



“SITREP, OVER!”



Official Newsletter of The Royal South Australia Regiment Association Inc

JULY 2013

Editor—David Laing 0407 791 822

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UPCOMING FUNCTIONS

AGM

4th August

CoM Meeting

27th September

LUNCHEON

Friday 25th October

Special Guest Speaker

Brigadier Tim Hanna

President RSL- SA

CHRISTMAS BBQ

15th December

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Lancelot de Mole

Ignored inventor

Final Part

In 1919 de Mole lodged claims with the British royal commission on awards to inventors, but the judgment handed down in November was unfavourable. The credit of designing the tanks actually used was attributed to two British inventors and while the commission noted that de Mole 'had made and reduced to practical shape, as far back as the year 1912, a brilliant invention which anticipated, and in some respects surpassed, that actually put into use in the year 1916' it found that 'a claimant must show a causal connection between the making of his invention and the user of any similar invention by the Government'.



The commission considered that the designs which the War Office had kept since 1912 had in no way been employed. De Mole was, however, awarded £965 for expenses and made an honorary corporal; in 1920 he was appointed C.B.E.

De Mole returned to Australia in February 1920 and it is claimed that he later patented throughout the world a new style of motor-lorry chassis especially designed for heavy work. Records show only that he had made application for patents for several

devices in the years before World War I, and that neither this nor his telephone was among them.

The applications he did make—for improvements on chain-rail vehicles (1912), an apparatus for destroying prickly pear (1913), and improvements on rotary engines (1913-14)—were never seen through to acceptance; the prickly pear device was simply permitted to lapse, and only provisional specifications had been submitted for the others and completed designs were never presented. After the war de Mole became an engineer in the design branch of the Sydney Water Board. In June 1940 he suggested to defence authorities a shell which would erect a fence or screen of suspended wires as a defence against enemy aircraft. The shell, which could be fired from the ground or from an aircraft, would release an encased charge on a steel wire 500-1000 ft (152-305 m) long attached to a parachute to slow its descent.

The Army Headquarters Invention Board decided that the design had 'possibilities' and de Mole obtained a favourable hearing from Prime Minister Sir Robert Menzies for his device, but when relayed to London the British authorities responded that similar suggestions had already been examined and found 'impracticable'.

De Mole died after a long illness, at the Liverpool State Hospital, Sydney, on 6 May 1950. He was cremated with Presbyterian forms. A model of his tank is on display at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra.

Article sent in by Frank Morony

Sourced from www.awm.gov.au

LUNCHEONS IN 2014

In a move to create better attendance at Association luncheons, next years events will be held on Sundays at midday.

The luncheons will still be held at the Royal Hotel, North Terrace Kent Town, and Guest Speakers will continue to be a feature. Please refer to the 2014 Events Calendar to be published with the December newsletter, or check out the dates in the left hand column of next years "Sitrep, Over!" If successful, this change will become permanent into 2015.



Cpl Ernest Corey MM

JUST SOLDIERS

Final Part

Following this battle, the 55th went into reserve trenches for a brief rest. As he sat on an ammo box savouring his first hot drink in days, Ernie received notification that he had been awarded the Military Medal.

He asked to be allowed to continue as a stretcher-bearer and, in view of the mounting casualties, his request was granted. He showed the greatest care and compassion when treating casualties, but his method of transporting them was rather unorthodox, particularly for someone of his stature. He chose to carry them under his arms rather than use the traditional method of evacuation by stretcher.

In September of that year, the 55th was engaged in combat at Polygon Wood. Casualties were heavy, and Corey, as always, was in the thick of things. Many wounded Diggers lived to see another day, thanks to the cool, calm efficiency of this courageous man. As he saw a soldier fall, Corey would calmly crawl forward, through the barrage of machine-gun and artillery fire, until he reached his patient. After administering any necessary first aid, he would pick the man up under one arm and run the gauntlet of fire to a safer position. Once he knew the wounded Digger was in safe hands, he would return to the battlefield.

