

# “Sitrep, Over!”



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2024

## The USS Thresher Disaster

The USS Thresher (SSN-593) disaster was one of the most significant submarine incidents in history, resulting in the largest loss of life aboard a submarine.

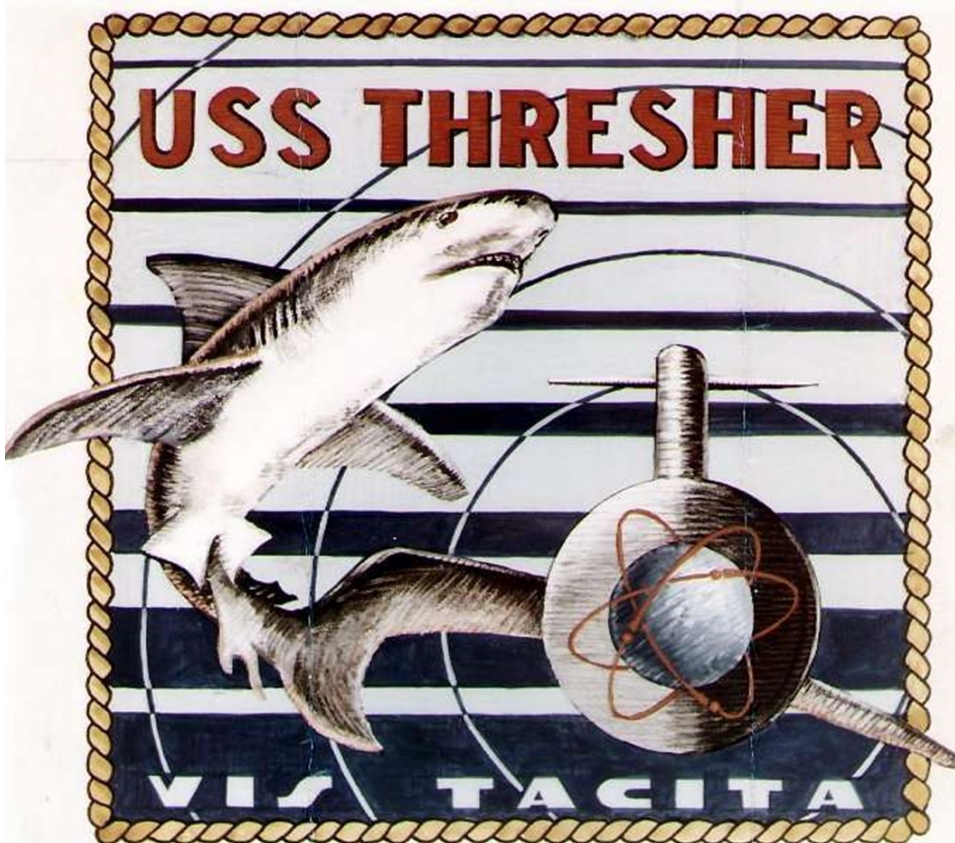
On April 10, 1963, the Thresher, an American nuclear-powered submarine, sank during deep-diving tests in the Atlantic Ocean, about 220 miles east of Boston, Massachusetts, claiming the lives of all 129 crew members and civilian technicians on board.

The Thresher had been commissioned in 1961 as the lead boat of her class and represented the most advanced submarine design of her time. She had completed an extensive nine-month overhaul and was in the process of conducting post-overhaul sea trials when the incident occurred.

Continued Page 3

### Things I've learned!

I came. I saw. I forgot  
what I was doing. Went  
back. Got distracted  
and have no idea  
what's going on.  
Are you there?  
I have to pee!



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# EDITORIAL

**A**pril is always special to Australians and New Zealanders as we commemorate those who have fought and died on our behalf, most specifically at Gallipoli in 1915. However I thought it prudent to publish another event that occurred during April in 1961, when the US Navy lost 129 crew members and civilian technicians as a result of a catastrophe aboard the nuclear submarine USS Thresher. The story starts on Page 1 and continues on Page 3,4 & 5.

**A**NZAC Day every year is our chance, once again to pay our respects to our fallen and honour their sacrifices. We also thank those who have fought in our name and returned home to us. In January 2017 I featured a story of 2nd Lieutenant Eric Skeffington Poole, who was executed by his country for "desertion." I thought it prudent, at this time of year to remind you of his sacrifice. It's on Pages 9-11.

**O**n the subject of ANZAC Day, those who wish to march with us can once again form up on Grenfell Street West of Pulteney Street, possibly again in GROUP 12. **LOOK FOR OUR BANNER!** We should step off around 1000 hrs. Photos of the march will be posted in the May edition. See you there!



**O**n page 15 of this edition I've put in a filler, just to showcase the many different covers we've featured over the past 13 years this newsletter has been published. The theme is changed every year, but I try to keep in touch with current military traits to keep up to date. I hope you approve.

