIG1068963

**BUIE R P2 15 (Robert) Gunner**  
**Service Number 3801**

**ENGAGED BARON VON RICHTOFEN**  
**THE RED BARON ON 21 APRIL 1918**





Paver Location P2 15

Robert Buie was born in the little village of Brooklyn, New South Wales. He earned his livelihood fishing and oyster farming the waters of the Hawkesbury River, then selling his catch to markets in and around Northern Sydney.

By October 1916, the Great War had been raging for two full years. AIF casualties were high following the fierce battles in the Somme Valley, particularly at Pozieres and northern battlefields around Fromelles. To Buie, who was at the time working in the Northern Rivers district, it seemed there was no end in sight to this bloody war and that victory over the Germans was the only way to restore peace to Europe and safeguard the Motherland. Reinforcements were desperately needed.

Buie volunteered for war service at the recruiting depot in the country town of Grafton and was posted to the 10th Reinforcements of the 1st Pioneer Battalion. He was sent by train to the Sydney Show Grounds which the military had taken over as a training camp for new recruits.

In early January 1917, the camp was agog with rumours that Buie's draft was scheduled to embark for England any time within the following three weeks. Buie decided to snatch a little extra pre embarkation leave. On 10 January, a warrant was issued for his arrest as a deserter. It is not clear whether Bob was arrested or surrendered, but he did embark on the troopship Anchises on 24 January.

In late March, after the long voyage to England, Buie marched into the Pioneer Training Battalion based at Fovant. He soon realised 'pioneer' work was not to his liking and in November 1917 he transferred to the field artillery, with the rank of gunner.

Allocated to the 53rd Battery, Buie not only proved himself a competent gunner but also an excellent machine-gunner—with the ability to operate a Lewis gun with lethal accuracy.

Following the collapse of the Russian Front, the German Army's main thrust could now be directed at the Allied line. Strengthened by the arrival of additional Divisions from the east, the Germans launched a savage attack along the British and French fronts. Under the ferocity of the attack, the Allied line began to crumble. The Australian, New Zealand and Canadian Divisions were rushed from the south. If the German push was not stopped, and the vital Channel ports fell to the enemy, Great Britain would be isolated from providing supplies and reinforcements into Northern France.

The 53rd Battery was heavily engaged in the fighting, its 18-pounder guns bombarding the enemy positions day and night. At Villers-Bretonneux, the Australians held their ground against repeated attacks by the seasoned German troops.

On Sunday 21 April 1918, the Australian gun lines stretched across the Bray–Corbie Road. With their guns dug-in and ammunition at the ready, the Diggers prepared themselves for the next German onslaught—determined to stay and fight to hold their position.

Buie was one of the 53rd Battery's anti-aircraft gunners. As he sat on an empty ammunition box, a hot brew resting on the ground between his feet, he could hear the distant drone of aircraft. He took little notice, as this was a familiar sound at the front line. He was engrossed with the task in hand—cleaning his Lewis gun—when he heard the frantic warning, 'Air raid! Air raid!' Grabbing his gun and slamming a drum of ammunition onto the breech as he ran, he dashed to his post.

Buie scanned the skies looking for the approaching aircraft. He glanced at his mate 'Digger' Evans who manned the Lewis Gun nearby. They exchanged a conspiratorial "thumbs up". They watched with interest as a number of British and German aircraft locked in aerial combat flew towards them. Above the German squadron was dominating the aircraft of the Allies. Two British planes had gone down in flames and then a third spiralled towards the ground.

In a nearby dogfight, at the last moment, an Allied pilot pulled back on the throttle, levelled out his aircraft and headed towards the Allied lines. A German plane was in hot pursuit. The British pilot used evasive tactics to shake his enemy on his tail. The German pilot seemed able to anticipate every move, peppering his opponent with bursts of machine-gun fire. A second Allied aircraft was attempting to manoeuvre above and behind the German, but at this point was

too far away from the fight. On the ground, Allied machine-guns fired unsuccessfully at the German plane.

Bombardier J.S. Secull, who commanded the 53rd Battery's anti-aircraft guns, watched as the two planes approached them. As they came closer, he noticed the unmistakable red triplane. 'Bloody hell! It's the Baron!': he yelled.



Red Barons Aircraft



Baron von Richthofen

Both Evans and Buie sighted the approaching aircraft, but the position of the fleeing Allied plane impeded their having a clear shot. Evans was the first to shoot but the accuracy and effectiveness of his fire was hard to determine. Buie held his breath and prayed for the British plane to break away. Suddenly, there was the Red Baron, directly in front of him. He fired his gun, aiming directly at the cockpit. He watched as the bullets found their mark. Bits of the aircraft flew into the air as the damaged plane swayed, banked and jolted under the pilot's efforts to get out of the line of fire. Buie was sure that his rounds had found their mark.

The Red Baron then broke off his pursuit and turned to the right. At this point, SGT Popkin from the nearby 24th Machine Gun Company who had engaged the German Fokker previously as it passed his position, again fired a burst from his Vickers Gun but now at a greater range. The Red Baron's aircraft swung to the left and headed down. The Diggers sent up an almighty cheer as the aircraft skidded to a halt in a field a few hundred metres away. They rushed to the smouldering wreckage where they found the near lifeless body of Baron Manfred Von Richthofen.

Controversy surrounded the death of the German 'ace'. Everyone who had fired a shot during the aerial dogfight wanted to claim the kill. Both Buie and Evans were recommended for the Meritorious Service Medal. To settle the matter, the

Allied high command launched its own internal investigation. About a month after the incident, Buie was called into the battery command post. 'Well done, mate': praised the gun position officer as he handed Buie the despatch from General Rawlinson, the commander of the Fourth Army. As a result of the investigation, Buie was given credit for bringing down the Red Baron.

A couple of weeks later, the 'brass' visited the battery. 'Well done, Gunner Buie': General Birdwood congratulated as he shook hands with the Digger. The two chatted about the events leading up to the action and Birdwood mentioned that it would have been better if the Red Baron had been wounded and taken prisoner. As he was about to depart, Birdwood paused to admire the anti-aircraft sight atop Bob's Lewis gun. The old general whispered to Buie: 'Do you mind if I have this as a memento, lad?'

Bob Buie was given a week's 'Blighty' (rest and recreational leave in England) as a reward for his actions. He was also formally congratulated in Divisional Routine Orders.

Buie continued to serve with the 53rd Battery throughout the spring of 1918. Although his records do not indicate it, he was gassed—causing damage to his body that would affect his future health. On 29 July, Buie's condition was such that he required hospitalisation. It was severe enough to warrant his evacuation to England in the first week of August. (An eye witness stated that Bob was in fact hospitalised as the result of a gunshot wound which he suffered on 8 August 1918. Again, this is not noted in his service records.)

Whilst in England he was diagnosed with myocarditis, an inflammation of the heart muscle, which required hospital treatment for a further two months.

On 19 December 1918, Buie sailed for Australia on board the troop transport ship, HMAS Somali. He spent Christmas and New Year aboard ship, but with his poor state of health, he did not feel like celebrating. On his return to Australia, Buie was admitted to the military hospital at Randwick and was eventually discharged from the AIF as medically unfit on 7 September 1919.

The military authorities ruled that as Buie's illness was not 'war related', he was not eligible to receive a war pension. Having been gassed and suffered a bullet wound and this information unrecorded, it must have seemed unfair to Buie that he was denied this financial support. To add to his woes, there was renewed controversy regarding the death of the Red Baron.

The official Australian war historian, CEW Bean believed that it was not Buie who brought down the German air ace, but another machine-gunner, Sergeant Cedric Popkin of the 24th Machine Gun Company. Further, Canadian pilot Captain Roy Brown—who was in command of the third aircraft involved in the

action at the time of the Baron's death—was also being considered by his higher command. They had the view that the Canadian had brought down the German by firing from behind and above the triplane.

However, close examination of the Baron's body showed that the lethal wound was to the right-hand side. No wounds at all were inflicted from the rear; hence Brown could not have fired the fatal shot. The matter of who shot the Red Barron was to become a controversy that to this day remains unresolved.

Buie returned to his life as a fisherman but he was constantly plagued by ill health. Times were hard and, without the support of a war pension, he struggled to provide for himself.

In 1936, with the country gripped by the Great Depression, he moved to the Sydney suburb of Paddington and sought work wherever and whenever he could find it.

A fire robbed him of his service medals. His Returned from Active Service Badge and his discharge papers were all destroyed in the blaze. As ex-servicemen were given a priority in the job line, the lack of any proof of his military service made obtaining work all but impossible.

Buie returned to his hometown of Brooklyn. He repeatedly applied for a War Service Pension, but was refused each time. Bob married a local divorcee, Laurel, who supported him through the difficult years that followed. His health continued to deteriorate. He was forced to spend his days and nights fishing on the Hawkesbury River, trying to eke out a living for his family who at times existed on a diet of a few stringy vegetables.

In 1956, Buie applied to Army Headquarters, Melbourne, for replacements of the medals which had been destroyed in the 1936 fire. In the letter of reply, he was informed that they would cost more than one pound - twenty three shillings and tuppence — an amount the family could not afford.

Eventually, Bob applied for and was granted a meagre invalid pension that was barely enough on which to survive.

On ANZAC Day 1964, just a few days after the 46th anniversary of the death of the Red Baron, Buie took his boat out for a night of fishing. Next day, when he failed to return, his family became understandably worried and so his son Kelly launched a search. He found his father's fishing boat drifting in a tributary and slumped across the seat was the body of the old Digger.

A few days after Bob's death, Laurel Buie wrote a heartfelt letter to Army Headquarters, advising them that she and her family had been left destitute by her husband's death. She requested his service record to enable her to apply for

some form of assistance. At the same time, she asked for information regarding the Victoria Cross which she believed her husband had been awarded for shooting down the Red Baron.

A reply came the following month stating that Gunner Robert Buie had neither been awarded nor even recommended for the VC. The family was devastated as they were sure he had received something for bringing down the German ace.

Laurel again wrote to Army Headquarters requesting a copy of her husband's medals. In the letter, she outlined that Bob had earlier applied for a replacement set and she was now able and willing to pay the 23 shillings to obtain them for his children. Unbeknown to Laurel, Bob's right to obtain replacement medals had expired upon his death.

At this point, the Brisbane Waters Branch of Legacy stepped in to assist Laurel and her family with food and education expenses.

The Buie family continued to fight for recognition of Bob's efforts. If he had not been awarded a VC, then perhaps it was another decoration he was awarded. As a result in 1973, Bob's daughter Merleine visited the Public Relations Branch at Victoria Barracks – Sydney. Adding to the confusion of the family and their anxiety over the matter, she was mistakenly informed her father had been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, but it was never claimed by him.

Bob Buie, the man so many believe shot down the Red Baron, was laid to rest in the Brooklyn Cemetery.

Major Darryl Kelly (retired) [artilleryhistory.org](http://artilleryhistory.org)

**BURKE FJ M2 17** (Frances Joseph) Lt DSO (Distinguished Service Order) MID  
33 Battalion AIF  
Service Number 716  
MID (Mentioned In Despatches) 1945 for distinguished service in the  
South West Pacific area

**CALLAGAN R M2 6 Sgt DCM (Distinguished Conduct Medal) 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion AIF  
Service Number 3502**



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL REL.06428  
Distinguished Conduct Medal

**CAMERON JH P3 27 (Jack Harden) Pilot Officer DFC (Distinguished Flying  
Cross) 466 Squadron RAAF  
Service Number 411284  
1943 for demonstrating skill and fortitude in operations  
against the enemy**



Pilot Officer J H Cameron DFC



Distinguished Flying Cross

**CAPE CS P4 94** Capt DSO (Distinguished Service Order)



**CAPE TF P4 95** (Timothy) Maj Gen CB (Companion of the Order of the Bath)  
CBE (Commander of the Order of the British Empire) DSO  
(Distinguished Service Order) MID  
Service Number 381

Timothy Cape graduated from the Royal Military Academy on 14<sup>th</sup> December 1937 and was commissioned in the Australian Staff Corps allotted to Artillery. His first appointment was to 1<sup>st</sup> Heavy Brigade at Georges Heights where he gained experience with 6 inch coastal defence guns and the newly installed 9.2 inch battery on North Head. In March 1939 he was posted to the Port Moresby Defences and assisted with the installation of two 6 inch guns on Paga Hill for the defence of the port. In March 1941 he established the Anti-Tank Wing of the School of Artillery at Puckapunyal.



Timothy Cape joined the 2/2 Commando Unit as a Major, on Timor from Headquarters, Sparrow Force, after the fall of Koepang approx March 1942.

He was Mentioned in Despatches, London Gazette, 25 May 1943 and in the Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, No 119-3 Jun 1943. These are the two Gazettes for the Timor Campaign where he evaded capture by the Japanese and took part in guerrilla warfare before being recalled to Australia August 1942.



Mentioned In Despatches

He was awarded a Member of the Order of the British Empire, Military Division, (MBE), London Gazette, dated 29 Apr 1944 for his service at the Anti-Tank Wing and his activities in Port Moresby New Guinea.

Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, (DSO) London Gazette dated 4 Mar 1947 in recognition of his contributions in the field of air support

United States Bronze Star Medal, Commonwealth Gazette, dated 15 Jan 1948.

After WW2 his Service Number changed to 381 and he attained the rank of Major General as General Officer Commanding Northern Command and then Master General of the Ordnance and was awarded the following,

Commander of the Military Division of the Order of the British Empire, (CBE), London Gazette, dated 31 Dec 1965.

Companion of the Military Order of the Bath, (CB), London Gazette, dated 31 Dec 1971.

He was discharged on 5 Aug 1972. He would be known as Major General Timothy Frederick Cape, CB, CBE, DSO, MID



MBE



DSO



CBE



CB

**CLARK J P3 10** (James) Squadron Leader DFC AFC MID 460 Squadron  
Service Number 402439

Killed in Action (flying battle), Germany, 12 December 1944, aged 29 years

Squadron Leader James Clark was shot down over Essen, Germany. The plane burst into flames and only four of the crew could be absolutely identified. James Clark was presumed to be one of the other two who died. He was married, (Ivy Eileen Clark) with one son.



Australian War Memorial



Australian War Memorial



Distinguished Flying Cross



Air Force Cross



Mentioned In Despatches

James Clark (1915-1944), air force officer, was born on 28 August 1915 at Waverley, Sydney. On 19 August 1940 Clark enlisted in the Royal Australian Air Force.

On 6 September he joined No.458 Squadron, R.A.A.F., and flew Wellington bombers from the Royal Air Force Station at Holme, Yorkshire. His targets included Brest, Calais and Boulogne in France, Emden in Germany, and Ostend (Oostende) in Belgium; he also attacked the German battle cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau. In February 1942 the squadron was sent to the Middle East and in August Clark transferred to No.148 Squadron, R.A.F.

Operating from Egypt in support of the Eighth Army, he participated in numerous sorties over Libya. On 13 September he was posted to No.460

Squadron, R.A.A.F., which was equipped with Lancaster bombers and stationed at Binbrook, Lincolnshire.

For his service in England, he was mentioned in dispatches, awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross (1943) and the Air Force Cross (1944) and on 1 October 1944 promoted acting squadron leader. On the night of 12-13 December No.460 Squadron took part in a 'topping-up' raid against Essen, Germany. It was 'a heavy blow' to the squadron when his aircraft went missing and he was presumed dead.

**COOPER AF M2 12** (Alfred Frances) Pvt MM 36<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalion  
Service Number 410

**COREY EA CC 158** (Ernest Albert) Cpl MM and 3 Bars 55<sup>th</sup> Battalion  
Only person to be awarded the Military Medal 4 times  
Service Number 2143 and N280612



**Ernest Corey's medals on display at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra.**



Australian War Memorial



Australian War Memorial

Ernest Albert Corey, MM & Three Bars (20 December 1891 – 25 August 1972) was a distinguished Australian soldier who served as a stretcher bearer during the First World War. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force on 13 January

1916, and was allocated to the 55th Battalion, where he was initially posted to a grenade section before volunteering for stretcher bearing duties. In 1917 he was twice awarded the Military Medal for his devotion to duty in aiding wounded soldiers, and twice again in 1918; becoming the only person to be awarded the Military Medal four times.

Born in New South Wales, Corey was employed as a blacksmith's striker upon leaving school. In January 1916, he became a member of the "Men from Snowy River" recruiting march, enlisting in Goulburn. Returning to Australia after the Armistice, he was discharged on medical grounds in 1919 and was employed in a number of jobs before re-enlisting in a militia battalion for service in the Second World War. He died in 1972 and was buried with full military honours in the Ex-Servicemen's section of Woden Cemetery, Australian Capital Territory.

### **MM Actions**

On 15 May, Corey's brigade was in action near Quéant. Suffering heavy losses, the Commanding Officer of the 55th called for volunteers to assist the stretcher bearers. Corey was one of thirty men who volunteered. For seventeen hours, he assisted in carrying the wounded approximately 2 kilometres (1.2 miles) back to the dressing station; he was awarded the Military Medal for this action.

Following engagements at Bullecourt, the 5th Division—of which the 55th Battalion was part—spent four months in reserve, before moving into the Ypres sector in Belgium. Made a regular stretcher bearer, Corey was decorated with a bar to his Military Medal for his actions on 26 September during the Battle of Polygon Wood. While subject to heavy artillery and machine gun fire, he frequently ventured out into no-man's-land to tend to the wounded.

During the winter of 1917–1918, the 55th Battalion was posted to the Messines sector, where Corey was granted leave to the United Kingdom in February 1918. While on leave, he became ill and spent ninety days in hospital before rejoining his battalion in July. Shortly after, the Allies launched an offensive against the Germans in August along the Somme, where the 55th Battalion became involved in the capture of Péronne in September. It was here where Corey received the second bar to his Military Medal; between 1–2 September, while subject to heavy machine gun and artillery fire, he continually assisted the wounded with first aid.

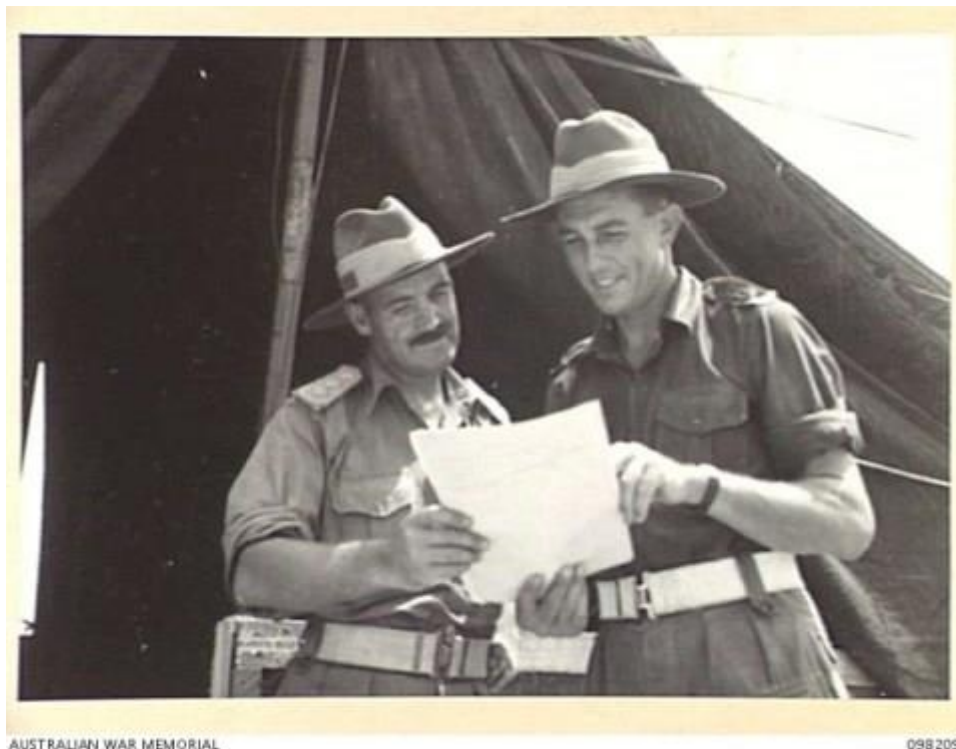
Promoted to corporal on 21 September, he was placed in charge of the battalion's stretcher bearers, whom he led during the battle north of Bellicourt on 30 September. Corey attended to the wounded while exposed to fire and

continued to direct other bearer parties throughout the action until wounded himself, receiving wounds in the right groin and thigh. It was during this engagement that he was awarded a third bar to his Military Medal. Evacuated to a casualty station, Corey was operated on before receiving a transfer to a general hospital at Le Havre. Operated on again, he was sent to a hospital in Bristol, England. Repatriated to Australia on 30 April 1919, he was medically discharged in June.

The inscription on his memorial reads:

IN HONOUR OF  
2143 CORPORAL  
ERNEST ALBERT COREY  
MILITARY MEDAL AND 3 BARS  
55TH AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY BATTALION  
1ST A.I.F.  
MEMBER OF THE MEN FROM  
SNOWY RIVER MARCH DELEGATE TO  
GOULBURN  
THE ONLY SOLDIER EVER TO HAVE  
BEEN AWARDED A  
MILITARY MEDAL AND 3 BARS  
1891–1972  
ERECTED BY THE CITIZENS OF MONARO 1979

**CORY GE P1 521 (Gilbert Ernest) Capt DCM MM 2/3 Australian Infantry  
Battalion  
Service Number NX7864**



**Captain G.E. Cory [LEFT]  
with Major L.E. Powling at Mission Point,  
New Guinea, in October 1945.**



**Distinguished Conduct Medal**



**Military Medal**

He enlisted in the AIF 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion as a Sergeant as he had previous service in the militia while attending University.

In September 1942 he went with his unit to Papua. On 28 October at Eora Creek he led No.14 Platoon in an assault against a strongly defended Japanese position. When the platoon lost most of its non-commissioned officers, Cory moved between sections and directed operations. Although shot in the face and

temporarily blinded, he continued to take charge until he was evacuated. Awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry and outstanding devotion to duty, he was promoted lieutenant on 1 February 1943.

His wound required extensive plastic surgery in Australia, and it was not until July that he re-joined the battalion at Wondecla, Queensland. By January 1945 he was involved in the fighting east of Aitape, on the north coast of New Guinea. At Long Ridge on 1 February Cory commanded two platoons in a daring raid on a Japanese camp; the attack disorganized the enemy and inflicted heavy casualties. For his deeds he was awarded the Military Cross.

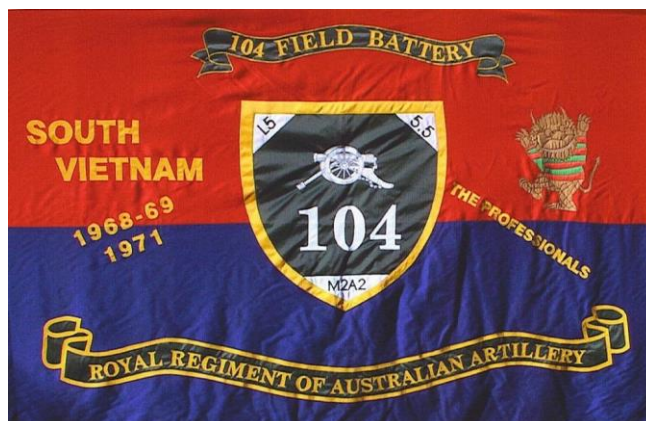
Promoted temporary captain in June 1945, he transferred to the 67th Battalion in October; he served on Morotai Island and from February 1946 with the British Commonwealth Occupation Force at Kure, Japan.

He was repatriated in May due to ill health. Following postings in the Sydney area, he left the army in February 1949 with a disability pension.

**CRAWFORD MC P5 38** (Michael Croom) Colonel MBE 12 Field Regt RAA  
Service Number 235147



Member of the British Empire



Australian War Memorial

Michael Crawford entered Duntroon in January 1955. He was allocated to the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery. Over the next two and a half decades he was a "Field Gunner" Commanding 104 Field Battery, during its tour of South Vietnam in 1968-69, for which he was awarded the MBE. He was always thankful that every member of the Battery came home alive.

**DARKE FJ P2 28** (Frederick James) Lieutenant MM 13 Battalion AIF  
Service Number 2580



Military Medal

Frederick James Darke was born in Campbelltown in 1897 to James and Pauline Darke. When war broke out, Fred was working as a driller and living with his family in Granville. When Fred was just 18 years old, he enlisted in Liverpool on the 8th of June 1915. He was posted as a Private to the 13th Battalion, and left for war, departing Sydney on the 9th of August 1915 aboard the HMAT Runic.

Fred arrived in Egypt and joined his Battalion at Gallipoli in September. However, on the 27th of October, Fred was taken to hospital with tonsillitis. He rejoined his unit in December on the Island of Lemnos, before returning to Egypt when the campaign was called off. In June 1916, his unit left Alexandria for the trenches on the Western Front. Fred proved himself to be a capable and effective soldier. Fighting at Pozieres during the Somme Offensive, he was promoted to Lance Corporal on the 19th of August. He was then promoted Temporary Corporal on the 3rd of September, Corporal on the 16th November and by February 1917 was Temporary Sergeant. At the time, the 13th Battalion had suffered through a most bitter winter and were fighting on snow covered ground at Guedecourt. Following the German withdrawal to the Hindenburg Line, the 13th Battalion were ordered to chase them, facing unyielding barbed wire, concrete block houses and enfilading gunfire at Bullecourt. In June 1917, Fred's unit was fighting in Belgium during the Battle of Messines. Then on the 8th of August during the Third Battle of Ypres, he was cut down receiving multiple gunshot wounds. Fred was evacuated to hospital in England, as he was hit in the right thigh, side, buttock and foot, and in the left thigh and foot. Fred was treated for his many wounds at Southern General Hospital in Birmingham and recuperated at Sutton Veny. On the 23rd of January 1918, he left Southampton to return to his Battalion in France. When he reached his unit, he

resumed the duties of Temporary Sergeant, and was placed on the Military Super List for officer training. Fred was then recommended for an award twice by the Commander of the 4th Australian Division. The first recommendation was for his actions in Vaire Wood, east of Corbie on the 4th of July 1918. Fred was attached to a platoon of raw American soldiers who were working with his company. They were taking part in an attack against the German lines when the American officer was wounded shortly after leaving the jump-off point. Fred then took command of the American platoon. These soldiers were scared and inexperienced but were successfully led by Fred to their final objective. He kept them together, ensuring they did not overrun their cover barrage enabling successful attacks on enemy posts. Fred was a very effective leader, and this quality led to a second recommendation for his actions a few months later on the 18th of September 1918. At the time, Fred was taking part in another advance against the Germans at Le Verguier. His unit attacked through thick haze and were confronted by formidable barricades of barbed wire. This caused grave confusion and many troops lost their direction, becoming scattered and entangled in the barbed wire. Fred saw how disorganised the men were becoming and went about grouping them back into formation. He even found men who were lost from other units, and began organising them into a platoon. He then led this group to their objective bringing them in line with the other units that were ahead of them.

High Command heard about these events and Fred's superb leadership skills. As a result, he was detached to the 4th Army Infantry School at the beginning of October 1918. He was then selected to go to England and attend an Infantry Cadet Course. On his way to England, Fred was awarded the Military Medal on the 30th of October 1918 for actions performed under fire. After the war ended, Fred continued his training and was appointed 2nd Lieutenant on the 6th of January 1919. Later that month, he proceeded back to France to take command of remaining troops. On the 6th of April 1919, he was promoted to Lieutenant. After a very eventful tour of duty, Fred left Devonport for Australia on the 2nd of June 1919 aboard the Beltana.

#### CITATION FOR MILITARY MEDAL

During the advance on the 18<sup>th</sup> September 1918 near LE VERGUIER considerable confusion and loss of direction occurred on account of the enemy wire and thick haze. While endeavouring to keep touch with the right flank the men became scattered and were getting disorganised. Realising the danger

Sergeant Darke went forward collected the scattered elements including men belonging to other units and moving about with great energy organised them into a platoon. He led this composite party to the objective, regaining touch with both flanks and gave a wonderful example of leadership, coolness and contempt for danger.

**DOBBS AS M2 8** (Arthur) LCpl MM 7<sup>th</sup> Light Horse

Service Number 620



Military Medal

**DOLAN K M4 20** (Kevin Bede) WO2 MG Afghanistan



Medal for Gallantry

For acts of gallantry in action in hazardous circumstances while a joint terminal attack controller for Mentoring Team A, Mentoring Taskforce 1 at South Lez in the Mirafad Valley Afganistan on 2 July 2010



**DONKIN D M4 23** (Don) WO Class 1 RSM MBE Royal Australian Artillery  
Service Number 21398



Paver Location M4 23

Don Donkin belonged to a very special era of gentlemen warrant officers who led by example. The Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery has been blessed by a number of these gentlemen but sadly they are a dying breed.

Young Don had always wanted to join the Army and as soon as he turned 18 years of age, he applied. By August 1947 he was an enlistee in the Army, had completed recruit training at Greta NSW, and was posted to the guard platoon at Headquarters Eastern Command, Sydney. However, six months later, Private Donkin was on his way to Japan to join the British Commonwealth Occupation Force in Japan. On arrival he was posted to A Field Battery RAA

A Field Battery returned to Australia in 1949, amalgamated with 53rd Battery and became the fledgling 1st Field Regiment at North Head.

By 1953, Australia's commitment to the Korean War and the 18-year-olds' compulsory National Service Scheme were in full swing. Corps conversion to Infantry began and Don found himself as a platoon sergeant in Dog (Delta) Company, 3rd Battalion Royal Australian Regiment for service in Korea.

Don returned to Australia in 1954 after 12 month's operational service, was promoted and became the troop sergeant major of Baker Troop in A Field Battery, then battery sergeant major (BSM) of the battery. When 1st Field Regiment moved to Holsworthy in 1955 WO2 Donkin became its first BSM.

In early 1963 WO2 Donkin was posted to Vietnam as a member of the AATTV (Australian Army Training Team Vietnam). He took command of the Khe Sanh Special Forces and led them gallantly till he returned to Australia in July. For this service, WO1 Donkin was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire and awarded the American Bronze Star.

Back in Australia in 1964, Don was posted to the School of Artillery as BSM Recruit Training Wing. National Service for Vietnam. In 1968, Don was appointed RSM of 4th Field Regiment in Townsville. His arrival date was delayed by some weeks as he was selected as Ensign to the Colour for the Australian Contingent attending the 50th Anniversary of Armistice Day in Paris, France.