Elements of the citation for the bar to his Military Medal said it all. '...showed great courage, devotion to duty and untiring energy during the attack. Throughout the whole operation he set a fine example of bravery and coolness to all ranks.

The pocket dynamo was provided a brief respite when he was chosen to represent his battalion in the Independence Day March through Paris—providing an opportunity to also enjoy eight days of 'wine, women and song' in the French capital. On 1 September 1918, the 55th was involved in heavy fighting on the outskirts of Peronne. Ernie was kept busy, crawling out to no man's land and repeatedly dragging the wounded to the safety of a shell hole. There he would stabilise the bleeding then call forward the stretcher-bearers. He seemed oblivious to the barrage of fire that surrounded him, and the Diggers watched in awe as the enemy machine-gun bullets seemed to dance around him. In part, the citation for the second bar to his Military Medal reads ...His careful handling of the wounded and his knowledge of first-aid helped greatly to relieve their sufferings. At the end of September 1918, the Allied forces faced the apparently impregnable Hindenburg Line. The men were confronted by a visually daunting scene of seemingly endless bands of barbed wire and pillboxes shielding deadly machine-guns.

Ernie, now a corporal, had a bad feeling about this one. As the Allied barrage rolled forward, the Diggers rose from their line and advanced toward the enemy positions. Suddenly, the German artillery opened up, catching the Australians in the open. Men scattered to the safety of the shell holes, but many of the wounded lay where they fell. Ernie spied his company commander lying in an exposed position, trying to control the flow of blood from the stump that was once his leg. 'I'll get him', Ernie shouted as he ran forward in the direction of the wounded officer. Scurrying from shell hole to shell hole, he crossed the open ground, crawling the last 50 metres or so to reach the officer's side. Corey wasted no time applying preliminary first-aid to the man's shattered leg.

Suddenly, a burst of machine-gun fire ripped into Corey's body, followed by a shell burst close by, which blew the medical haversack from his grasp. As Ernie gathered his wits about him, the officer crawled to retrieve the haversack, holding the stump of his shattered leg in the air as he went. He recovered the satchel and threw it back to Corey to enable him to dress the gaping wound in his thigh.

Both men knew they had to move before they became victims of more incoming fire. Helping each other to their feet, they stumbled, crawled and scrambled back to the safety of their own trenches.

As he lay in his hospital bed, Corporal Ernie Corey learnt he had been awarded a third bar to his Military Medal. He was still in hospital when the Armistice was declared.

Ernie Corey was repatriated to Australia and discharged as medically unfit in June 1919.¹ He returned to the Cooma area and found work as a rabbit trapper.

In 1922, he packed up and moved to Canberra, where he took on a variety of jobs.

On 23 September 1941, Corey again offered his services to his country. He was allocated to 2 Garrison Battalion, which was tasked with guarding the vital Port Kembla steelworks. Ernie served with distinction for the next two-and-a-half years until his poor health resulted in his being discharged.

He returned to his home in Canberra and life as a civilian. In the 1950s, his health began deteriorating. By the 60s, he was no longer able to look after himself and was forced to move into a nearby nursing home. Though crippled with arthritis and confined to a wheelchair, Ernie retained a keen wit. He spent many hours gazing longingly at the snow-capped peaks of the distant mountains.