**T**he article on dual VC recipient Charles Upham bought back memories from reader Craig Thomson, a former Cadre WO with 10/27 Bn and a former member of the RNZIR. Read his words in Letters on Page 12.

**T**he Mid Year Lunch at the Avoca Hotel was attended by 19 members and their partners and all had a great time catching up with old friends. The service and food was again excellent. The pics are on Page 14.

**F**inally, in a bid to clear some of our brilliant RSARA Merchandise, we are having a **ONCE ONLY SALE**, where all items on **Page 16 are marked down by \$5**. The sale finishes on ANZAC Day, so get your orders in now and make some great savings.

Stay safe.

*David Laing*

Secretary/Editor



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**PO Box 1133**

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# The USS Thresher Disaster

Understanding the USS Thresher disaster requires a deep dive into the historical and geopolitical context that shaped its conception and construction.

The period was one of increasing tension and competition, mainly between the two world powers, the United States and the Soviet Union. This rivalry permeated into multiple facets of society, including space exploration, military capabilities, and ideological influence – an era now known as the Cold War.

The late 1950s were marked by a rapid arms race, and the oceans were a significant frontier in this competition.

The undersea landscape was seen as a critical platform for strategic advantage, particularly for launching nuclear weapons undetected.

This led to a rush to develop advanced submarine technology, capable of remaining submerged for extended periods while also being stealthy and quick. The advent of nuclear-powered submarines revolutionized this field, enabling submarines to remain underwater almost indefinitely, unlike their diesel-electric counterparts.

The USS Thresher was born out of this strategic urgency.

The U.S. Navy commissioned her as part of a new class of submarines intended to incorporate the latest advancements in submarine technology. Launched on July 9, 1960, she was the most sophisticated and silent submarine of her era, designed to detect and destroy Soviet submarines while evading detection herself.

This leap in technology, combined with Thresher's nuclear propulsion, made her a formidable tool in the U.S.'s naval arsenal.

Beyond the grand strategic design, however, the Thresher was the product of innovative naval engineering and cutting-edge technology of her time.

However, this technological ambition had its drawbacks, as the Thresher was a new breed of submarine. There were unknown risks associated with operating such a complex and advanced machine in the unforgiving deep-sea environment.

The Thresher disaster would later shed a harsh light on these vulnerabilities, but at the time of her conception and launch, she represented a triumphant step forward in undersea warfare technology.

## The Thresher's Final Voyage

On April 9, 1963, the USS Thresher left the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery, Maine, embarking on a mission that would become her last.

Accompanied by the submarine rescue ship, the USS Skylark (ASR-20), Thresher set out for a series of deep-diving tests in the Atlantic Ocean, approximately 220 miles east of Boston.

These tests were routine for submarines following an overhaul, meant to assess their operational readiness.

In the early morning hours of April 10, the USS Thresher began her descent to her test depth, a classified figure believed to be greater than 1,000 feet.

The descent was monitored by the Skylark, which maintained communication with the submarine throughout the operation. It was during this period that the Skylark received the first in a series of increasingly puzzling and garbled messages from the Thresher.

At approximately 7:30 a.m., the Thresher reported to the Skylark that she was experiencing minor issues. At 8:45 a.m., communi-



# The USS Thresher Disaster

ation between the two ships was re-established, with the Thresher reporting her position and depth but indicating no serious problems.

However, these would be the last relatively normal communications from the Thresher.

In the following minutes, the Thresher transmitted a series of messages that were largely unintelligible due to the poor quality of the transmission. However, the submarine rescue ship did pick up snippets, including phrases such as “experiencing minor difficulties,” “have positive up angle,” and “attempting to blow.”

These fragments suggested trouble on board the Thresher but did not convey the gravity of the situation.

The final sound from the Thresher came at approximately 9:17 a.m. The Skylark picked up a high-energy, low-frequency noise, which was later identified as the sound of the submarine imploding as she exceeded her crush depth – the depth at which the hull of a submarine will collapse under the pressure of the water above it.

The implosion happened in less than a second, ending the lives of all 129 crew members and civilian technicians on board. This tragic event marked the single largest loss of life aboard a submarine in history.

## The Search For The Thresher

The search for the USS Thresher following the disaster was a considerable and complex operation due to the depth at which the submarine had sunk and the breadth of the area that needed to be searched.

The Thresher’s remains were scattered across the ocean floor, approximately 8,400 feet below the surface, a depth that far exceeded the capabilities of most recovery equipment at the time.

The search began immediately after the Thresher failed to resurface or respond to communication attempts.

The submarine rescue ship USS Skylark (ASR-20), which had been in contact with the Thresher during the dive trials, started the initial search operation.

The U.S. Navy quickly mobilized additional resources, including surface ships and aircraft, to scour the ocean surface, and sonar-equipped vessels to scan beneath.

The breakthrough came when the recovery ship USNS Mizar (T-AGOR-11), equipped with advanced sonar technology, detected underwater acoustic signals, or “pings,” on April 15, 1963.

