



Boatbuilders did their bit for war effort

THE AUSTRALIAN and United States armies were equipped with boats during World War II which were built in Lismore.

The large boats (up to 15 metres in length) were constructed by local builders using local resources and were then launched at the wharf which is now the site for the Northern Rivers Rowing Club.

It was a major contribution to the war effort, and one Lismore people were both proud and capable of fulfilling.



This photograph of one of the boats built during World War II is one of a number of historic photos which appear on Lismore City Council's website. It also carries extensive information on the life and times in Lismore during both World Wars and the years in-between. The website can be found at www.lismore.nsw.gov.au and then follow the links to Discover Lismore and the History of Lismore.

HMAS *Lismore's* fine service record

THE Australian Minesweeper HMAS *Lismore* was one of 60 "Corvettes" (as they were commonly known) built during World War II in Australian shipyards.



Lismore (pictured), the second Corvette built behind HMAS *Bathurst*, was commissioned at Sydney on January 24, 1941 under the command of Lieutenant Commander Stanley H. Crawford MBE RANR(S).

Lismore saw service in waters across the globe, fulfilling anti-submarine patrols, escort duty, minesweeping and patrols in blockades in hostile waters. She survived many close encounters with the enemy.

On December 3, 1944, *Lismore* arrived at Fremantle – her first call at an Australian port since leaving Darwin for Singapore on March 20, 1941. The ship's duties away from Australia was longer than that of any other Royal Australian Navy ship of World War II.

Lismore returned to Sydney in January 1945 after an absence of nearly four years (1409 days).

She had steamed more than 156,000 miles.

Lismore then joined the British Pacific Fleet and until hostilities ended served as an escort vessel for shipping moving north to the forward areas including the Philippines. She was one of the Royal Australian Navy ships which participated in the invasion of Okinawa (March to June 1945).

After the war *Lismore* served for several months in the Darwin, Timor and Moluccas areas before returning to Sydney in 1946. On June 1, 1946 the ship sailed for Ceylon for transfer to the Royal Netherlands Navy. The HMAS *Lismore* Association has strong ties with the city and makes an annual pilgrimage to Lismore on Anzac Day.

2006 ANZAC Day activities in the region

CASINO

5.30am: Dawn Service at Mafeking Lamp, cnr Walker and Barker Sts. Form up in front of RSM Club, Canterbury St at 5.15am. After the service, march proceeds back to club.

6.15am: Wreath laying at West Street Cemetery

6.30am: Wreath laying at the Lawn Cemetery.

6.45am: Wreath laying at the Memorial Hospital.

10.15am: Anzac Day march steps off from Graham Place, next to Police Station, to the RSM Club, for Anzac Commemorative service at the Memorial Wall in front of club.

KYOGLE

5.30am: Dawn Service at the Cenotaph.

PLEASE NOTE: All times and venues have been supplied by various RSL sub-branch officials. Care has been taken to ensure as many Electorate services as possible have been included. For verification of other services please contact your local RSL sub-branch.

10.30am: March steps off. Form up at 10.15am.

11.00am: Anzac Commemorative service at Kyogle Memorial Institute.