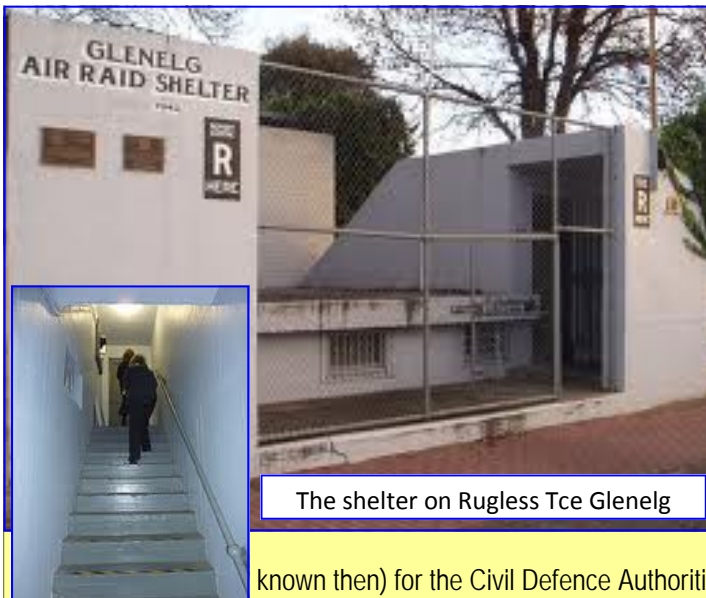
One can only surmise that the view evoked memories of his long-gone childhood. The quietly spoken hero of so many battles died in August 1972. Today, Ernie Corey's medals are proudly displayed in the Australian War Memorial's Hall of Valour. He is the only soldier in the British Commonwealth to be awarded the Military Medal *four times*.

By courtesy Darryl Kelly and ADCC Publications. Kelly, Darryl 2004, Just Soldiers, ADCC Publications, Brisbane, pg 54 to 58



GLENELG AIR RAID SHELTER

Tour on 21st July



The shelter on Rugless Tce Glenelg

An Air Raid Shelter in Glenelg? Who would have thought Glenelg, or indeed South Australia would ever need such a facility? But it exists, and is today a popular tourist attraction. Well before the Japanese attacks on Darwin, Broome and other parts of Northern Australia, a series of air raid shelters were built by the South Australian government. They were built in preparation should World War 2 come to Adelaide. Suburban sporting ovals, including Glenelg's, were chosen because they had plenty of space, were known to the locals and considered unlikely targets. Glenelg Air Raid Control Shelter 1707 was built in Rugless Terrace, next to the Glenelg Football Oval. It was built by the Engineering and Water Supply Department (as it was

known then) for the Civil Defence Authorities as one of a number of shelters that formed part of a communication network. The head office was housed in the basement of the Savings Bank of South Australia, Adelaide. The old northernmost grandstand basement was changed to a casualty clearing station and first aid post. Electric light poles in the surrounding adjacent suburbs had signs with arrows pointing to the air-raid shelter and oval so that residents could find the facility at night.

The shelters served to store and protect emergency food, blankets and other supplies held there for distribution to citizens who, in the event of a bombing raid, were to assemble at the oval, be given emergency supplies from the store and bussed to Strathalbyn. The shelters were also part of a secure communications centre with battery room to power the communications system should Adelaide's main electricity system be destroyed. Fortunately air raids never happened.

Interestingly, the Glenelg Air Raid Shelter has had many uses since it was built in 1942, although never specifically as a 'people shelter'. After the war it was used by the Scouts as a meeting room and by the Glenelg Football Club as a locker room.

In 1995 it was returned to the then Glenelg Council and became an exhibition space as part of the Australia Remembers 1945-1995 celebrations.



Construction of the shelter in 1942

By means of grants and funds from a donations box, the exhibitions are gradually being upgraded to tell the stories of the City of Holdfast Bay's community involvement in the various wars, be it at home or abroad.

Regular opening times are from 1.00-4.00pm on the third Sunday of the month and Anzac Day and Armistice Day opening has also been introduced. Please be aware that access is by a steep flight of stairs. The Air Raid Shelter is staffed by volunteers who would love to hear your war related stories. (Gold coin donation)

The RSAR Association (Metro) will visit the establishment at 1300 hrs on Sunday 21st July 2013. Anyone who wishes to come along is asked to contact Norm Rathmann on his email of normgeelong@yahoo.com or his mobile 0448 460 884. Members who wish may have a drink at the nearby hotel after the tour.