Mizar was an oceanographic research vessel that had been rapidly repurposed and equipped for the Thresher search mission. It utilized a precision depth recorder (a type of echo sounder) and other instruments to map the sea floor in the area where the Thresher was believed to have been lost.

The location was confirmed when the Mizar detected large metallic objects on the sea floor. Photographs of the debris field were taken by a specially equipped camera sled, named “Fish,” that was towed by the Mizar at the end of a 10,000-foot cable.

Over the course of the next few months, Mizar made many trips to the debris field, taking thousands of photographs that revealed the broken remnants of the Thresher scattered across the ocean floor.

Finally, in June 1963, the search efforts led to the confirmation of the Thresher’s location and an extensive examination of the wreckage.

## Investigation Into The Thresher Disaster

The U.S. Navy’s official report suggests that a failure in a seawater piping system was the initial cause of the Thresher’s demise.

This piping system, which was used to cool the submarine’s reactor, was brazed rather than welded, a construction technique that made it more susceptible to failure. The leak caused by this failure likely led to a short circuit and a subsequent loss of power.

**Launch of the USS Thresher**



# The USS Thresher Disaster

The leak from the seawater piping system likely triggered a short circuit in the electrical bus (the system that distributes electric power to the various components of the submarine). This would have caused a reactor scram, a rapid shutdown of the nuclear reactor.

With the reactor offline, the Thresher lost the propulsion necessary to combat the increasing pressure as it descended deeper into the ocean.

When the submarine lost propulsion, the crew attempted to blow the ballast tanks – a procedure that would fill the tanks with high-pressure air, causing the submarine to become buoyant and ascend.

However, due to design and construction deficiencies, this system failed. The use of “low-pressure” blow, which took much longer to execute, did not provide the necessary buoyancy to counteract the submarine’s descent.

The Thresher continued to sink, eventually surpassing her crush depth, the maximum depth a submarine can withstand before the hull is compromised by the water pressure.

The enormous pressure at this depth caused the Thresher’s hull to implode, an event that was captured as a distinct acoustic event on the sonar logs of nearby ships.

## Aftermath

The Thresher disaster led to a significant re-evaluation of submarine safety within the U.S. Navy. In response to the findings of the Court of Inquiry, the Navy instituted the SUBSAFE program, a series of design modifications, and procedural changes aimed at improving submarine safety.

SUBSAFE established rigorous quality control standards for submarine construction and repair, as well as enhanced testing and

inspection procedures. The program also emphasized the need for reliable and effective emergency systems, such as the ballast tank blow system.

The Thresher disaster had ramifications beyond the United States.

It led to an increased focus on submarine safety worldwide, with many nations adopting similar safety measures. It also sparked international cooperation in developing submarine rescue strategies, recognizing that the deep-sea environment presents universal challenges that transcend national boundaries.

The legacy of the Thresher disaster lives on in these tangible commitments to safety.

The submarine community continues to learn from this tragedy, striving to ensure that such a disaster is never repeated. The Thresher disaster serves as a poignant reminder of the dangers of operating in the world’s deepest and least understood frontiers.

It underscores the importance of meticulous design, rigorous testing, and robust emergency procedures. The lessons learned from the Thresher disaster have made deep-sea exploration safer and have underscored the continual need for vigilance in submarine design and operation.

Craig Ryan July 4, 2023

**LEST WE FORGET**

# Digger Wombats' Humour



**FACT:** Nine out of every 10 living things live in the ocean. That's where my Mother-In-Law lives too!





Hard to believe I once had a phone attached to a wall, and when it rang, I picked it up without knowing who was calling.

Every year billions of innocent potatoes are ripped from their families and brutally abused. But no more! Scientists at ASDA revealed today that they have now created mashed potato made entirely from plants.



The doctor said I have to cut out drinking.



COMPANIES ARE BRAGGING ABOUT MAKING PLANTS TASTE LIKE MEAT



COWS HAVE BEEN DOING THAT FOREVER



Some idiot'll pay good money for this.



"The healthiest part of a donut is the hole. Unfortunately, you have to eat through the rest of the donut to get there!"



My wife says I keep pushing her buttons. If that were true, I would have found mute by now

So let me get this straight.

I go to the grocery store and buy:  
 a pound of sliced ham wrapped in plastic;  
 a loaf of bread in a plastic bag;  
 a gallon of milk in a plastic jug;  
 a pack of napkins wrapped in plastic;  
 a ready-made salad in a plastic container;  
 a plastic bottle of mustard;  
 and a plastic bottle of ketchup;

but they won't give me a plastic bag to carry it home, because the plastic bag is bad for the environment?



6-16

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HERMAN®

“So I said to her, ‘How about giving me something to remember you by?’”



“I’ve crunched the numbers in your retirement account. It’s time to figure out who will be wearing the mask and who will be driving the getaway car.”



