

"Sitrep, Over!"



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SOUTH AUSTRALIA REGIMENT ASSOCIATION INC.

PATRON: MAJGEN NEIL WILSON AM RFD

EDITOR: DAVID LAING

JULY 2026

ON THIS DAY. 1st July

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1st July 1916 First day of the Battle of the Somme

This was the worst single day in the history of British arms, with 60,000 men being killed or wounded. The battle of the Somme then continued for four months and resulted in more than 1,200,000 casualties on both sides.

1st July 1942 Sinking of the Montevideo Maru

The loss of the Montevideo Maru remains Australia's worst maritime disaster. It was carrying more than 1050 Australian prisoners, captured on New Britain and New Ireland, when it was sunk by the American submarine USS Sturgeon. None of the prisoners survived.

1st July 1945 7th Division landed at Balikpapan Borneo

The landing at Balikpapan was the largest and final Australian amphibious landing of the Second World War.



Hard copies of this newsletter kindly printed by the Office of Senator Andrew McLachlan CSC MP
MP
Senator for SA



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EDITORIAL

Charles Melville Macnaughten was a military man to the core, but what made him desert his calling? The story is on Page 3 – 6.

Luke Scott is a very talented South Australian photographer who, for the past few years has taken some brilliant photos of the Adelaide ANZAC Day march and its aftermath at Torrens Parade Ground. I've borrowed a couple of Luke's pics of our group on April 25th, including our 2 Banner Bearers from 10th/27th Battalion RSAR, Privates Charles Wilkinson and Isaac Osbourne. They were both immaculately attired and carried out their duties with dedication and professionalism. I have written to their OC asking that he thank them on our behalf. Pics on Page 9.

With the impending departure of CPL Selina Laing, our Merchandising Officer, her position is now vacant and will give someone much pleasure in taking on. The criteria is on Page 8.

Every two years we are blessed with the arrival of a new Commanding Officer and a new Regimental Sergeant Major, and that keeps life interesting for the Old and Bold, the Bald and the Grey. Just when we feel we know everything about the "new blokes" they get posted again, and we start afresh, building new friendships and working relationships again! Sadly, this means that in early December we will farewell both **LTCOL Darrin Tyson** and **WO1 Mark Broadbent**, who I can say without doubt have been two of the best blokes we've ever worked with. They have both worked with and for this Association and I am fortunate to be able to call them good friends, and will do so for many years. Having said all that, we have decided to bring the End of Year Lunch forward to enable both departing gentlemen to attend. All the details are on Page 13, and I urge you all to reserve your seats as soon as possible. November 29th. See you there.

Operation Barbarossa was a disaster for the Third Reich, but a blessing for the Allies, (who included my Dad). It's on Page 14-16

That's it for this month.

Stay well and stay safe

David

Lt Col Charles Macnaghten, CMG The Duntroon Deserter



Rank is of no consequence to some, when their sole objective is to serve their country in time of war.

Charles Melville Macnaghten was born in Rhutenpore in the Nuddhoea district of Bengal, India, on 18 November 1879. He was the son of Sir Melville Macnaghten who, in 1889—as Assistant Chief Constable, second in command of the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard—was a leading investigator in the ‘Jack the Ripper’ murder case.

Charles was educated in the traditions of the ‘old school tie’ attending both Eton and Trinity College at Cambridge where he studied law. A proficient all-round sportsman he excelled at cricket, tennis and football. The young Charles’ first exposure to military life was as a private in the volunteer battalion of the Suffolk Regiment. later, during a visit to India with his grandfather, Charles served as a trooper in the illustrious Calcutta Light Horse.

In search of ‘greener pastures’, Charles travelled to Australia where on his arrival in Sydney, he took up a position as a solicitor. Accustomed to the social graces that accompanied a military commission, he joined the NSW Scottish Rifle Regiment as a second lieutenant in May 1909—he was promoted to lieutenant in June 1911.

It was during this time that the Australian Government invited Lord Kitchener to review the defence capabilities of Australia. One of his recommendations involved the establishment of the Universal Military Training Programme (UMT). This scheme was referred to by some as the ‘Boy Conscription’—the compulsory military training of Australia’s youth. Recruiting areas were defined and zealously fought over, but there was one locality that nobody wanted: the slum neighbourhoods of the Sydney docks. There was, however, one officer who viewed recruitment in these areas as a challenge rather than as nigh on impossible: this was the impetuous Macnaghten. Recruiting the finest and most enthusiastic of his legal and other friends as subalterns, Macnaghten and his handpicked officers quickly moulded the street urchins of the Woolloomooloo Cadet Unit into the finest in the land. He instilled into these young soldiers the leadership qualities that would sustain them through the horrendous years of the First World War. A code of discipline and conduct was implemented and administered, in the main by the boys themselves. It was swift and sure and any form of unacceptable behaviour in the unit was not tolerated—the juvenile non-commissioned officers (NCOs) would seek out an offender and swiftly deal with him in their own fashion.

At the same time, Macnaghten continued his militia service. He was posted as a lieutenant to the 25th Infantry Battalion in July of 1912, and as a captain to the 26th Infantry Battalion a year later. His promotion to major came into effect in December of 1913.