GROCCERS AND GUNNERS RETURN TO VIETNAM

Visits to Vung Tau, Nui Dat, Long Tan and the Long Hai's were highlights of the 23 day tour led by Queensland RSAR Association member, Phil Brookes (ex D Coy, 10 RSAR and ARA Vietnam Veteran). Those who joined the tour served in 35 Sqn RAAF (Wallaby Airlines), 9RAR, 4 Fd Regt, RAA, 12 Fd Regt, RAA, 86 Transport Platoon, 52 Support Platoon, 86 Transport Platoon, 6 RAR and 85 Transport Platoon.

The group of twenty eight, comprising Vietnam Veterans, partners, relatives and friends, formed the third *Groccers and Gunnars* tour of Vietnam in November 2012.

Our first stop was Ho Chi Minh City – still Saigon to the locals – and a great stay at the famous Caravelle Hotel, with many a beer sunk and lies told at the rooftop Saigon Saigon bar. The Saigon warriors will be pleased to know that the Canberra Hotel in Cholon is doing a booming trade as the Truong Thanh Hotel. Visits to the Cu Chi tunnels and the Mekong Delta concluded our stay in Saigon. We then travelled by bus to Vung Tau and stayed at the Imperial Hotel, Back Beach, built on the site of the Badcoe Club. A couple of the old 55 Engineer Workshop sheds are still standing behind the hotel. Our RAAF contingent was very disappointed they couldn't find their usual bars from the 60's, but were pleased that canned beer could still be bought for around

fifty Australian cents. The RAAF officers quarters and mess – Villa Anna – an old French villa, is still standing.

11 November was an emotional day at Nui Dat and Long Tan, where we remembered the fallen. Those who were based at Nui Dat were able to identify their lines. The rocks that mark the entrance to 52 Sup PI and the 85 Tpt PI boozier are still in place.

A trip to the infamous Long Hai's, now a national park, concluded the day.

Historic Hoi An, on the central coast, was the perfect location for some well-earned R&C. Our hotel, the Vinpearl, is located on China Beach and we were treated like VIPs.



Groccers and Gunnars at Long Tan – 11 November 2012 (Phil Brookes, front row, far right)

Most of the group joined the optional cooking workshop, which was a real hit. We all enjoyed great food in cosy restaurants. A change of pace was the overnight train from Hanoi to Lao Cai and Sapa, near the Chinese border. Sapa lies at the base of the Tonkin Alps, the eastern extremity of the Himalayas. The weather and spectacular scenery didn't disappoint. This is an area of hill tribes, mostly H'mong, traditional villages and terraced rice paddy fields. We visited two H'mong village schools and provided a donation to help the kids.

Returning by train to Hanoi, we later travelled to Ha long Bay for our overnight trip on a cruise boat for our exclusive use. A mess style formal dinner was organised for us; lots of laughs, lies told and cordial consumed. The food - including Australian steak - and service were brilliant, a great finale to our tour.

Once again it was back to Hanoi. Our final dinner at the French/Vietnamese restaurant, La Badiane was the night for farewells before our return to Australia and planning for the next Groccers and Gunnars tour in September/October 2013.

Anyone requiring information on the 2013 tour can contact Phil Brookes on email at brookes1@bigpond.net.au or give him a call on his mobile 0418 719 166.



Aboriginal Australians at War



Final Part

Aboriginal Women at War

Aboriginal women also played an important role. Many enlisted in the women's services or worked in war industries. In northern Australia Aboriginal and Islander women worked hard to support isolated RAAF outposts and even helped to salvage crashed aircraft.

Oodgeroo Noonuccal (Kath Walker)

Oodgeroo Noonuccal joined the Australian Women's Army Service in 1942, after her two brothers were captured by the Japanese at the fall of Singapore. Serving as a signaller in Brisbane she met many black American soldiers, as well as European Australians. These contacts helped to lay the foundations for her later advocacy of Aboriginal rights.