1-28

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“Hey, it’s good to see you again. That medicine must have worked!”



10-27

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“This should keep you going while I’m on vacation.”



# INJUSTICE IN WW1

*As our Federal & State Government Health Services are still learning how to treat PTSD, or Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, it's apparent this illness has been with our fighting forces for hundreds of years. In the First World War it was called "Shell Shock." If you suffered from any type of battle-related confusion in WW2, you were "Bomb Happy!"*

*My father told me of his time in the North African desert during WW2, when he saw his own mates suffering from strange afflictions that no one could explain. Some were "shipped home in a basket" and some were left to themselves. Others suffered the consequences of their actions by being imprisoned, or even worse, executed.*

*My Dad returned from WW2 with his own demons, which he carried for his entire life.*

*This is the story of one such sad soul, who was unable to carry out his duties due to what we now know as PTSD. Editor.*



Cpl Daniel Laing

## **2nd Lieutenant Eric Skeffington Poole**

Eric Poole was born in Nova Scotia, Canada on 20 January 1885. His service record in WO 339/35077 shows that he gained his first military experience in the 63rd Regiment of the Halifax (Canada) Rifles, with whom he served for two years between 1903 and 1905. The Poole family arrived in England at some stage between 1905 and the outbreak of the First World War, settling in Guildford, Surrey.

In October 1914, Poole joined the Honourable Artillery Company, where he worked as a driver (in 'B Battery') for the next seven months. His Territorial Force attestation form reveals that he earned a commission as a temporary second lieutenant in the 14th Battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment in May 1915. A year later, Poole was transferred to serve in France with the 11th Battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment, shortly before it was due to go into action at the Battle of the Somme.



According to the medical history sheet compiled for Poole's general court martial in November 1916 (WO 71/1027), he suffered 'shell shock' after being hit by clods of earth distributed by an enemy shell during fighting on the Somme on 7 July 1916. After a period of recuperation, Poole was returned to duty with his battalion at the end of August. He was soon placed in charge of 'C Company' platoon at Martinpuich near Albert.

According to his own testimony at his trial, the shell-shock injury caused Poole to 'at times get confused and... have great difficulty in making up my mind'. It was in this condition that he wandered away from his platoon on 5 October 1916, during a move into the frontline trenches at Flers.

Poole was apprehended by the military police two days later and arrested on 10 October. In early November, it was decided to try Poole by general court martial for deserting 'when on active service'.

## **The Court Martial**

At Poole's trial, held in the town of Poperinghe on 24 November 1916, the prosecution called six witnesses. It was variously noted that Poole's 'nerves seemed rather shaken' and that he had confessed to feeling 'damned bad' on the morning of 5 October.

# INJUSTICE IN WW1

If Deceased Cause	<i>killed</i>	Place		Date	<i>10.12.16</i>	Regl. No.	<i>559</i>
Surname (In block letters)	<i>POOLE</i>		(If Deceased), the name of N/K				
Christian Names (In full)	<i>Eric</i>	<i>Skeffington</i>		Permanent Home Address			
1914 D.V.R. RES 3TTV. 1915. GAZ 2/k.T. 211th Bn N. Yorks. R. <u>killed</u> Dec 10 <sup>th</sup> 1916				H. A. C. <i>2-1014</i> Date of Joining Rank and Unit in U.K. <i>2/B</i> Date Overseas Rank and Unit OTHER REGIMENTS <i>2. 575</i> Date Commissioned or Transferred Rank and Unit <i>14 Bn N. Yorks. R.</i> Date Overseas Rank and Unit If Wounded or Gassed If taken Prisoner Place Date Fronts served on <i>Western Front</i>			
Highest Rank and Unit in which held Special Appointments, Allied Decorations, Mentions in Despatches, etc. <i>per May.</i>				<i>See over (R.F.)</i>			

Two men spoke in Poole's defence, including an RAMC officer who argued that the 'mental condition' of the accused had precluded him from intentionally deserting his company. In his own testimony, Poole outlined his recent medical problems and confessed that he had been unaware of 'the seriousness of not going to the front line on Oct 5th'.

Despite defence pleas, however, the five-man court found Poole guilty of desertion and sentenced him to 'death by being shot'. This verdict was confirmed by Sir Douglas Haig on 6 December 1916, three days after a medical board sent to examine Poole concluded that 'he was of sound mind and capable of appreciating the nature and quality of his actions'.

Poole was executed by firing squad in Poperinghe town hall on 10 December 1916. He was buried in the town's military cemetery.

## First Officer to be executed

Eric Poole was the first British army officer to be sentenced to death and executed during the First World War. Despite the abundant evidence that he was medically unfit to command a platoon as a result of the shell shock, Poole seems to have been at least partially a victim of a political decision. In his diary entry of 6 December 1914 (in WO 256/14), Haig wrote disingenuously that 'it is... highly important that all ranks should realise the law is the same for an officer as a private'.

