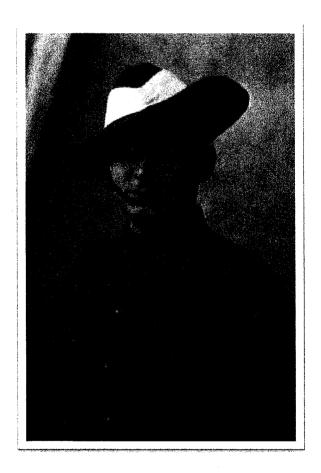
Premier's ANZAC Spirit School Prize 2022

The Life and Service of Michael Cetinich



By Vinka Lakić Year 10 Endeavour College, Mawson Lakes

Part A



Michael Ivan Cetinich in his Army uniform

From time to time this world produces individuals who humbly and sacrificially place their own ambitions and desires aside in the service of others, particularly at a time of national crisis. One such man whose sacrifices attributed to the triumphs of others and who placed himself selflessly at the service of his nation was Michael Ivan Cetinich (pronounced *Set-in-itch*). Born on 27 December 1921 in Belgrade, in the former Yugoslavia, to Marin (Mick) Cetinich and Yaka Martinovich¹, Michael entered the world amid political and social disputes between the national groups of this new country, formed in the heady aftermath of the

First World War. Despite being born 'Michael,' he was referred to by his family and friends as 'Mick'².

The Cetinich family were Croatian Roman Catholics. When Michael was nine years old, he and his family migrated to Broken Hill, NSW, attracted by the promise of better economic opportunities there³. The Cetinich family settled at Broken Hill in 1930.



The Cetinich family emigration papers listing the names of Michael, his brother, and parents.

The Cetinich family underwent naturalisation formalities which were finalised on 22 May 1930.⁴ Michael quickly adapted to the Australian way of life; he learnt English and completed his primary school education. He did not pursue secondary education, however, and instead became a painter⁵. The Cetinich family immersed themselves in the Broken Hill community. Numerous members of the Cetinich family were founding members of the Napredak Club. The Club aspired to bring together Yugoslavian migrants living in Broken Hill, and to welcome and help integrate the newcomers within the community. Michael was an accomplished banjo player, and together with his brother Frank, often entertained at the club⁶.

On 3 September 1939, World War II broke out in Europe, and Australia was again at war supporting Great Britain. Michael was keen to serve his adopted country by enlisting in the Australian Army, which he did on 3 October 1941⁷. Government regulations at the time meant that anyone who enlisted from Broken Hill did so in the 4th Military District, which at the time covered all of South Australia and western parts of NSW, including Broken Hill.⁸ Technically, therefore, Michael enlisted as a South Australian. Presenting himself as an experienced, skilful painter, Michael possessed an attention for detail and a familiarity with painting materials and tools. He was accepted into the Army on 16 October. Recognised for his skills, he was

¹ Marie Cetinich

² Marie Cetinich

³ Barrier Truth newspaper, 23 February 2022, p.3

⁴ https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/ViewImage.aspx?B=849287

⁵ https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/ViewImage.aspx?B=6341515

⁶ Marie Cetinich

⁷ https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/ViewImage.aspx?B=6341515

⁸ Belinda Holmes

transferred to the 7th Military District Headquarters in Darwin on 16 December⁹. The 7th Military District was primarily responsible for military operations in the Northern Territory. The nature of Michael's assignment is unclear, but it is assumed that he was assisting in the development of topographical maps ¹⁰.

Michael's life in Darwin changed drastically after the Japanese bombed the town on 19 February 1942. One can only imagine that this must have been a harrowing experience for him. Australians had never before seen bombs dropped on their country or civilians lose their



7th Military District Headquarters, Larrakeyah Barracks, Darwin, 1942.

lives at the hands of the enemy. ¹¹ Panic ensued in the town; people sought to escape by any means possible. ¹² At some point during his deployment to Darwin, Michael injured his right hand. It is not clear from official records how Michael sustained his injury, but on 6 July he was issued with a medical certificate ¹³. Michael continued his service with the 7th Military District until he was transferred to the 2/3rd Australian Infantry Battalion on 18 August 1942.

Over the course of the next three years, Michael would transfer between the 2/43rd Battalion, 21st Australian Works Company, and 5th Australian Works Company, where his skills were further developed and utilised. Michael made good friends in the army during this time ¹⁴.

Then, on 31 July 1945, Michael disembarked at Torokina, a coastal village in Bougainville as part of the 3rd Australian Division commanded by Major General William Bridgeford¹⁵. Michael had no explicit training in the 5th Works Company that would have prepared him physically for what was to be a challenging campaign.