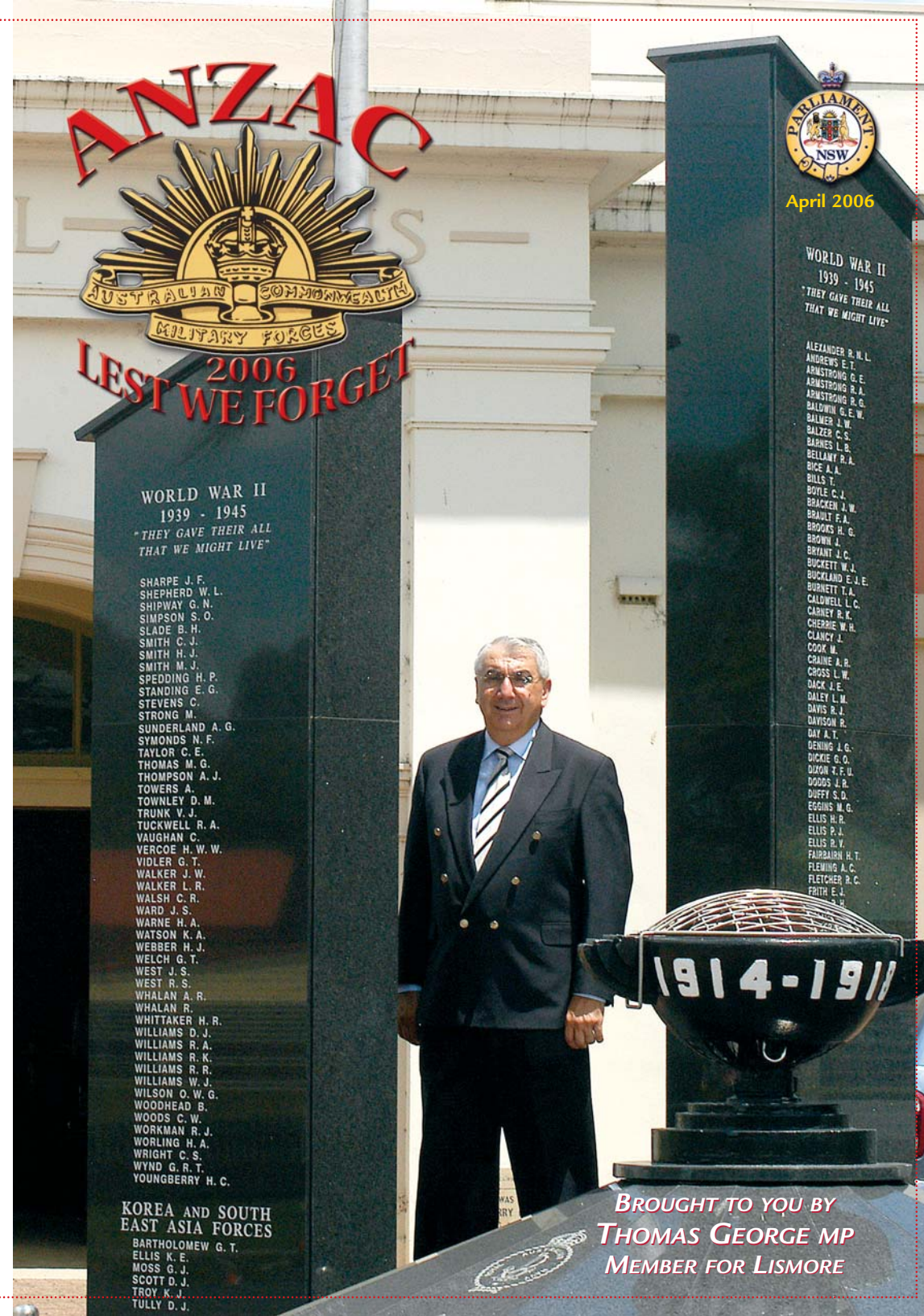
11.30am: Wreath laying service at the Cenotaph.

LISMORE:

4.55am: March to the Dawn Service. Form up at the old Post Office Corner (Molesworth Street) at 4.45am, ready to step off at 4.55am

5:00am: Dawn Service at the Lismore War Memorial (Memorial Park).

9:00am: March to Lismore War Memorial in Memorial Park. Form up at Browns Creek carpark at 8.30am. Commemorative service and wreath laying at Lismore War Memorial after the march.



WORLD WAR II
1939 - 1945
"THEY GAVE THEIR ALL
THAT WE MIGHT LIVE"

- SHARPE J. F.
- SHEPHERD W. L.
- SHIPWAY G. N.
- SIMPSON S. O.
- SLADE B. H.
- SMITH C. J.
- SMITH H. J.
- SMITH M. J.
- SPEEDING H. P.
- STANDING E. G.
- STEVENS C.
- STRONG M.
- SUNDERLAND A. G.
- SYMONDS N. F.
- TAYLOR C. E.
- THOMAS M. G.
- THOMPSON A. J.
- TOWERS A.
- TOWNLEY D. M.
- TRUNK V. J.
- TUCKWELL R. A.
- VAUGHAN C.
- VERCOE H. W. W.
- VIDLER G. T.
- WALKER J. W.
- WALKER L. R.
- WALSH C. R.
- WARD J. S.
- WARNE H. A.
- WATSON K. A.
- WEBBER H. J.
- WELCH G. T.
- WEST J. S.
- WEST R. S.
- WHALAN A. R.
- WHALAN R.
- WHITTAKER H. R.
- WILLIAMS D. J.
- WILLIAMS R. A.
- WILLIAMS R. R.
- WILLIAMS R. R.
- WILLIAMS W. J.
- WILSON O. W. G.
- WOODHEAD B.
- WOODS C. W.
- WORKMAN R. J.
- WORLING H. A.
- WRIGHT C. S.
- WYND G. R. T.
- YOUNGBERRY H. C.

KOREA AND SOUTH EAST ASIA FORCES

- BARTHOLOMEW G. T.
- ELLIS K. E.
- MOSS G. J.
- SCOTT D. J.
- TROY K. J.
- TULLY D. J.