Under Lieutenant Colonel Brien Forward, 4th Field Regiment undertook its second tour of duty in Vietnam during 1970–71 with WO1 Donkin as the RSM.

After Vietnam, WO1 Donkin returned to Sydney as the RSM of Victoria Barracks in 1971. His final regimental posting was RSM School of Artillery from 1973–1978 and he finally retired in 1989, after 42 years of dedicated service to his country.

**DOUTREBAND R P2 103 (Roy) Lt MC and Bar MID 57<sup>th</sup> Battalion**  
Service Number 1937



Roy Doutreband was born at Dubbo, NSW, in September 1894, son of Charles Francis Doutreband, a Belgian immigrant. He was educated at Sydney Grammar, and worked as an accountant before the war, as well as serving in the Militia with 21 Infantry Regiment. Enlisting in the AIF in January 1915, he received the service number 1937, and soon held the acting rank of sergeant, becoming part of the 5th Reinforcements to 5 Battalion.

He was taken on the strength of the unit at Gallipoli in July, and served through the remainder of the campaign, despite spending several weeks in hospital with illness. By the time of the evacuation, he had been confirmed in the rank of sergeant, and when the AIF was reorganised in Egypt in early 1916, he became part of the newly raised 57 Battalion, the 'daughter' unit of the 5th.

Quickly promoted to Company Sergeant Major, (Warrant Officer Class II) Doutreband was commissioned following the heavy casualties suffered in the disastrous attack at Fromelles in July. He was promoted to lieutenant later in the same year, and in mid 1917 was appointed battalion intelligence officer. Repeatedly recommended for awards in recognition of his gallantry and leadership, it was 1918 before he finally received the Military Cross for his distinguished service in the attack on Polygon Wood the previous September. Almost immediately, he was awarded a Bar to the MC for leadership and courage in the fighting around Villers Bretonneux in April. He was also Mentioned in Despatches before the war ended, and returned to Australia in

March 1919

After completing accountancy studies, Roy Doutreband obtained a position with the 'Sydney Star' (later the 'Sun') newspaper, and eventually rose to become its general manager. He died in Sydney in February 1959.

The recommendation for the MC reads as follows: 'During the period 22nd September 1917 to 25th February 1918 this Officer's services were of the highest order. At GLENCORSE WOOD, East of YPRES, on the night of 25th September 1917, when the Battalion was sent forward to link up with troops on our right who had been pushed back, he showed great gallantry in reconnoitring the scattered post on the ground under a very heavy artillery barrage and it was to a great extent due to his initiative that the gap was filled and the attack on the following morning carried out as ordered. During the heavy fighting in this vicinity on 26th, 27th and 28th September 1917, he continually distinguished himself by carrying out dangerous tasks under heavy shell fire. At BROODSEINDE RIDGE during the period 11th to 25th October 1917 he again distinguished himself and carried out many dangerous and important tasks. This officer's work has always been of the highest order and he has always set an example of courage and initiative that has been a most valuable asset to his Battalion.'

The recommendation for the award of a Bar to the Military Cross reads as follows: 'At VILLERS BRETONNEUX on the morning of the 24th April 1918 Lieut. DOUTREBAND, Battalion Intelligence Officer, showed great bravery and devotion to duty during an attack by the enemy on this village. Several times during the day whilst the battle was in progress Lieut. Doutreband went forward from our position in reserve, through a very heavy enemy barrage, and obtained and sent back information that was of the very greatest assistance to his Battalion Commander and to Brigade. After the successful counter-attack by the Brigade and recapture of the village in which he took part, Lieut. Doutreband, during the consolidation of the new line which was established, made a personal reconnaissance of the whole front line under very heavy shell and machine gun fire and was of great assistance in clearing up the situation. His conduct throughout was a fine example of bravery and devotion to duty. This officer has on many occasions shown the greatest devotion to duty and his coolness and bravery deserve special recognition.

**DREW L M2 15** LCpl MM 45 Battalion 1<sup>st</sup> AIF



Military Medal

**DUNBAR AE P2 80** (Alfred Edward) Lance Corporal later Lieutenant MM  
2/17 Battalion AIF

Service Number NX16216

Died 5/8/2000 aged 84 years



Australian War Memorial



Military Medal

**MILITARY MEDAL CITATION** for NX16216 L/Cpl Alfred Edward DUNBAR,  
2nd/17th Infantry Battalion, A.I.F., during the Tobruk Easter Battle.

At about 1800 hours on the 11 Apr, when the enemy first attacked L/Cpl Dunbar was in command of a section of reinforcements who had only just joined the unit. They were very nervous and did not at first expose themselves sufficiently to engage the enemy with fire. L/Cpl Dunbar himself manned the machine gun and engaged the enemy alone. As a result of this example, all the men attached to him were very soon engaging the enemy with great determination. On the afternoon of the 13 April, at about 1800 hrs under heavy enemy small arms fire, L/Cpl Dunbar left Post 33, and proceeded to Coy HQ at Post 32, a distance of some 500 yards, being exposed to the enemy the whole time with the information that the enemy were attacking his platoon

post. Having given the information he returned to Post 33, still under heavy fire, and resumed command of his section.

On the early morning of the 14 April, L/Cpl Dunbar again manned the machine gun, and supported by the rifle fire of his section who were engaging the infantry, knocked out six enemy machine guns.

These reinforcements were led and inspired by L/Cpl Dundbar in such a manner as to make their efforts invaluable to their Post. His excellent shooting, and his willingness to take risks, enabled the platoon to engage the infantry with a far greater degree of safety than had been the case before he silenced the enemy machine guns which had been considerably harassing the Post. His coolness and determination to win are worthy of the highest praise."

NAME **DUNBAR, Alfred Edward**  
 Award **M. M.** Reg. No. **NX 16216** Rank **L/CPL.** Service **A. M. F.**  
 Recommended by Governor-General on **O - R**  
 Promulgated in *London Gazette* on **15/7/41.** } G. H. File **A. M. F. 4/D.**  
 Promulgated in *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* on  
 Citation (G. H. File **AMF 4/D** **Coolness, courage & determination in April, 1941.**  
 Insignia received from London **8/5/44.** **FN LONDON.** 21/10/44. G. H. File **I/21.**  
 Insignia presented by **The Governor of New South Wales,**  
 At **Government House, Sydney,** On **14/10/44.** G. H. File **SYDNEY/3.**  
 Address of recipient on presentation date **A/N/A**

Remarks

Other Awards

2876.

**DUNSTAN D M5 37** (Sir Donald) Lieutenant General AC KBE CB MBE MID  
Service Number 2289



Lieutenant General Sir Donald Beaumont Dunstan AC, KBE, CB, MBE, MID (18 February 1923 – 15 October 2011) was an Australian Army officer who was Governor of South Australia from 23 April 1982 until 5 February 1991.

A career officer, after joining the Army in 1940 during the Second World War, Dunstan graduated from the Royal Military College, Duntroon in 1942 and served as an infantry officer, seeing combat against the Japanese during the Bougainville Campaign in 1945.

After the war, he served in a variety of appointments, including as commander of the 1st Australian Task Force during the Vietnam War.

From 1977 to 1982 he held the appointment of Chief of the General Staff, before retiring from the Army having overseen a large-scale re-organisation.

Following his retirement from the Army, Dunstan returned to South Australia, and became the longest-serving governor of South Australia in April 1982. He retired from the role in February 1991. For his work, he was made a Companion of the Order of Australia that same year. He died in Adelaide on 15 October 2011 at the age of 88, and was given a state funeral.

### **Military career**

Born in Murray Bridge, South Australia, on 18 February 1923, Dunstan joined the Australian Army and was accepted into the Royal Military College, Duntroon in February 1940 amidst the backdrop of the Second World War. A career officer, after graduating from Duntroon in June 1942, having completed a cut-down 18-month version of the normally four-year course, Dunstan was allocated to the infantry and posted to the 27th Battalion, a South Australian Militia unit known

as the South Australian Scottish Regiment. He subsequently served with the 27th until the end of the war, except for a brief period when he was seconded to headquarters 23rd Brigade.

With the 27th Battalion, Dunstan saw combat against the Japanese during the Bougainville Campaign in 1945, and received a Mention in Despatches for his actions while commanding a platoon. After the war, he served as a staff officer in the British Commonwealth Occupation Force in Japan following the war, transferring to the newly established Australian Regular Army in 1947. Upon returning to Australia in 1948, Dunstan married Beryl Dunningham and was posted to Keswick Barracks in Adelaide, South Australia, where he served on the staff of the 4th Military District.

Dunstan was then posted to the 1st Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment (1 RAR) as second-in-command in 1953. He then saw service in Korea including a period as Military Assistant to the Commander in Chief of the British Commonwealth Forces Korea, and was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire in the 1954 New Year Honours. Between May 1964 and February 1965, Dunstan commanded 1 RAR, before later holding an appointment at the 1st Recruit Training Battalion. Having reached the rank of colonel, in early 1968 he was deployed to Vietnam as deputy commander of the 1st Australian Task Force (1 ATF). He took over from Brigadier Ron Hughes as Commander of the 1 ATF on 21 May 1968 during the Battle of Coral–Balmoral. For his services during this battle, he was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1969.

That year he returned to Australia and on promotion to brigadier took over the 10th Task Force, which was based in New South Wales. He attended the Imperial Defence College in London in 1970 and afterwards he was promoted to major general and appointed Commander of Australian Forces in Vietnam. He remained in the country throughout 1971 and 1972 and oversaw the withdrawal of Australian forces, for which he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath, an Officer of the National Order of Vietnam and awarded the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Palm.

His next appointments were Chief of Materiel in Army Headquarters (1972–74) and General Officer Commanding Field Forces (1974–77). In 1977, having been raised to the rank of lieutenant general, he became Chief of the General Staff (CGS), being extended in that capacity twice before retiring from the Army in 1982. During his time as CGS, Dunstan reorganised the Army around the concept of specialised brigades and worked to improve the readiness of Army units to meet rapidly developing threats. This work later proved pivotal in ensuring the success of the Australian intervention in East Timor in 1999. His service as

service chief was recognised by his appointment as a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1980.

### Honours and awards

- Companion of the Order of Australia (1991)
- Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire (1980)
- Companion of the Order of the Bath (1972)
- Commander of the Order of the British Empire (1969)
- Member of the Order of the British Empire (1954)
- Mentioned in Despatches (1947)
- Officer of the National Order of Vietnam (1972)
- Cross of Gallantry with Palm (Vietnam) (1972)

**DWYER DF P1 575** (Desmond Frances) Bdr DCM British 149 Anti-Tank Regt  
Service Number 955160

Desmond Dwyer was born in Ireland and his family moved to England in the late 1930's. He was awarded his Distinguished Conduct Medal on 24<sup>th</sup> September 1942 for service at Tobruk

**EDDISON L P1 807** (Frank Leslie Herbert) Sqn Ldr DFC 214 Squadron RAF  
Service Number 39377



Australian War Memorial



Distinguished Flying Cross

Pilot and Acting Squadron Leader (Sqn Ldr) Frank Leslie Herbert Eddison an Australian serving with the RAF, DFC, 214 Squadron RAF. Frank Eddison attended Canberra Grammar School before training with the RAF in England.

On October 6<sup>th</sup> 1938 he bailed out with the other 4 crew of Handley Page Harrow Mk.II K6991 of RAF 214 Sqn at Pontefract Yorkshire after the aircraft was struck by lightning on night exercises. The engines cut out, the aircraft lost control, was abandoned and it crashed

Along with the five members of his crew, Sqn Ldr Eddison was killed in action on 9 May 1941 when shot down over the Netherlands by a German nightfighter. He was posthumously awarded a Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC). The DFC citation mentions his enthusiasm, cheerfulness, and ability to encourage others, the excellent example he set others and his readiness to assist his unit commander, plus the fact that he 'particularly distinguished himself in raids on Brest, Eindhoven airfield and Hamburg'. The scattered remains of Sqn Ldr Eddison and his crew were buried after the Liberation in Bergen-op-Zoom War Cemetery in the Netherlands

**EAGLETON C M2 19** (Charles Henry) Gunner MM 10<sup>th</sup> Medium Trench Mortar Battery

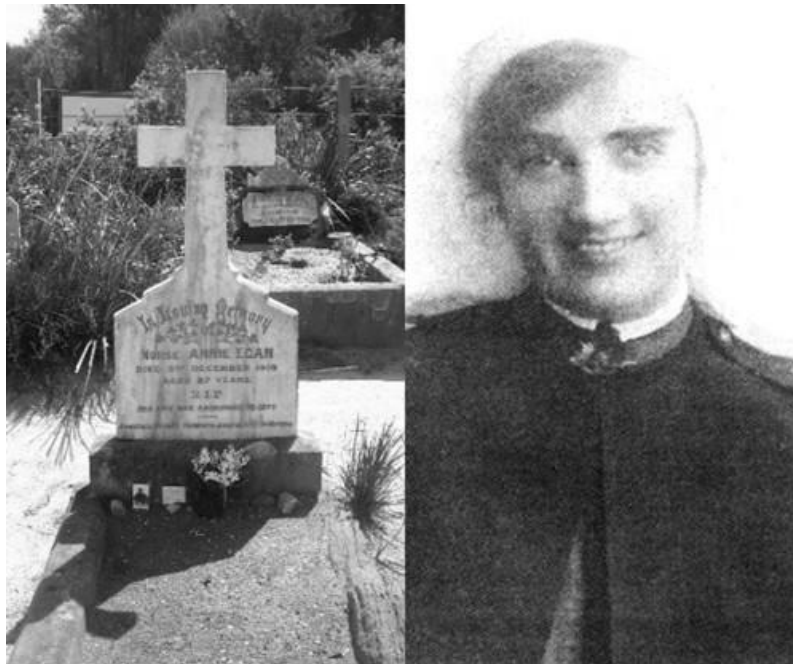
Service Number 1597



Military Medal

On the night of 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> August 1918 Gunner Eagleton and another gunner under the command of an NCO, were detailed to emplace a 6" Newton Trench Mortar south of Bray-sur-Somme and co-operate with an infantry detachment. During the action their position was heavily shelled and the NCO and the other Gunner were mortally wounded. Although wounded in two places, Gunner Eagleton carried out the allocated task and rendered first aid to his wounded comrades, carrying them to a place of safety at the conclusion of the engagement. Gunner Eagleton displayed conspicuous courage and determination deserving of special mention

**EGAN A P2 10** (Annie) Staff Nurse Australian Army Nursing Service (WWI)  
The Quarantine Heroine



Australian War Memorial

Nurse Annie Egan who died in Quarantine at North Head Quarantine Station, Manly of influenza on 3 December 1918, was 27 years of age. Born in Gunnegah she completed her nursing training at St Vincent's Hospital in 1915. She enlisted in 1918 in the Australian Army Nursing Service and volunteered to do nursing at the Quarantine Station while waiting to be posted for overseas service.

She began nursing returning soldiers from the 'Medic' on which some 200 soldiers had contracted influenza (Spanish Flu) and within days, she fell victim to the fatal disease and was admitted to the Quarantine Hospital. She was a devoted Catholic and realising she was dying, petitioned for the attendance of a priest to perform the last rites over her. While the authorities argued about letting an external priest into the Quarantine Station, concerned that allowing a clergyman to enter the hospital and then leave, would spread the Spanish Flu to the rest of the community of Sydney, her condition worsened, and she passed away without receiving the last rites.

Following a Requiem Mass she was buried with full military honours in the North Head Quarantine cemetery (location RC 3 209). Her headstone reads "Her life was sacrificed to duty".

**ELLIOTT D P1 580** (Donald) Driver MM 9<sup>th</sup> Field Company Engineers WW1  
Service Number 9865

**EWEN JC M2 20 ( John Carr) Major MC DCM MM 4<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Brigade  
RAA  
Service Number 11615**



Australian War Memorial



Of the seven members of the AIF to have been awarded the MC, DCM and MM, J C Ewen is the only one known to have operational service during the Second World War.

John Carr Ewen (known as Jack) was born at Didsbury, Manchester, England on October 25, 1892. He attended the Cheadle Hulme School before taking employment with the marine superintendent of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway at Fleetwood. He also served for six months in the UK Territorial Army.

He migrated to Australia in 1912 and became a farmer in the Bellingen River district of New South Wales. Jack enlisted in the AIF on 21 October 1915 and soon was sent to Egypt as a gunner with the 5th Australian Field Artillery Brigade. He then went to France where, for gallantry and self sacrifice displayed during the fighting at Pozieres which resulted in throwing the enemy back for an important and strongly defended locality, he was award the Military Medal. During this action he mended and kept lines of communication going although constantly under enemy fire. Promotion to Bombardier on 23 August 1916 went with the award of the MM and this modest hero in a letter home enclosed a photo wearing his new stripes and a piece of ribbon, but did not mention his award.

Promoted to Signals Sergeant on 17 March 1917, E Ewen was again in the heaviest of the fighting and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal 'for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. After all the (105th Howitzer) battery officers had been wounded, and many casualties sustained by heavy shell fire, he took command, and by his splendid example under very trying circumstances, was able to complete the task of bringing the guns into position.

Bombardier Church who witnessed the action said Sergeant Ewen's coolness and bravery under fire were perfectly marvellous. As a result of this action and outstanding leadership for the period of his service, Sergeant Ewen was sent to England where he underwent a promotion course to gain commissioned rank.

Lieutenant J.C. Ewen DCM was in charge of the 4th Australian Field Artillery Brigade's communication and forward observation party at Herleville on 23 August 1918. The forward observing officer was killed and Ewen at once took his place. Throughout the day, under very heavy hostile fire, he moved about the newly captured positions, sending back important information to allied positions and bearings to hostile batteries which were shelling his unit's new positions, and which were at once engaged. Ewen displayed an utter disregard for personal safety and much information of tactical importance was received from him. This action resulted in his being awarded the Military Cross and General Birdwood in a letter to Ewen made the following statement: 'I should also like to congratulate you on your splendid record in having gained the MC, DCM, MM. It is indeed one of which you may be proud'.

Lieutenant Ewen was wounded in this action and did not return to duty until 31 March 1919. Whilst serving in France, Lieutenant Ewen rescued a little dog which became the unit mascot and when his master went forward into hostile shelling areas, he would be told to stay, and stay he would until his master returned and picked him up. The dog was eventually smuggled inside Ewen's overcoat to England where his mother and sister looked after him.

Lieutenant Ewen was presented with his three decorations at Buckingham Palace. On his return to Australia his AIF appointment was terminated on 24 July 1919 and he was placed on the Reserve of Officers, 2nd Military District.

Jack Ewen started a pest control business about 1925 which was very successful. The business was extended to include building renovations and later to building contracting. In 1946 the business was taken over by his two sons, both chartered builders. J C Ewen and Co is today a well established firm in Chatswood, Sydney

Although placed on the Retired List on 1 September 1926, Lieutenant Ewen volunteered for service in the Second World War and on 1 April 1940 was appointed to the Regimental Reserve List RAA (Militia), 2MD and promoted to Captain on 1 September 1942. After many attempts and great insistent, Captain Ewen was sent to New Guinea and promoted to Major on 12 January 1943. In this rank he commanded 53rd Battery, 14th Field Regiment.

After returning to Australia, Major Ewen served in training appointment in Queensland till 13 March 1944 due to his age (52) and the availability of younger officers, his military service ended.

Jack Ewen died on 20 November 1951 and was cremated at the Northern Suburbs Crematorium, Sydney.

**FALCONER M P1 847** (Maxwell Leslie) WO Class 2 MBE (Military) RAA  
Service Number 2104486



Member of the British Empire

**FISHER A P2 35** 1<sup>st</sup> Anzac Cycle Brigade  
Service Number 650



**GIBSON WN P2 125** (William Norman) Group Captain CBE DFC  
Service Number 79

William Norman (Bill) Gibson was born at Petersham, Sydney on 28 April 1915. His father was killed in action in World War I. He joined the New South Wales Railways as an apprentice fitter and turner and served for two years as a sapper in the militia.

He enlisted in the RAAF on 16 July 1934 and after training graduated as a pilot and was commissioned. He spent his early days on seaplane duties and was promoted to Flight Lieutenant. At the outbreak of World War II he was in England taking delivery of the RAAF's new Sunderland Flying Boats. Promoted to

temporary Squadron Leader, on 1 July 1940 his aircraft sank the RAAF's first U-boat and he then directed the rescue of its crew. He was awarded the DFC (Distinguished Flying Cross).

Gibson returned to Australia in June 1941 and converted to Catalinas, taking command of 20 Squadron RAAF in Port Moresby. He later took command of RAAF Station, Port Moresby and served in a number of staff officer roles, rising to Group Captain.

After the war he had a successful career in the RAAF and in 1956 he was appointed CBE. He retired from the RAAF in 1967 with the honorary rank of Air Vice Marshall.

**GIERSCH EH P1 522** (Eric Heinrich) Flight Lieutenant DFC 463 Squadron RAAF  
Service Number 402594



Australian War Memorial

Crew of 'Whoa Bessie' a Lancaster Bomber of No 463 Squadron RAAF of Bomber Command, return from a raid over Germany. Flt Giersch is third from the left wearing black gloves

Members of this crew, comprising six Australians and a Scot took part in the air attacks on, sinking and filming of the German battleship Tirpitz in 1944 for which the entire crew were awarded the DFC (Distinguished Flying Cross)



Distinguished Flying Cross



TIRPITZ under attack

Left to right in the crew photo: 410061 Flight Sergeant (Flt Sgt) Edwin John Holden of Melbourne, Vic; 20610 Flying Officer (FO) Robert William Board of Rose Bay, NSW; 402594 Flight Lieutenant (Flt Lt) Eric Heinrich Giersch of Henty, NSW; Sergeant W Sinclair, RAF, of Dundee, Scotland; 403418 FO John William Muddle standing in doorway of aircraft; 420437 Flt Lt Bruce Alexander Buckham DFC of Sydney, NSW, Captain; 420973 Flt Sgt Lionel James Manning of Nelsons Bay, NSW.

**GLENN A P1 200** Major MC



Military Cross

**GOGGIN P M2 5** (Patrick) Lance Corporal MM 53<sup>rd</sup> Battalion  
Service Number 1662



Australian War Memorial



Military Medal

At 6 am on the 19 November 1917, an enemy patrol of 10-12 men attempted to raid C Company's advance post. They succeeded in crawling up to the wire and then commenced throwing bombs. The defenders easily repulsed the enemy with rifle fire and bombs and they retired leaving 2 killed. Several were obviously wounded and carried off with difficulty. Paddy's citation for the Military Medal (MM) read in part: *L/Cpl. Goggin set a splendid example of bravery and determination and the enemy party was driven off leaving two killed. Several of the enemy were wounded.*

**HALL AC P2 40** (Arthur) Sergeant VC 54<sup>th</sup>/56<sup>th</sup> Battalions 1914-1918



Australian War Memorial



Victoria Cross

In April 1916, at the age of 19, Hall enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force (AIF). After training, he was posted to 54th Battalion, then serving on the Western Front in France. He was wounded in late March 1917, within two months of arriving in France. Back in the front lines by late April, he saw action

during the Battle of Bullecourt and later during the second phase of the Battle of Passchendaele at Polygon Wood. He was promoted to corporal after this battle.

The battalion was involved in fighting on the Somme from early to mid-1918, including the Second Battle of Villers-Bretonneux. It was then involved in the Hundred Days Offensive which began in August.

On 1 September 1918 at Péronne, Somme, Hall rushed a machine-gun post, shooting four of the enemy and capturing nine, with two guns. Continuously in advance of the main party, he personally led assault parties, capturing many small parties of the enemy and machine-guns. On the morning of 2 September during a heavy barrage, he carried to safety a comrade who had been dangerously wounded and was in urgent need of medical attention. It was for these actions that Hall was awarded the Victoria Cross.

After the Battle of St. Quentin Canal, Hall's battalion amalgamated with the 56th Battalion in October 1918, becoming the 54th/56th Battalion. He was promoted to sergeant with this unit before being discharged from the AIF in August 1919.

After the war, Hall returned to the Nyngan district and purchased his own property, Gundooee station, for farming. He married in 1927.

During the Second World War, Hall served for a time as a lieutenant in a garrison unit but returned to farming sheep and cattle once his service was no longer required. Active in community affairs, he died in the district hospital on 25 February 1978, survived by his wife and four. He is buried at St Matthew's Church in West Bogan, while his Victoria Cross is displayed at the Australian War Memorial, in Canberra.

**HANCOCK RN P1 805** (Robert Norman) Captain MC 2/3 Independent Company  
Service Number VX58990



Australian War Memorial



Military Cross

Captain Robert Norman (Bob) Hancock, 2/3rd Independent Company of Bacchus Marsh, Vic. He was awarded a Military Cross (MC) for his role in a series of actions against the Japanese on Bobdubi Ridge in New Guinea, where the actions of his company were a factor in the defeat of the Japanese at Salamaua. He served as Officer Commanding of this unit 1943 to 1944, and, from March 1945 as a member of Z Special unit. He was born at Colac, Vic, and prior to enlistment he was studying at university in Melbourne.

**HEATH S M2 24** (Stanley) Gunner/Private MM 19<sup>th</sup> Battalion AIF  
Service Number 2707



Australian War Memorial

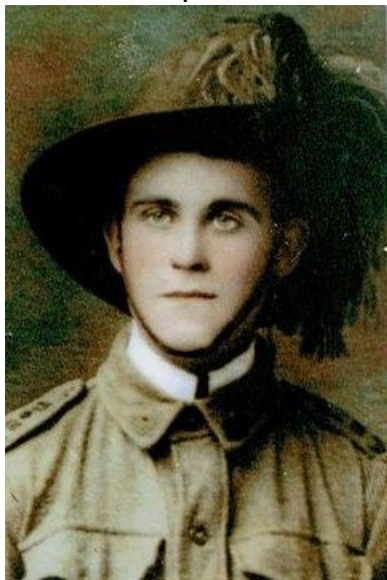


Military Medal

Private Stanley James ‘Darby’ Heath was a horse breaker from Inverell who enlisted on 29 August 1914. He saw service with the 1<sup>st</sup> Division Artillery on the Gallipoli Peninsula and later transferred to the 19<sup>th</sup> Battalion for service on the Western Front. He was awarded the Military Medal for ‘great courage and gallantry’ whilst attacking an enemy machine gun post which hindered the advance of his platoon during operations at Villers Bretonneux on 8 April 1918. He returned to Australia and died on 6 December 1978 aged 86 years.

**HOGAN MT P2 23** (Matthew Thomas) Private MM 15 Battalion  
Service Number 2998

Military Medal awarded 4 July 1918  
Died of wounds 18 September 1918



Australian War Memorial



Military Medal

Private Matthew Thomas HOGAN was recommended for conspicuous gallantry and fine leadership in action near HAMEL WOOD east of CORBIE on 4 July 1918. All the Lewis Gun team of which he was a member became casualties but he carried on bringing his gun into action single handed against an enemy machine gun, destroying its crew and capturing the gun. He then turned the captured gun on the retreating enemy inflicting heavy casualties. Throughout the operations his courage and coolness were magnificent and he was an inspiration to those about him.

**HORAN JR P1 510** (John Raymond) Lieutenant MC 1<sup>st</sup> Australia Machine Gun Battalion

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in the advance near CHUIGNES on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1919. The battalion to which he and his section were attached met with heavy opposition on the right flank with the result that many of their

officers became casualties. Lieutenant Horan went forward to reconnoitre and seeing that the left battalion was in danger of being enfiladed, he collected and organised a party of 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion and Scottish troops and was responsible for safeguarding the right flank of the left battalion. He and his party broke up a minor counter attack on this quarter and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. Throughout the afternoon although enfiladed on both flanks and fired on from the rear by German machine guns, Lieutenant Horan kept his party organised and only withdrew when the line was secure. He then organised his machine gun crews placing them to advantage. He set a magnificent example of courage throughout the whole operation



Military Cross

**HORAN JR P1 509** Squadron Leader MC RAAF

**HOWE A P1 842** (Albert) Private MM 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalion Gallipoli  
Service Number 154

For conspicuous service and devotion to duty near CHUIGNES on the 24<sup>th</sup> August  
1918 under heavy enemy fire maintaining the machine gun to give covering fire



Photo Ron Ray

**HOWELL CE P1 332** (Cedric Ernest) Captain DSO MC DFC 45 Squadron RAF  
Service Number 5257



Distinguished Service Order



Military Cross



Disgtinguished Flying Cross

Cedric Howell from Adelaide originally enlisted in the Australian Army serving in Egypt and Gallipoli before being commissioned into the British Army in March 1917. He later became a pilot and is an Australian World War I air ace with 19 victories serving with 45 Squadron RAF on the Italian-Austrian Front.

On 9 December 1919, Captain Howell and Air Mechanic George Henry Fraser were killed during the Air Race from Britain to Australia when their aircraft crashed into the sea off Corfu. He was 23 years of age



Australian War Memorial

Born in Adelaide in 1896, he was a trainee draughtsman and when the war began, he held a commission in the 49<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the Victorian Citizen Forces. In 1915 he enlisted in the 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion Reinforcements as a Private and in March 1916 set sail for Egypt with the rank of Sergeant in the 46<sup>th</sup> Battalion. In September 1915 he was sent to France and took part in a number of engagements at Poizers and Moquet Farm.

In November 1915 along with 200 other servicemen he was sent to England where he joined the 1<sup>st</sup> Royal Flying Corps Cadet Battalion. On becoming a qualified pilot he joined the 45<sup>th</sup> Squadron of the RAF piloting the legendary Sopwith Camel.

Howell was engaged on the Italian/Austrian Front and became an ace shooting down 19 enemy aircraft in various combats. He was awarded three medals – Military Cross (MC), Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC) and the Distinguished Service Order (DSO).

At the end of the war he stayed in England where he was promoted to Group Captain and Officer in Charge of Nether-Wallop Airfield. De-mobilised in 1919, he sought a way to get back to Australia and was nominated to participate in the England to Australia Air Race.