The Bougainville campaign was one of the final and most brutal campaigns to be waged in the Pacific War. Since 1942, around 40,000 Japanese troops had occupied the island. Over the next



Michael's certificate of military service, issued by the Australian Army

three years, the Japanese were gradually forced to the north of the island, and the Australians encountered stiff resistance along the way ¹⁶. The Australian Army had to rapidly reconfigure itself to meet the unexpected challenges posed by combat in the jungles, swamps, and

⁹ https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/ViewImage.aspx?B=6341515

¹⁰ https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/ViewImage.aspx?B=6341515

¹¹ Lockwood, p.8

¹² Lockwood, p.167

¹³ https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/ViewImage.aspx?B=6341515

¹⁴ Marie Cetinich

¹⁵ Pelvin, p.205

¹⁶ MacDougall, p.412

mountains of Papua, New Guinea, Bougainville, and Borneo.¹⁷ Michael became accustomed to the tough jungle environments and played his part effectively. He never left his comrades to battle alone and assured the safety of others before his own¹⁸. When Bougainville was liberated the following month, in August 1945, 516 Australians had died and 1,272 were wounded; 18,000 Japanese were also killed ¹⁹. Two Australians were awarded Victoria Crosses for their brave actions. Michael himself survived



Michael and his wife Joan Thomson on their wedding day.

the campaign and on 15 March 1946 returned to the 5th Australian Works Company in NSW. He continued his work here until his discharge from the Army on 12 June 1946²⁰.

After his discharge, Michael returned to NSW and to the love of his life, Joan Marie Thomson ²¹.



"Monitor" broadsheet, published by the Australian Army Education Service, announcing Japan's surrender on 15 August 1945.

Michael had met and fallen in love with Joan prior to his enlistment, and Joan had waited loyally and patiently for her man to return home. Joan's father ran the Duke of Cornwall Hotel in Broken Hill, and this is where the pair first met sometime in 1940. Michael had been introduced to Joan through his younger brother,

Frank, who was dating Joan's sister²². Having been discharged in NSW, to Michael's surprise the Thomson family had moved to Sydney during his war service; however, there were not too many complications with this change, and Michael and Joan married on 15 February 1947²³. Later that year, their first and only child, Marie Cetinich, was born.



Michael's medals: the Pacific Star, Defence Medal, War Medal, and Australian Service Medal.

In 1948 the Cetinich family moved to Drummoyne, NSW. Here Michael pursued a new line of work, being employed at the Dunlop Rubber plant at Birkenhead Point in Port Jackson ²⁴. The factory was situated on the waterfront. Michael worked three shifts a day: the morning, afternoon, and night shift, and assisted in building excessively large tyres for both machinery and trucks alike. After twenty years of working at Dunlop Rubber, Michael was rewarded with the position of Shift Foreman. Michael was deeply respected by his family; his daughter, Marie, adored her father beyond

measure. He fought for the country he had come to call home and never once did he speak ill of it. His Yugoslavian inheritance had made him a strong and passionate man, but his

¹⁷ Threlfall, p.2

¹⁸ Marie Cetinich

¹⁹ MacDougall, p.412

²⁰ https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/ViewImage.aspx?B=6341515

²¹ Marie Cetinich

²² Marie Cetinich

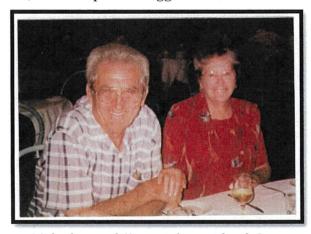
²³ Barrier Miner, 17 February 1947, p.6

²⁴ Marie Cetinich

involvement in World War II highlighted his fighting spirit and strong sense of mateship. According to his daughter, Michael never relived or shared his memories from the war²⁵. Yet every year on ANZAC Day, he would march to remember the mates he had lost during the perilous times he endured in Darwin and Bougainville. While at times he would weep, his tongue would never bring to life painful memories of hardship and loss for his family to hear. Michael was awarded four medals during his service, specifically the Pacific Star, the Defence Medal, the War Medal, and the Australian Service Medal (A.S.M).

Michael epitomised the ANZAC Spirit. During his wartime service from 1941-46, he had been transferred to numerous battalions and he overcome a pressing hand injury, as well as a B2-classified disease in correlation to his feet. ²⁶ Michael demonstrated the qualities of perseverance and of mateship. Even in his later years, he is remembered to have said, when speaking of his choice not to claim war benefits, "There's poorer buggers who need it more

than me."27 Despite being transferred from state to state, and unit to unit, Michael was determined to do his country proud. In doing so, he also represented Yugoslavian migrant community Australia with distinction. Michael was a man who led by example and loved his family dearly. His migrant background did not dent his desire to serve Australia. The war helped to forge in Michael compassion and empathy, characteristics that he is remembered for today. Michael passed away from emphysema on 7 August 1999.