Poole's fate aroused little fuss back in Britain, where his family were understandably anxious to avoid publicity - particularly because his father was seriously ill at the time. The War Office, equally wary of adverse publicity, agreed that Poole's name would not appear in the casualty lists published in British newspapers, and that no information about the circumstances of his death would be made public.

Eric Skeffington Poole was only one of over 300 Commonwealth officers, NCOs and other ranks who were tried before a court martial and executed for cowardice in the face of the enemy during that terrible period of WW1. I imagine none of those men had signed up knowing the horrors that awaited them on the battlefields of Europe.

# INJUSTICE IN WW1



Such executions, for crimes such as desertion and cowardice, remain a source of controversy with some believing that many of those executed should be pardoned as they were suffering from what was then called shell shock, and we now know as PTSD. The executions, primarily of non-commissioned ranks, included 25 Canadians, 22 Irishmen and 5 New Zealanders.

## *Editors Note:*

*Between 1914 and 1918, the British Army identified 80,000 men with what would now be defined as the symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. There were those who suffered from severe shell shock. They could not stand the thought of being on the front line any longer, so they deserted. Once caught, they received a court martial and, if sentenced to death, shot by a twelve man firing squad.*

*The horrors that men from all sides endured while on the front line can only be imagined.*

*How much have we learned, as an emerging nation in the century since the Great War? How many advances in research have identified the failings of our society to identify what our soldiers go through on the battlefield?*

*We were "asleep at the wheel" when our boys came home from Europe, Africa, the Pacific and Asia. We were "asleep at the wheel" again when the Battalions returned from South Vietnam, and we are only now starting to wake up.*

*We allow our men and women to go off to battle to defend our way of life, and yet we offer very little support when they return, their minds full of the horrors of conflict.*

*We MUST support our troops like they support us. Now is the time to put the wrong-doings of past societies behind us, and treat our returning personnel like the heroes they really are. Lest We Forget*

# Letters to the Editor

Hi Dave

I was part of the 100 man Guard of Honour for Charles Uphams funeral. We had too many blokes on it and no one wanted to be pulled off it. We Slow-Marched for a good few kilometres and changed arms in Slow Time from the Reverse Arms, interesting with white gloves and the plastic of the Steyr.

When the service was done we were in the Present Arms for a long time, I think 18 minutes odd while the WW2 veterans milled around and caught up before the hearse left.

Only one fulla went over (fainted) and we left him there.

One of the greatest honours of my life to have represented 2/1 RNZIR, the Infantry Corps and the NZ Army on that occasion. I still have a copy (laminated) of the service.

Cheers

*Craig Thomson*

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Hello David

All being well, I will attend the lunch at the Avoca Hotel.

Thank you for organising the functions that you do.

And, my brother-in-law in NZ has become a devotee of the RSAR Association magazine. Well done to you for including articles about our NZ comrades.

Kind regards

*Hank Ramm*

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**I've found marriage to be very educational. For example, I had no idea there was a wrong way to put milk in the fridge.**



# Padres' Ponderings

**From Padre Mark Sexton - Mentor Chaplain 10/27 Battalion RSAR**

Padre Albrecht is away on course this month. (Left right, left right, left left!)

Like, I imagine many, if not all of you, I have been trying to follow the conflict that was begun by Hamas' wanton slaughter of civilians on 07 October of last year.

Shortly after Israel began its actions, a student on a promotions course at AUR asked me, "Padre, why are they killing children?" The student, who was of Middle Eastern extraction, clearly meant the Israelis by "they".

My reply was, "Wrong question, you should be asking why Hamas is using children as human shields?"

The student refused to engage with that and kept repeating his original question.

As we know, the Laws of Armed Conflict (LOAC), clearly state that places of worship, education and medical care should not be targeted. However, they also state that if they are being used for military purposes, they are legitimate targets and may be engaged with proportionate force. Any civilian casualties are the responsibility of the side which abused their protected status. And it is very clear that Hamas has thoroughly infiltrated the schools, hospitals etc.

Whether or not Israel is using 'proportionate force' is a fair topic for discussion. However, I have noticed a lot of emotive, inaccurate and plain misleading coverage in much of the commentary.

You may remember that a while back, three hostages who had managed to escape, were killed by Israeli troops by accident. Another clergyman stated to me that that "proved" that the Israelis were determined to kill everybody. I pointed out to him that he had no idea of the pressures the troops would have been under, and it "proved" nothing of the kind.