Howell and his navigator- mechanic Lieutenant George Fraser set out on 4<sup>th</sup> December 1919 for Australia. Tragically, they would never arrive. Near Corfu Island at twilight their aircraft crashed into the sea. Howell's body washed up days later but Fraser's body was never found

He died doing what he loved

***AWARDED THE MILITARY CROSS MC [16/9/1918]***

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He bombed an electrical powerhouse with great skill, obtaining three direct hits from 100 feet. With two other machines he carried out a dashing attack on a formation of twelve enemy airplanes. Although badly hampered by frequent jams on both of his machine guns, he shot down three aircraft and drove one down out of control. He is a most successful and gallant patrol leader and has destroyed six enemy airplanes and shot down one out of control.

***AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS DFC [21/9/1918]***

This officer leading a patrol of three machines, attacked nine enemy airplanes, destroying six and driving down one out of control. He himself accounted for two of the enemy. On a former occasion he destroyed three enemy airplanes in one fight. He is a fine officer, skilled and determined.

***AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER DSO [2/11/1918]***

This officer attacked in company with one other machine, an enemy formation of fifteen airplanes and succeeded in destroying four of them and bringing one down out of control. Two days later he destroyed another enemy machine which fell into our lines. On the following day he led three machines against sixteen enemy aircraft, destroying two of them. Captain Howell is a very gallant and determined fighter who takes no account of the enemy's superior numbers in his battles

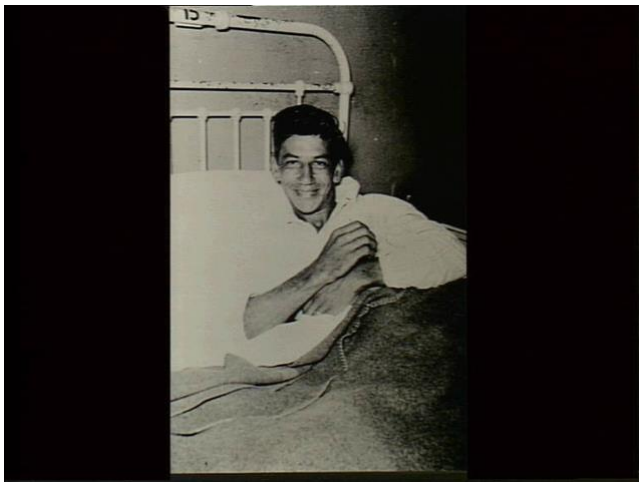
**HOWIE C P1 548** (Clarence) Major MC 1<sup>st</sup> AIF  
Service Number 2444



Military Cross

For great bravery at POZIERES on the 26<sup>th</sup> July 1916 he was continually moving up and down the line during intense enemy bombardment supporting his men

**HUDSON WT P4 15** (Wilbert Thomas) Gunner MM 2<sup>nd</sup> Anti-Aircraft Battery  
Service Number N108358



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

PO2539 003

Australian War Memorial



Military Medal



Informal portrait of N108358 (NX149078) Gunner Wilburt (Wilbert) Thomas 'Darkie' Hudson MM of Graystanes, NSW, taken in bed at Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital. Known as "Darkie" by his army mates because of his dark-tan.

He was burned, along with four other men, while defending the naval oil storage tanks in Darwin from the Japanese. These men became known as the "Burns Boys".

Hudson was stationed on a naval oil tank which came under a bombing raid by Japanese forces. During this attack Hudson received third-degree burns, and with other survivors was sent to the Army hospital at Adelaide River, before being sent to the Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital in Melbourne.

Gunner Hudson, 2nd Anti-Aircraft Battery, was awarded the Military Medal after the Berrimah Section of his battery engaged a Japanese Zero aircraft which was strafing the area over Darwin on 19 February 1942 and Hudson shot the aircraft down. This was the first Military Medal awarded on Australian soil.

**JOHNSON CM P2 122** Lt Col MC



Military Cross

**JOHNSON G P1 85** (Granville Victor) Lieutenant MM 107 Howitzer Battery  
Service Number 4346

For devotion to duty in operations near the Hindenburg line on the 4<sup>th</sup> May 1917



Military Medal

**JONES H P1 598** Lieutenant MC Gallipoli



Military Cross

**KELLY J D P4 163** (John David) Major General AO DSO 12<sup>th</sup> Field Regt RAA



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P01002.078

Australian War Memorial



Distinguished Service Order

Lieutenant Colonel J D Kelly was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for his services in Vietnam as Commanding Officer of 12 Field Regiment RAA. He was

also involved in the defence of Fire Support Base Coral in the Bien Hoa Province of South Vietnam during May 1968

**LANGLEY M P3 79** (Michael) Lieutenant MC 103 Field Battery RAA  
Service Number 61680



Australian War Memorial



Military Cross

Lieutenant Colonel Michael G. Langley MC was a British and Australian (1965-1983) regular artillery officer, his last posting was as Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff 6th Military District and Colonel Commandant Artillery (Tasmania Defence Region).

Having served in the Royal Artillery, he was commissioned into the Royal Australian Artillery on 28 June 1965.

In 1967, the then Lieutenant Langley, a Forward Observer for 103 Field Battery with B Company 5 RAR, was awarded the Military Cross for his courage and leadership as a result of his actions in South Vietnam.

The citation for his Military Cross reads: The close relationship between the infantry and the artillery was exemplified on 21 February 1967 when B Company 5 RAR was on operations east of the Long Hai hills. The company was being transported in armoured personnel carriers when the leading vehicle ran over and detonated an enemy mine, resulting in a massive explosion and many casualties. The unit became caught in an enemy minefield and a second mine exploded as the infantry were leaving the other vehicle. The company commander and his company sergeant major, plus one of the platoon commanders and his platoon sergeant, became casualties. Altogether nine died and a further twenty were wounded. Lieutenant Michael Langley of the 103rd

Battery was the FO with the company and was not caught in the explosion. Without regard for his own safety, Lieutenant Langley immediately moved into the minefield, rendered first aid to the injured and arranged their evacuation by helicopter. He then took command of the remnants of the company, organized the local defence of the position and successfully maintained morale and fighting spirit. Mines were a constant threat throughout the operations in Phuoc Tuy Province and the FOs and their parties were at equal risk with the infantrymen.



**LODER RR M2 40** (Robert Roy) Corporal MM 35<sup>th</sup> Battalion  
Service Number 141



Australian War Memorial



Military Medal

A machinist from West Maitland, NSW prior to enlistment, Pte Loder embarked with A Company from Sydney on HMAT Benalla on 1 May 1916. Later transferring to the 9th Machine Gun Company, he was wounded in action on four separate occasions and promoted to Lance Corporal and awarded the Military Medal for bravery in the field. Following his promotion to Corporal he was wounded in action for the fifth time and was also gassed. He returned to Australia on 23 June 1919.

**LONGWORTH RJ P1 220** (Russell James) Flying Officer DFC 571 Squadron RAF  
Service Number 411070



Distinguished Flying Cross

This officer has taken part in numerous operations against the enemy in the course of which he has displayed the utmost courage, fortitude and devotion to duty (20/2/1945)

**MACADAM AC M2 45** (Archibald Campbell) Lance Sergeant MM 26th Company  
Army Service Corps 1915-1919

Service Number 5658

Lieutenant 18<sup>th</sup> Battalion Volunteer Defence Corps

CMF/Militia 1942-1945

Service Number N202315



Australian War Memorial

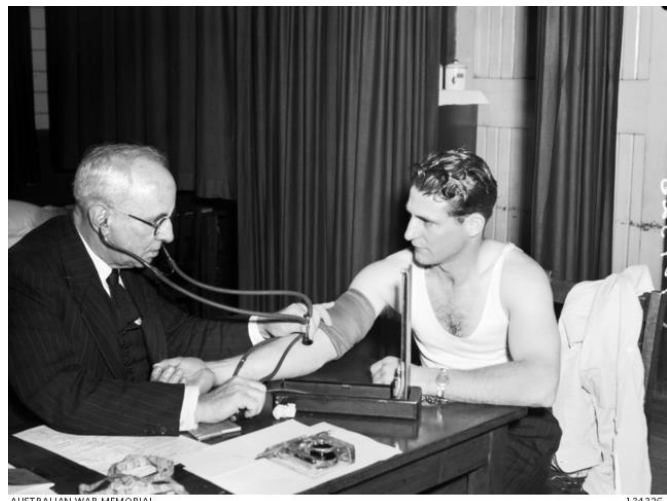


Military Medal

For gallant conduct and coolness under fire THIRD YPRES 18/10/1917

On the night of 18/19 October 1917 this Driver whilst driving his pair of horses and wagon carrying engineer stores in the vicinity of ZONNEBEKE had one horse killed by shell fire. He collected a horse from a wagon of the 7<sup>th</sup> Company the Driver (CULLAN) having been killed and one horse wounded, harnessing them to his own wagon, he put the body of Driver Cullan in his wagon and joined the convoy under continuous heavy enemy gun fire.

**MACINTOSH C L S CC 15** (Cyril Leslie Stewart) Doctor MB Syd Lt Colonel DSO  
MID 15 Field Ambulance  
Service Number N60147  
1883-1967



Australian War Memorial



Distinguished Service Order



Mentioned in Despatches

Macintosh was born in Paddington NSW and was educated at Sydney Grammar School and Sydney University. After graduation he served residency terms in medicine, surgery, radiography, pathology and casualty before becoming Medical Superintendent at Goulburn Hospital. He was commissioned as a

Captain in September 1914 and volunteered for the AIF in November 1915 while working as a resident at the Garrison Hospital at Victoria Barracks.

He was posted to 15 Field Ambulance. Macintosh was awarded a DSO and MID (Mentioned in Despatches) in October 1916 while on duty at the Advanced Aid Station at Flers in France. During a day of continuous heavy shelling along the whole bearer line, he passed from post to post absolutely regardless of danger.

He was later appointed Commanding Officer of 4 Army General Hospital with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

In November 1939 he was called up for duty and was placed in charge of Recruit Medical Examinations

**MAHER PM P3 110** (Peter) Bombardier MM 12 Field Regt RAA  
Service Number 55740



Military Medal

During the battle of Long Khanh on the 7<sup>th</sup> June 1971 artillery support was critical to the survival of the infantry in contact with the enemy. A total of 1388 rounds were fired during the day from Fire Support Base Pamela. The artillery forward observer Lieutenant Ian Mathers was moving to a better position to direct his fire when he was killed by enemy fire leaving Bombadier Peter Maher to direct the fire. He was awarded the Military Medal for his part in the contact



**MARION JM M2 28** (John Mott) Corporal MM 10<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalion

Service Number 4640

Killed In Action 24 April 1918 aged 25 years



Australian War Memorial

Near Louverval on the night of 8/9<sup>th</sup> April 1917 Corporal Marion rendered most valuable services in patrolling the front prior to an attack by his company on an enemy strong point. The information he gathered and communicated to his company materially assisted in the success of the operation. He displayed great bravery throughout. His contempt for German snipers and his clever avoidance of flares enabled him to reach within a few yards of an enemy post where lying concealed he was able to make out the extent of the position and in what strength it was held. Without delay he returned with his valuable information

**MARRIOTT A M3 41 (Alan) Squadron Leader DFC Pathfinder**



Distinguished Flying Cross

RAAF Service Uniform



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P08504.001

Flight Lieutenant Alan Marriott kneeling in front row left

Born on 22 December 1921 at Jerseyville, NSW, Alan Raymond Marriott trained as a laboratory assistant before enlisting in the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) on 3 February 1941. Marriott embarked at Sydney on 21 March 1941 for training in Canada with the Empire Air Training Scheme (EATS). Qualifying as a Wireless Operator/Air Gunner (WAG) and promoted to the rank of pilot officer in

September 1941, Marriott went on to the United Kingdom in January 1942. After further training he was posted to 279 Squadron RAF, an air-sea rescue unit equipped with Hudsons based at RAF Bircham Newton in Norfolk. Promoted to flying officer in March 1942, Marriott was posted to 200 Squadron RAF in Jeswang, Gambia, West Africa in July 1942, where he crewed Hudson bombers on convoy protection missions. He was promoted to flight lieutenant in September 1943. Posted to 35 Squadron RAF in July 1944 Marriott flew 30 missions in Lancasters as part of Pathfinder Force and was later awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC) for his 'Skill and fortitude in operations against the enemy'. Promoted to squadron leader in January 1945, Marriott returned to Australia in March of that year and was posted to the School of Administration at Victor Harbour. After four years of war service, 37 operational missions and 1,050 flying hours, Squadron Leader A R Marriott received his discharge from the RAAF on 7 January 1946. He was 24 years old

**MARTIN E P2 90** Private MID (Mentioned In Despatches)



**MARLOW BROTHERS [WORLD WAR I]  
FIVE BROTHERS M3 15**



Pvt Alfred Wilfred Marlow KIA



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P10891.005

Pvt (later Lieutenant) Allan Sharp Marlow



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P10891.004

Pvt (Later Corporal) George Tennyson  
Marlow Died of Wounds



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P10891.002

Pvt Percy Place Marlow



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL P10891.001

**Pvt (Later Lance Sergeant) Charles Edward Marlow KIA**

Private Charles Edward Marlow 2123, 38<sup>th</sup> Battalion AIF a farmer from Mologa, Victoria enlisted on 1 August 1916. He embarked from Melbourne aboard HMAT Shropshire on 25 September 1916 and was killed in action on 26 April 1918.

From a family of five brothers who served in the AIF, he was one of three who were killed.

His brothers were Lieutenant Allan Sharp Marlow who returned to Australia on 19 August 1919; 2363 Pvt Alfred Wilfred Marlow, 38<sup>th</sup> Battalion who was killed in action on 17 July 1917; 2748 Colrporal George Tennyson Marlow, 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade Trench Mortar Battery who died of wounds on 21 September 1917 and 119 Pvt Percy Place Marlow, 38<sup>th</sup> Battalion who returned to Australia on 27 May 1919.

Allan and Percy Marlow were twins and the only brothers to survive the war



Photo Ron Ray

Paver Location M3 15

**MATTOCKS H P1 479** Quarter Master Sergeant BEM (British Empire Medal)  
2<sup>nd</sup> Australian Light Horse



BEM



Light Horse Supply Wagon

Australian War Memorial

**McCALLUM A B** (Alan Bincham) Flying Officer DFC and BAR 466 Squadron RAAF  
Service Number 420977

This officer as pilot and captain of aircraft has completed his duties with courage and determination. In November 1944 he was detailed to attack Golsenkirchen. Ten minutes before reaching the target the aircraft was attacked by heavy anti-aircraft fire which caused extensive damage. Flying Officer McCallum flew on to the target which was attacked successfully. His coolness and devotion to duty are worthy of the highest praise



Location M1 1



DFC and BAR

**McCAULEY V P2 167** (Vincent) Flight Lieutenant MID2 461 Squadron RAAF  
Service Number 403936



Mentioned in Despatches



461 Squadron Crest



Sunderland Flying Boat

AWM

NAME McCauley, Vincent James

Award M. I. D. Reg.No. 403936 Rank F/LT. Service R. A. A. F.

Recommended by Governor-General on

O-R

Promulgated in *London Gazette* on

14/6/45.

G. H. File R. A. A. F. 8.

Promulgated in *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* on

21/6/45.

Citation (G. H. File RAAF 2 D )

NCA

Insignia received from London

G. H. File

Insignia presented by

At

On

G. H. File

Address of recipient on presentation date

Remarks

Other Awards M. I. D. ,

2376.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

RCDIG1068971

NAME McCauley, Vincent James

Award M. I. D. Reg.No. 403936 Rank F/Lt. Service R. A. A. F.

Recommended by Governor-General on

O-R

Promulgated in *London Gazette* on

1/1/46.

G. H. File R. A. A. F. 8.

Promulgated in *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* on

24/1/46.

Citation (G. H. File RAAF 24 D )

NCA

Insignia received from London

G. H. File

Insignia presented by

At

On

G. H. File

Address of recipient on presentation date

Remarks See M. I. D. , card.

Other Awards

2376.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

RCDIG1068971

**McEVOY RV M5 48 (Bob) Lt Colonel MBE RAA (Royal Australian Artillery)**  
Service Number 43740



RAAHC



Member of the British Empire

**McINTOSH L P1 908 (Laurence) Squadron Leader DFC 111 Spitfire Squadron**  
RAAF

Service Number 403596



Australian War Memorial



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

REL/21266.001

Distinguished Flying Cross

NAME **McINTOSH, Laurence**

Award **D.F.C.** Reg.No. **403596** Rank **F/LT.** Service **R.A.A.F.**

Recommended by Governor-General on **0 - R**

Promulgated in *London Gazette* on **7/4/44.** } G. H. File **R.A.A.F. 2.**

Promulgated in *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* on **13/4/44.** }

Citation (G. H. File **RAAF 608** ) **Destroying enemy aircraft in combat.**

Insignia received from London **12/7/45.** **FN LONDON.** **28/3/47.** G. H. File **L/53.**

Insignia presented by **The Governor of New South Wales,**

At **Government House, Sydney,** On **27/2/47.** G. H. File **SYDNEY/19.**

Address of recipient on presentation date **275 Doncaster Avenue,**  
**KINGSFORD. NEW SOUTH WALES.**

Remarks

Other Awards

2870.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

RCDIG1068971

**McCLEAN J P2 18 (John) Lieutenant DSO MC MID 42 Battalion 1914-18**



Distinguished Service Order



Military Cross



Mentioned In Despatches

**CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER**

During operations on the 11/12<sup>th</sup> August 1918 near ROSIERES, Lieutenant McLean successfully attacked an enemy strong point which was holding up the advance of a flank company. During this action he bombed a machine gun crew wounding 5 and capturing the remainder. Later he successfully put out of action several enemy machine guns either killing or taking the crews prisoner. On nearing his final objective Lieutenant McLean was wounded but refused to be evacuated and continued to command his platoon until the objective was

captured and consolidated. He then despatched to his company commander the full details regarding the disposition of his platoon.

#### CITATION FOR MILITARY CROSS

On the afternoon of 8<sup>th</sup> April 1918 at about 5pm while at SAILLY-LE-SEC Lieutenant McLean saw two of the enemy entering the village of BOUZENCOURT across the Somme River. He immediately set off with his runner, crossed the river and made fearlessly for the village. He stalked the houses in which the enemy were seen and immediately charged the two Huns on lookout. He wounded one with a revolver shot and the other fired at him without result. Seizing his runner's rifle he then charged the Huns who by this time had run. This secured valuable identification. This officer has at all times shown conspicuous courage in the face of the enemy. His action was witnessed by men of his Brigade and his courage and bravery in dealing with the enemy and securing such valuable information is much admired.

**McKELLAR RV M4 48** (Reginald Vincent) Corporal later Sergeant MM and Bar  
2/13 Battalion  
Service Number NX21667



Military Medal and BAR

NAME **McKELLAR, Reginald Vincent**  
 Award **M.M.** Reg.No. **NX 21667** Rank **CPL** Service **A.M.F.**  
 Recommended by Governor-General on **0-R**  
 Promulgated in *London Gazette* on **18/2/43.** } G. H. File **A.M.F. 12/Mc**  
 Promulgated in *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* on **s MIDDLE EAST.**  
 Citation (G. H. File **AMF 12/Mc**) **Outstanding bravery & leadership on numerous occasions**  
 Insignia received from London **26/5/45.** FN LONDON. **18/3/46.** G. H. File **L/52.**  
 Insignia presented by **The Governor-General,**  
 At **Government House, Sydney,** On **16/2/46.** G. H. File **SYDNEY/10.**  
 Address of recipient on presentation date **11 Station Street,**  
**HORNSBY. NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
 Remarks **See BAR TO M.M., card.**

Other Awards

2876.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

RCDIG1068971

NAME **McKELLAR, Reginald Vincent**  
 Award **BAR TO MM** Reg.No. **NX 21667** Rank **SGT** Service **A.M.F.**  
 Recommended by Governor-General on **30/3/44.**  
 Promulgated in *London Gazette* on **11/5/44.** } G. H. File **A.M.F. I/25.**  
 Promulgated in *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* on **27/4/44.** } **1943.**  
 Citation (G. H. File **AMF I/25**) **Consistent daring & skill FINSCHHAREN Area Sep/Oct**  
 Insignia received from London **26/5/45.** FN LONDON. **18/3/46.** G. H. File **L/52.**  
 Insignia presented by **The Governor-General,**  
 At **Government House, Sydney,** On **16/2/46.** G. H. File **SYDNEY/10.**  
 Address of recipient on presentation date **11 Station Street,**  
**HORNSBY. NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
 Remarks **Received for the second time for presentation on 25/4/46.**  
**Returned to S.O.S. on 28/8/46. File L/72.**

Other Awards **M.M. ,**

2876.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

RCDIG1068971

Reginald Vincent McKellar (1914–1995), soldier and printer, was born on 9 November 1914 at Grenfell, New South Wales, son of Coonamble-born Percival Frederick McKellar, printer, and his Queensland-born wife Ada Florence Rose, née Lewis. Soon after Reg's birth the family moved to Enmore, Sydney. Percival served as a private in the 9th Light Trench Mortar Battery, Australian Imperial

Force (AIF), and was gassed on the Western Front in November 1917. After the end of the war the family moved to Hornsby, where Reg became an apprentice printer with the Advocate. The family moved later to Mount Kuring-gai.

With the outbreak of World War II, McKellar enlisted on 9 November 1939 in the Citizen Military Forces and then on 27 May 1940 in the AIF. He was allotted to the 2/13th Battalion (the 'Devil's Own') a unit of the 20th Brigade, which later transferred to the newly formed 9th Division. Standing five feet eleven inches (180 cm) tall with a diamond-shaped face, short brown hair, thin moustache, and strong thrusting chin, he once told a war cameraman 'I'm no Clark Gable'. The 2/13th Battalion embarked for the Middle East in October. On 4 April 1941 in Libya, during the Allied withdrawal from Benghazi to Tobruk, the battalion became the first complete Australian army unit to engage the Germans, in an action at Er Regima, about fifteen miles (24 km) east of Benghazi.

During the siege of Tobruk, McKellar proved an outstanding soldier. He led a two-man reconnaissance patrol more than two thousand yards (1,800 m) forward of Australian positions, gaining valuable information on enemy dispositions. Later that month at Ed Duda, south of Tobruk, he led an ambush on a German artillery command vehicle, capturing five prisoners, maps, plans, orders, and equipment. By then he was renowned within the battalion for his "'one-man" exhibitions of daring and initiative'. Following his attendance at a junior leaders' course in March 1942, he was assessed as being 'a very keen and energetic NCO' who 'would be an extremely capable and reliable Platoon Sergeant'.

The 2/13th took part in the battle of El Alamein, Egypt (23 October–5 November 1942). In the Fig Orchard area on the night of 28–29 October, McKellar led ten men through a minefield and captured two machine-gun posts and a mortar post. He was promoted to acting sergeant on 5 November but reverted in rank in December when he was hospitalised with hepatitis. For outstanding bravery and leadership, he was awarded the Military Medal (1943).

As a lance sergeant from January 1943, McKellar returned to Australia with his battalion in February and undertook jungle training. In July the 2/13th embarked from Cairns for New Guinea and in early September made an amphibious landing at Lae. On the 25th of that month he led a patrol in which he killed one enemy sniper and wounded another. Although injured in the left

arm and leg he remained on duty. He was promoted to sergeant on 30 October. The following day, while trying to penetrate a Japanese position with a small patrol, he crawled to within ten yards (9 m) of the enemy before being badly wounded. Following hospital treatment he returned to Australia in February 1944. In May he was awarded a Bar to his Military Medal for 'consistent daring, determination and skill as a leader of patrols'. He rejoined the 2/13th for operations in Borneo in June 1945 but was evacuated to Australia the following month for medical reasons, before being discharged on 9 October.

McKellar returned to civilian life at Mount Kuring-gai, later moving to Hornsby. On 8 April 1954 at St John's Church of England, Darlinghurst, Sydney, he married Heather Jean Daniels, a shop assistant. By 1958 McKellar was working at Darlinghurst West as a compositor. Predeceased by his wife, he died at Darlinghurst on 7 June 1995 and was cremated. The couple had no children.

**MEADE SM M2 11** (Stewart Michael) Private MM 13 Battalion 1<sup>st</sup> AIF  
Service Number 3251



Australian War Graves

#### Military Medal Citation

'On the morning of the 26th September, 1917, during the attack near ZONEBEKE, Private MEADE was a Company Runner. Twice during the early stages of the advance, he carried messages through the enemy's counter barrage and back across a swampy area heavily shelled and swept by machine gun fire. During the afternoon, a counter attack was in progress and an urgent message had to be sent back. The shelling at this time was particularly severe, but MEADE volunteered and succeeded in delivering the message to its

destination. His work has been particularly good throughout.'

Date: 7 March 1918

**MILES JW P2 120** Private

### **BROTHERS IN ARMS**

**MILES TR P2 120** Private

Jack and Tom Miles were born in New Zealand and grew up in the Canterbury district, sons of a sheep farmer. The family was very large with 11 children, so they both left the land to pursue other occupations. Jack was a saddle maker, 24 years of age, and Tom a labourer, 29 years of age, when World War I broke out.

The two brothers were on holiday in Sydney and they joined up together, enlisting in the 2nd Battalion AIF. Their regimental numbers were 529 and 530 respectively. Neither was married at enlistment and both gave their mother, at an address in Christchurch, as their next of kin. Both were listed as Church of England denomination.



**Private T R MILES**

**Private J W MILES**

Jack had no previous military experience, while Tom had served in the New Zealand militia. They sailed from Sydney to Western Australia, and from there to Egypt where they remained for some time in training and preparation. A postcard, written by Jack to their older brother Will survives. Jack complains of the ubiquitous sand and describes things as "pretty fair" (classic Aussie-style understatement)!

The second Battalion sailed from Egypt to Gallipoli on 4th April and was hotly engaged in action from the first landings on 25th April. Tom and Jack both disappeared sometime after 2 May 1915, their fates unknown. No trace of them has ever been found. The battalion had advanced to a new position on that day. A Red Cross inquiry after the war investigated their disappearances, along with those of many other missing Anzac soldiers. Casualties were so high that eyewitnesses were difficult to find. One witness remembered the two brothers and said that he never saw them again after 2 May. Another said that they disappeared during heavy shelling. The history of the second Battalion records heavy shelling early in May.



Photo Ron Ray

Paver Location P2 120

Sadly, nothing more is known. The names of the two brothers along with many others are inscribed at the Lone Pine Cemetery at Gallipoli.

Source Sydney Harbour Federation Trust DigiTales 2020 – Andrew Miles

**MITCHELL J P1 506** (Joseph Henry) Sergeant DCM 1<sup>st</sup> Australian Tunnelling Company  
Service Number 188



Distinguished Conduct Medal



Australian Tunnelling Company

September 22 1916 "His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the D.C.M. to Sergeant Joseph Henry Mitchell, for acts of gallantry and devotion to duty in the field, when three men had been buried under a parapet by a trench mortar bomb explosion. He at once went to their aid and by great exertion under heavy fire succeeded in extracting them. The work was done within sixty yards of the enemy. He was so exhausted that he had to be carried away." A further extract, dated October 31, 1916, stated that "Sergeant Mitchell has been awarded a silver medal for distinguished services by the King of Montenegro, rendered during the course of the campaign." A letter received on the 4th instant from Sergeant Mitchell stated that he was in hospital in London. His left arm had been badly smashed, and it was possible it might have to be amputated. In any case the arm would be stiff. The wound was received on June 12, 1917.

**MORGAN M P1 778** (Mostyn Lloyd) Flight Lieutenant DFC 30 Squadron  
Service Number 405762



Distinguished Flying Cross



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P01272.004

30 Squadron RAAF Beaufighters – Flt Morgan second row seated second from left

NAME **MORGAN, Mostyn Lloyd**

Award **D.F.C.** Reg.No. **405762** Rank **F/O.** Service **R.A.A.F.**

Recommended by **Governor-General** on **5/6/45.**

Promulgated in *London Gazette* on **19/10/45.**

Promulgated in *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* on **1/11/45.**

Citation (G. H. File **RAAF O/A 34**) **Courage in attacks on LAE, BUNA, CERAM, WEWAK, Etc.**

Insignia received from London **23/9/48. FN LONDON. 18/1/50.** G. H. File **L/154.**

Insignia presented by **The Governor of New South Wales,**

At **Government House, Sydney,** On **6/12/49.** G. H. File **SYDNEY/27.**

Address of recipient on presentation date **1 Elton Street,**

**LISMORE. NEW SOUTH WALES.**

Remarks

Other Awards

2870.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

RCDIG1068973

**MURPHY GF M3 45** (George Francis) Colonel CMG DSO and BAR, MID 7 times  
Commanding Officer 18<sup>th</sup> Battalion 1<sup>st</sup> AIF  
Service Number 7236



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL H00101



DSO and BAR



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL 0L00271.002

CMG



MID 7 TIMES

DSO Distinguished Service Order  
CMG Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George  
MID Mentioned in Despatches

George Francis Murphy CMG, DSO and Bar  
Lieutenant-Colonel, 18th Battalion., A.I.F., Gallipoli, Egypt, France and Sea  
Transport Service.

Enlisted in November 1914, and sailed as O.C. A Coy., 20th Battalion.

In June 1915, transferred at Gallipoli to 18<sup>th</sup> Battalion rising to second in  
command.

Wounded during September and ill at Base Hospital but remained till the  
evacuation when he was in command of the Battalion at Plugge's Plateau and  
Anzac Beach.

After service in Sinai and Egypt, crossed to France in March 1916 and was  
wounded at Pozieres in July.

Rejoined the Battalion on recovery and after extraordinary success in senior  
command, was promoted lieutenant-colonel to command the Battalion.

Returned on troopship "Medic" as O.C. Troops late in 1918.

Subsequently re-embarked on "Ypiringa" on Transport Service, finally returning  
in January 1920.

Made C.M.G. in 1918.

Awarded D.S.O. in May 1917, and Bar 16th September 1918 and Mentioned in  
Despatches seven times.

Appointed Sheriff of New South Wales in 1925 and served in that position until  
1939

Citation for DSO

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. He received  
information that the objective had been gained, but that all but one of the  
officers in his left company were casualties, and that the position on the left of  
the brigade sector was doubtful. He went forward, in company with one N.C.O.  
and noticing that an enemy machine gun post, with seven men, had been left  
undestroyed he and the N.C.O. rushed this post, across 100 yards of open  
country, and captured it entirely. He then went along the whole of the new  
front and assisted in the consolidation. His fine courage and cheerfulness  
under heavy rifle and machine gun fire were a great example to all ranks.'