April 2006

WORLD WAR II
1939 - 1945
"THEY GAVE THEIR ALL
THAT WE MIGHT LIVE"

- ALEXANDER R. H. L.
- ANDREWS E. T.
- ARMSTRONG G. E.
- ARMSTRONG R. A.
- ARMSTRONG R. G.
- BALDWIN G. E. W.
- BALMER J. M.
- BALZER C. S.
- BARNES L. B.
- BELLAMY R. A.
- BICE A. A.
- BILLS T.
- BOYLE C. J.
- BRACKEN I. W.
- BRALTY E. A.
- BROOKS H. G.
- BROWN J.
- BRYANT J. C.
- BUCKETT W. J.
- BUCKLAND E. J. E.
- BURNETT T. A.
- CALDWELL L. C.
- CARNEY R. K.
- CHEBBIE W. H.
- CLANCY J.
- COOK M.
- COCHRAN A. B.
- CROSS L. W.
- DACE J. E.
- DALRYMPLE M.
- DAVIS R. J.
- DAVISON R.
- DAY A. T.
- DEKING J. G.
- DICKIE G. O.
- DIXON F. F. U.
- DOODS J. R.
- DUFFY S. D.
- EGGINS M. G.
- ELLIS H. R.
- ELLIS P. J.
- ELLIS R. V.
- FALPAIN H. T.
- FLEMING A. C.
- FLETCHER R. C.
- FRITH E. J.

BROUGHT TO YOU BY
THOMAS GEORGE MP
MEMBER FOR LISMORE



LEST WE FORGET

They shall not grow old, as we that are left grow old.

Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.

At the going down of the sun and in the morning

We will remember them.

“For the Fallen” (1914)
– Laurence Binyon
English poet 1869-1943

Who were the ANZACs?

AUSTRALIAN and New Zealand troops served together under British commanders at Gallipoli. This combination of forces from the two nations was given the acronym ANZAC, taking the first letter of the words, Australia New Zealand Army Corps. Later in the war, Australians and New Zealanders often fought independently for the British Empire, but the term ANZACs remained popular.

Communities embrace the Spirit of Anzac

THE SPIRIT of Anzac is alive in our communities across the Lismore Electorate. Each year it is heartening to see increasing numbers of people attending Anzac Day marches, Dawn Services and Commemoration Services in many local communities.

And the high level of involvement of our local school children and community groups adds to a day when we gather to remember and honour those brave souls who made the ultimate sacrifice for the freedom we enjoy today.

Anzac Day is significant in Australian history – it is the day Australian troops landed at Gallipoli on April 25, 1915. It was an ill-fated campaign which cost tens of thousands of lives, but a significant time in the Great War for Australian troops who were admired for their strength and courage in the face of adversity.

It is the gallantry of those Diggers – the sacrifices they made – on the battlefields of Gallipoli and throughout Europe which should never be forgotten.

On Anzac Day, a national day of ceremony, we honour all of the servicemen and women who have answered the call of their country in defending this great nation in many conflicts which have threatened its safety. The Anzac legend was born 91 years ago at Gallipoli – it is a defining moment in this great country’s history which is still so relevant today.

This booklet has been produced to highlight the Spirit of Anzac and serve as an educational snapshot of a defining part of Australian history. It also serves as a guide to the Anzac Day services and the marches stepping off around the Electorate on April 25.

And when the sun rises on that new day, Australians everywhere will honour and remember the contribution of all those who have served. The Anzac legacy has endured more than nine decades ... we will remember them.

Thomas George MP
Member for Lismore

COVER PICTURE: Thomas George MP takes time to reflect at the monument located in the forecourt of the Lismore Memorial Baths in Molesworth Street.

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Fearless ‘Paddy’ a VC hero

PRIVATE Patrick (Paddy) Joseph Bugden (pictured) feared nothing. He said so in a letter he penned to his mother Annie from the Western Front battlefields.

In life, Paddy’s fearless actions in the heat of battle earned him the respect of his mates and fellow soldiers. In death, it earned him one of the highest military honours, the Victoria Cross, and placed him among the bravest ever to serve their country.

He won the posthumous award for what Australians are renowned ... that is, standing by their mates.

The citation which appears on this page is taken from *The London Gazette* of November 26, 1917, which detailed Pte Bugden’s heroic and selfless acts. One of the men he saved from enemy capture, Corporal Alf Thomson, wrote to Pte



LOCAL MEMORIAL: The Memorial which is dedicated to Private Patrick “Paddy” Joseph Bugden VC at Alstonville.

Bugden’s family: “The whole ... episode took place under very heavy shell, rifle and machine gun fire, so you can understand the debt I owe to Paddy Bugden for his bravery in rescuing me. I am exceedingly sorry to say that Bugden got killed by a shell a couple of nights later. I am glad to say that the authorities are recognising the heroism of poor old Bugden as he did some magnificent work beside what I have related. He is, I believe, getting the VC which he richly deserved.”

From Alstonville, Paddy enlisted to serve his country at Lismore on May 25, 1916 and stated his occupation as hotelkeeper.