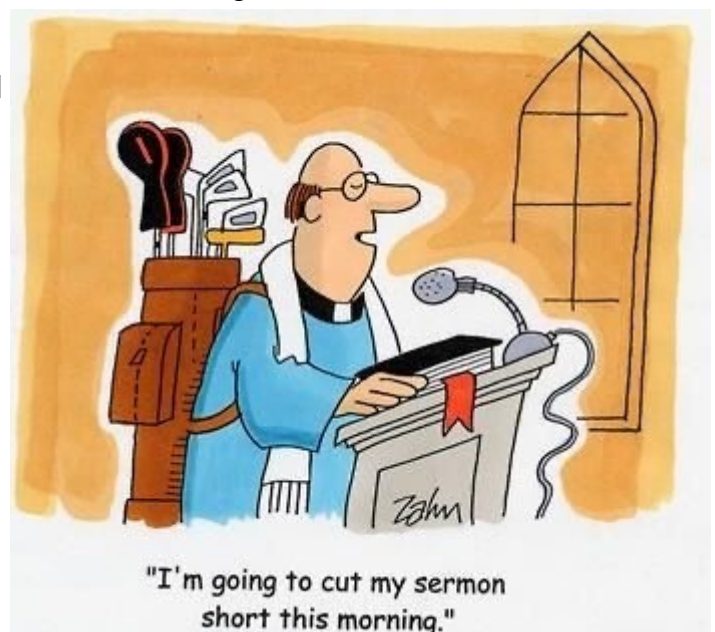
In 2019, I had six weeks in Israel and Palestine, and I can tell you, if I was a Palestinian, I would not be pro-Israeli! The situation as it stands cannot last. You have situations where an 18 or 19 year old can close a checkpoint at whim. How would we react to that?

It would be good for us to reflect on how we would feel if terrorists had murdered over a thousand Australian civilians, often after pack rape? And had taken hostages. What would rule our actions as soldiers?

As it is, I pray daily for a just peace, where all are safe.

God Bless,

*Padre Mark Sexton*



# MID YEAR LUNCH @ THE AVOCA



**Top Pic:** Brian Preece, Graham & Julie Elliott, Lynn Hawkins, Hank Ramm, Alan Hooke, Des Hawkins, Rod Beames, Colin Phillips.

**Top right pic:** Rod Beames, Chris Acton

**Right Pic:** Chris Acton, Lyndon Gaborit, Jim & Yvonne Parsonage, Alan Orrock, June Laing, Philippa Hook, Ian & Dom Carnachan.



Lyndon Gaborit taking a photo of David Laing taking a photo of Lyndon Gaborit. Some folk have too much spare time!



# Discount Merchandise Sale



\$10 (\$5 off)



F.



B.



- A. Regimental Tie **\$20 (\$5 off)**
- B. Stubby Holders **\$5** each or **6 for \$25 (\$5 off)**
- C. RSARA Nameplate **\$20 (\$5 off)**
- D. RSARA Lapel Badge **\$10 (\$5 off)**
- F. **NEW** Vinyl RSAR Sticker 70mm x 100mm  
**Only \$2 or 8 for \$10 FREE Postage.**
- G. Hoodie w/- LOGO **\$45 (\$5 off)**
- H. Wine Cooler Bag **\$20 (\$5 off)** plus postage