Source: 'Commonwealth Gazette' No. 15

Date: 4 February 1919

**PASFIELD T P1 23** Chief Petty Officer DSM Royal Navy

Service Number R56162

Discharged 4/10/1945 and appears to have then served as  
a Warrant Officer Class 1 in the AIF



Distinguished Service Medal Royal Navy

Ordinary Seaman Theo Norman Passfield for exceptional keenness and disregard of personal danger whilst lewis gunner during the evacuations at Dunkirk. When he heard that his damaged ship could not sail back to Dunkirk he immediately requested to return to Dunkirk on another ship – dated 7/10/1941

**PENFOLD ER M2 13** (Ernest) Private MM 56<sup>th</sup> Battalion 1<sup>st</sup> AIF  
Service Number 4872

On 1<sup>st</sup> October 1918 during the attack on ESTRESS this man did magnificent work and is deserving of very much praise for his bravery and devotion to duty  
As a Company runner he repeatedly carried messages through intense shell, rifle and machine gun fire to and from Battalion Headquarters and flank companies and was at all times ready and anxious to undertake any task allotted to him.  
His services were of the utmost value, his courage remarkable and he is strongly recommended for the Military Medal

**PETERSON AJ M2 6** (Arthur James) Major DSO and 2 Bars Royal Field Artillery



Distinguished Service Order and 2 Bars



**PIKE PH P3 31** Colonel OBE ED Commanding Officer RNSWR 1962-1964



**PRICE JC M2 20** (John Cedric) Lieutenant MC MID 2<sup>nd</sup> Division Signal Company



Military Cross



Mentioned in Despatches



For gallantry, devotion to duty and extremely valuable work during the operations on 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1919 in the BEAUREVOIR system east of PERONNE.

Lieutenant Price was responsible for planning, organising and carrying out the signal communications during these operations. This entailed his being frequently under enemy fire, both artillery and machine gun.

He carried out his dangerous duties unflinchingly, the result being that telephone communication was maintained continually between Brigade Headquarters and the front line.

This undoubtedly enabled the Brigadier to place his artillery fire very promptly where required thereby saving the situation on several occasions.

This officers services on this occasion were invaluable

**QUINSEY H P2 110** (Horace) Driver/Gunner MM 38<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Battery  
Service Number 123



Military Medal

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty.

On October 25<sup>th</sup> 1917 when carrying ammunition to his Battery at ZOMMEBEKE under heavy shell fire one of the Drivers of Quinsey's team was wounded. Driver Quinsey dressed his comrade's wounds and carried him to a dressing station. He then returned and with the remaining Drivers safely delivered the ammunition to the Battery. His work throughout the operations has been excellent.

**RANKIN DP P1 837** (David Price – "Curley") Private MM 30<sup>th</sup> Aust Infantry  
Battalion

Service Number 1603

Military Medal for work near Villers Bretonneux on 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> August 1918

Recommendation dated 11 August 1918

Killed in Action 28 August 1918



Military Medal

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in the operations of the 7th/8th August 1918 near VILLERS-BRETONNEUX. Private RANKIN was a stretcher bearer in Battalion Headquarters and on the afternoon of 8th inst., when Battalion Headquarters was heavily shelled, he showed great courage and determination in the organising and the supervising of bearer parties for the evacuation of 12 Officers and other ranks, who were wounded and were all stretcher cases. Owing to the heavy demand for stretcher bearers in the forward area, there was a temporary shortage. Private RANKIN, noticing a party of enemy prisoners passing by went and brought them in and organised them into bearer parties. He also assisted in carrying several cases himself until they were beyond the very heavily shelled area, then returning to organise further parties, thereby keeping himself under heavy shell fire during the whole period.'

Source: 'Commonwealth Gazette' No. 61

Date: 23 May 1919

**RIGNEY W P1 200** (Walter Alfred) Driver WWI MM 1<sup>st</sup> Australian Divisional Ammunition Column

Service Number 29150

Lt Colonel WWII Commanding Officer 7<sup>th</sup> Field Regiment

Service Number NX117616

One of the few Australian Wallaby (Rugby Union) players to enlist in both world wars. He enlisted in August 1916 and joined the 1<sup>st</sup> Australian Divisional Ammunition Column in France. During the course of the war he was wounded in action in Belgium and later was awarded the Military Medal for 'bravery in the field'. Walter Rigney played in three tests for Australia in a two year international career in 1925 and 1926.

In July 1942 he enlisted again and achieved the rank of Lieutenant Colonel as the Commanding Officer of 7<sup>th</sup> Field Regiment RAA



Military Medal

#### Citation for Military Medal

On the morning of 1<sup>st</sup> November 1917 this man was packing ammunition in the 102<sup>nd</sup> Battery position east of YPRES. Although wounded in one arm which was rendered temporarily useless and also wounded in the side, he continued through a barrage with his two wounded mules and reached the battery thus setting an example to the remainder of the men by his determination and courage

#### **ROBERTSON D M4 30** (David Steven) Bombardier MG Afghanistan



RAAHC

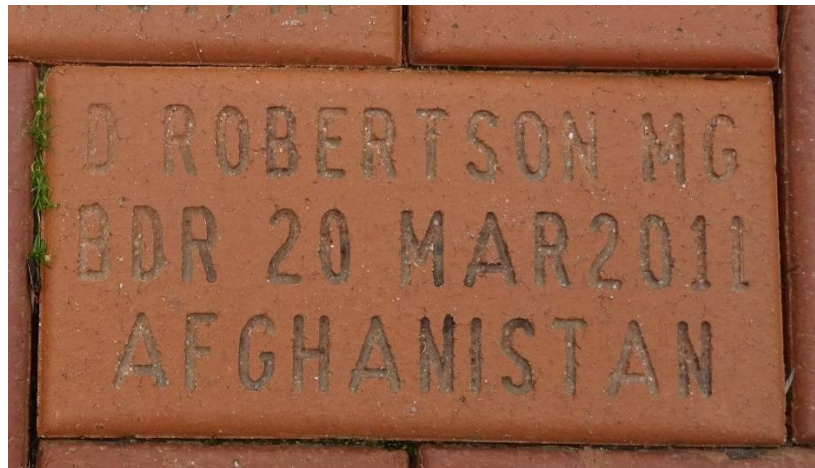


Medal for Gallantry

For acts of gallantry in action in hazardous circumstances on 20 March 2011 while a joint fire observer in Mentoring Task Force Two on Operation SLIPPER in Afghanistan.

Bombardier Robertson's prolonged acts of gallantry, selflessness and professional mastery under heavy enemy fire enabled him, from an exposed observation post to direct the efforts of mortar fire in the suppression of a number of well concealed enemy positions.

His bravery in extremely hazardous conditions guaranteed the safety of his own team and prevented casualties among advancing Australian and Afghan forces.



**SANDERSON RW P2 61** (Russell William) Flight Lieutenant DFC 466 Squadron  
RAAF  
Service Number 428797



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

SUK13924



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

REL/21266.001

Flight Lieutenant Sanderson (Left) after receiving his Distinguished Flying Cross at Buckingham Palace London

Flight Lieutenant R. R. "Sandy" Sanderson, RAAF, of Elwood, Vic, who was awarded the DFC for his work with a Canadian reconnaissance wing of the Second Tactical Air Force specialising in low level reconnaissance

NAME SANDERSON, Russell William Australian War Memorial RCDIG1068967  
www.462squadron.com

Award D.F.C. Reg.No. 428797 Rank F/O. Service R.A.A.F.

Recommended by Governor-General on O-R

Promulgated in London Gazette on 25/5/45. } G. H. File R.A.A.F. 6.

Promulgated in Commonwealth of Australia Gazette on 31/5/45. }

Citation (G. H. File RAAF 731 B )Attacks on heavily defended GERMAN targets.

Insignia received from London 8/11/45. FN LONDON. 16/12/46. G. H. File L/65.

Insignia presented by The Governor-General,

At Government House, Sydney, On 9/8/46. G. H. File SYDNEY/14.

Address of recipient on presentation date Beaconsfield Street,  
NEWPORT. NEW SOUTH WALES.

Remarks

Australian War Memorial RCDIG1068967  
www.462squadron.com

Other Awards

SAUNDERS F P2 166 (Frederick) Sergeant DCM 53<sup>rd</sup> Aust Infantry Battalion  
Service Number 2665



Australian War Memorial



Distinguished Conduct Medal

At PETILLON on 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> July 1916, Sergeant Saunders (Grenadier Sergeant) led his men in the charge together with 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Jackson and took charge of what remained of them when 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Jackson was wounded. He ran up and onto the parapet of the German trenches repeatedly bombing the Germans in the trench totally ignoring cover and repeatedly cleared the enemy from their trenches. He was himself eventually badly wounded but succeeded in reaching our own trenches again.

**SAVAGE F P2 128** (Frederick James) Petty Officer DSM on HMAS Deloraine  
Service Number 20940

NAME SAVAGE, Frederick James  
 Award D.S.M. Reg.No. 20940 Rank Lt/SEAMAN Service R.A.N.  
 Recommended by Governor-General on -  
 Promulgated in *London Gazette* on 22/9/42. } G. H. File R.A.N. N/101  
 Promulgated in *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* on  
 Citation (G. H. File RAN N/101 ) Skill & resource, HMAS DELORAINÉ submarines.  
 Insignia received from London 22/11/43. PN LONDON. 21/10/44. G. H. File against enemy I/7.  
 Insignia presented by The Acting Governor-General,  
 At Government House, Melbourne, On 16/9/44. G. H. File MELBOURNE/3.  
 Address of recipient on presentation date Flinders Naval Depot,  
CRIB POINT. VICTORIA.



Distinguished Service Medal

Remarks

Other Awards

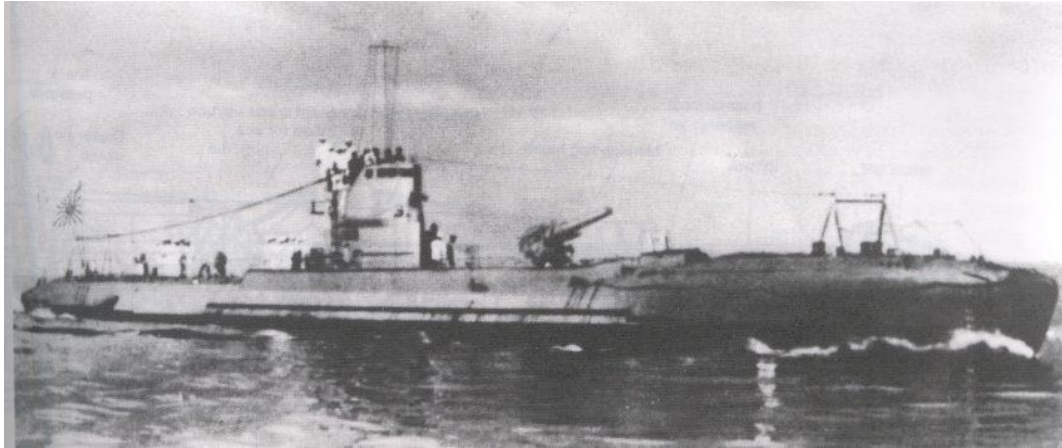
AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

2876.

RC.DIG1068967

Japanese submarine *I-124* was an *I-121*-class submarine of the Imperial Japanese Navy that was sunk off Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia, on 21 January 1942. *I-24* was conducting mine laying operations and attacking shipping along with three other submarines along the northern coast of

Australia when she was engaged and sunk by HMAS Deloraine. This was the first Japanese sunk in Australian waters



Japanese Submarine I-124

Australian War Memorial



Australian Corvette HMAS Deloraine

Australian War Memorial

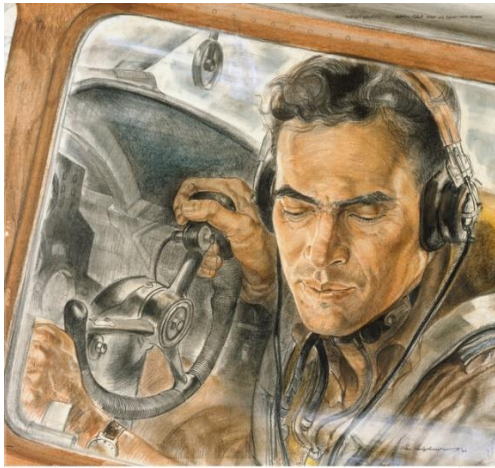
**SHERRIFF V P5 10** (Verna) Womens Royal Australian Air Force 1944-46



**SLADEN CR P1 905** (Claude Robert Mascot) Squadron Leader DFC 22  
Squadron (Boston aircraft) RAAF  
Service Number 1765



Distinguished Flying Cross



Sqn Ldr Claude Robert Sladen



22 Squadron pilots RAAF

NAME **SLADEN, Claude Robert Mascot**

Award **D.F.C.** Reg. No. **1765** Rank **F/LT.** Service **R. A. A. F.**

Recommended by Governor-General on

24/12/43.

Promulgated in *London Gazette* on

10/3/44.

G. H. File **R. A. A. F. O/A 24.**

Promulgated in *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* on

16/3/44.

Citation (G. H. File **RAAF O/A 24**) **Attacks on BUNA, SALAMAUA, LAE, GASMATA, Etc.,**

Insignia received from London **29/12/44.** **FN LONDON.** - G. H. File **L/38.**

Insignia presented by

At

On

G. H. File

Address of recipient on presentation date

Remarks **D.F.C.** returned to S.O.S. on 9/4/45.

Other Awards

2576.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

RCDIG1068967

**SMALLS G M2 10** (George Arthur) Private MM 35<sup>th</sup> Battalion  
Service Number 1229

Recommended for DCM but awarded the MM for action during an attack on  
CURLU on 28/8/1918



Australian War Memorial



Military Medal

No. 1229 Name Smalls, George Arthur  
 D, Coy. 36th, Battn. Unit II Coy 36th Battn  
 Joined on 5 2 16

Questions to be put to the Person Enlisting before Attestation.

1. What is your Name? George Arthur Smalls
2. In the Parish of Unionee in or near the Town of Unionee in the County of Manungah
3. Are you a natural born British Subject or a Naturalized British Subject? (N.B.—If the latter, papers to be shown.) Yes
4. What is your age? 30 yrs 3 months
5. What is your trade or calling? Labourer
6. Are you, or have you been, an apprentice? If so, where, to whom, and for what period, No
7. Are you married? No
8. Who is your next of kin? (Address to be stated) Father, Mr. Smalls, 411, Holt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
9. Have you ever been convicted by the Civil Power? No
10. Have you ever been discharged from any part of His Majesty's Forces, with Ignominy, or as Incurable and Worthless, or on account of Conviction of Felony, or of a Sentence of Penal Servitude, or have you been dismissed with Disgrace from the Navy? No
11. Do you now belong to, or have you ever served in, His Majesty's Army, the Marines, the Militia, the Militia Reserve, the Territorial Force, Royal Navy, or Colonial Forces? If so, state which, and if not now serving, state cause of discharge No
12. Have you stated the whole, if any, of your previous service? Yes
13. Have you ever been rejected as unfit for His Majesty's Service? If so, on what grounds? No
14. Do you understand that no Separation Allowance will be issued in respect of your service beyond an amount which, together with Pay, would reach eight shillings per day? Yes
15. Are you prepared to undergo inoculation against small-pox and enteric fever? Yes

I, George Arthur Smalls do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and I am willing and hereby voluntarily agree to serve in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia within or beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.

\*And I further agree to allot not less than two-fifths of the pay payable to me from time to time during my service for the support of my wife three-fifths

Date 5-2-16 George Arthur Smalls  
 Signature of person enlisted.

\*This clause to be amended where necessary and should be struck out in the case of unmarried men or widowers without children under 18 years of age.

**SMETHURST NR P1 509** (Neville Robert) Major General AO MBE  
Service Number 335091  
Land Commander Australia 1987-1990



Australian War Memorial



Member of the British Empire

#### MBE Citation

Major Neville Smethurst graduated from the Royal Military College, Duntroon in December 1956 and was allotted to the Royal Australian Infantry. He saw service in Malaya, Borneo and the Arctic before joining the 7th Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment in January 1969. He arrived in South Vietnam with his battalion in February 1970.

As the Battalion Second-in-Command, Major Smethurst has set a high example of leadership and impeccable performance of duty. His energy, thoroughness and loyalty have earned the respect of all ranks of his Battalion.

On a number of occasions, he has, during the absence of the Commanding Officer, assumed command of the Battalion and shown sound judgement and quick positive action during a number of contacts with the enemy.

Major Smethurst commanded an Infantry Company for a period of three months on continuous operations. During this period, the company conducted a deliberate attack on a large enemy bunker system in the Song Rai area. The planning, command and execution of this operation were faultless, and have been used since as a pattern for similar attacks.

His example and devotion to duty throughout the whole of his tour in South Vietnam reflect great credit upon himself, his Battalion and the Australian Army.

**SULLIVAN A M2 6** (Arthur Percy) Corporal VC 45<sup>th</sup> Royal Fusiliers  
Service Number 56133



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

A02497



Victoria Cross

Sullivan enlisted as a private in the Australian Imperial Force on 27 April 1918 and embarked in July as a general reinforcement. He transferred on 5 October to the artillery, but the war was over before he was allotted to a unit in France. Promoted acting corporal on 23 May 1919, he joined the British North Russia Relief Force five days later and was officially discharged from the A.I.F. on 12 June.

The relief force landed at Archangel in June and July, and relieved most of the original 1918 expeditionary force which included nine A.I.F. members. Sullivan was with the 45th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, in L. W. de V. Sadleir-Jackson's brigade which moved 150 miles (241 km) down the Dvina River.

On 10 August the British attacked on the Dvina front in order to demoralize and disorganize the Bolsheviks and so give time for an unhindered evacuation

of North Russia. During the attack, which was a complete success with minimal British casualties, Sullivan won the Victoria Cross.

His unit was cut off and while fighting their way back to their lines, an officer and three men fell from a narrow plank into a deep swamp on the Sheika River. Without hesitation and under intense fire, Sullivan jumped into the water and rescued all four, bringing them out singularly.

The evacuation was completed by late September and the relief force was demobilized in England. Sullivan left for Australia on 1 November without waiting to be decorated by the King. He was presented with the V.C. in Adelaide in April 1920 during the tour of the Prince of Wales who smiled and said to Sullivan: 'Aren't you the man who ran away from father?'

Known as the 'Shy V.C.', Sullivan was a popular personality. At Fairfield, Melbourne, he married Dorothy Frances Veale with Anglican rites on 5 December 1928; they were to have three children, including twins.

After the war Sullivan had rejoined the National Bank and in 1929 moved to its Sydney office; in July 1934 he was appointed manager of the Casino branch.

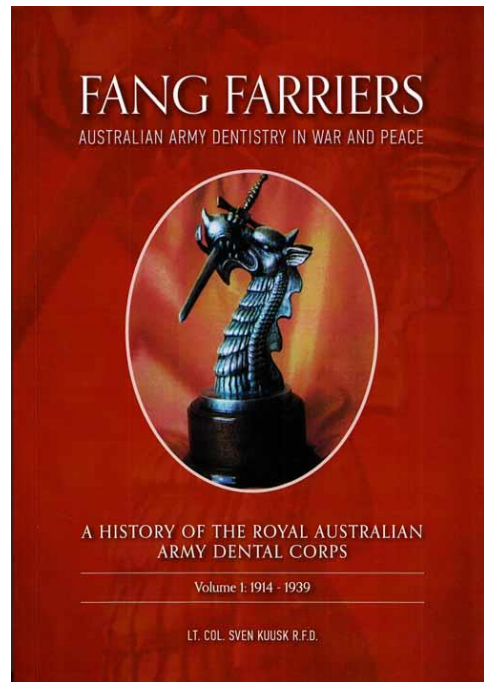
He joined the Australian contingent to the coronation of King George VI and took with him the ashes of British V.C. winner Sergeant Arthur Evans who had died in Australia.

On 9 April 1937, eleven days after handing over these remains, Sullivan died when he accidentally slipped and struck his head against a kerb in Birdcage Walk near Wellington Barracks, London. After a military funeral, his ashes were returned to Australia and placed in the Northern Suburbs crematorium, Sydney. In 1939 a memorial plaque was erected on the gates of Wellington Barracks, and in 2015 a memorial was unveiled at Crystal Brook. His wife died in 1980, leaving his V.C. to the Australian War Memorial where it is displayed in the Hall of Valour

**TERRY CH P1 122** (Claude Herbert) Lieutenant Colonel OBE Dental Officer  
Medical Corps 1<sup>st</sup> AIF



Order of the British Empire



Book cover ISBN9780994281517

**TOWNER ET P2 40** (Edgar Thomas) Private to Major VC MC 2<sup>nd</sup> Australian  
1890 -1972 Machine Gun Battalion  
Service Number 1067 Q30753



Australian War Memorial



Victoria Cross

He enlisted on 4 January 1915 as a private in the Australian Imperial Force. By March 1916 he was on the battlefields of Belgium and France, a sergeant in the 25th Battalion.

In the year that followed he was commissioned lieutenant and twice mentioned in dispatches for 'devotion to duty and consistent good work'.

At Morlancourt, France, on 10-11 June 1918 he won the Military Cross while fighting with the 2nd Machine-Gun Battalion. One of the first to reach his objective near the town of Albert, he quickly brought his section into action, thereby assisting troops from the 7th Infantry Brigade to advance and consolidate; he also made use of captured enemy machine-guns. On the morning of 11 June he capped his gallantry with a feat of daring in daylight, helping to re-establish a post under heavy attack 'at great personal risk'.

On 1 September 1918 he again distinguished himself at Péronne during the assault on Mont St Quentin. In the early stages of the advance Towner single-handedly captured an enemy machine-gun, then brought his men forward to produce 'such effective fire that the Germans suffered heavy losses'. He later took twenty-five prisoners before capturing another machine-gun 'which, in full view of the Germans, he mounted and fired so effectively that the enemy retired, thus enabling the Australians to advance'. Even when wounded, Towner continued to fight and to inspire his men. His bravery won him the Victoria Cross which was gazetted on 14 December 1918.

Source : Australian Dictionary of Biography

**TURNER VL P2 28** (Valton Leslie) Wing Commander DFC and BAR, USAM  
No 56 (Typhon) Squadron RAF  
No 77 Squadron RAAF Korea  
Service Number 420363



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL REL24250.001  
DFC and BAR



US AIR MEDAL



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL REL38729



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL UK2378

Valton Leslie John 'Val' Turner was born in Sydney on 4 October 1920. Educated at St Joseph's College and Grafton High School, he finished school in 1937. he then attended Armidale Teachers College, obtaining his Teachers' certificate in 1939.

Popularly known as 'Val', he was teaching at Gloucester NSW before he enlisted into the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) on 11 October 1941 and allocated the service number 420363. Val was accepted for air crew training with 8 Elementary Flying School at Narrandera NSW.

After further training in Canada with the Empire Air Training Scheme, and in the United Kingdom with several Operational Training Units, he was posted to 56 (Typhon) Squadron, Royal Air Force in March 1944. He flew Hawker Tempest fighter aircraft on combat operations over Southern England and Western Europe. While with 56 Sqn, Flying Officer Turner shot down two V-1 flying bombs and four German fighter aircraft - two Messerschmitt Bf 109s and two Focke-Wulf Fw 190 fighter aircraft.

In June 1945 Turner was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC) for having flown a large number of operational sorties including meteorological and shipping reconnaissance, convoy patrols and bomber escorts, including attacks over Germany and the battle area, destroying enemy aircraft and damaging the German's mechanical transport rolling stock and locomotives. With the cessation of the war he discharged from the RAAF on 6 December 1945. Turner was the top scoring Australian Hawker Tempest pilot and the only one awarded a DFC.

Turner resumed his teaching career, but with the onset of the Korean War, he volunteered again for flying duties with the RAAF on 25 November 1951.

Promoted to flight lieutenant, and allocated a new service number of 023862, Turner was assigned to the veteran 77 Sqn RAAF. He flew Gloster Meteor Mk8 fighter aircraft on 140 air combat and ground attack missions with 77 Sqn between November 1951 and June 1952, while it was attached to the United States Air Force 4th Fighter Interceptor Wing. On more than one mission, he brought his heavily damaged Meteor back, narrowly avoiding death on several occasions.

Turner was awarded a Bar to his DFC, and received this award from Her

Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second at Government House, Sydney on 6 February 1954.

In addition to this Turner was awarded the United States Air Medal (USAM). Turner continued serving in the RAAF after the Korean War, in several roles such as an Air Defence Officer, and working with the Project HUBCAP air defence system for the RAAF, both in Australia and the United Kingdom.

He was promoted to honorary wing commander upon his retirement from the RAAF on 28 June 1975. On 25 August 1977 Valton Turner died in Newcastle, NSW. A memorial flypast of his funeral was conducted by fighter aircraft of the RAAF, as a mark of respect for his many achievements over his long and distinguished career.

Source : Australian War Memorial

NAME **TURNER, Valton Leslie John**  
**United States**  
Award **Air Medal** Reg.No. **023862** Rank **F/Lieut** Service **R. A. A. F.**

Recommended by Governor-General on	<b>27/2/53</b>	} G. H. File <b>RAAF</b> <b>K/333</b>
Promulgated in <i>London Gazette</i> on	<b>30/1053</b>	
Promulgated in <i>Commonwealth of Australia Gazette</i> on	<b>5/11/53</b>	
Citation (G. H. File)	<b>Service in Korea</b>	
Insignia received from London	<b>N/A</b>	G. H. File
Insignia presented by	<b>Col. H. Thyng, C.O. 4th Interceptor Fighter Wing</b>	
At <b>Kimpo, Korea</b>	On <b>1952</b>	G. H. File
Address of recipient on presentation date		

Remarks

Other Awards **D.F.C. & BAR, AIR MEDAL, U.S.A.**

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

2870.

RCDIG1068955

**VINCENT S M2 14** (Sidney) Sapper to Corporal MM and BAR, MID  
1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> Divisional Signals

Service Number 41

Died of Illness 12 February 1919



Military Medal and Bar

**Citation for Military Medal**

At POZIERES, France from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> July 1916 Vincent was continuously on duty patrolling and effecting repairs to telephone and telegraph lines between our left and right Brigade battle Headquarters. This NCO had a particularly dangerous piece of ground to work over as it was continually swept by shell fire and at times the enemy barrage extended across it

**Citation for Mention in Despatches**

1/2/1917 Maintained and repaired wires cut by shrapnel fire and ran two new telephone wires under heavy shrapnel fire thereby restoring communications at a most important juncture – was severely wounded

**Citation for BAR to Military Medal**

During the operations in front of FOUGAUCOURT between 23<sup>rd</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> August 1918 Corporal Vincent showed a total disregard for personal safety in his efforts to maintain communication between the forward Battalions and the Brigade. He was on duty at all hours of the day and night laying and maintaining lines subjected to heavy shell fire

**WALKER B P1 788** (Brian Reginald) "Blackjack" Group Captain DSO 1 Fighter Wing

Service Number 94



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL NWA0869

Group Captain Walker



Distinguished Service Order

NAME **WALKER, Brian Reginald**

Award **D.S.O.** Reg.No. **94** Rank **W/CDR.** Service **R.A.A.F.**

Recommended by Governor-General on **23/3/43.**

Promulgated in *London Gazette* on **15/4/43.**

Promulgated in *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* on **15/4/43.**

Citation (G. H. File **RAAF I. 1.** ) Gallantry in operations in New Guinea Area.

Insignia received from London **31/1/50. FN LONDON. 22/3/50.** G. H. File **L/223.**

Insignia presented by **The Governor of New South Wales,**

At **Government House, Sydney,** On **15/3/50.** G. H. File **SYDNEY/29.**

Address of recipient on presentation date **Box 30, P.O.,**

**BANKSTOWN. NEW SOUTH WALES.**

Remarks

Other Awards

**WALKER WJ M1 4** (William John) Flying Officer DFC 686 Squadron RAAF  
 Service Number 423411



J B Military Antiques



Distinguished Flying Cross

William Walker DFC Dog Tags, Uniform Buttons, Hat Badge and Uniform Belt Keeper

**WARD DF M1 4** (Dudley Francis) Flying Officer DFC 463 Squadron RAAF  
 Service Number 420413

DFC Citation

Flying Officer WARD has completed numerous sorties and has set a fine example of skill and determination. One night in April 1944, he piloted an aircraft detailed for a bombing mission and soon after his attack had been successfully completed one engine of the aircraft failed. Shortly afterwards, two more failed and the bomber began to lose height. However, the flight engineer succeeded in restarting one of the defective engines and the enemy coast was crossed at a low altitude and eventually an airfield was reach and Flying Officer WARD effected a safe landing.



Flying Officer Dudley Francis WARD was the Pilot of Lancaster tail number LL891 C/S JO-E of No. 463 Squadron RAAF based at Waddington in Lincolnshire.

He was killed in action in the course of a night bombing raid on the French city and major rail junction of Lille, in northern France, on the night of 10/11 May 1944. He was 24 years old at the time of his death. There were no survivors from their aircraft.

NAME **WARD, Dudley Francis**  
 Award **D.F.C.** Reg.No. **420413** Rank **F/O.** Service **R.A.A.F.**  
 Recommended by Governor-General on **O - R**  
 Promulgated in *London Gazette* on **23/5/44.** } G. H. File **R.A.A.F. 2.**  
 Promulgated in *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* on **1/6/44.** }  
 Citation (G. H. File **RAAF 688** ) **Numerous sorties against the enemy.**  
 Insignia received from London **12/7/45. FN LONDON. 16/5/46.** G. H. File **L/53.**  
 Insignia presented by **The Governor-General,**  
 At **Government House, Sydney,** On **13/4/46.** G. H. File **SYDNEY/13.**  
 Address of recipient on presentation date **23 Trafalgar Avenue,**  
**ROSEVILLE. NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
 Remarks **DECEASED.**  
**D.F.C. presented to MRS. ANNE M. WARD (Mother)**

Other Awards  
 AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

2876.  
 RCDIG1068959

In November 1941, Ward enlisted in the RAAF and began training as a pilot. Following his initial training, Ward was posted for overseas service. As part of the Empire Air Training Scheme, Ward was one of almost 27,500 RAAF pilots, navigators, wireless operators, gunners, and engineers who, throughout the course of the war, joined squadrons based in Britain.

After further training, Ward was posted in March 1944 to No. 463 Squadron, which flew the four-engine Avro Lancaster heavy bomber. Over the next two months Ward would fly on 15 operations with the squadron.