Torres Strait Islander units

Since early the early twentieth century proposals were made to train the Indigenous Australians of northern Australia as a defence force. In the Second World War these ideas were tried out.

In 1941 the Torres Strait Light Infantry Battalion was formed to defend the strategically-important Torres Strait area. Other Islander units were also created, especially for water transport and as coastal artillery. The battalion never had the chance to engage the enemy but some were sent on patrol into Japanese-controlled Dutch New Guinea.

By 1944 almost every able-bodied male Torres Strait Islander had enlisted. However, they never received the same rates of pay or conditions as White soldiers. At first their pay was one-third that of regular soldiers. After a two-day "mutiny" in December 1943 this was raised to two-thirds.

In proportion to population, no community in Australia contributed more to the war effort in the Second World War than the Islanders of the Torres Strait.



Donald Thomson and the Northern Territory Special Reconnaissance Unit

Donald Thomson was an anthropologist from Melbourne who had lived with the East Arnhem Land Indigenous Australians for two years in the 1930s. In 1941 he set up and led the Northern Territory Special Reconnaissance Unit, an irregular army unit consisting of 51 Indigenous Australians, five Whites, and a number of Pacific and Torres Strait Islanders. Three of the men had been to gaol for killing the crews of two Japanese pearling luggers in 1932. Now they were told that it was their duty to kill Japanese.

The members of the unit were to use their traditional bushcraft and fighting skills to patrol the coastal area, establish coast watchers, and fight a guerrilla war against any Japanese who landed. Living off the country and using traditional weapons, they were mobile and had no supply line to

Lieutenant L Reg Saunders, the first Aboriginal commissioned in the Australian Army being congratulated by Lieutenant Tom Derrick VC DCM after their successful graduation from the Officers Cadet Training Unit at Seymour, Victoria, 25 November 1944.
[AWM 083166]

protect. Thomson shared the group's hardships and used his knowledge of Aboriginal custom to help deal with traditional rivalries. The unit was eventually disbanded, once the fear of a Japanese landing had disappeared.

The Indigenous Australians in the unit received no monetary pay until back pay and medals were finally awarded in 1992.

Kapiu Masai Gagai

Kapiu Gagai was a Torres Strait Islander from Badu Island. He was a skilled boatman and carpenter and was working on pearling luggers when he joined Donald Thomson in Arnhem Land during the 1930s. In 1941 he again joined Thomson, this time in the Northern Territory Special Reconnaissance Unit. As bosun of Thomson's vessel, the *Aroetta*, he patrolled the coast to prevent Japanese infiltration. Later he accompanied Thomson on patrol into Japanese-held Dutch New Guinea, where he was badly wounded. Gagai never received equivalent pay to White soldiers, which was also difficult for his family during and after the war.

Author: Peter Londey - Military History Section - Australian War Memorial



Letters to the Editor

One of the greatest joys I have, as Editor of this fine piece of literary drivel, is to be part of reunions of old friends who served with the Regiment years ago but have lost touch. One such instance occurred this year when a former officer from 10 RSAR saw our Facebook page and made email contact with me. Lyndon Gaborit has lived in the UK for the past 25 years, but as soon as he realised we had an Association for former members he joined straight away. Major Don Field (Ret) saw Lyndon's name in our Members List and sent me the letter featured below. If we can do one small part in bringing old comrades together after 45 years, then we have done our job!

David Laing - Editor

G'day David

I noticed in the Christmas Special "Sitrep, Over!" that Lyndon Gaborit has joined the Association, and I extend a welcome to him.

Lyn was one of my Platoon Commanders at A Coy Alberton in 1968, together with John Harrison.



The attached photo shows (L to R) Lyn, me and John at a Xmas Mess Party. Lyn commanded 1 Platoon and John, 2 Platoon. Because of the height disparity between the two, they were affectionately known in Coy HQ as "Big One" and "Little Two."