Allow \$10 postage for each item  
Unless collected by member



**POLO TOP \$40 (\$5 off)**

**ALL ITEMS REDUCED. THIS MONTH ONLY**  
**SALE FINISHES ANZAC DAY**



Life Members		Members	A - M	Members	N - Z
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Beckett	David	Abraham	Michael	Oakley	Andrew
Benveniste	Sam	Albrecht	Stephen	O'Daly	Ryan
Blackmore	Bill	Allison	Robert	Orrock	Alan
Boscence	Bob	Angus	Sebastian	Parslow	Howard
Brookes	Phil	Attenborough	Geoff	Parsonage	James
Burnard	Trent	Baker	Craig	Pascoe	Michael
Burns	Wayne	Bampton	Michael	Payne	Bob
Carnachan	Ian	Barry-Orcales	Dianever	Pearce	Philip
Carpenter	Ian	Beames	Paul	Pexton	Timothy
Cotton	Bob	Bedford	Travis	Phillips	Colin Rex
Dart	John	Bennett	Christian	Portakiewicz	Anthony
Davey	Trevor	Blondell	Mark	Portakiewicz	David
Elliott	Graham	Bras	Riley	Powell	Gary
Gaborit	Lyndon	Brophy	Ryan	Preece	Brian
Goodwin	Graham	Brown	Bruce	Pritchard	Chantel
Harris	Lachlan	Burnard	Saxon	Rado	Steven
Hawking	Don	Burton	Ray	Ramm	Hank
Haynes	Malcolm	Buttars	Erik	Ranger	Denis
Higgins	Jonathan	Carlisle	Lesley-Anne	Rijken	Paul
Hogan	Mark	Chamberlain	David	Robertson	James
Hook	Alan	Cooke	Nat	Sailes	Adrian
Hope	David	Cram	Kevin	Sanders	Ashley
Horseman	Ian	Dale	Andy	Sandhu	Zorawar
Hudson	Mike	Demosani	Tony	Schuh	Simon
Jackson	Aaron	Denis	Emily	Scott	Rhys
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Jeffrey	Scott	Domanski	Glenn	Shephard	Daniel
Johnson	Paul	Donald	Thomas	Skapin	Corey
Johnson	Barry	Duncan	Coen	Slater	Ian
Klopf	Alex	Dunn	Bob	Smith	Ryan
Laing	David	Dunn	Peter	Sniedze	Julie
Lakin	Bruce	Eva	Keith	Tasker	David
Marlin	Robin	Ewens	Mimi	Tattersall	Geoff
Meredith	Mike	Faquiri	Reshad	Thomas	David
Miller	Nick	Faunt	Joshua	Thomas	Travis
Moore	Peter	Flynn	Adrian	Thomson	Jim
Moore	Terry	Fortune	Nigel	Threlfall	Kev
Moore	Thomas	Foy	Erin	Tran	Andy
Paul	John	Gatley	Graham	Trezise	George
Pollard	Barry	Genovese	John	Tsoulakis	Christos
Richter	Sean	Ghanem	Paul	Tucker	Belinda
Salamon	Piotr	Gibson	Lindsay	Turner	Garry
Stewart	Robin	Gill	Graham	Vozelj	Blaz
Stewien	Peter	Gordon	Frank	Weepers	Nicole
Vella	Joe	Groffen	Renee	Wheeler	Chris
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Watters	Matthew	Harrison	John	Williams	Janelle
Westover	Rhys	Harrison	Keith	Zuromski	Paul
Wilson	Graham	Harrison	Nigel		
Yorke-Simpkin	Reg	Hartshorne	Anthony	<b>Honorary Members</b>	
		Hawkins	Des	Wilson MAJGEN	Neil
<b>Associate Life Members</b>		Heath	Jonathon	Jackson LTCOL	Aaron
Elliott	Julie	Higgins	Kevin	Hannan WO1	Scott
Field	Shirley	Hill	Max		
Johnson	Sally	Hudson	Rick	<b>Hon Member for Life</b>	
Laing	June	Hume	Matthew	Beames	Rodney
Parkin	Audrey	Humphrys	Jesse	<b>Associate Members</b>	
Phillips	Heather	Jones	Brett	Abel	Karen
Sanderson	Lorraine	Justin	Trent	Brown	Jenni
Tregenza	Lyn	Koop	Joshua	Carnachan	Dom
		Kovacs	Philip	Dunn	Trish
		Laing	Selina	Eva	Gail
		Leach	Thomas	Hawkins	Lynn
<b>Denotes</b>	<b>Serving Members</b>	Lewis	James	Hook	Philippa
<b>Denotes</b>	<b>Life Members</b>	Loveder	Peter	Hudson	Margaret
		Matchett	William	Johnson	Margaret
		McCulloch	Don	Parsonage	Yvonne
		Mclver	Bill	Pollard	Kay
		McKenzie	Kain	Toy	Jill
		Migali	Michael	Winger	Kathleen
		Mitchell	Barry		
		Morony	Frank		
		Mulroney	Dennis		

# NEW MEMBERS

At the Force Preservation Exercise conducted at RAAF Base Edinburgh on February 4th, some of our committee members, namely Christian Bennett, Mark Blondell and Michael Abraham handed out a number of RSAR Association Application for Membership Forms.

As a result a number of serving members applied to join our Association, and they have bolstered our numbers to 199, up from 171 at the end of 2023. We also had a number of new former serving members sign up during the same period. We welcome the following new members:

- Jonathon Heath
- Sebastian Angus
  - Emily Denis
- Janelle Williams
- Daniel Shephard
- Thomas Leach
  - Ian Slater
  - Philip Pearce
  - Adrian Flynn
  - Selina Laing
  - Robert Allison
- Chantelle Pritchard
- Stephen Albrecht
  - Philip Kovacs
  - Craig Baker
  - Adrian Sailes
  - Ryan Brophy
  - Andy Dale

Although our goals are to ‘Maintain Camaraderie Formed Through Service’ and “To Perpetuate the Regiment” it would be great to see our numbers go beyond 200 this year. This will happen soon!

You can do your part by printing out the Membership Application Form on the next page and handing it to your friend who has served, or is serving with the Royal South Australia Regiment. From 1 RSAR, 10 RSAR, 27 RSAR, 43 RSAR or 10/27 RSAR, or any of their affiliated units. They can become part of the most progressive ex-services organisation in Australia. Join us!