During a raid on the German industrial centre of Schweinfurt, one of the engines on Ward's Lancaster failed shortly after clearing the target. Soon, two more failed and the bomber began to lose height. With only one engine, Ward began the 850 mile journey home. The flight engineer was successful in starting one of the other defective engines but the Lancaster's chances of making it back to England appeared grim. Eventually Ward successfully piloted the Lancaster back across the Channel and an emergency landing was made at

a Spitfire airfield by the coast. For his "exceptional skill and determination" Ward was awarded a Distinguished Flying Cross. His actions, the citation read, were an achievement "worthy of the greatest praise".

But Ward would never receive his decoration. On the night of 10 May 1944 Ward's was one of 12 Lancasters lost - shot down - during a raid on the rail yards at Lille in northern France. The raids were in support of the impending Allied invasion of Western Europe. Ward was killed in action, along with five of his crew. The only surviving crew member became a prisoner of war. This raid was the most costly undertaken by Nos 463 and 467 squadrons in the entire war. Ward is buried in the Forest-sur-Marque Communal Cemetery.

In a letter to Ward's mother, the commander of No. 463 Squadron wrote that Ward was one of the most capable pilots in the squadron. Ward "was a popular member of the squadron", he wrote "and will be sorely missed by us all".

The news of Ward's death came only days after the good news of his DFC citation. In a ceremony at Government House, Sydney, on 13 April 1946, Ward's DFC was presented to his mother.

**WARD CG M1 2** Private Imperial Bushmen served in the Boer War



J B Military Antiques

Rare South Australian Imperial Bushmen 5 Bar Queens South Africa Medal

**WARK BA P2 34** (Blair Anderson) Major VC DSO 32<sup>nd</sup> Battalion AIF  
Service Number N35778



Australian War Memorial



Victoria Cross and Distinguished Service Order

Blair Anderson Wark, VC, DSO (27 July 1894 – 13 June 1941) was an Australian recipient of the Victoria Cross, the highest decoration for gallantry "in the face of the enemy" that can be awarded to members of the British and other Commonwealth armed forces. A quantity surveyor and member of the Citizens Military Forces, Wark enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force on 5 August 1915, for service in the First World War. After initially being employed in the defence of the Suez Canal, his battalion was shipped to the Western Front; it was here that Wark would be twice decorated for his bravery and leadership. Having received the Distinguished Service Order in 1917 for his actions at the Battle of Polygon Wood, Wark was awarded the Victoria Cross in 1918 for his leadership and gallantry when in temporary command of his battalion over a three-day period, while conducting operations against the Hindenburg Line.

Returning to Australia after the war, Wark resumed work as a quantity surveyor and established his own business. He became a respected member of Australian society, holding positions and directorships in various companies and charities until 1940, when he re-enlisted in the Citizens Military Forces for service in the Second World War. Wark was promoted to lieutenant colonel and assumed command of the 1st Battalion (City of Sydney's Own Regiment), but died suddenly at Puckapunyal Camp, Victoria, of coronary heart disease at the age of 46.



One of the 77mm guns captured by Wark on display at the Australian War Memorial

### DSO Citation

Major Wark has at all times displayed great gallantry and devotion to duty. At FROMELLES in July 1916 he continued to direct his company after being seriously wounded. His thoroughness and personal courage have inspired his men with the utmost confidence. At Sunray Trench near LETRANSLOY his position was heavily shelled for two days. This officer with commendable courage walked around the trench encouraging his men. By his efforts all ranks were kept in a motivated state and withstood the intense bombardment splendidly. His enterprise and initiative deserve special recognition.

From 29 September to 1 October 1918, Wark assumed temporary command of the 32nd Battalion, leading the unit in the 5th Division's attack against the Hindenburg Line at Bellicourt (part of the Battle of St Quentin Canal), and the subsequent advance through Nauroy, Etricourt, Magny La Fosse and Joncourt. This series of battles became the 32nd Battalion's final actions for the war, and it was during this period that Wark earned his Victoria Cross.

The 32nd Battalion was to commence its attack at Bellicourt at 09:00 on 29 September and move south through the village. Due to mist and smoke from a preceding artillery barrage, visibility was poor. When the advance was held up by two German machine guns, Wark ordered a tank to neutralise them. On reaching the southern end of St Quentin Canal tunnel, Wark came across two hundred troops of the American 117th Infantry Regiment who appeared to be leaderless and attached them to his own command. A short time later, with visibility still poor, he appropriated armoured reinforcements and began an advance on the village of Nauroy. As the fog began to lift, Wark organised his troops for an attack on the village from a southerly direction. By 11:30 the battalion had taken the village, along with forty Germans as prisoners of war.

Shortly afterwards, Wark observed a battery of German 77 mm guns firing on his rear companies, causing heavy casualties. Collecting a party of his men, he rushed the battery and succeeded in capturing four guns in conjunction with ten crewmen. With only two men, he pushed forward and surprised fifty Germans near Magny-la-Fosse who subsequently surrendered. At 15:00, he halted his battalion near Joncourt, and sent out patrols which found the town still occupied by enemy forces. The 32nd Battalion responded by withdrawing slightly and strengthening its line. At 17:30, the Germans launched a counter-attack that was repulsed with the assistance of the 31st Battalion, together with some men from the 46th (North Midland) Division.

At 07:00 the next day, the 32nd Battalion attacked once more, advancing 1,500 metres (1,600 yd) to a point just north of Etricourt. Under heavy shelling and machine gun fire, they established a line between Joncourt and Etricourt. On 1 October, at 06:00, with a company attached from the 30th Battalion, the 32nd Battalion launched an attack that cut through Joncourt. Leading from the front, Wark dashed forward and silenced machine guns that were causing heavy casualties; this enabled the 5th Division to complete its task of forcing through to the Beaufort Line.

#### VC Citation

The full citation for Wark's Victoria Cross appeared in a supplement to the *London Gazette* on 26 December 1918, reading:

*War Office, 26th December, 1918*

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men: —

Maj. Blair Anderson Wark, D.S.O., 32nd Bn., A.I.F.

For most conspicuous bravery, initiative and control during the period 29th Sept. to 1st Oct. 1918, in the operations against the Hindenburg Line at Bellicourt and the advance through Nauroy, Etricourt, Magny La Fosse and Joncourt.

On 29th Sept., after personal reconnaissance under heavy fire, he led his command forward at a critical period and restored the situation. Moving fearlessly at the head of and at times far in advance of his troops he cheered his men on through Nauroy, thence towards Etricourt. Still leading his assaulting companies, he observed a battery of 77mm. guns firing on his rear companies and causing heavy casualties. Collecting a few of his men, he rushed the battery, capturing four guns and ten of the crew. Then moving rapidly forward with only two N.C.O.s, he surprised and captured fifty Germans near Magny La Fosse.

On 1st Oct., 1918, he again showed fearless leading and gallantry in attack, and without hesitation and regardless of personal risk dashed forward and silenced machine guns which were causing heavy casualties.

Throughout he displayed the greatest courage, skilful leading and devotion to duty, and his work was invaluable.

The 32nd Battalion was resting and retraining away from the frontline when the Armistice was signed on 11 November 1918. On 5 January 1919, Wark was granted leave to the United Kingdom, where he accepted his Victoria Cross from King George V on 13 February. Returning to his unit six days later, Wark was then assigned to the 30th Battalion, and sent back to England in preparation for demobilisation. On 31 May 1919, Wark married Phyllis Marquiss Munro at St George's Parish Church, Worthing, Sussex; ten days later, he boarded HT *Port Lyttleton* to return to Australia, where he was discharged from the Australian Imperial Force on 28 September 1919.

Two of Wark's brothers also served in the First World War, both in the 56th Battalion; Alexander was a sergeant, while Keith, a recipient of the Distinguished Conduct Medal, rose to the rank of lieutenant.

**WATT J M2 31** (John Andrew) Lance Sergeant MM 13<sup>th</sup> Australian Infantry  
Battalion  
Service Number 3509



Paver Location M2 31



Military Medal

### Citations

Private J A Watt – during the attack on MOUQUET FARM on the night of 29<sup>th</sup> August 1916 Private Watt was always the first to jump up on call for stretcher bearers. He worked steadily and courageously during the whole time the Battalion was in action

Lance Corporal J A Watt – this NCO did splendid work in the operations north east of GUEUDECOURT on the night of 4/5<sup>th</sup> February 1917. He was in charge of the Regimental Stretcher Bearers and did not spare himself. He worked incessantly carrying wounded under shell fire for 36 hours until wounded himself. By this time he was absolutely exhausted but his only thought and regret when he was wounded was that there were still wounded men to be brought in and he was unable to do it

MILITARY MEDAL – Corporal John Andrew Watt was in charge of Regimental and Company Stretcher Bearers during operations east of VILLERS BRETONNEUX from 13<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> May 1918 and did particularly gallant work on the night of 14<sup>th</sup>/15<sup>th</sup> May. Then and on other occasions he carefully reconnoitred all available routes for stretcher bearers and established a relay post at a convenient spot. The fact that evacuations to the RAP were dealt with expeditiously throughout the tour is attributable to Watt's careful management and on more than one occasion he himself made one of a bearers squad carrying through heavy shell fire

**WATT E M2 30** (Edmund) Lieutenant CdeG 1 Machine Gun Company AIF  
Service Number 5 KIA Belgium 1917



French Croix de Guerre

Sergeant Edmund Watt – during a heavy bombardment on the 19<sup>th</sup> August 1916 his officer and seven men were killed and two wounded leaving only Sergeant Watt and four men with two machine guns. Sergeant Watt at once took charge and himself rushed the two guns to positions of safety on either flank of the bombarded position and covered the remainder of the crew. He then despatched a man for stretcher bearers and remained in charge of the guns. By his coolness and disregard for his own personal safety he set a magnificent example.

## SERGEANT CHARLES WHALAN (NSW CORPS)

1763 - 1839

PAVER LOCATION M1 12



Paver Location M1 12

He was a convict, sentenced to 7 years transportation at the age of 14 for fishing on private land. In the colony of NSW he rose to Orderly Sergeant for Governors King, Bligh and also Governor Macquarie.

According to *People Australia* Charles Whalan was sentenced to seven years transportation for poaching trout at Westminster on 5 July 1787. He arrived in Sydney on 13 October 1791 aboard the *Albemarle* as part of the third fleet. His occupation was given as weaver.

The well educated Charles joined the NSW Corps (also known as the Rum Corps) in 1793 and became Sergeant of the Governor's Bodyguard of Light Horse,

serving Governors King, Bligh and Macquarie until his retirement on Macquarie's departure from the colony in 1822. During this period of service he served progressively in the NSW Corps, the 73<sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Foot, the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot and the 48<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot.

He also became a trained surveyor, married Elizabeth Berry in 1810 and died in 1839 at Prospect. He is buried at St Johns Cemetery, Parramatta.

He has many surviving descendants living in Australia.

Source RootsWeb

**WHITE P P1 804** Flight Lieutenant Navigator MID RAAF



Mentioned in Despatches

**WHYTE WA P2 142** (William Alexander) Colonel "Blue" MC 2/4<sup>th</sup> Field Regt  
Service Number DX149

Captain "Blue" Whyte earned the MC for his excellent work at various Observation Posts during the first 4 days of the New Guinea campaign despite being wounded by a phosphorus round



Military Cross

NAME **WHYTE, William Alexander Sheldon**  
 Award **M.C.** Reg.No. **DX 149** Rank **CAPT** Service **A.M.F.**  
 Recommended by Governor-General on **14/9/45.**  
 Promulgated in *London Gazette* on **11/10/45.** } G. H. File **A.M.F. I/44.**  
 Promulgated in *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* on **11/10/45.**  
 Citation (G. H. File **AM I/44**) **Fearless courage & fortitude at BALIKPAPAN** <sup>1y 1945.</sup> <sub>on 1/2 Ju</sub>  
 Insignia received from London **11/8/47.** **FN LONDON. 12/2/48.** G. H. File **L/116.**  
 Insignia presented by **The Governor-General,**  
 At **Admiralty House, Sydney,** On **21/1/48.** G. H. File **SYDNEY/21.**  
 Address of recipient on presentation date **11 Regent Street,**  
**BEXLEY. NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
 Remarks

Other Awards

2376.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

RCDIG1068964

**WIBER EH P1 618** (Ernest Henry) Corporal – Later Bombadier DCM Australian  
Medium Trench Mortar Battery

Service Number 4340



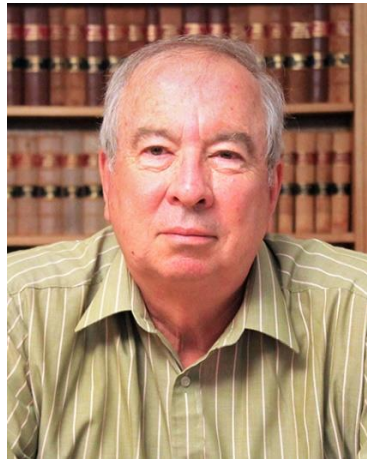
Distinguished Conduct Medal

On 22<sup>nd</sup> July 1917 Corporal (later Bombadier) Wiber was in charge of his gun in action in the vicinity of the front line in the YPRES sector. After the second round had been fired the enemy retaliated heavily with 5.5inch and 77mm which fell around the gun. He completed his task by firing thirty rounds before taking cover and it was during this on three separate occasions he through sheer force of character and personal example pulled his gun crew together when they appeared to waver due to the enemy's heavy fire. It was due to his splendid

example in keeping the gun in action and completing his allocated task that the enemy's wire in this sector was completely destroyed, offering no obstacle to our advancing infantry. At the time he was suffering from the effects of gas received on the night of 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> July 1917. His determination, courage and devotion to duty deserve special recognition.

**WILLIAMS COG CC 18** (Clive Owen Gestern) Major (Prof) MG 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion  
RAR

Service Number 38175



Australian War Memorial



Medal for Gallantry

Clive Williams (born 1 March 1945) is a British-born former Australian Army Military Intelligence officer, and academic with research interests in terrorism and counterterrorism, politically motivated violence, insurgency and counter insurgency.

His early career was as an officer in Australian Military Intelligence, which included a number of overseas intelligence appointments. As a 2nd Lieutenant in the Australian Army Intelligence Corps (AUSTINT) he served with 1st Battalion Royal Australian Regiment in the Vietnam War between 1965 and 1966, and was awarded the Medal for Gallantry. He served in the Australian Army until 1981.

After leaving the Army he pursued a civilian career in Australian Defence Intelligence, working mainly on transnational issues. He left Defence in 2002 to take up an academic appointment with the Australian National University

**WILLIAMS JG CC 17 (John) Lt Colonel MBE DCM**



Wikipedia

Lieutenant-Colonel John Williams MBE DCM (1934–2002) was a British army officer known as Patch after losing an eye during the battle of Plaman Mapu during the Indonesia–Malaysia Confrontation.

He joined the Army as a bandsman in 1949, transferred to the infantry in 1954 and served with the Parachute Regiment in the Suez Canal Zone, Cyprus and Borneo.

On 27 April 1965, Williams's company base at Plaman Mapu, on the border between the Malaysian state of Sarawak and Indonesia, came under heavy attack by the Indonesian infantry. Williams was awarded the DCM for gallantry during what would be known as the Battle of Plaman Mapu, where he served as a Company Sergeant Major with the 2nd Battalion, Parachute Regiment. An extract from his citation for the DCM reads: "The successful defence of the position against great odds was largely due to his courage, his example and leadership and to his own direct intervention in the battle at every crisis and at every point of maximum danger."

He underwent many operations as a result of injuries sustained during the battle. He later became Regimental Sergeant Major (RSM) of the 2nd Battalion, Parachute Regiment. He was commissioned in 1971. He was awarded the MBE and appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Staff Quartermaster of the Army Staff College, Camberley in 1983. He retired from the Army in 1989.

He was president of *The Gallantry Medallists' League* from 2000. He was appointed MBE in 1983 and DCM in 1965.

**WILLIAMS RF P3 7** (Ray Forrest) Lieutenant RAN HMS Meteor DSC  
MID ADC (Aide de Camp to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II)  
Born 10/9/1921 Died 3/10/2015 aged 94



Australian War Memorial



Distinguished Service Cross



Mentioned in Despatches

Ray Williams joined the CMF in 1938, but realising he could not serve overseas in the CMF, left in 1940 and enlisted in the Royal Australian Navy Volunteer Reserve as an ordinary seaman. In 1941, Williams went to the UK for training with the Royal Navy, because at that time Australia had no ships and all Australians were effectively on loan to the Royal Navy.

In late 1941 Williams joined HMS Beverley as a submarine detector in hazardous convoy duties in the Atlantic. The following year, he was selected for officer training at HMS Alfred in the north of Scotland. He was promoted to sub-lieutenant and he joined the M Class destroyer HMS Meteor and served on it until the end of the war.

Meteor formed part of the 3rd Destroyer Flotilla and was one of the "fighting escorts" covering convoy PQ18 on passage from Iceland to Murmansk. Later she operated as part of the fleet screen for passage to Gibraltar, where she was deployed in support of the Allied landings in North Africa (Operation Torch). The Meteor also undertook diversion duties during the D-Day landings

in Normandy and the Italian Campaign, and escorted a total of 16 convoys, including 14 convoys to Russia.

Williams was promoted to lieutenant in early 1943 and was mentioned in dispatches in January 1945 for "gallantry in the face of the enemy and for zeal, efficiency and devotion to duty". He was also later awarded a Distinguished Service Cross (DSC) for "courage, skill and devotion to duty" in a successful engagement with three enemy ships in March 1945, when the destroyers Meteor and Lookout sank the German torpedo boats TA24 and TA29 in the Gulf of Genoa, where the German ships had been trying to lay a minefield.

Back in Australia at the end of the war, Williams was promoted to lieutenant commander and later commanded HMAS Wagga. In December 1961 he was promoted to commander and commanded the Sydney Port Division of the Royal Australian Naval Reserve between 1964 and 1971. In 1969 Williams was appointed as Aide de Camp to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. He retired from the Navy in 1971.

NAME	WILLIAMS, Ray Forrest		
Award	M. I. D.	Reg.No.	
			Rank SUB/LIEUT. Service R. A. N. V. R.
Recommended by	Governor-General on		} G. H. File R. A. N. N/102-115.
Promulgated in	London Gazette on		
Promulgated in	Commonwealth of Australia Gazette on		
Citation (G. H. File	RAN N/103 )		NCA
Insignia received from	London		G. H. File
Insignia presented by			
At		On	G. H. File
Address of recipient on presentation date			
Remarks	See <u>D.S.C.</u> , card.		
Other Awards			

NAME **WILLIAMS, Ray Forrest**  
 Award **D.S.C.** Reg.No. **-** Rank **LIEUT.** Service **R.A.N.V.R.**  
 Recommended by Governor-General on **-**  
 Promulgated in *London Gazette* on **24/7/45.** } G. H. File **R.A.N. N/26-50**  
 Promulgated in *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* on **-**  
 Citation (G. H. File **R.A.N. 41**) **Bravery & skill in successful engagement with light forces.**  
 Insignia received from London **25/5/46.** PN LONDON. **28/3/47.** G. H. File **L/81.**  
 Insignia presented by **The Governor of New South Wales,**  
 At **Government House, Sydney,** On **27/2/47.** G. H. File **SYDNEY/19.**  
 Address of recipient on presentation date **19 "Berambie", Reddall Street,**  
**MANLY. NEW SOUTH WALES.**

Remarks

Other Awards **M. I. D. ,**

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

2376

RCDIG1068964

## WILLIAMS VH CC 19 (Vincent) Brigadier CSC Royal Australian Artillery



Australian War Memorial



Conspicuous Service Cross

Vincent Williams is a graduate of the four year course at the Royal Military College, Duntroon where he gained a BA (UNSW) as well as a military commission. His military appointments included numerous teaching roles and as a lieutenant colonel he was selected as Australia's representative to teach at the prestigious UK Army Command and Staff College, Camberley (1993/94) where he was responsible for the Counter Insurgency (COIN), Terrorism and United Nations Peacekeeping modules of the 12 month course. He then spent two years, as a colonel, at the Australian Army Command and Staff College (1995/96) as the Director of Studies, where he oversaw the delivery of modules

including COIN, Terrorism and Peacekeeping. It was for this appointment and as Director of Army's Doctrine Development Centre that he received a Conspicuous Service Cross (CSC)

Williams deployed on operations to East Timor and took command of Sector West, which consisted of a UN ANZAC brigade deployed along the border between East Timor and Indonesia. He received a UN Force Commander's Commendation and subsequently a Commendation for Distinguished Service from Australia. In 2004 he became Head of the Australian Defence Staff and Defence Adviser to the UK. In this role he was responsible for Australia's Defence relationship with NATO, the EU, and among others Portugal and the Netherlands.

**WINTER PD CC 50 (Philip) Brigadier AM CSC Commanding Officer 8/12  
Medium Regt Royal Australian Artillery**



RAAHC



Conspicuous Service Cross

Brigadier Philip Winter served in the Australian Regular Army for 33 years from 1978 to 2011, mainly serving in Artillery and Intelligence appointments. Highlights of his service include leading the Counter Improvised Explosive Device Task Force (CIED TF) from 2006 – 2011, and serving as the Commanding Officer of 8/12 Regiment, Royal Australian Artillery (1999 – 2000) and Commander, Land Command Artillery (2001 – 02). He resumed his Australian Defence Force service through the Army Reserve in February 2014, as Director General of the

Centenary of ANZAC Planning Team. During his Army service he served overseas in Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and the Balkans. He was awarded a commendation for his work in 1993 in the Office of the Military Secretary, a Chief of Defence Force Commendation in 1998, and the Conspicuous Service Cross (CSC) in 2000 for his work in the Defence Intelligence Organisation, and made a Member of the Order of Australia (AM) in 2011 for his leadership of the Counter Improvised Explosive Device Task Force. From 2011 he served in Forensics and Intelligence appointments in the Australian Federal Police

**WORDEN FW P1 196** (Frederick Neville) Leading Seaman DSM RAN



Distinguished Service Medal

Citation:

"For gallant service, endurance and devotion to duty while operating from or serving in H.M. Ships Campania, Nairana and Bamborough Castle in Arctic seas while escorting convoys to and from North Russia."

The London Gazette dated 20th March 1945.

NAME **WORDEN, Frederick Neville**

Award **D. S. M.** Reg. No. Rank **ABLE SEAMAN** Service **R. A. N. V. R.**

Recommended by Governor-General on -

Promulgated in *London Gazette* on

16/3/45.

G. H. File **R. A. N. N/76-100.**

Promulgated in *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* on

Citation (G. H. File **RAN N/92**) **Gallant service & endurance in HMS "BAMBOROUGH CAS-**

**TLE escorting convoys.**

Insignia received from London

N/A

FN LONDON

N/A

G. H. File

-

Insignia presented by

His Majesty, The King,

At **Buckingham Palace, London,** On

20/3/45.

G. H. File

**ENGLAND/31.**

Address of recipient on presentation date

A/N/A

Remarks

Other Awards

2876.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

RCDIG1068964

**YOUNG A P2 120** (Andrew) Private MM 35<sup>th</sup> Battalion WWI  
Service Number 3751

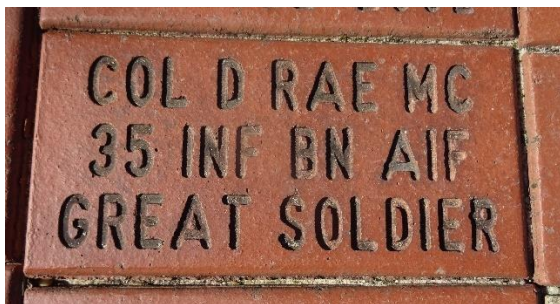
Military Medal Citation

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 29<sup>th</sup> September 1918 east of LEMPIRE Private Young acted as runner to Lieutenant O Connor when he went forward to reconnoitre. He carried messages back to Battalion Headquarters over shell torn country and under extremely heavy artillery and machine gun fire. After delivering his messages he returned to the front line. His courage and devotion to duty has greatly inspired the men of his Battalion

**HUMAN INTEREST and CHARACTERS PAVERS**



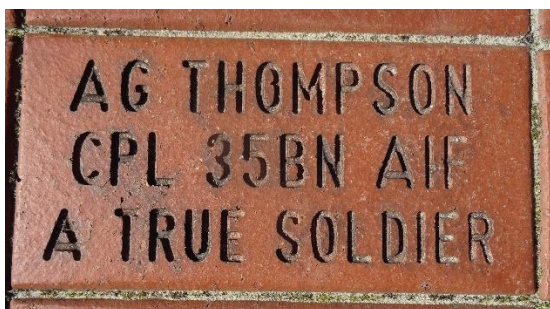
**Location P1 624**



**Location P5 73**



**Location P1 702**



**Location P1 704**



**Location P1 700**



**Location P1 700**



**Location P1 181**

Henry TEALE (Service Number NX27611) served in WWII with the 2/6 Australian Survey Battery RAA and reached the rank of Corporal.

He served in Syria and New Guinea and got the nickname TOJO because he wore glasses and had a shaved head which made him look like the Japanese Emperor.

In Syria he lost his glasses in the snow and could not see well enough to perform his normal duties so he was sent to the cook house, thus the comment "Best Army Cook" on the pavers.

On his discharge from the Army he was sent to East Sydney Technical College where he trained as a pastry cook. Henry then ran his own pastry businesses in West Ryde and Eastwood.

His son Robert also became a pastry cook.

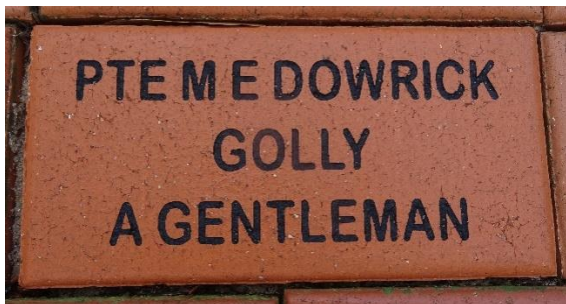
Henry died in 1994 in his mid 80s

[information provided by Henry's son Robert Teale who lives at Kilcare on the Central Coast]



**Location P1 238**

Patricia Evans nee Talberg (Service Number NF 443291) mother of Glenn Evans Sydney Harbour Federation Trust Volunteer served in the Australian Women's Army Service (AWAS) in the Plotting Room at North Head 1942-45



**Location P1 252**



**Location P1 179**



**Location P4 144**



"Take Post – a history of the 18 Light Anti Aircraft Regiment RAA 1952-1974

**Bdr A Atkinson**

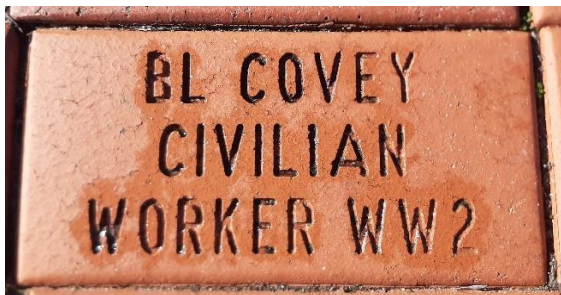
**Bdr Atkinson on the left half an hour before he was killed by lightning**

Bombardier Arthur Atkinson was a CMF (Citizen Military Forces) soldier attached to the 18 Light Anti Aircraft Regiment and was killed by a lightning strike while on exercises at Tianjara range on the south coast of NSW near Nowra on 23/3/1971.

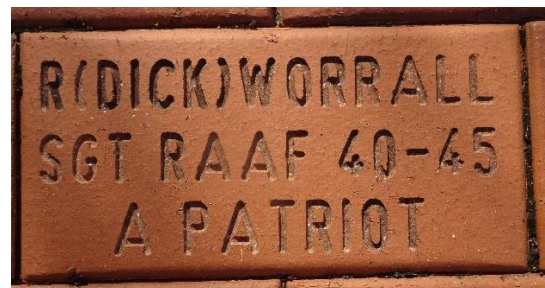
Bdr Atkinson and his gun crew were attempting to recover a bogged 40mm Bofor anti-aircraft gun when lightning hit the ground about two feet away from him and he took the full impact of the lightning strike. The result was fatal and the lightning killed Bdr Atkinson and injured three other members of his detachment.

Bdr Atkinson left a wife and two children. Mrs Daphne Atkinson was due to have their third child in a few days time.

He was buried at the Worona Church of England Cemetery at Sutherland.