He was born at Gundurimba the son of Thomas and Annie, was educated at the local public school and spent all his life on the north coast until his enlistment.

A Memorial to Paddy Bugden VC was dedicated in 1997 at Alstonville.

An extract from that letter to his mother, dated January 9, 1917, appears on the memorial and reads: “We are going into the firing line tomorrow. If by chance anything happens, I feel that I shall gain a place of happiness for I have never done a deed that I am ashamed of so I fear nothing.”

Paddy was killed on September 28, 1917 ... he was just 20 years old.



Paddy Bugden Citation



“For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty when on two occasions our advance was temporarily held up by strongly defended pillboxes, Private Bugden, in the face of devastating fire from machine guns, gallantly led small parties to attack these strong points and, successfully silencing the machine guns with bombs, captured the garrison at the point of a bayonet.

“On another occasion when a corporal, who had been detached from his company, had been captured and was being taken to the rear of the enemy, Private Bugden, single-handed, rushed to the rescue of his comrade, shot one enemy and bayoneted the remaining two, thus releasing the corporal.

“On five occasions he rescued wounded men under intense shell and machine gun fire, showing utter contempt and disregard for danger. Always foremost in volunteering for any dangerous mission, it was during the execution of one of these missions that this gallant soldier was killed.”





Gallantry and mateship inspire Anzac legend



BRAVE ANZAC: Hugh Wrigley, in Cairo on May 8, 1916.



PICTURES: An explosion rocks Gallipoli (above) while other images show soldiers getting provisions ready and the stark reality of the battle – white crosses marking the final resting place of many of our finest.



ON APRIL 25, 1915, hundreds of young men huddled nervously in ships under the veil of darkness at Gallipoli, awaiting the fateful word to rush ashore and become part of history.

Among those 1500 brave troops was Hugh Wrigley, who took part in a covering party for those first in. He enlisted on August 17, 1914 – like so many others valiantly answering the call “For God, King and Country”.

Warrant Officer Wrigley was chief clerk, General Staff Branch, Divisional HQ 1st Australian Division, at Gallipoli and remained at the peninsula for the duration of the ill-fated campaign, which lasted until December 19 and 20, 1915.

WO Wrigley was Mentioned in Despatches as he “did his duty without a day’s absence from any cause – though he was in poor health during part of the time” and was recommended for “early promotion to commissioned work”.

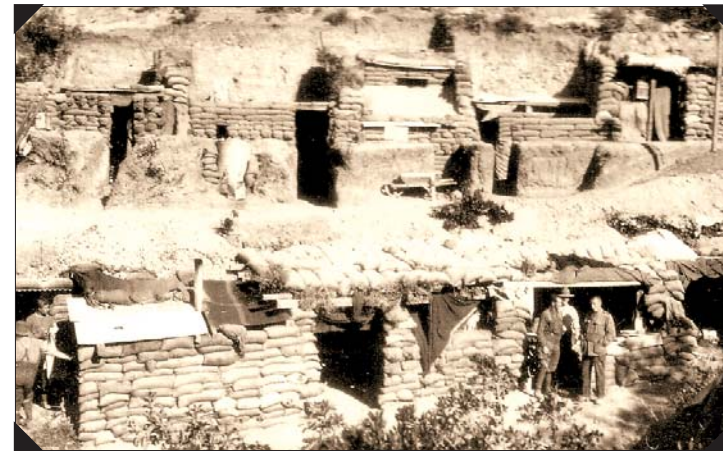
Transferred to the 60th Battalion, he became Adjutant and during the attack at Petillon, France on July 19, 1916 “displayed great gallantry when his Battalion Commander

and all Officers senior to him had fallen, in carrying on the attack under extremely heavy fire until he himself fell severely wounded”, according to Brigadier General Harold Edward Elliott, Commander of the 15th Infantry Brigade.

For his valour, Lieutenant Wrigley was awarded the prestigious Military Cross. He would also serve with distinction in World War II in which he saw active service in such famous campaigns as Bardia, El Alamein and Greece. Hugh Wrigley enlisted for WWII on October 31, 1939 – only 60 days after Nazi Germany invaded Poland – and remained in the Army right through until his discharge from the 2/6 Australian Infantry in 1946.

But it was at Gallipoli where he gained his first experience of war and where he took these graphic images, lasting reminders of a grim ordeal.

They clearly show the rugged, unforgiving terrain which had as much to do with the tragedy of this historic cove as the enemy itself. The late Hugh Wrigley gave so much for that most notable of causes – freedom.



PICTURES: The large image is a scene from an Anzac-captured position high on the rugged clifftops overlooking the cove. Other snaps on this page show Australian soldiers peering across the trenches, a Digger’s wardrobe, men having a well-earned respite from the warfare and trench city.