Royal South Australia Regiment Association Inc  
**APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP 2024**



Membership Category

Date of Application / /

<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Full Membership</b> \$30 (Former member of the RSAR)	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Current Serving Military Member</b> Must be serving with the RSAR or a sub unit. <b>FREE</b> 1st year. \$10 thereafter while still serving
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Non Voting Associate Member</b> \$15 (Spouses, non former members of RSAR)	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Life Membership (By invitation Only)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> FULL Member \$300 <input type="checkbox"/> ASSOCIATE Member \$150

My Details - Please print clearly

Full Name:	Address:
Date of Birth:	Post Code:
Mobile No:	Email:
Regt No. or PMKeys No.	
Period of Service / / to / /	Can you assist the Committee? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Spouse/Partners name.	<b>PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY</b>

Method of Payment

<input type="checkbox"/> Cheque or Money Order - Payable to The Treasurer Christian Bennett RSAR Association Inc PO Box 1133 Kensington Gardens SA 5068	<input type="checkbox"/> Electronic Funds Transfer Royal South Australia Regiment Association Inc BSB 633 000 Account 1616 585 88 Include your <b>name</b> as an identifier								
<input type="checkbox"/> CASH (In person to the Committee)	<input type="checkbox"/> I have paid my Fees by <b>Cheque</b> to the Association Account listed below and posted Application to The Secretary RSAR Association PO Box 5218 Murray Bridge South SA 5253								
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Account Name:</td> <td>RSAR Association Inc</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bank:</td> <td>Bendigo Bank</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BSB:</td> <td>633 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Acct #</td> <td>1616 585 88</td> </tr> </table>	Account Name:	RSAR Association Inc	Bank:	Bendigo Bank	BSB:	633 000	Acct #	1616 585 88
Account Name:	RSAR Association Inc								
Bank:	Bendigo Bank								
BSB:	633 000								
Acct #	1616 585 88								

I understand that receipt of this application constitutes my acceptance of the Associations Rules as set down in the Constitution found at the website address below. I also authorise the processing of my preferred method of payment and acknowledge that I may be required to provide proof of past or current military service as required.



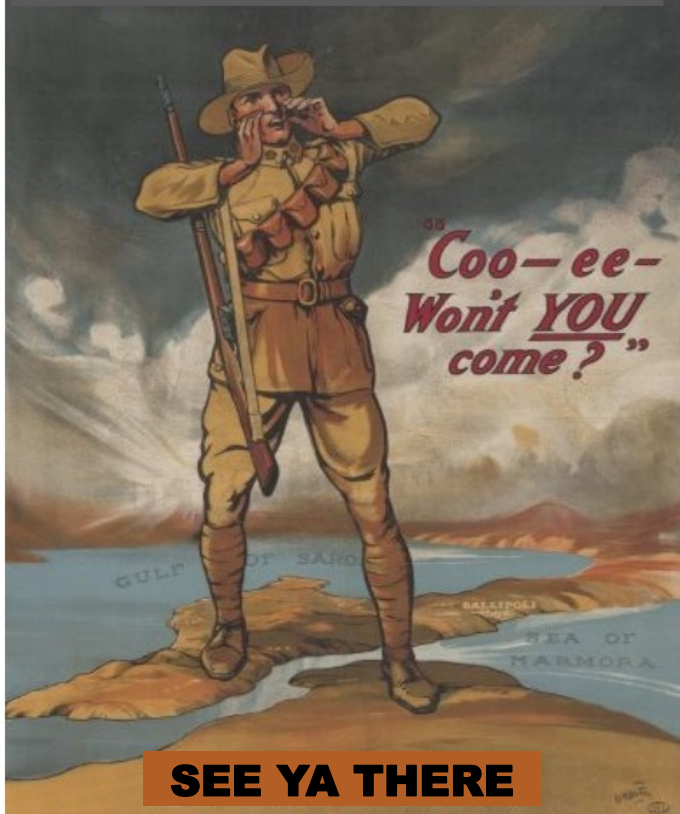
Website: [www.rsara.asn.au](http://www.rsara.asn.au)

Please send this completed application, **with proof of service** to the RSAR Association Secretary at [davidlaing49@outlook.com](mailto:davidlaing49@outlook.com)

# EARLY WARNING

## 2024 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

A CALL FROM YOUR ASSOCIATION



**WHEN:**

SUNDAY 4TH AUGUST @ 1100 HRS

**WHERE:**

AVOCA HOTEL SOUTH ROAD  
CLARENCE GARDENS

**AGM:**

1100 HRS - 1200 HRS

**LUNCH:**

1200 HRS - 1330 HRS

**DRESS:**

NEAT, CASUAL

All Members, wives & partners are invited to attend the AGM and mix with friends whilst voting on changes to the Constitution.

All Committee positions will be declared vacant.

This is the MAIN event for the year so it is imperative for all members to attend and vote.

Please join us after the AGM for a meal, a couple of drinks and a chat.

Get to know the other members.

**SUNDAY 4th August 1100 hrs Avoca Hotel, South Rd  
Clarence Gardens**

**Reservations Required for Seating & Catering Purposes**

**NLT 30 July to**

**[davidlaing49@outlook.com](mailto:davidlaing49@outlook.com) or 0407 791822**

**PUT THE DATE IN YOUR DIARY.**