Location P1 765



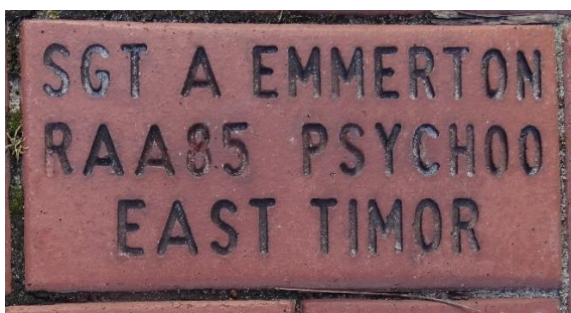
Location P3 59



Location P3 62



Location P3 85



Location M5 6



Location M5 30



**Location M5 21**



**Location M5 20**



**Location P4 164**



Location P5 8



Location P5 7



Location M3 25



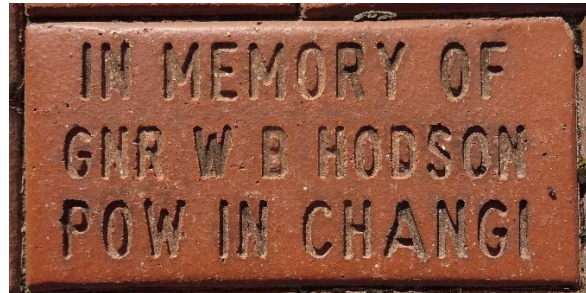
Location P4 126



Location p3 122



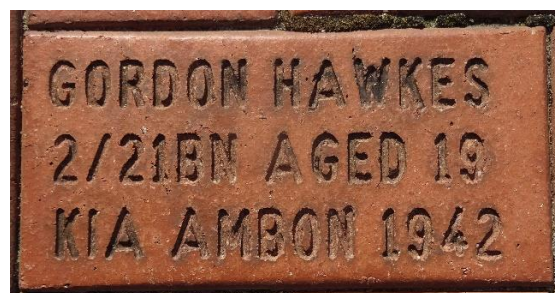
Location P3 118



Location M3 22



Location M4 15



Location M3 10



Location M3 4

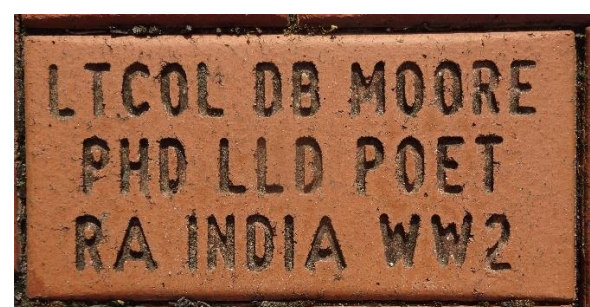


Location P2 146

Location P2 100

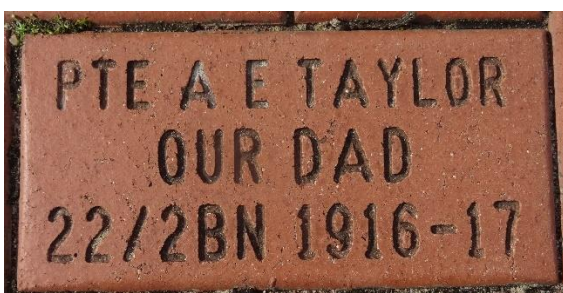


Location P2 138

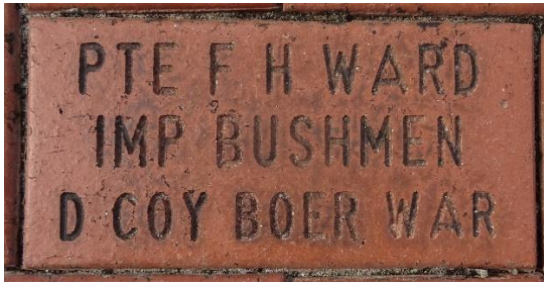


Location P2 95

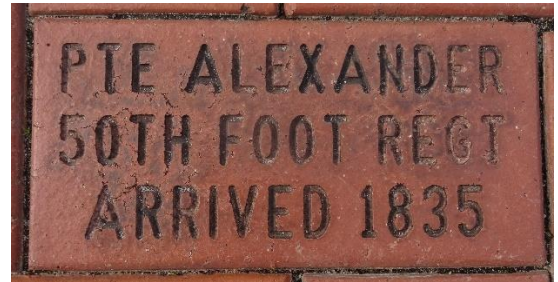
Location P2 59



Location M2 30



Location M1 3



Location M1 2



Location M1 1

Location P1 556



Location P1 881

Location P1 878



Location P1 518



Location P1 530



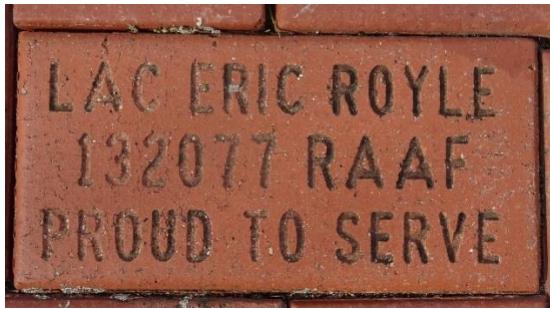
Location P1 25



Location P1 305



Location P1 305



**Location P1 745**



**Location P1 632**



**Location P1 685**



**Location P1 20**



**Location P1 24**



**Location P1 584**



**Location P1 44**



**Location P1 99**



**Location P1 540**



**Location P1 61**



**Location P1 306**



**Location P1 329**



**Location P1 30**



**Location P1 306**



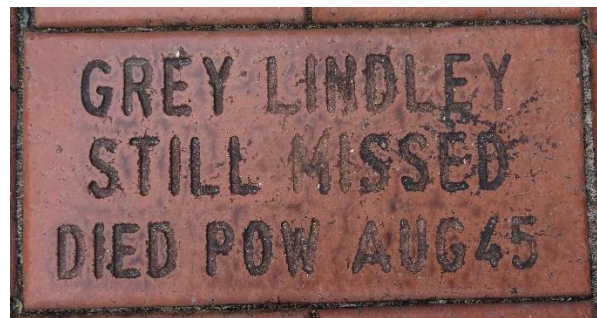
**Location P1 390**



**Location P1 857**



**Location P1 611 and 612**



**Location P1 27**

# INTERESTING STORIES OF UNITS, INCIDENTS AND INDIVIDUALS REPRESENTED ALONG THE MEMORIAL WALK

## AUSTRALIA'S NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

PAVER LOCATION P1 720



### National Service training, 1951–1959

Compulsory military training for young Australians was reintroduced in 1951 by the Liberal and Country Party alliance Government. It was the third such scheme to have existed in Australia since Federation. Eighteen-year-old men were required to undertake 6 months of military training as part of the National Service scheme. Those who elected to undertake their training in the army could break up their training requirements into two periods, 98 days in the Australian Regular Army and 78 days in the Citizen Military Forces (CMF). Those who elected to undertake their training with the Royal Australian Navy or the Royal Australian Air Force had to complete their 6 months in one stretch.

The scheme was criticised as being irrelevant to modern defence needs, where skill was becoming more important than numbers. The scheme was also costly for the Regular Army, as manpower resources and funding had to be diverted from ongoing operational requirements to support the recruitment and training of short-term personnel. In 1959 the scheme was abolished.

## **National Service scheme, 1964–1972**

A fourth period of National Service was introduced in 1964, and in May 1965 the Coalition Government introduced new powers that enabled it to send national servicemen overseas. At that time Australian soldiers were involved in the war in Vietnam and with the Indonesian Confrontation in West Papua. The Menzies Government wished to raise the army's numbers to 40,000 in order to meet overseas commitments.

All 20-year-old males had to register with the Department of Labour and National Service. Those to be "called up" were selected by the "birthday ballot", in which men were randomly selected for national service by their date of birth. Once a month three marbles were pulled out of the lottery barrel and if the number on the marble corresponded with your birthday, you were "called up". Those who were selected for national service were required to serve for two years full-time in the Regular Army and three years part-time in the reserves.

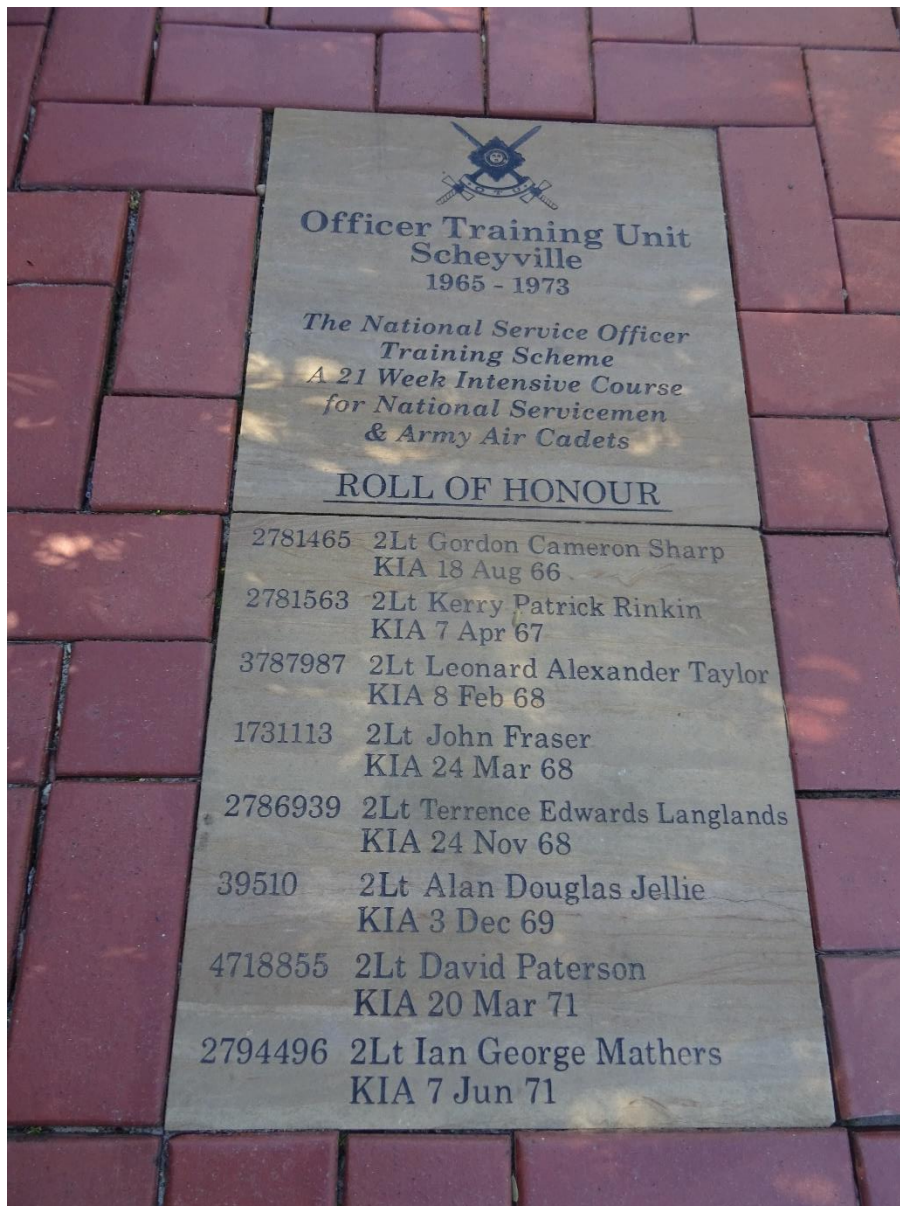
Exemptions were given to Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders, the medically unfit, and theology students. Young men were granted exemption on the grounds of conscientious objection if they could prove their objection to war was based on religious beliefs. A temporary deferment of national service was granted to university students, apprentices, married men, and those who could prove that national service would cause them financial hardship.

From 1965 to 1972, over 15,300 national servicemen served in the Vietnam War, with 200 killed and 1,279 wounded. Once again the issue of conscription provoked debate within the Australian community, with university students and other members of the community taking part in large anti-conscription and anti-Vietnam War demonstrations. The National Service scheme was abolished on 5 December 1972 by the newly elected Labor Government.

### Sources

- Peter Dennis et al., *The Oxford companion to Australian military history*, Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 1995
- T.B. Millar, *Committee of Inquiry into the Citizen Military Forces Report, March 1974*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1974

## OFFICER TRAINING UNIT SCHEYVILLE PAVER LOCATION CC 150



The Officer Training Unit, Scheyville (OTU Scheyville, pronounced Skyville) was a military training establishment for officers of the Australian Army.

Located in the suburb of Scheyville in the Hawkesbury region of Sydney, Australia, the establishment was opened in April 1965 to train officer cadets who had been called up for service under the national service scheme and offered a short but rigorous commissioning course for trainees, tailored to meet the Army's need to increase the number of junior officers being produced in order to meet commitments to train national servicemen, and to provide platoon commanders for units serving overseas in Vietnam and other

parts of Southeast Asia. It was closed in 1973 after the national service scheme was abolished in December 1972.

328 Scheyville graduates served in Vietnam, eight of whom were killed in action. Gordon Sharpe was the first OTU trained officer to be killed in Vietnam while serving with the 6th Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment at the Battle of Long Tan on 18 August 1966. It was Sharpe's platoon that suffered the majority of fatalities in that battle after he himself was killed at its beginning.

Of the 1,803 national service officers produced, about 270 later chose to join the Regular Army, thus ensuring the continuing legacy of the OTU within the Australian Army into the 1980s and beyond. At least 13 Scheyville graduates rose to the rank of brigadier, with a couple still serving as late as 2002, even though during their training they had been told that it was unlikely they would be promoted past major. One graduate, Brigadier Peter Pursey, AM, served for a time as Commandant of the Royal Military College, Duntroon.

A number of graduates also rose to prominence in civilian life. Some of the most notable examples include Jeff Kennett, who became Premier of Victoria, and Tim Fischer, who served as Deputy Prime Minister of Australia. There were also a number of other parliamentarians, broadcasters, journalists and academics.

## JAPANESE MIDGET SUB ATTACK ON SYDNEY HARBOUR 1942



Australian National Maritime Museum

In late May and early June 1942, during World War II, the war was brought home to the east coast of Australia when submarines belonging to the Imperial Japanese Navy made a series of attacks on the cities of Sydney and Newcastle in New South Wales, Australia.

On the night of 31 May – 1 June, 1942, the Japanese launched a small floatplane that flew over the harbour, its crew spotting two prize targets – an American heavy cruiser *USS Chicago* and an Australian cruiser *HMAS Canberra* both moored at Garden Island.

Later that night, three *Ko-hyoteki*-class midget submarines, (M-14, M-21 and M-24) each with a two-member crew, were launched from larger mother submarines off Sydney and entered Sydney Harbour, avoided the partially constructed Sydney Harbour anti-submarine boom net, and attempted to sink Allied warships.

Two of the midget submarines were detected and attacked before they could engage any Allied vessels. The crew of M-14 detonated an explosive charge in their submarine killing themselves whilst M-21 was successfully attacked and sunk, the crew of M-21 also killed themselves.

These submarines were later recovered by the Allies.

The third submarine M-24, attempted to torpedo the heavy cruiser USS *Chicago*, but missed and instead sank the converted ferry *HMAS Kuttabul*, which was being used as floating accommodation, killing 2 British and 19 Australian sailors.

This midget submarine successfully escaped from the harbour and the fate of the submarine and crew was unknown until 2006, when amateur scuba divers discovered the wreck off Sydney's northern beaches.

Immediately following the raid, the five Japanese mother submarines that carried the midget submarines to Australia embarked on a campaign to disrupt merchant shipping in eastern Australian waters.

Over the next month, the submarines attacked at least seven merchant vessels, sinking three ships and killing 50 sailors. During this period, between midnight and 02:30 on 8 June, two of the submarines bombarded the ports of Sydney and Newcastle.

The midget submarine attacks and subsequent bombardments are among the best-known examples of Axis naval activity in Australian waters during World War II, and are the only occasion in history when either city has come under attack.


The physical effects were slight: the Japanese had intended to destroy several major warships but sank only an unarmed depot ship and failed to damage any significant targets during the bombardments.

The main impact was psychological; creating popular fear of an impending Japanese invasion and forcing the Australian military to upgrade defences, including the commencement of convoy operations to protect merchant shipping.

## AUSTRALIAN TUNNELLING COMPANIES

### 2nd Australian Tunnelling Company



Active	1916–19
Country	 Australia
Branch	Australian Imperial Force
Type	Royal Engineer tunnelling company
Role	Military engineering Tunnel warfare
Nickname(s)	"The Diggers"
Engagements	World War I <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Battle of Messines</li> <li>• Battle of Passchendaele</li> <li>• Operation Hush</li> </ul>

The 2nd Australian Tunnelling Company was one of the tunnelling companies of the Royal Australian Engineers during World War I. The tunnelling units were occupied in offensive and defensive mining involving the placing and

maintaining of mines under enemy lines, as well as other underground work such as the construction of deep dugouts for troop accommodation, the digging of subways, saps (a narrow trench dug to approach enemy trenches), cable trenches and underground chambers for signals and medical services.

## **Background**

By January 1915 it had become evident to the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) at the Western Front that the Germans were mining to a planned system. As the British had failed to develop suitable counter-tactics or underground listening devices before the war, field marshals French and Kitchener agreed to investigate the suitability of forming British mining units. Following consultations between the Engineer-in-Chief of the BEF, Brigadier George Fowke, and the mining specialist John Norton-Griffiths, the War Office formally approved the tunnelling company scheme on 19 February 1915.

Norton-Griffiths ensured that tunnelling companies numbers 170 to 177 were ready for deployment in mid-February 1915. In the spring of that year, there was constant underground fighting in the Ypres Salient at Hooze, Hill 60, Railway Wood, Sanctuary Wood, St Eloi and The Bluff which required the deployment of new drafts of tunnellers for several months after the formation of the first eight companies. The lack of suitably experienced men led to some tunnelling companies starting work later than others. The number of units available to the BEF was also restricted by the need to provide effective counter-measures to the German mining activities. To make the tunnels safer and quicker to deploy, the British Army enlisted experienced coal miners, many outside their nominal recruitment policy. The first nine companies, numbers 170 to 178, were each commanded by a regular Royal Engineers officer. These companies each comprised 5 officers and 269 sappers; they were aided by additional infantrymen who were temporarily attached to the tunnellers as required, which almost doubled their numbers. The success of the first tunnelling companies formed under Norton-Griffiths' command led to mining being made a separate branch of the Engineer-in-Chief's office under Major-General S.R. Rice, and the appointment of an 'Inspector of Mines' at the GHQ Saint-Omer office of the Engineer-in-Chief. A second group of tunnelling companies were formed from Welsh miners from the 1st and 3rd Battalions of the Monmouthshire Regiment, who were attached to the 1st Northumberland Field Company of the Royal Engineers, which was a Territorial unit. The formation of twelve new tunnelling companies, between July and October 1915, helped to bring more men into action in other parts of the Western Front. Most British tunnelling companies were formed under Norton-Griffiths' leadership during 1915, and one more was added in 1916.

On 10 September 1915, the British government sent an appeal to Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand to raise tunnelling companies in the Dominions of the British Empire. On 17 September, New Zealand became the first Dominion to agree to the formation of a tunnelling unit. The New Zealand Tunnelling Company arrived at Plymouth on 3 February 1916 and was deployed to the Western Front in northern France. The Royal Australian Engineers formed four mining units – initially grouped into the Australian Mining Corps – for the British Expeditionary Force, all of which were operational by March 1916. Three were specialist companies of tunnellers (1st, 2nd, 3rd), while the Australian Electrical Mechanical Boring and Mining Company was tasked with carrying out related repairs. A Canadian tunnelling unit was formed from men on the battlefield, plus two other companies trained in Canada and then shipped to France, resulting in 30 tunnelling companies being available by the summer of 1916.

### **Unit history**

In early 1915, while the Royal Australian Engineers were deployed in Egypt, the battalion-sized "Australian Mining Corps" was assembled from men with a background in civilian mining. The intention was to employ this unit, which was at that time about 1,000 strong, with the ANZAC at Gallipoli, but instead it was moved to France in May 1916, where it also appeared as the "Australian Mining Battalion". Soon after arriving in western Europe in May 1916, the battalion was split into three tunnelling and one repairs company, and the corps headquarters dissolved.



Fighting tunnel in Vimy sector

## **Vimy**

The 2nd Australian Tunnelling Company relieved the 172nd Tunnelling Company in May 1916 in the Neuville-Saint-Vaast/Vimy area. In this sector was the German "Labyrinth" stronghold, located between Arras and Vimy and not far from Notre Dame de Lorette. On 29 March 1916, the 185th Tunnelling Company had been relieved at Roclincourt-Chantecler by the New Zealand Tunnelling Company, following which it moved to Neuville-Saint-Vaast. The 176th Tunnelling Company moved to Neuville-Saint-Vaast in April 1916 and remained there for a considerable time; the 185th Tunnelling Company dug subways near Neuville-Saint-Vaast until early 1917.

## **Ypres Salient**

In January 1917, the company relieved the 1st Canadian Tunnelling Company at The Bluff in the Ypres Salient. They moved to Nieuport in the same month, to construct subways as part of Operation Hush. On 10 May 1917, the company took over the 1st Canadian Tunnelling Company's workings at the *Lock Hospital* position. The Canadian unit had used a Whittaker tunnel boring machine for their work, but tunnelling by machine in the Belgian blue clay was problematic and their War Diary lists numerous stoppages for repairs. The *Lock Hospital* position was located at Lock 6 on the Ypres-Comines canal, and the tunnel extended from there to a point beneath the British lines some 400 metres away. The final approach gallery beneath no-man's land to the German trenches was to be completed by the silent clay-kicking method. In the end, problems with the machinery and the geology led to this project being abandoned.

## **Messines 1916/17**

As part of the preparations for the Battle of Messines in June 1917, the 2nd Australian Tunnelling Company began work on deep dugouts in the Ypres Salient. The Battle of Messines was a prelude to the much larger Third Battle of Ypres (31 July – 10 November 1917). The underground building activities of the Royal Engineer units consisted of a series of deep mines dug by the British 171st, 175th, 250th, 1st Canadian, 3rd Canadian and 1st Australian Tunnelling companies to be fired at the start of the Battle of Messines (7–14 June 1917), while the British 183rd, 2nd Canadian and 2nd Australian Tunnelling companies built underground shelters in the Second Army area. The mines at Messines were detonated on 7 June 1917, creating 19 large craters.

## **Belgian coast**

In the coastal sector at Nieuport/Nieuwpoort, the 2nd Australian Tunnelling Company was involved in repelling a German spoiling attack – Operation Strandfest – in July 1917. The British 256th and 257th Tunnelling Companies

were also involved. Afterwards the 2nd Australian Tunnelling Company constructed deep dugouts in the sand dunes of Nieuport Bains to assist 66th (2nd East Lancashire) Divisional Engineers in strengthening the defences. By 14 November 1917, the 2nd Australian Tunnelling Company was still engaged in the Nieuport Bains/Nieuwpoort-Bad sector.

In April 1918, troops of the 2nd Australian Tunnelling Company fought a large fire in Peronne.

Source Wikipedia



Tunnellers pumping water out of trenches and tunnels

Australian War Memorial

## RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

ART92874

It was formed by Civil Engineer, Keith Fraser (1893-1952) in Sydney, NSW, early in the Second World War in April 1940. It was attached to the Lines of Communications Engineers (AKA Royal Australian Engineers (R.A.E.) of the Australian Imperial Forces (A.I.F.), and comprised 700 men in the following units:

- Group Head Quarters
- 2/ 1st Railway Survey Company
- 2/ 1st & 2/ 2<sup>nd</sup> Construction Companies
- 2/ 3rd Construction Company

The Railway Construction Companies embarked on HMT 'Stratheden' from Sydney on 22 May 1940 and sailed across the world, and landed at Liverpool, Lancashire on 18 July 1940, for the desperate defence of England. They worked for the British military on the construction of railway sidings at Longmoor Army Camp near Petersfield, Hampshire.

After the victorious Battle of Britain, the Companies were shipped out from England on 3 January 1941 and landed in Egypt on 8 March 1941.

They worked for the British military on the maintenance of various railway lines in Egypt and Palestine (now Israel).

After the defeat of French Forces in Syria, the 1st Survey Company undertook a survey for building the Haifa - Beirut - Tripoli Railway in September 1941. The Company was then assigned Job 901, the construction of 144kms of railway formation and permanent way, from Beirut to Tripoli along the hilly Mediterranean coast. They performed this heavy work involving many miles of cuttings, embankments, tunnels and bridges for 12 months, and employed 10,000 Arab and African labourers at the peak. This remarkable feat of engineering was managed by Colonel Keith Fraser and was opened 6 months early by the British Commander In Chief, General Harold Alexander at Jounie, Lebanon on 20 Dec 1942. They were then shipped out from Egypt on 3 January 1943 and landed in Sydney on 28 February 1943 for the defence of Australia. After the future Commissioner for Railways Keith Fraser resigned in 1943, the Companies were reorganised into the following units:

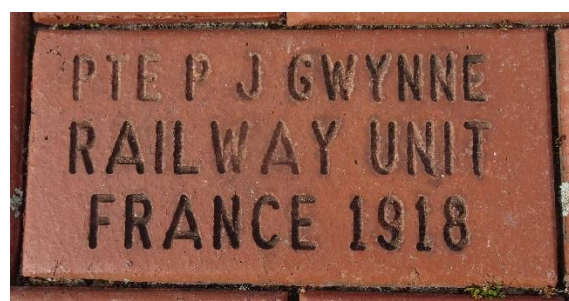
- Railway Construction Platoon
- 1st & 2nd Mechanical Equipment Platoons
- 1st & 2nd Engineering Stores Platoons

The Companies were shipped over to Australian New Guinea (now Papua New Guinea (PNG)), and with the progressive defeat of Japanese Forces worked in various areas of PNG and Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia), in the hot wet tropics. It undertook the construction and maintenance of coastal military infrastructure, up to the end of the Second World War in 1945. The Companies were disbanded after military operations ended.

(Refs: Long, Gavin. *Aus in War of 1939-1945: Army v1 & v3* AWM 1966, & National Archives of Australia *ADF Personnel Rec-Army-WWII* sB883 NX12168 1939-48.)



**Location M1 1**



**Location P1 761**

## MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT COMPANIES



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

094057

Early in World War II the authorities realised there would be a need to have earth moving machines and equipment with experienced operators to be used in various war zones including the Middle East and the Pacific.

It was decided in October 1941 to form a specialist unit to supply the expertise and equipment that would be needed and so the 2/1st Australian Mechanical Equipment Company was formed.

Among the men who were in the Company was Sgt Ern Mallan who served in the Northern Territory before going to New Guinea. He produced a short history of the unit.

Recruitment began in all states and the men selected came from shires, state road departments, water boards, rural tractor operators and men with experience and fitting qualifications. The unit consisted of a Headquarters unit and four sections, with an ex-Commissioner for Main Roads, Col A Toyrer in charge and Capt K E Blacket.

Section 1: Northern Command, Capt Vidgin and Lt Gibson, Qld.  
Section 2: Eastern Command, Lt Sweet and Lt Hatcher, NSW.  
Section 3: Eastern Command, Capt Bright and Lt J. Brown, NSW.  
Section 4: Southern Command, Capt JK Longmuir and Lt EM Harvey, Vic

Later, Major DA White replaced Col Toyrer as OC unit and the unit went into camp at Liverpool. Training commenced in December 1941 with Sgts Major F Filed and P Mortimer under Lt Frazer in charge.

On 9 February 1942, advance warning was given that a section was to proceed at an early date and No 1 Section in command of Capt Vidgin, was selected to be equipped with all plant. On 17 February, 13 sappers under Lt Gibson, left Mascot by Lockheed for Port Moresby. On the same day, one sergeant and 43 sappers under Capt Vidgin departed by flying boat Corinna for Port Moresby.

On 10 March 1942, the *MV Macdhui* arrived at Port Moresby with the plant and 19 sappers and 2 NCOs.

The section in Port Moresby immediately went to work on the aerodrome and roads that were being damaged by enemy bombing. The Japanese had occupied Lae and Allied air transport to Bulolo had almost ceased, so it became urgent that an escape route be surveyed to evacuate the people in Bulolo.

Capt Vidgin, Lt Fox, Cpl Swanson and Sapper Cribb walked a survey route that started from Bulldog, 80 miles up the Lakakamu River, to follow the Eloa River, thence up the Owen Stanleys to a height of 8000 feet to finish at Edie Creek, a distance of 58 miles. The work began in January 1943 under the command of Col Reinhold.

In April 1943, one officer and 24 other ranks of section 1 2/1st ME Company, arrived from Moresby and took control of all mechanical equipment. They worked on the road under trying conditions from extreme heat to intense cold and rain, coupled with high malaria infection, until 1 August. Then, Platoon 4, under Lt Carter, took over from Lt Anderson, who, with the sappers of the original Section 1, returned to Moresby and thence to Australia to be disbanded. Some of this group were absorbed into the reorganised 2/3 Railway Construction Company.

After Section 1 had left for New Guinea, the remainder of the unit, under Major White, entrained for the Northern Territory on 30 March 1943 and arrived in Katherine on 11 April, locating HQ there. Work commenced at once on the

remaining section of the north-south road and a summary of the unit's work in the Territory follows:

- Construction and maintenance of 35 miles (56km) of the north-south road from Katherine to Maranboy.
- Construction of numerous internal roads in the area.
- Complete maintenance of north-south road, Larramah to Elliott, 120 miles (193km).
- In Darwin, sub artesian boring, dismantling Vesty's freezers.
- Berry's Springs, construction of 7 miles (11km) of road and sub roads.

During the period June to August 1943, road work was carried out on a 24-hour basis by sections 2, 3 and 4 in 8-hour shifts, all using the same plant and motor transport.

Night work was made possible by the flood lighting of gravel pits and the road head, with flares being used to mark the centre line.

The unit returned to Kapooka for leave and after a refresher course, the unit was reorganised into platoons and entrained for Townsville. They then travelled by *MV Tarooma* to Moresby on 4 June 1943. With its HQ at Rigo Road, the unit worked on widening bends on Rouna Pass and other roads in the area.

On 1 August 1943, Platoon 4 under Lt Carter moved to Bulldog and relieved Lt Anderson and his sappers from the original Section 1. Capt Hatcher and Lt Try also joined Platoon 4 and the platoon carried on the work on the mountain road to Edie Creek.

On 22 August, a convoy of jeeps led by a Mechanical Equipment Company bulldozer, made the trip between Wau and Bulldog. The mighty Owen Stanleys had been conquered, a feat described by General Blamey as one of the finest engineering achievements in the Pacific war zone. About 33,000 troops, natives and carriers took part in the project.

Platoon 4 went on upgrading the mountain track and the existing road down to Lae until August 1944, when, with Platoon 2 they returned by *MV Ormiston* to Australia to go on leave before returning to Petrie in Queensland.

On 12 August 1943, Platoon 3 under Capt RI Fraser and Lt NS Duncan, and Platoon 2 under Capt M Sweet and Lt Gilchrist, moved to Milne Bay. Platoon 3 was attached to 20th Brigade 9 Division and joined a convoy at Buna.

The brigade landed at Hopoi north of Lae on 4 September and with 7 Division occupied Lae on 16 September. Platoon 2 left Orde Bay by barge for Lae.

On 21 September 1943, Platoons 3 and 1 joined a convoy for Finschhafen and on 22 September landed with the 20th Brigade at Scarlet Beach. Edwin 'Bluey' Norman Bashforth (NX86643) was awarded a Military Medal in this action.

NAME **BASHFORTH, Edwin Norman**  
 Award **M.M.** Reg.No. **NX 88643** Rank **SAPPER** Service **A.M.F.**  
 Recommended by Governor-General on **26/10/44.**  
 Promulgated in *London Gazette* on **8/3/45.** } G. H. File **A.M.F. O/A 21.**  
 Promulgated in *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* on **15/3/45.**  
 Citation (G. H. File **AMF O/A 21**) **Outstanding bravery at LOWI RIVER, GUSIKA, &c.,**  
 Insignia received from London **13/9/46. PN LONDON. 31/3/50.** G. H. File **L/92.**  
 Insignia presented by **Registered Post,**  
 At **-** On **7/9/49.** G. H. File **R/P B/67.**  
 Address of recipient on presentation date **"Hillrise",**  
**Saddle Road,**  
**MULLUMBIMBI. NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
 Remarks

Other Awards

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

2870.