They were both excellent Platoon Commanders and had the greatest respect and loyalty from their soldiers. I remember their service with pleasure and was grateful for their contribution to A Coy.

Lyn, I hope that life has been kind to you since the last time we met, and Shirl and I wish you and all of the Association members all the best for 2013.

Regards *Don Field*

Dear David

Don Field has sent you a photo of he, John Harrison and myself from 1968. Here's one we had taken today at our 40+ year reunion!

**Best,
Lyndon**



CPL Knuckles says.....



I said to the Gym instructor 'Can you teach me to do the splits?' He said 'How flexible are you?' I said 'I can't make Tuesdays'

___oo00oo___

A pharmacy was broken into last night and all the Viagra was stolen. Police are looking for hardened criminals.

___oo00oo___

A man was found dead in an ice cream van covered in hundreds and thousands. Police reports said he topped himself.

___oo00oo___

My daughter asked me for a pet spider for her birthday, so I went to our local pet shop and they were \$70! Bigger this, I thought, I can get one cheaper off the web.

Hehehehe

See youse next month!!!



Reserve Forces Day.

What happened to it?

In response to a few enquiries as to what happened to Reserve Forces Day in South Australia last year, the Past Chairman of Reserve Forces Day Council (SA), Capt Barrie Newman, has supplied the following information:

Reserve Forces Day was celebrated in South Australia on the 1st Sunday of July each year from 1998 to 2011 inclusive and run by the Reserve Forces Day Council (SA), an ad hoc body comprising representatives from Navy, Army and Air Force Reserves, Unit Associations and some re-enactment groups. This was done in conjunction with the NSW body, called Reserve Forces Day Council Inc, a privately registered body in New South Wales, that attempted to unify each year's celebratory theme throughout Australia. We, in South Australia, were the first Reserve Forces Day group to get the State Governor to be our Patron, who over the years supported us admirably.

Apart from the first Reserve Forces Day activity held on 1 July 1998, which was quite successful, with a march down King William Street, all other celebratory activities in South Australia in the following years were very difficult to get support and to organise and, in the latter 5 or 6 years, with no support whatsoever forthcoming from the ADF and Reserve Units and likewise from most Reserve Associations, with their reducing membership, many disbanding altogether and very little interest by ex-Reservists in getting involved other than on ANZAC Day, it became too difficult to organise Reserve Forces Day activities in South Australia as a tri-Service celebratory activity. As a supposedly tri-Service organisation, it was particularly difficult to get any support from RANR or RAAF personnel in South Australia anyway.

We even had the Governor-General come to South Australia for one of our parades at Keswick Barracks, but the paucity of support from all the Reserve Associations, let alone that from the ADF, gave us great concern and, without the support of the re-enactment groups, it would have been a dismal failure. At the last two parades held at Torrens Parade Ground the Governor expressed his concern that they did not represent a true parade of Reservists or ex-Reservists and we then held, in consecutive years, a Parade at Victor Harbor in 2010 and one at Mount Gambier in 2011, both attended by the Governor of South Australia, who took the Salute and addressed the gathering. In both instances we were fortunate to have some support from the RSAR Association, the cadets and local service organisations, which boosted the numbers and, with the Governor being present, gave the local community a bit of a lift.

After discussing the future of Reserve Forces Day activities with the Governor, following the Mount Gambier activity, it was decided that, with such poor support from Reservists and ex-Reservists and, particularly, as the ADF is completely against having ad hoc parades under the banner of the Reserves, any activity proclaiming to be a Reserve Forces Day, with such a limited appeal, would not be in the best interests of the ADF or the Reserves, and, accordingly, with the full acquiescence of those few remaining loyal Reserve Associations, including the RAA Association, SAMRA, 10/27 Bn Assoc, RSAR Assoc, RAEME Assoc, the National Servicemen's Assoc and 24 Sqn RAAF Assoc, we decided to disband our ad hoc organisation and refrain from holding any further Reserve Forces Day activities in South Australia.