Michael, around 60 years of age, with wife Joan

In a society where celebrating culture and tradition is of upmost significance, may Australia, a land with an abundance of diverse faces and tongues, not forget a devoted man whose loyalties were to this country. May the spirt of Michael Cetinich enlighten our nation forevermore.

Word Count: 1,470 (excluding bibliography, footnotes, captions, and titles)

²⁵ Marie Cetinich

²⁶ https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/ViewImage.aspx?B=6341515

²⁷ Marie Cetinich



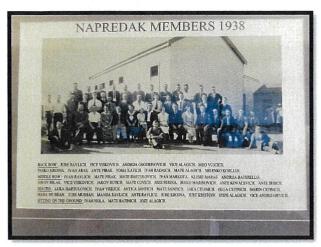
Newspaper article from the Broken Hill newspaper, the Barrier Miner, in December 1945 discussing Joan Marie Thomson, and her family's farewell from the Duke of Cornwall Hotel, Broken Hill.



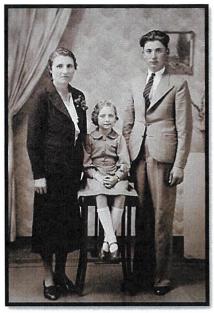
Newspaper report from the Broken Hill newspaper, the Barrier Miner, announcing Michael and Joan's upcoming wedding in February 1947.



Report in the Broken Hill newspaper, the Barrier Miner, in February 1947 featuring details about Michael and Joan's wedding.



The Napredak Club Members of 1938 (Michael's younger sister, Olga, is seated on her father's knee)



Michael alongside his mother, Yaka, and younger sister, Olga



Joan Marie Thomson



Michael and Joan on their wedding day, 1947



Michael and Joan's Drummoyne home of 48 years



Michael and Joan with their first granddaughter, Lauren, born on 30 May 1999. Michael could not contain his excitement. Sadly he passed away 69 days later.

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"I gravitated particularly to the story of Michael Cetinich."

When the Premier's ANZAC Spirit School Prize competition was introduced to me during a History lesson in Year 9, I knew immediately that I would like to take part in it. I admired the opportunity to honour a South Australian servicemember whose story has not been recognised to the extent of others. I first browsed the Virtual War Memorial Australia website and after



A photo of me at the front of Keswick Barracks, ANZAC Parade, Adelaide



Seated inside at the 'Australians with Serbs in World War One' event

shortlisting some names of servicemembers that I would be interested to research, I organised a trip to ANZAC House. I gravitated particularly to the story of Michael Cetinich. I delved deeper into the circumstances of his life and service through researching his war records in via the National Archives of Australia website, and fortuitously Michael's records had been digitised and made publicly available. At ANZAC House, I read parts of Adrian Threlfall's Jungle Warriors: From Tobruk to Kokoda and Beyond, how the Australian Army Became the World's Most Deadly Jungle Fighting Force. This book provided me great insight into the Australian Army's campaign in Bougainville, Borneo, and New Guinea.

My visit to ANZAC House provided me with many primary resources, but I believed that there was more to be discovered. While at ANZAC House, I obtained the contact details of Danny Jovanovic who works at the Serbian Community SA association. With Danny's help, I was able to identify Michael's parents, and the circumstances surrounding the Cetinich family's arrival in Australia. To my delight, I was invited to the exhibition, Australians with Serbs in World War One, held by the Australian Cultural Foundation. association with the Serbian Ex-Servicemen's Association and the Army Museum of South Australia. Despite having discovered Michael's Croatian heritage prior to attending, this event was emotional, insightful, and powerful; the exhibition highlighted many primary resources ranging from artworks, medals, and uniforms; and included several guest speakers.

Sometime after the exhibition, I emailed the Broken Hill and Drummoyne RSLs; Des Kennedy from the Broken Hill RSL was able to put me in contact with Nancy Keenan (Alagich), a woman heavily involved in Broken Hill's Yugoslav community. Nancy passed on the details

of my research to Dennis Cetinich, the nephew of Michael Cetinich; Dennis and I conversed,



A photo of Pierre Mourgue's 'Journee Serbe. 25 Juin 1916,' 1916

and he in turn provided me with the email address of Marie Cetinich, Michael's daughter, who resides in Sydney. Marie was delighted to be able to share her father's story and provide vital family information. Marie and I organised a FaceTime session and we spoke for two hours; Marie reminisced about her father and his life. Marie also kindly provided me with pictures of Michael in his uniform, his wedding day, and of his wife, Joan.

Researching the life of Michael Cetinich has been beyond rewarding; and I am proud to call Michael one of my own, but so too should Australia.

Word count: 463 (excluding captions and titles)