RCDIG1068966



Military Medal

The platoons afforded engineer support during the capture of Sattelberg and the drive to Sio where 9 Division handed over to 5 Division and returned to Australia on 13 January 1944.

The platoons were attached to 5 Division and went to Madang working on roads and the airstrip. Platoons 3 and 1 left Madang on 3 August on *MV Van Heutz*.

In February 1945, the unit entered camp at Petrie in Queensland and had an Motor Transport platoon under Lt J Hunter, added to its strength. On 3 March the unit left on MV Searay for Morotai to prepare roads and camp sites for 7 and 9 Divisions, which were due there in May.

In June, the unit joined a convoy for the Borneo invasion and on 10 June, Platoon 4, under Lt Griffith, landed at Brookton on the mainland. Platoon 2 under Capt E Harvey and Lt Try, and Platoon 3 under Capt NS Duncan and Lt J Hunter, landed on Labuan Island.

Organised resistance ceased on 21 June and the Japanese surrender came on 14 August 1945. The unit was redundant and came home under the points system.

The unit was a very small cog in a vast machine but its members were proud of the unit and the mates they served with.

The material for this article was written by Ern Mallan and supplied by Mrs June Morley of New South Wales

DVA (Department of Veterans' Affairs) (2019), *Specialist mechanical unit paved the way for troops*, DVA Anzac Portal, accessed 4 July 2020, <http://anzacportal.dva.gov.au/stories-service/australians-war-stories/specialist-mechanical-unit-paved-way-troops>

## AUSTRALIAN CYCLING CORPS THE BICYCLE IN WARFARE



Paver Location P2 35

The Australian Cycling Corps was formed in Egypt in 1916 as part of the Australian Imperial Force (AIF), and fought on the Western Front in France and Belgium during World War I. They were used mainly as despatch riders, while also conducting reconnaissance and patrolling. It was disbanded in 1919.

### History

When the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) was reorganised and expanded in Egypt in 1916 following its evacuation from Gallipoli, each of its five infantry

divisions was allocated a company of cyclists in accordance with the British New Army establishment adopted at that time. At this time each company had an establishment of a headquarters and six cycle platoons with a total strength of 204 men. These companies were formed in March and April 1916 from volunteers from other AIF units in the Middle East. However, following their arrival in France, they were subsequently reorganised as corps troops, with the 1st and 2nd Cyclist Battalions being formed and attached to the I and II ANZAC Corps respectively in May and July. Meanwhile, a Cyclist Training Company was also formed in England. The 2nd Battalion included two companies of New Zealanders and was commanded mostly by New Zealand officers. The establishment of each battalion included a headquarters and three companies, each of three platoons with a total of 26 officers and 310 other ranks.

The cyclist battalions were organised like the infantry and were mainly used as despatch riders. Later, during the periods of semi-open warfare in 1917 and 1918 they operated in a manner similar to cavalry, conducting reconnaissance and patrolling. However, the nature of trench warfare and the mud and rubble that was often encountered on the battlefield meant that they were mostly unsuited to this role. Other tasks performed included laying communications cabling, traffic control, unloading stores from railway wagons, harvesting crops, and burial of the dead. The soldiers were equipped with a variety of bicycle models made by the Birmingham Small Arms Company, ranging from the Mark I to the Mark IV, and were issued the standard Short Magazine Lee Enfield (SMLE) rifle, which was either attached to the bicycle's down tube, or slung across their back. Lewis guns were also used.

Following the formation of the Australian Corps in 1917, the II ANZAC Corps became the XXII Corps. As a result, in March 1918 the 1st Cyclist Battalion was assigned to the Australian Corps, while the Australian personnel serving in the 2nd Cyclist Battalion were returned to other units of the AIF (mainly artillery and infantry) as reinforcements and the remaining New Zealand personnel were used to form the XXII Corps Cycle Battalion. Although the battalions were not used as fighting units, their personnel were regularly exposed to the dangers of artillery fire and attacks by hostile aircraft. However, cyclist detachments were used in the last stages of the war, as the German Army withdrew to the Hindenburg Line. During the war the 1st Cyclist Battalion lost 13 men killed, while the 2nd Cyclist Battalion lost 59 dead. The Australian Corps Cyclist Battalion was disbanded on 30 April 1919. Approximately 3,000 men served in the Australian Cycling Corps, although many probably did not serve in operational units.

## **Units**

The corps consisted of the following units:

- 1st Division Cyclist Company (1916)
  - 2nd Division Cyclist Company (1916)
  - 3rd Division Cyclist Company (1916)
  - 4th Division Cyclist Company (1916)
  - 5th Division Cyclist Company (1916)
- |   |  |                              |
|---|--|------------------------------|
| • I ANZAC Corps Cyclist Battalion (1916–18) | • Australian Cyclist Battalion (1918–19) | • Australian Corps Battalion |
|---|--|------------------------------|

Source Wikipedia

## THE BICYCLE IN WARFARE

### 23 March 2011 by Ally Roche

The bicycle is a machine that we can all relate to, it is a common denominator. Be that early childhood memories of the first ride down that steep hill, the freedom to go distances that would be problematic on foot or that flat tyre at the most inconvenient time.

Today, bike technology has changed dramatically from the bikes that were being used in the First World War. No carbon fibre frames or dual suspension shock absorbers, gears – what were they? And the AIF Uniform was the standard Cycling Corps apparel, no Italian lycra for our boys as the photograph below demonstrates. This photograph was taken in c1915 at Broadmeadows, Victoria of six members of the Australian Cycling Corps with their bicycles prior to deployment overseas.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

DAOD0139

Australian Cycling Corps c 1915 Broadmeadows, Victoria.

It is not well known that the AIF had cycling units that were used in many of the major battles during the First World War such as Messines in June 1917, and Passchendaele July 1917. These units were deployed to the front line as well as undertaking cable burying, traffic control and reconnaissance work.

The bikes were not the Malvern Star of the day. They were issued from England and manufactured from Birmingham Small Arms Company – or better known as BSA. This company was also a major British arms and ammunition manufacturer since the Crimean War (1854-1856). It is interesting to note that the bikes did not come with bottle holders as today's do. The men would carry water supplies like the regular army corps. Also the soldiers were issued with the Short Magazine Lee Enfield (SMLE) .303 calibre rifles, having the option of either attaching it to the down tube of their bike or swung across their back. As can be seen from the photograph of 827 Pte Jack Bambury and 830 Pte Herbert Davis at Henencourt, 12 May 1917. The colour patches are just visible in this image too.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P01802.001

827 Pte Jack Bambury and 830 Pte Herbert Davis at Henencourt, 12 May 1917.  
(P01802.001)

The models of the bikes ranged from the Mark I through to the Mark IV. If you were lucky you were issued with a Mark IV. This bike had a free wheeled hub, which basically means you were able to coast without having to pedal constantly – as with the Mark I to III. Those models had a fixed hub, which in today's terms would be called a Fixie - or Track bike (those that you see on the Velodrome). The Mark IV was also issued with a hand operated rear brake. This brake would have nowhere near the stopping capacity of the disc brakes that are often on contemporary mountain bikes and some road bikes.

Before the official formation of cycling units, bikes were used for transport and other military needs as can be seen by this photograph taken in Serapeum, Egypt c1915. This photograph is of the Signal Section of the 13th Battalion, AIF ready to march off to a ceremonial parade with their bicycles and signal equipment.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

H16429

13th Battalion AIF Serapeum, Egypt c1915 (H16429)

All cycling units had colour patches and badges. The colour patches were square with a white background and a superimposed red middle square. These were positioned at the top of each individual sleeve of the tunic. Below are examples of the 1 Australian Divisional Cyclist Company and the 2 Australian Divisional Cyclist Company.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

RELAWM1 3307.031

Colour patch 1 Divisional Cycling Company (RELAWM13307.031)



Colour patch 2 Australian Divisional Cyclist Company (RELAWM13307.032)

The terrain these soldiers had to endure seems impossible to contemplate riding through mud and rubble while under constant threat of shellfire. These bikes did not have the luxury of knobby tyres either (tyres that have protruding pieces of rubber for extra grip); but would have been a standard military issue of little or no grip, more like standard tyres, as can be seen in the bicycle below. This photograph was taken in Ypres, Belgium on 26 September 1917.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P02226.041

26 September 1917 Ypres, Belgium (P02226.041)

The AIF cycling units have often been forgotten in military history but the humble bicycle played a very important role in the logistics of warfare. The simplicity of the bike made transportation quick and reliable. Even in 2008 the Australian Military were using the bicycle in East Timor to improve flexibility of field patrols with a unit called Bicycle Infantry Mounted Patrol (BIMP). Here we are, nearly 100 years on, and it still plays an import role in military life as it does in civilian.

For those wanting further information the book 'History of the First AIF/NZ Cyclist Corps 1916-19 CYCLING TO WAR' by Ronald J Austin goes into detail of the Corps and is an excellent overview.

[WWW.AMW.GOV.AU](http://WWW.AMW.GOV.AU) (Australian War Memorial)

# IMPERIAL CAMEL CORPS



Paver Location P2 92



Australian War Memorial



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P03631.007

Camels were very useful in Sinai and Palestine. Tens of thousands were needed to get water to the soldiers, and they were also good for patrolling in the desert.

Later on they were also used to transport cameliers into battle, whereupon the riders would dismount to fight. They could also carry wounded men on stretchers placed on each side of the animal. Despite their usefulness, the camels were a rough ride, making transportation of the wounded uncomfortable and painful.

The Imperial Camel Corps Brigade was formed in 1916 from British and Commonwealth troops and was attached to the Anzac Mounted Division. There were four regiments: the 1st and 3rd were Australian, the 2nd was British, and the 4th was a mix of New Zealanders and Australians. Each regiment had around 770 men, and at full strength the brigade contained almost 4,000 camels.

Camels were well suited for life in the desert; they could carry around 145 kilograms and go without water for up to five days. Horses were also used by the troops but required water daily. Initially transported from India and then Egypt, the camels could travel from 4.8 to 9.5 kilometres per hour.

In 1917 the brigade took part in the fighting at Gaza and Beersheba in Palestine. By the following year the country's harsh terrain had made the camels less effective than horses. No longer needed, the Australian cameliers were transferred to the light horse.

## *To My Camel*

*You're an ugly smellful creature;  
You're a blot upon the plain;  
I have seen Mohamed beat you,  
And it gave me little pain.  
You're spiteful and you're lazy,  
You'd send a white man crazy,  
But I reckon you're a daisy  
When the Turks come out again.  
Your head is most unsightly,  
And so is your humpy back;  
I hear you roaring nightly,  
When you're loading for the track.  
You're bow-legged and you're bandy,  
But in this desert sandy  
It's as well to have you handy:  
You're a mighty useful hack.*

*You shake me something cruel  
When you try to do a trot;  
I've got to take my gruel,  
But you make it very hot:  
I've somehow got a notion  
That your humpty-dumpty motion  
Is worse than on the ocean,  
It's a nasty way you've got.*

*It's a sun-scorched land, the East is.  
So we need you when we trek.  
My old prad a better beast is,  
But he'd soon become a wreck.  
You thirst a week unblinking,  
And when I see you drinking,  
You always get me thinking:  
Lord, I wish I had your neck.*

*Major Oliver Hogue, Imperial Camel Corps*

Source [www.awm.gov.au](http://www.awm.gov.au) (Australian War Memorial)

## Background

The Imperial Camel Corps (ICC) was formed in January 1916 in order to deal with the revolt of pro-Turkish Senussi tribesmen in Egypt's Western Desert. The first four companies were recruited from Australian infantry battalions recuperating after Gallipoli. The ICC also had its own machine gun unit, and a battery of light artillery recruited in Hong Kong and Singapore.

The operations of the ICC in the Western Desert in 1916 were characterised by long patrols and brief skirmishes with the Senussi. British commanders in Egypt appreciated the fighting qualities of the ICC and in late 1916 the ICC was transferred to the Sinai desert to take part in operations against the Turkish army. Here the battalions of the ICC fought alongside Australian light horse units at Romani, Magdhaba and Rafa.

The ICC remained an integral part of the British and dominion force that advanced north through Palestine in 1917 and 1918. It suffered particularly heavily during the Second Battle of Gaza on 19 April 1917, and in the operations conducted in November to destroy the Turkish defensive line between Gaza and Beersheba. As the ICC moved into the more fertile country of northern Palestine, its practicality declined. The camels needed more fodder and water than equivalent numbers of horses, and, unimpeded by the desert, horses could move much faster. The bulk of the ICC was disbanded in June 1918 and the Australians were used to form the 14th and 15th Light Horse Regiments.

The men of the ICC had a rough reputation, largely because when the Corps was originally formed Australian battalion commanders had seized upon it as an opportunity to offload some of their more difficult characters. In 1917 a British supply dump at Rafa was warned to double their guards as the ICC was going to be camped nearby. The men of the ICC were, however, resourceful and effective. While defending a hill called Musallabeh in April 1918, some Australians of the ICC ran out of hand grenades. They resorted to heaving boulders down upon the attacking Turks and eventually fought them off. The hill became known as the "Camel's Hump".

Source [www.awm.gov.au](http://www.awm.gov.au) (Australian War Memorial)

The Imperial Camel Corps (ICC) was a camel-mounted infantry brigade that the British Empire raised in December 1916 during the First World War for service in the Middle East.

From a small beginning the unit eventually grew to a brigade of four battalions, one battalion each from Great Britain and New Zealand and two battalions from Australia. Support troops included a mountain artillery battery, a machine gun squadron, Royal Engineers, a field ambulance, and an administrative train.

The ICC became part of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force (EEF) and fought in several battles and engagements, in the Senussi Campaign, the Sinai and Palestine Campaign, and in the Arab Revolt. The brigade suffered 246 men killed. The ICC was disbanded in May 1919 after the end of the war.

### **Formation**

The camel companies consisted of a small headquarters and four sections, each of seven groups of four men. The establishment of a company was 130 men, all armed with Lee–Enfields, the standard British bolt action rifle of the time. However the move from patrol to a more active combat role in August 1916 led to a re-organisation. Each company added a machine-gun section of fifteen men with three Lewis guns; the company headquarters also received extra staff. All this increased company strength to 184 men. The four companies were expected to operate as independent units that travelled by camel but then dismounted to fight as infantrymen. Following the practise of cavalry and mounted infantry units, one man of each group of four held the camels when the team was in action, which reduced a team's firepower by a quarter. However it was soon discovered that camels were not as nervous as horses when faced with artillery and rifle fire, and one man would look after twelve to sixteen camels once the troopers had dismounted.

In March 1916 six new companies were raised from British yeomanry regiments. Then in June another four Australian companies were raised from reinforcements intended for the Australian Light Horse regiments. Reinforcements from New Zealand intended for the New Zealand Mounted Rifles Brigade formed two companies, one created in August and the second in November.

### **Brigade**

Under the command of Brigade General Clement Leslie Smith VC, the Brigade originally comprised three battalions, 1<sup>st</sup> Australian, 2<sup>nd</sup> British and 3<sup>rd</sup> Australian, plus supporting units. Each of the battalions had an authorised strength of 770 men and 922 camels. A battalion comprised four companies and a headquarters. The 4<sup>th</sup> ANZAC battalion was raised in May 1917, but instead of increasing the brigade strength, it was decided one battalion would always be resting and refitting while three battalions served at the front.

To complete the brigade structure and supply added firepower, the brigade received some other units: the 265th (Camel) Machine Gun Squadron, with eight Vickers machine guns, and the Hong Kong and Singapore (Mountain) Battery, armed with six BL 2.75 inch Mountain Guns. Despite their title, the battery was formed by men from the British Indian Army. The brigade also had its own Royal Engineers (the 10th (Camel) Field Troop), a signal section, the Australian (Camel) Field Ambulance, and the 97th Australian Dental Unit, which with only four men was the brigade's smallest unit. The brigade included the ICC Mobile Veterinary Section, and the brigade's logistic units were the ICC Brigade Ammunition Column and the ICC Brigade Train, which carried enough supplies for five days. The total brigade strength was around 4,150 men and 4,800 camels.

## **Operational history**

### **1916**

In March 1916, after two months of training, the first camel patrols left their depot at Abassi on the outskirts of Cairo to patrol the Libyan Desert. In 1915 the Senussi had attacked British and Egyptian outposts along the Suez canal and the Mediterranean coast. The resulting Senussi Campaign was largely over by then, but the patrols were to show the Senussi that the British were watching them, and to protect the border areas.

Around the same time long-range patrols, each of about thirty men, went into the south and south-east of the Sinai desert to detect any Ottoman incursion into the area. When the patrols discovered Ottoman outposts, the brigade organized a company-strength raid against the outposts. The ICC undertook similar patrols in the north to protect the rail and water lines, which were vital for any British attack.

### **Brigade**

The Egyptian Expeditionary Force (EEF) went over to the offensive in the Sinai Desert in August, winning the Battle of Romani. In support of these operations in December the brigade moved into the Sinai; their first large battle came during the Battle of Magdhaba on 23 December, two days after the brigade was formed.

### **1917**

On 9 January 1917 the ICC was involved in another victory during the Battle of Rafa, which forced the Ottomans to withdraw from their Sinai outposts towards Gaza. This also reduced the need for independent camel patrols across the Sinai; in May the EEF consolidated the now-surplus companies into a new unit, the 4th (ANZAC) Battalion.

The intensity of operations grew and the ICC were next involved in the capture of the Turkish force at Bir el Hassana and the defeats during the First Battle of Gaza in March, and the Second Battle of Gaza in April and a raid on the Sana redoubt in August. They then had a break to refit. Subsequently, they participated in the victories in the Battle of Beersheba, the Third Battle of Gaza, and at Battle of Mughar Ridge during October and November. By the end of the year the advance had crossed the Sinai and entered Palestine.

## **1918**

Early in 1918, the ICC moved to the area of the Jordan valley and took part in the attack in March and April. The First Battle of Amman was unsuccessful; after three days of battle the British were unable to break through the Ottoman defences around the city and had to withdraw. The 4th (Anzac) Battalion did succeed in capturing Hill 3039 overlooking the city and managed to hold out for twenty-four hours in the face of artillery and infantry attacks, until ordered to withdraw.

During the Second Trans Jordan attack on Shunet Nimrin and Es Salt, the camel brigade were assigned the western defence of the Jordan River ford at Umm esh Shert defending the left flank of the 4th Light Horse Brigade. The camel brigade was unable to support the light horsemen, which were attacked on the left flank and forced to withdraw.

When the EEF advanced out of the Sinai and into Palestine, the change in terrain led to the disbandment of the ICC. In June 1918, the Australian troops were used to form the 14th and 15th Light Horse Regiments. The New Zealand troops formed the 2nd New Zealand Machine Gun Squadron. All three units became part of the 5th Light Horse Brigade. The six British companies remained part of the ICC for a while longer. Two of them fought with T.E. Lawrence in the Arab Revolt, and in July 1918 carried out operations sabotaging the Hejaz railway line. However, no reinforcements were assigned and the six remaining companies were reduced in strength to two before they were eventually disbanded in May 1919. Brigadier-General Claude Stuart Rome took over as Colonel of the corps in June 1918

## Aftermath



**Imperial Camel Corps Memorial London**

Two years of service cost the ICC 240 deaths: 106 British, 84 Australians, 41 New Zealanders, and nine men from India. A memorial to the Imperial Camel Corps was unveiled on the 22 July 1921, on the Thames Embankment in London. On one side it is inscribed with the names of all the members of the corps who died during the war, while on the front is the sentiment;

*To the Glorious and Immortal Memory of the Officers, N.C.O's and Men of the Imperial Camel Corps – British, Australian, New Zealand, Indian – who fell in action or died of wounds and disease in Egypt, Sinai, and Palestine, 1916, 1917, 1918.*

The monument also lists all the battles and engagements fought by the corps;

- 1916: Romani, Baharia, Mazar, Dakhla, Maghara, El. Arish, Maghdaba
- 1917: Rafa, Hassana, Gaza 1, Gaza 2, Sana Redoubt, Beersheba, Bir Khu Weilfe, Hill 265
- 1918: Amman, Jordan Valley, Mudawar (Hedjaz)<sup>[14]</sup>

### **Order of battle**

The strength of the brigade/corps in the field was around 3,380 men and 3,880 camels, with one battalion resting.

- Brigade Headquarters (40 men)
- 1st (Australian) Battalion (770 men)
- 2nd (British) Camel Battalion (770 men)
- 3rd (Australian) Camel Battalion (770 men)
- 4th (ANZAC) Camel Battalion (770 men)
- Hong Kong and Singapore (Mountain) Battery (255 men)

- 265th (Camel) Machine Gun Squadron (115 men)
- 10th (Camel) Field Troop, Royal Engineers (71 men)
- Signal Section, ICC Brigade (30 men)
- Australian (Camel) Field Ambulance (185 men)
- 97th Australian Dental Unit (4 men)
- ICC Mobile Veterinary Section (42 men)
- ICC Brigade Ammunition Column (75 men)
- ICC Brigade Train (245 men)

Source Wikipedia

**RAAF BEAUFIGHTER SQUADRONS  
(NICK NAMED "WHISPERING DEATH")**



Photo Ron Ray

Beaufighter Squadrons Central Paver – Location P1 830

## Type 156 Bristol Beaufighter



<b>Role</b>	Heavy fighter / strike aircraft
<b>Manufacturer</b>	Bristol Aeroplane Company
<b>First flight</b>	17 July 1939
<b>Introduction</b>	27 July 1940
<b>Retired</b>	1960
<b>Primary users</b>	Royal Air Force Royal Canadian Air Force Royal Australian Air Force Royal New Zealand Air Force
<b>Number built</b>	5,928

The Bristol Type 156 Beaufighter (often called the Beau) was a multi-role aircraft developed during the Second World War by the Bristol Aeroplane Company in the UK. It was originally conceived as a heavy fighter variant of the Bristol Beaufort torpedo bomber. The Beaufighter proved to be an effective night fighter, which came into service with the Royal Air Force (RAF)

during the Battle of Britain, its large size allowing it to carry heavy armament and early airborne interception radar without major performance penalties.

The Beaufighter was used in many roles; receiving the nicknames *Rockbeau* for its use as a rocket-armed ground attack aircraft and *Torbeau* as a torpedo bomber against shipping, in which it replaced the Beaufort. In later operations, it served mainly as a maritime strike/ground attack aircraft, RAF Coastal Command having operated the largest number of Beaufighters amongst all other commands at one point.

The Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) also made extensive use of the type as an anti-shipping aircraft, such as during the Battle of the Bismarck Sea.

The Beaufighter saw extensive service during the war with the RAF (59 squadrons), Fleet Air Arm (15 squadrons), RAAF (7 squadrons), Royal Canadian Air Force (4 squadrons), United States Army Air Forces (4 squadrons), Royal New Zealand Air Force (2 squadrons), South African Air Force (2 squadrons) and *Polskie Siły Powietrzne* (Free Polish Air Force; 1 squadron).

Variants of the Beaufighter were manufactured in Australia by the Department of Aircraft Production (DAP); such aircraft are sometimes referred to by the name *DAP Beaufighter*.

Production of the earlier Beaufort in Australia and the great success of British-made Beaufighters by the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF), contributed to the Australian government deciding in January 1943 to manufacture Beaufighters under the Department of Aircraft Production (DAP) organisation at Fishermans Bend, Melbourne, Victoria from 1944. The DAP Beaufighter was an attack and torpedo bomber known as the "Mark 21". Design changes included Hercules VII or XVIII engines and some minor changes in armament. By September 1945, when British production ended, 5,564 Beaufighters had been built by Bristol and the Fairey Aviation Company at Stockport and RAF Ringway (498); also by the Ministry of Aircraft Production (3336) and Rootes at Blythe Bridge (260). When Australian production ceased in 1946, 364 Mk.21s had been built.



Australian War Memorial

## Coastal Command



Australian War Memorial

A Mark VIC loaded with an 18-inch Mark XII torpedo



Australian War Memorial

A TF Mark X being loaded with RP-3 rockets

## Pacific War



Australian War Memorial

A Beaufighter of No. 30 Squadron RAAF adjacent to Hombrom's Bluff near Port Moresby, 1942.

The Beaufighter arrived at squadrons in Asia and the Pacific in mid-1942. A British journalist said that Japanese soldiers called it the "whispering death" for its quiet engines and the speed at which it could suddenly attack and turn for home, although this is not supported by Japanese sources. The Beaufighter's Hercules engines used sleeve valves, which lacked the noisy valve gear common to poppet valve engines. This was most apparent in a reduced noise level at the front of the engine.

In the South-East Asian Theatre, the Beaufighter Mk VIF operated from India as a night fighter and on operations against Japanese lines of communication in Burma and Thailand. Mark X Beaufighters were also flown on long range daylight intruder missions over Burma. The high-speed, low-level attacks were very effective despite often atrocious weather conditions, and makeshift repair and maintenance facilities.

### Southwest Pacific

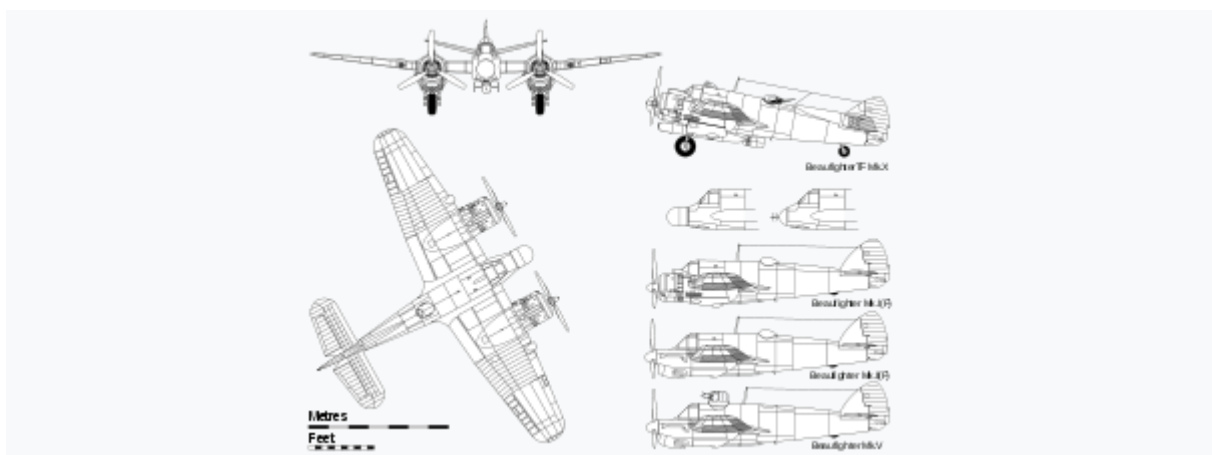
The Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) was a keen operator of the Beaufighter during the Second World War. On 20 April 1942, the RAAF's first Beaufighter which had been imported from Britain, was delivered; the last aircraft was delivered on 20 August 1945. Initial RAAF deliveries were directed to No. 30 Squadron in New Guinea and No. 31 Squadron in North-West Australia.

Before DAP Beaufighters arrived at RAAF units in the South West Pacific Theatre, the Beaufighter Mk IC was commonly employed in anti-shipping missions. The most famous of these was the Battle of the Bismarck Sea, during which

Beaufighters were used in a fire-suppression role in a mixed force with USAAF Douglas A-20 Boston and North American B-25 Mitchell bombers. The Beaufighters of No. 30 Squadron flew in at mast height to provide heavy suppressive fire for the waves of attacking bombers. The Japanese convoy, under the impression that they were under torpedo attack, made the tactical error of turning their ships towards the Beaufighters which allowed the Beaufighters to inflict severe damage on the ships' anti-aircraft guns, bridges and crews during strafing runs with their four 20 mm nose cannons and six wing-mounted .303 in (7.7 mm) machine guns. The Japanese ships were left exposed to mast-height bombing and skip bombing attacks by the US medium bombers. Eight transports and four destroyers were sunk for the loss of five aircraft, including one Beaufighter.

The role of the Beaufighters during the Battle of the Bismarck Sea was recorded by war correspondent and film-maker Damien Parer who had flown during the engagement standing behind the pilot of one of the No. 30 Squadron aircraft; the engagement led to the Beaufighter becoming one of the more well-known aircraft in Australian service during the conflict. On 2 November 1943, another high-profile event involving the type occurred when a Beaufighter *A19-54*, won the second of two unofficial races against an A-20 Boston bomber.

### Specifications (Beaufighter TF Mk.X)



*Data from Jane's Fighting Aircraft of World War II, The Bristol Beaufighter*

### General characteristics

**Crew: 2**

**Length: 41 ft 4 in (12.60 m)**

**Wingspan: 57 ft 10 in (17.63 m)**

**Height: 15 ft 10 in (4.83 m)**

**Wing area: 503 sq ft (46.7 m<sup>2</sup>)**

**Empty weight: 15,592 lb (7,072 kg)**

**Max take-off weight: 25,400 lb (11,521 kg) with one torpedo**

**Fuel capacity: 550 imp gallon (660 US gal; 2,500 l) normal internal fuel**

**Powerplant: 2 × Bristol Hercules XVII or Bristol Hercules XVIII 14-cylinder air-cooled sleeve-valve radial piston engines, 1,600 hp (1,200 kW) each**

**Propellers: 3-bladed constant-speed propellers**

### **Performance**

**Maximum speed: 320 mph (510 km/h, 280 kn) at 10,000 ft (3,000 m)**

**Range: 1,750 mi (2,820 km, 1,520 nmi)**

**Service ceiling: 19,000 ft (5,800 m)**

**Rate of climb: 1,600 ft/min (8.1 m/s)**

### **Armament**

**Guns: 4 × 20 mm (0.787 in) Hispano Mk II cannon (240 rpg) in nose**

**1 × manually operated 0.303 in (7.7 mm) Browning for observer**

**Rockets: 8 × RP-3 60 kg (130 lb) rockets**

**Bombs: 2 × 250 lb (110 kg) bombs or 1 × British 18 inch torpedo or 1 × Mark 13 torpedo**

Source Wikipedia

### **NO 30 SQUADRON RAAF**



Australian War Memorial



Australian War Memorial

## History

### Second World War

No. 30 Squadron was established at RAAF Base Richmond on 9 March 1942 as a long-range fighter squadron operating the Bristol Beaufighter. After a brief period of training the squadron deployed to Townsville where it escorted anti-shipping patrols.