There was an attempt by the NSW body to try and keep South Australia involved in future activities, however, after a visit to South Australia and meeting with Unit Association reps and others who might have been interested, they were unable to get any support whatsoever to continue undertakings in South Australia. Other States - Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory - have not had Reserve Forces Day activities for many years and I believe Queensland and Victoria are having difficulties in holding Reserve Forces Day functions also. NSW with its larger population and many more active Reserve Associations is still able to make the parade look OK, but it has virtually no interest for the public.

Unfortunately, it is a sign of the times that few people are prepared to become involved in State-wide reunions these days and even those Unit and Corps reunions or dinners are becoming less attractive, as members become older and only interested in their own family activities. People continue to say to me, we will go to ANZAC Day parades/reunions, but that is all. On the other hand, the Mount Gambier community and the RSAR Association South East Branch still celebrate Reserve Forces Day locally.

I hope this makes the whole situation absolutely clear to everyone.

Barrie M Newman RFD, ED (Capt) Retd

Past Chairman
Reserve Forces Day Council (SA)





Private Chol Pach

A different story

On ANZAC Day 2013 a large number of soldiers from 10/27 RSAR took up our invitation and marched within the ranks of the Association. They were, as expected, clean shaven, short haired and all wearing suits. They kept the Old & Bold in step for the first time in years. One young man who stood out was 19 year old Private Chol Pach, a soldier from Bravo Company, 10/27 RSAR,



originally from The Sudan. He was surrounded by his mates who took turns in doing his neck tie up correctly. He is obviously highly thought of by them, and has no lack of friends.

I was intrigued as to how he came to be in Adelaide and what were his reasons for joining the Australian Defence Forces, so I set up an interview with him at Keswick Barracks on May 8th, and was pleasantly surprised to meet a fine young man who has a great love for his adopted country.

Asked why he had marched on ANZAC Day, he said he was proud of his new country and its' long military heritage, and he felt extremely proud, and humbled, to be marching in honour of those who had gone before him. He said the tradition of the ANZAC was one that is highly regarded in the Army, and being able to march alongside his comrades made him feel very proud.

He came to Australia in 2005 from the Sudan where the country has been involved in civil war since the 1980's. The war has cost over 500,000 Sudanese lives, including some from Chols' own family. He couldn't speak a word of English before arriving in Australia, but I was impressed with the way he communicated throughout the interview.

Chol said that marching with his mates on ANZAC Day was a way of proving his love of Australia and it's history after becoming naturalised in 2009. He currently lives with his two cousins in Adelaide and is working part time as a Personal Trainer in the private sector, but hopes in the future to transfer to the Regular Army and eventually become a Physical Training Instructor. His ideal goal is to become part of an Aviation Regiment, but will first be happy to join the Regular Army and maybe 7 RAR based at Edinburgh. He likes being a Private, but hopes to progress through the ranks later on, and pass his knowledge on to a new generation of soldiers.

It was a pleasure to interview PTE Pach, and he certainly impressed me with his knowledge of Australia's military heritage, which shows through in a proud, confident attitude. He is definitely an exciting addition to Bravo Company, 10/27 Battalion, RSAR.

David Laing - Secretary

2013 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 2013 Annual General Meeting will be held at 1100 hrs SUNDAY 4th August at the SA Sea Rescue Squadron HQ, Barcoo Rd West Beach.

A Roast Beef & Vegetables lunch followed by Dessert will be served at 1200 hrs after the AGM for \$15 per head. Bar Facilities Available.

Associate Members are also permitted to attend the meeting. Tea and coffee available prior to the AGM.

All members are urged to attend and enjoy the camaraderie of the day.

Acceptances (for catering purposes) and apologies **NOT LATER THAN Friday 19th July** to the Secretary David Laing on 0407 791 822 or davidlaing49@bigpond.com

See you there!!!