The squadron saw action in the Second World War, serving in the South West Pacific Area against the Japanese and operating mainly in the ground attack and anti-shipping roles from bases in New Guinea and the Netherlands East Indies.

In early September a small detachment from the squadron was sent to Milne Bay from where they attacked Japanese shipping, becoming the first RAAF Beaufighter squadron to see action. Shortly afterwards, the rest of the squadron was deployed to Port Moresby in New Guinea from where it operated as a low-level ground attack unit supporting the Allied efforts in Papua, a role in which the Beaufighter proved highly successful.

No. 30 Squadron's primary mission during the war was attacking Japanese shipping and coastal bases, with the focus initially being upon targets around Buna and Sanananda, before being expanded to support operations along the Kokoda Track, Goodenough Island and Lae. In early 1943 the squadron took part in the Battle of the Bismarck Sea, an air-sea battle which resulted in heavy losses for the Japanese. During the battle, the squadron's aircraft conducted low-level attacks on Japanese shipping. They later attacked a Japanese airbase around Lae, destroying a significant number of Japanese aircraft. In July 1943, the squadron was moved to Goodenough Island, tasked with attacking Japanese airfields and searching for supply barges that were being moved along the coast between Madang and Nassau Bay. It also undertook convoy escort duties for Allied ships transiting the area. No. 30 Squadron remained on the island until November, when the squadron was moved to Kiriwina.

In March 1944, the squadron became part of No. 77 Wing, along with Nos. 22 and 31 Squadrons. It was then relocated to Tadjji, from where it continued to interdict Japanese barge-borne supplies in the Aitape–Wewak region; these proved very successful and in October the squadron's arsenal was expanded to include air-to-ground rockets.

As part of the Australian First Tactical Air Force, No. 30 Squadron moved to Morotai in the Netherlands East Indies in November 1944 carrying out operations in the Celebes Sea and the islands of Ambon, Ceram and Halmahera. During this time, the squadron suffered a serious set back when it lost two aircraft destroyed and eight damaged in a Japanese night air raid; however, the losses were made up through either replacements or repairs and operations continued. During 1945, No. 30 Squadron supported Australian operations in Borneo and in May it deployed to Tarakan, flying operations from that island in support of the Australian landing at Balikpapan. The squadron returned to Australia in December 1945 on board HMS *Glory* and was disbanded at Deniliquin, New South Wales, on 15 August 1946. During the war, 68 of the squadron's personnel were killed in action or died on active service. The following decorations were bestowed upon members of the squadron: one Order of the British Empire, two Distinguished Service Orders, 26 Distinguished Flying Crosses and one bar, one Distinguished Flying Medal and three Mentions in the Despatches.

### Post-war



An ex-30 Squadron Bristol Bloodhound missile on display at the RAAF Museum

No. 30 Squadron was re-formed at RAAF Base Richmond as No. 30 (Target Towing) Squadron on 3 March 1948 through the redesignation of the Target Towing and Special Duties Squadron, which had been formed from a single flight at Richmond in September 1947. In this role the squadron supported Army, Air Force and Navy training exercises and research conducted by the CSIRO, operating a variety of aircraft including Beaufighters, Beauforts, Dakotas, Wirraways, Ansons and Mustangs. It was moved around a few times during this

period, firstly to Schofields, New South Wales, RAAF Base Fairbairn and then back to Richmond. The squadron was again disbanded on 21 March 1956.

On 11 January 1961, No. 30 Squadron was re-formed at RAAF Base Williamtown as a Surface-to-Air Guided Weapons Squadron equipped with Bloodhound missiles. In this role the squadron provided air defence to the Sydney region and, from June 1965, to Darwin during the Indonesia–Malaysia confrontation. The squadron was disbanded again on 30 November 1968. To date, No. 30 Squadron is the only RAAF unit to have operated surface-to-air missiles, as ground-based air defence is currently provided by an Army unit, the 16th Air Land Regiment, Royal Australian Artillery.

No. 30 Squadron was re-raised on 1 July 2010 as the unit responsible for providing airbase support services to RAAF Base East Sale. The squadron is designated No. 30 (City of Sale) Squadron and forms part of Combat Support Group.

Source Wikipedia

## RAN SHIPS REPRESENTED ALONG THE MEMORIAL WALK

### HMAS AUSTRALIA



Australian War Memorial



HMAS *Australia* was one of three *Indefatigable*-class battlecruisers built for the defence of the British Empire. Ordered by the Australian government in 1909, she was launched in 1911, and commissioned as flagship of the fledgling Royal Australian Navy (RAN) in 1913. *Australia* was the only capital ship ever to serve in the RAN.

At the start of World War I, *Australia* was tasked with finding and destroying the German East Asia Squadron, which was prompted to withdraw from the Pacific by the battlecruiser's presence. Repeated diversions to support the

capture of German colonies in New Guinea and Samoa, as well as an overcautious Admiralty, prevented the battlecruiser from engaging the German squadron before the latter's destruction. *Australia* was then assigned to North Sea operations, which consisted primarily of patrols and exercises, until the end of the war. During this time, *Australia* was involved in early attempts at naval aviation, and 11 of her personnel participated in the Zeebrugge Raid. The battlecruiser was not at the Battle of Jutland, as she was undergoing repairs following a collision with sister ship HMS *New Zealand*. *Australia* only ever fired in anger twice: at a German merchant vessel in January 1915, and at a suspected submarine contact in December 1917.

On her return to Australian waters, several sailors aboard the warship mutinied after a request for an extra day's leave in Fremantle was denied, although other issues played a part in the mutiny, including minimal leave during the war, problems with pay, and the perception that Royal Navy personnel were more likely to receive promotions than Australian sailors. Post-war budget cuts saw *Australia*'s role downgraded to a training ship before she was placed in reserve in 1921. The disarmament provisions of the Washington Naval Treaty required the destruction of *Australia* as part of the British Empire's commitment, and she was scuttled off Sydney Heads in 1924.

Source Wikipedia

## **HMAS SYDNEY**



Australian War Memorial



HMAS *Sydney*, named after the Australian city of Sydney, was one of three modified *Leander*-class light cruisers operated by the Royal Australian Navy (RAN). Ordered for the Royal Navy as HMS *Phaeton*, the cruiser was purchased by the Australian government and renamed prior to her 1934 launch.

During the early part of her operational history, *Sydney* helped enforce sanctions during the Abyssinian crisis, and at the start of World War II was assigned to convoy escort and patrol duties in Australian waters. In May 1940, *Sydney* joined the British Mediterranean Fleet for an eight-month deployment, during which she sank two Italian warships, participated in multiple shore bombardments, and provided support to the Malta Convoys, while receiving minimal damage and no casualties. On her return to Australia in February 1941, *Sydney* resumed convoy escort and patrol duties in home waters.

On 19 November 1941, *Sydney* was involved in a mutually destructive engagement with the German auxiliary cruiser *Kormoran*, and was lost with all hands (645 aboard). The wrecks of both ships were lost until 2008; *Sydney* was found on 17 March, five days after her adversary. *Sydney*'s defeat is commonly attributed to the proximity of the two ships during the engagement, and *Kormoran*'s advantages of surprise and rapid, accurate fire. However, the cruiser's loss with all hands compared to the survival of most of the Germans has resulted in conspiracy theorists alleging that the German commander used illegal ruses to lure *Sydney* into range, that a Japanese submarine was involved, and that the true events of the battle are concealed behind a wide-ranging cover-up, despite the lack of evidence for these allegations.

Source Wikipedia

## HMAS PERTH



HMAS *Perth* was one of three modified *Leander*-class light cruisers used by the Royal Australian Navy (RAN) during the early part of World War II. She was built for the Royal Navy (RN) in the mid-1930s and was commissioned as HMS *Amphion* in 1936. The ship spent the next several years as flagship of the Africa Station before she was transferred to the RAN in 1939 and renamed as HMAS *Perth*.

At the start of World War II in September, the ship patrolled the Western Atlantic and the Caribbean in search of German shipping and escorting convoys for six months before she was ordered home in early 1940. The ship continued

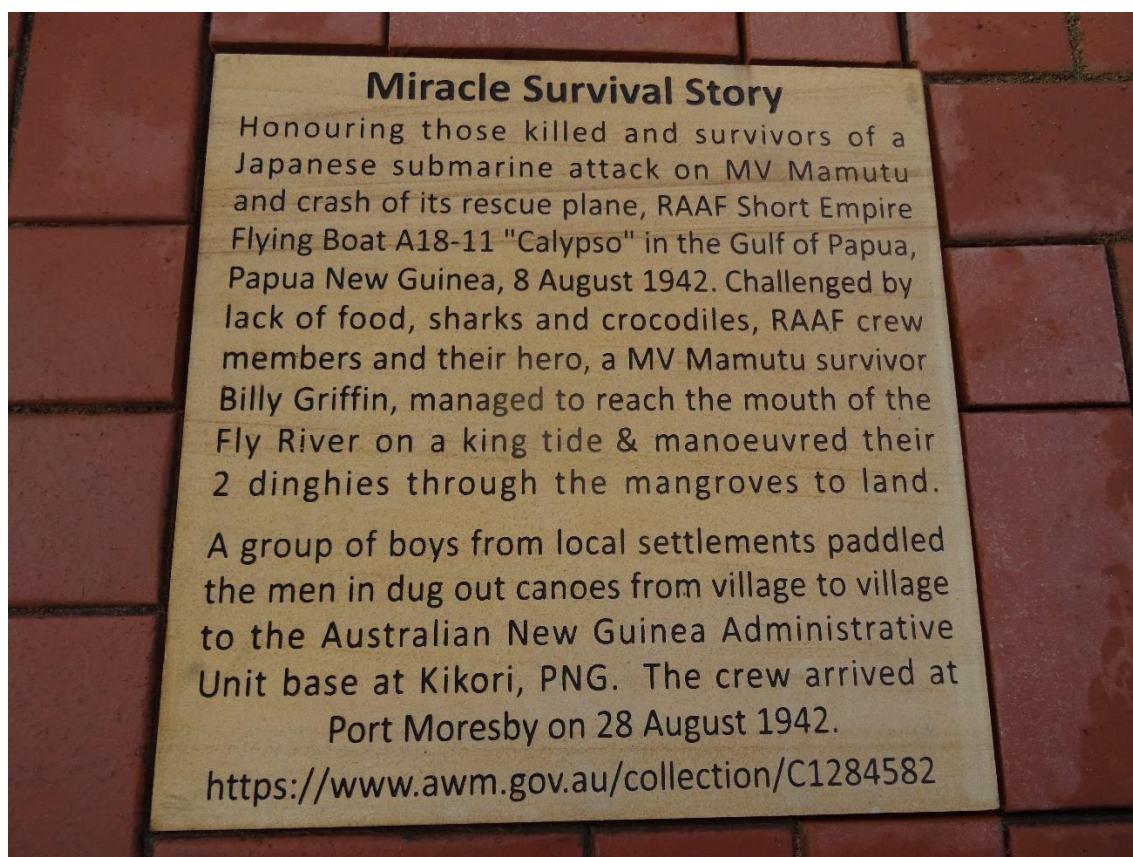
the same types of duties in Australian waters before she was transferred to the Mediterranean Fleet at the end of 1940. *Perth* then helped to escort numerous convoys to Malta in early 1941 and played a minor role in the Battle of Cape Matapan in March. She escorted convoys to Greece and Crete and helped to evacuate Allied troops from both places in the face of the victorious Axis forces. The ship was badly damaged by Axis aircraft in May during the evacuation of Crete.

After repairs were completed in June, *Perth* provided naval gunfire support to Allied forces ashore during the Syria-Lebanon Campaign and bombarded Vichy French targets. She returned to Australia in mid-1941 and was tasked with the same sorts of missions as she had been performing at the beginning of the war. The ship continued to perform these tasks after the start of the Pacific War in December until she was transferred to the American-British-Dutch-Australian Command in February 1942 to help defend the Dutch East Indies against the Japanese. *Perth* was not damaged during the Battle of the Java Sea, but was torpedoed and sunk by the Imperial Japanese Navy at the Battle of Sunda Strait immediately afterwards.

Over half her crew was killed in the battle and only about two-thirds of the survivors survived captivity to return home after the war. The ship's wreck was discovered in 1967 and was essentially intact; by 2013 the wreck had been partially stripped by Indonesian marine salvagers and was in even worse condition four years later.

Source Wikipedia

## M V MAMUTU



### Location P1 360

Honouring those killed and survivors of a Japanese submarine attack on MV Mamutu and the crash of a rescue plane, RAAF Short Empire Flying Boat A18-11 "Calypso" in the Gulf of Papua, Papua New Guinea on 8 August 1942

The motor vessel MV Mamutu was an Australian merchant ship built in Hong Kong in 1938. She operated on an island trade route for Burns Philp and Company and at the outbreak of World War II she served as a Royal Australian Navy stores ship and was engaged in the evacuation of civilians ahead of advancing Japanese forces in New Guinea.

She was sunk in August 1942 by the Japanese submarine RO-33 in the Gulf of Papua near Murray Island with the loss of 114 lives.

The Japanese submarine opened fire on the MV Mamutu with their 3.25inch deck gun and as the vessel sank, the submarine crew opened fire with their 13mm machine guns on the survivors in the water, killing as many as they could including many women and children.

Twenty-seven persons were thought to have survived by drifting to the coast on air delivered life rafts dropped from a United States Air Force B-17 Flying Fortress while one person was taken back to Port Moresby by an RAAF rescue plane.

On 8 August 1942 an RAAF Short Empire Flying Boat A18-11 "Calypso" on a mission to search for survivors of the MV Mamutu sinking, crashed while attempting to land in rough seas and sank killing one crew member.

The rest of the crew managed to deploy two life rafts and after two days at sea the rafts made landfall near the Fly River mouth. The survivors walked for 8 days with the help of native people before reaching Kikori. There the crew boarded a coastal lugger and were transported back to Port Moresby arriving on 28 August 1942 and returned to duty



Wikipedia

MV Mamutu



Wikipedia

Japanese Submarine RO-33



Short Empire Flying Boat A18-11 "Calypso"

## TEDDY SHEEAN ABLE SEAMAN RAN VC

First and Only VC awarded to an Australian Sailor



Paever Location M3 15



Australian War Memorial

Edward "Teddy" Sheean (28 December 1923 – 1 December 1942) was a sailor in the Royal Australian Navy during the Second World War.

Born in Tasmania, Sheean was employed as a farm labourer when he enlisted in the Royal Australian Naval Reserve in April 1941. Following training at HMAS *Derwent* and the Flinders Naval Depot, he was posted to Sydney, where he joined the newly commissioned corvette HMAS *Armidale* in June 1942.

Sheean served aboard *Armidale* as she initially took part in escort duties along the eastern Australian coast and in New Guinea waters, before he transferred with the ship to Darwin in October, where *Armidale* was given the task of assisting Australian operations in Timor.

On 29 November 1942, *Armidale* set out for an operation to Betano, Timor, along with HMAS *Castlemaine*. The two ships were attacked by Japanese aircraft along the way, and were subsequently late in arriving at their destination, missing a planned rendezvous with HMAS *Kuru*.

While returning to Darwin, the pair encountered *Kuru* south of Betano and it was decided by *Castlemaine*'s commanding officer—as the senior officer—

that *Armidale* and *Kuru* should make for Betano. The two ships took different routes to Betano, during which both vessels came under aerial assault.

During a subsequent confrontation with thirteen Japanese aircraft on 1 December, *Armidale* was struck by two torpedoes and a bomb, and began to sink; the order to abandon ship was given.

After helping to free a life-raft, Sheean was wounded by two bullets. He made his way to the aft Oerlikon 20 mm cannon and began to fire on the Japanese aircraft to protect those in the water. Sheean managed to shoot down one of the Japanese bombers but was killed when *Armidale* sank.

Many of the survivors credited their lives to Sheean and he was posthumously mentioned in despatches.

In 1999, the submarine HMAS *Sheean* was named in his honour, and efforts have been made to have Sheean awarded the Victoria Cross for Australia.

On 10 August 2020, Prime Minister of Australia Scott Morrison recommended to the Queen that Sheean posthumously be awarded the Victoria Cross

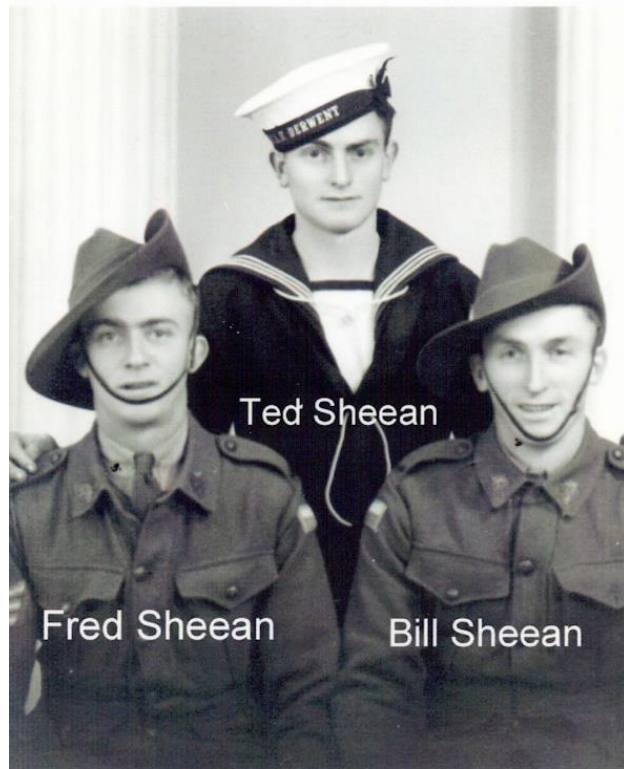
### **Early life**

Sheean was the youngest of fourteen children to James Sheean, a labourer, and his wife Mary Jane (née Broomhall). Soon after his birth, the Sheean family moved to Latrobe, where he was educated at the local Catholic school.

Following the completion of his schooling, Sheean gained casual employment working on several farms in the vicinity of Latrobe and Merseylea.

### **Second World War**

On 21 April 1941, Sheean enlisted in the Royal Australian Naval Reserve. He had followed in the steps of five of his brothers who had already joined the armed forces—four in the Australian Army and one in the Royal Australian Navy—for service in the Second World War.



Sheean was initially posted to the Hobart naval base HMAS *Derwent* for training, where he gained a period of seafaring experience aboard HMAS *Coombar*, an auxiliary minesweeper, from 17–31 December. On finishing his initial training course, Sheean was attached to the Flinders Naval Depot in Western Port, Victoria, for further instruction from 11 February 1942.

Completing his course at the Flinders Naval Depot, Sheean was posted to the Garden Island naval base HMAS *Penguin* in Sydney Harbour on 11 May. During his time with *Penguin*, he was berthed on HMAS *Kuttabul*, a Sydney ferry requisitioned for use as a barracks ship. Granted a period of leave later that month, he returned home to Tasmania. While he was on leave, Japanese midget submarines attacked Sydney Harbour and sank *Kuttabul* on 31 May with the loss of 2 British and 19 Australian sailors. Returning to Sydney eleven days after the raid, Sheean joined the newly commissioned *Bathurst*-class corvette HMAS *Armidale* as an Oerlikon anti-aircraft gun loader.

Leaving Sydney Harbour in late August 1942, Sheean served aboard *Armidale* as she carried out "relatively uneventful" escort duties along the North Queensland, Port Moresby and Milne Bay coasts over the

subsequent two months. During October, *Armidale* was ordered to Darwin. Setting sail, she arrived on 7 November and was detailed to assist in the Australian operations in Timor.



Teddy Sheean and HMAS Armidale

Australian War Memorial

### **Sinking of *Armidale***

On 24 November 1942, the evacuation of the 2/2nd Australian Independent Company from Timor along with 150 Portuguese people was approved by the Allied Land Forces Headquarters. In response to this, Commodore Cuthbert Pope, the Naval Officer-in-Charge Darwin, organised an operation utilizing HMA Ships *Kuru*, *Castlemaine* and *Armidale*. The operation was to involve the three ships undertaking two voyages each, the first to take place on the night of 30 November/1 December and involve a trip to Betano, Timor, in which the ships were to land 50 fresh Dutch guerrillas in the area along with supplies, and simultaneously withdraw 190 Dutch soldiers as well as the 150 Portuguese refugees. The second excursion was to be carried out on the night of 4/5 December and entail the extraction of the 2/2nd Independent Company.



HMAS *Armidale* in Port Moresby harbour c. September 1942.

At 22:30 on 28 November 1942, *Kuru* set sail for Betano. *Kuru* was scheduled to arrive at approximately 20:30 on 30 November, where she was to unload the supplies on board and embark the Portuguese refugees, which were to transfer to *Castlemaine* once she arrived along with *Armidale* two hours later. However, *Kuru* hit bad weather during her voyage and arrived at Betano three hours late. *Armidale*—with two Dutch Army officers, 61 Netherlands East Indies troops and three Australian Army soldiers aboard—and *Castlemaine* set sail from Darwin at 01:42 on 29 November. At approximately 09:15 on 30 November, while 190 kilometres (100 nmi) from their destination, the two ships were attacked by a single Japanese aircraft. Having missed with several bombs, the aircraft flew off in the direction of Timor an hour later. Fearing that their discovery by this aircraft would jeopardise the mission, *Castlemaine's* Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Commander Philip Sullivan, ordered evasive action and signalled Darwin for further orders. A signal returned decreeing that the operation must proceed and a party of fighter aircraft were to be dispatched as protective cover.

Continuing in their voyage, *Armidale* and *Castlemaine* were attacked twice more by air, each time by a formation of bombers that bombed and machine-gunned the ships. Despite this, neither ship suffered damage or casualties and both arrived at Betano at 03:30 on 1 December, however there was no sign of *Kuru*. Having made sure that *Kuru* was not in the bay, the two corvettes decided to abandon the mission and sailed south in order to return to Darwin. *Kuru's* commanding officer, Lieutenant John Grant, had loaded 77 of the Portuguese refugees as well as one critically injured Australian soldier on board the ship and set sail at around 02:00 on 1 December from Betano, fearing he had missed the rendezvous with the other two ships. While approximately 110 kilometres (59 nmi) south of

Betano, *Armidale* and *Castlemaine* sighted *Kuru*, and the three ships closed by dawn.

Following the transfer of passengers from *Kuru* to *Castlemaine*, the former received orders that she was to return to Betano that evening "and do the job tonight". At this time, a formation of Japanese aircraft was spotted and *Kuru* sailed for cover. Assessing the situation, Sullivan—as senior officer—decided that *Armidale* would accompany *Kuru* in order to unload the former's passengers at Betano while *Castlemaine* returned to Darwin. *Armidale* and *Kuru* assumed separate routes to Betano, and at approximately 13:00 *Armidale* was attacked by a party of five Japanese bombers; the explosives, however, fell wide of their target. At 13:58, *Armidale* reported that she was under attack from "nine bombers, four fighters" over the Arafura Sea.

*Armidale* undertook evasive action, manoeuvring frantically to avoid the aerial attack. However, at 15:15, the vessel was struck by two air-launched torpedoes, one hitting her port side and the other colliding with the engineering spaces, before a bomb exploded aft. *Armidale* listed sharply to port at this stage, and the order was given to abandon ship. As the crew leapt into the sea, they were strafed by the attacking aircraft. Sheean—after assisting to free a life-raft was hit by two bullets from one of the aircraft, wounding him in the chest and back. Scrambling across the deck, he strapped himself into the aft Oerlikon 20 mm cannon and began shooting at the fighters in an effort to protect some of the sailors already in the sea. Subject to the fire from Sheean's Oerlikon, the Japanese aircraft were kept at bay and were unable to effectively strafe those in the water.

With *Armidale* rapidly sinking, Sheean continued to fire and managed to shoot down one of the Japanese bombers. He damaged a further two aircraft before *Armidale*'s stern was engulfed by the sea. Despite this, Sheean maintained his fire as the water rose above his feet, and remained firing as he "disappeared beneath the waves". Sheean's crewmates later testified to witnessing tracers rising from beneath the water's surface as Sheean was dragged under.

## Legacy



HMAS *Sheean* at Fremantle, Western Australia

Sheean was among 100 of the original 149 people on board HMAS *Armidale* at the time of the attack who were killed during the ship's sinking and its aftermath. Many of the survivors attributed their lives to Sheean. For his "bravery and devotion when HMAS *Armidale* was lost", Sheean's actions were recognised with a posthumous Mention in Despatches, awarded on the recommendation of *Armidale*'s commanding officer, Lieutenant Commander David Richards, and announced in a supplement to *The London Gazette* on 29 June 1943. However, many hold the opinion that Sheean's gallantry, devotion to duty and self-sacrifice were worthy of the Victoria Cross with author Robert Macklin stating his "actions were in the highest tradition of the Australian military" and comparing them with those of Vietnam War Victoria Cross recipient Kevin Wheatley.

NAME SHEEAN, Edward

Award M. I. D. (P) Reg.No.

Rank ORDINARY SEAMAN Service

R. A. N. R. (S).

Recommended by Governor-General on

Promulgated in London Gazette on

29/6/43.

Promulgated in Commonwealth of Australia Gazette on

8/7/43.

G. H. File R.A.N. N/101.  
R.A.N. N/51-75.  
RAAF 1/A-380/A  
7/185

Citation (G. H. File RAN N/101 ) Bravery & devotion when HMAS "ARMIDALE" was lost.

RAN N/53.

Insignia received from London

G. H. File -

Insignia presented by

At

On

G. H. File

Address of recipient on presentation date

Remarks

Other Awards

2876.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

RCDIG1068967

On 1 May 1999, the Australian submarine HMAS *Sheean* was launched by Ivy Hayes—sister of Teddy Sheean—named in the ordinary seaman's honour. *Sheean* was subsequently commissioned into the Royal Australian Navy on 23 February 2001, and was the first Royal Australian Navy vessel to be named in honour of a naval rating. Carrying the motto "Fight On", the vessel was one of six *Collins*-class submarines entered into service.

Later that year, a Bill was introduced into the Australian Senate to have three awards of the Victoria Cross for Australia made, one being to Sheean. The Bill came as part of a campaign by the then-leader of the Australian Labor Party and Federal Opposition, Kim Beazley, to secure more rights for war veterans. However, it was subsequently rejected by the Liberal Government.

A painting depicting Sheean's final moments is held by the Australian War Memorial.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

ART28160

His home town of Latrobe commemorates his life via the *Sheean Walk* and *Teddy Sheean Memorial*, opened in 1992. In 2003, the Australian Navy Cadets established a training ship at Tewantin, Queensland, called NTS *Sheean* in his honour.

### **Valour Inquiry**

In 2011, at the direction of the Parliamentary Secretary for Defence, Senator David Feeney, the Defence Honours and Awards Appeals Tribunal opened an inquiry into thirteen cases of unresolved recognition for past acts of gallantry.

Among the group were eleven naval personnel, including Sheehan. Known as the 'Valour Inquiry', the Tribunal was directed to determine if the individuals were unduly overlooked for recognition at the time of their actions and, if so, whether late awards were appropriate.

The inquiry lasted two years and included 166 submissions from 125 individuals and organisations, before the Tribunal reported its findings in January 2013. In the case of Sheehan, the Tribunal found that there was no manifest injustice with the award of the Mention in Despatches, and that there was no new evidence to support the consideration of Sheehan for the Victoria Cross for Australia. If Sheehan had lived, they reported, he might have been recommended for either the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal or the Distinguished Service Medal instead, but neither medal could be awarded posthumously in 1942. The Tribunal did recommend that the RAN perpetuate the use of Sheehan as the name of a major combatant vessel.

In June 2020, Prime Minister of Australia Scott Morrison ordered an expert panel to review the decision. On 10 August 2020, Morrison accepted the findings of the panel and recommended the Queen posthumously award Sheean a Victoria Cross.

Source Wikipedia



Paver Location M3 15

## BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATIONAL FORCES (BCOF)



Central Paver Location P1 260

The British Commonwealth Occupation Force (BCOF) was the British Commonwealth taskforce consisting of Australian, British, Indian and New Zealand military forces in occupied Japan, from 21 February 1946 until the end

of occupation in 1952. At its peak, the BCOF comprised about 40,000 personnel, equal to about 25% of the number of US military personnel in Japan.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

132211

## History and role

Whilst US forces were responsible for military government, the BCOF was responsible for supervising demilitarisation and the disposal of Japan's war industries. The BCOF was also responsible for the occupation of the western prefectures of Shimane, Yamaguchi, Tottori, Okayama, Hiroshima and Shikoku Island. BCOF headquarters was at Kure, a naval port near Hiroshima.

For most of the occupation period Australia contributed the majority of the BCOF's personnel. The initial BCOF presence included the Australian 34th Brigade; the 9th Brigade, 2nd New Zealand Expeditionary Force (J Force); and BRINDIV (sometimes known as BRINJAP), a composite British and Indian division made up of the British 5th Infantry Brigade Group (from 2nd Infantry Division in India), and the 268th Indian Infantry Brigade. BCOF was supported by the Women's Auxiliary Service (Burma) (which derived its name from its formation during the Second World War, to provide amenities to Commonwealth forces in the Burmese campaign).

The position of commanding officer of BCOF was always filled by an Australian: Lieutenant General John Northcott, February to June 1946; Lieutenant General Horace Robertson, June 1946 to November 1951, and Lieutenant General William Bridgeford from November 1951 until the end of the occupation. BRINDIV was commanded by Major General David Cowan, from 1945 to 1947. soon after their arrival in Japan.

The British Pacific Fleet initially provided most of the naval forces. The air contingent, known as BCAIR, initially comprised the Royal Australian Air Force's No. 81 Fighter Wing, flying P-51 Mustangs, four Spitfire squadrons (including No. 11 and No. 17 of the Royal Air Force and No. 4 of the Indian Air Force), and No. 14 Squadron of the Royal New Zealand Air Force flying F4U Corsairs.

During 1947, the BCOF began to wind down its presence in Japan. However, BCOF bases provided staging posts for Commonwealth forces deployed to the Korean War, from 1950 onwards. The BCOF was effectively wound-up in 1951, as control of Commonwealth forces in Japan was transferred to British Commonwealth Forces Korea.

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