METRO MEMBERS

Apostolides, Chris		Giles, John	
Attenborough, Geoff		Gill, Alan	
Ayles, Jeff		Gilmore, Graham	CoM
Baldwin, Bob		Gordon, Frank	
Bates, Allan		Guerin, Rob	
Beames, Rod	CoM	# Harrisdon, John	
Bourne, Ian	SM	Hawking, Don	
Boath, Ian		Hawkins, Des	
Boscence, Bob		Hogan, Mark	LM
# Broadbent, Robert	SM	Hook, Alan	LM CoM
Brookes, Phil		Hope, David	
Brown, Bruce		Hudson, Rick	
Brown, Harry		James, Grant	SM CoM
Carnachan, Ian		Jeffrey, Scott	SM
Chittleborough, Jeff		Johnson, Barry	
# Clyne, Lachlan	SM	# Jolly, David	
Cooke, Nat	CoM	Jones, Brett	
Cotton, Bob		Keenan, Alan	
Dart, John		Kilford, Brian	
Davey, John		Klopf, Alex	LM CoM
Davey, Trevor		Klopf, Paul	
Davey, Jack		Laing, David	LM CoM
Demosani, Tony		Loveder, Peter	
Dubsky, Eddie		Lockett, John	
Dunn, Peter		Lampard, Ross	
Dunn, Bob		Lee, Bob	
Durbin, Russell		Lee, Pat	
Durrant, Chris		Longstaff, Paul	
Elliott, Graham		Main, Brian	CoM
Eva, Keith		Marcus, Ray	
Ewens, Mimi	SM	Morony, Frank	
Field, Don		Martin, Bob	
Flanagan, Ted		Matchett, Bill	
Friday, Ross		Mau, Mark	
Gaborit, Lyndon		McCulloch, Don	
Genovese, John		McMullin, Jim	
Gibson, Lindsay		Mitchell, Barry	
		Mitchell, David	
		Moore, Jeffrey	
		Moore, Terry	LM
		Munro, Ron	

Oliver, Peter	
Orrock, Alan	CoM
Ockenden, Marc	
Oswald, John	
# Paul, John	
Pollard, Barry	
Phillips, Don	
Phillips, Trevor	
Payne, Bob	
Parslow, Howard	
Preece, Brian	CoM
Ranger, Denis	
Rathmann, John	
Rathmann, Norm	CoM
Ramm, Hank	
Robertson, Jim	
# Rorie, Graham	SM
Rossetti, Lee	
Sage, Andrew	
Salamon, Peter	
Sanderson, Max	
Sexton, Mark	SM
Sprigg, Rob	
Standing, Michael	
Steer, Phil	
Stewart, Rob	
# Stuart, Matthew	SM
Tiller, Garth	
Thomson, Jim	CoM
Tregenza, Norm	CoM
Trezise, George	
# Ullrich, Andreas	SM
Vella, Joe	
Wake, Stephen	
Waters, Ian	
# Weightman, Aidan	SM
Westover, Rhys	
Wheeler, Chris	
# Williams, Darrian	SM
Wilson, Neil	
Wood, George	

Woore, Phillip
Yorke-Simpkin Reg

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Carnachan, Dom
Dart, Caroline
Demosani, Gail
Elliott, Julie
Eva, Gail
Field, Shirley
Gill, Maureen
Gilmour, Helen
Hawking, Lorraine
Hook, Phillipa
Hudson, Margaret
Jolly, Sandra
Klopf, Josie
Laing, June
Lampard, Kay
Lockett, Mrs
Main, Raelene
Marcus, Yvonne
McCullagh, Anne
Mitchell, Roma
Phillips, Heather
Sanderson, Lorraine
Tregenza, Lyn

LM denotes LIFE MEMBER
SM denotes SERVING ADF MEMBER
Denotes NEW MEMBER

144 members as at
22/06/13

HOW TO CONTACT US

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