Following Australia’s declaration of war in 1914, Macnaghten was appointed as the second in command of the 4th Battalion, 1st Brigade AIF. In this role, the fiery major used the same exacting methods that had been so successful in the transformation of the larrikin cadets from Woolloomooloo. As the fledgling battalion climbed the gangway of the troop transport, none of the soldiers knew what lay ahead. Macnaghten, however, was sure of one thing, they would be ready. After a short stay in King George

Lt Col Charles Macnaghten, CMG



Sound, Western Australia, the battalion departed Australia as part of the first convoy of warships headed for Egypt.

The men of the 4th were among the second and third waves of ANZACs to land at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915. They survived the landing relatively unscathed and by the next day had occupied an area known as Bolton's Ridge, where the men finally had time for a brief respite and to lick their wounds.



AWM A00744. Observing through a periscope from a trench.

As Macnaghten and the commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Onslow Thompson, sat on a couple of bully beef crates discussing the disposition of the battalion, a messenger burst in, flushed and breathless. 'Order for a general advance', he gasped. 'The line is to make a general advance.'

Macnaghten sprang to his feet. 'I'll take the right, Colonel, if you take the left'. Led by these two highly trained and fearless officers, the only intact battalion in the 1st Division advanced towards the enemy. The battalions to the left and right of them had not reacted as quickly and suddenly the 4th took the full brunt of heavy resistance. Pushing on under the commands of Thompson and Macnaghten, the 4th captured an area to become known as Lone Pine. At this point the advance stalled. The battalion was hit with shrapnel and came under fire from several machine-guns which began to sweep the area. About ten minutes later someone ordered a retreat, causing an element of confusion and resulting in chaos and panic. Some of the men ran back past the headquarters while Macnaghten and others tried to restore order until they received word to fall back to their original positions.

Macnaghten was leading some men forward again when he was shot through the chest. He tried to stay on his feet, but was shot again, this time through the throat. He staggered back to the dressing station, cursing his bad luck and wishing he could get back to the line with his men.

As he lay in the aid post awaiting medical attention, he overheard an officer detailing orders to a group of stragglers. Ignoring the pain of his injuries, Macnaghten struggled to his feet, drew his revolver and started off again with three stragglers, the only men he could find. The additional exertion accelerated the haemorrhaging from his wounds and he

Lt Col Charles Macnaghten, CMG



collapsed from loss of blood and was again taken to the rear. When Macnaghten regained consciousness, he learned his commanding officer was dead, leaving him to command the battalion.

He was evacuated from the Peninsula barely alive, but too stubborn to die. He was ferried to Alexandria where he underwent two operations to remove the Turkish bullets. Macnaghten was not an easy patient and harassed the doctors relentlessly to approve his discharge until he was released from the hospital just seven weeks later. Impatient to return to his beloved battalion, the intrepid warrior organised a berth on the first available troopship heading north. In mid-July, as the new commanding officer of the 4th,



AWM A02025. A trench at Lone Pine after the battle, showing Australian and Turkish dead on the parapet.

he was promoted to lieutenant colonel, at a stage when his men were giving the Turks hell. By this time, the conflict had developed into a war of attrition, as neither side made gains of any significance, yet both were suffering heavy casualties from the protracted trench warfare. The Allied commanders wanted another landing at Suvla Bay and, in order to divert the Turkish reserves from the area, diversionary tactics were to be employed. The light horse would engage the enemy at The Nek, and the infantry—which would include the 4th as part of the 1st Brigade - would lead a charge at Lone Pine. The enemy trenches at Lone Pine were heavily fortified and covered with logs for overhead protection. When the ANZAC charge reached the line, the Diggers used bayonets and bare hands to raise the logs, holding them aloft while their mates dropped into the murky darkness. The ensuing battle, most of it hand to hand

combat, lasted several days. The 4th, commanded by Macnaghten, penetrated two to three metres from the front trench. Confusion predominated as the officers and men alike fought for their very lives. Later, Macnaghten's men were heard to comment that 'the old man was everywhere'. By 7 August, the 4th was involved in the fiercest combat, much of it under a constant rain of bombs. Then, in a momentary lapse, an exhausted Macnaghten lost concentration for just an instant. A Turkish bomb landed beside him and exploded, the shrapnel tearing into his left knee. As he was carried from the trenches, Macnaghten could be heard still yelling orders to his men to keep fighting. Lieutenant Colonel Charles Macnaghten was once again evacuated from ANZAC, this time never to return. His wounds were severe, and the sickness he had contracted as a result of the appalling living conditions on the Peninsula now ravaged his body. He was in and out of hospital for several months. He received a CMG (Companion in The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George) in the New Year's Honours List, 1916, and was Mentioned in Dispatches for his work at ANZAC. In February 1916, he was placed in command of the camp at Tel el Kebir, Egypt, but ultimately, as a result of his

Lt Col Charles Macnaghten, CMG



injuries and chronic ill health, Macnaghten was repatriated to Australia on 10 June 1916. His discharge from the AIF as medically unfit became effective on 7 September 1916. Still a member of the Permanent Army, he was posted to the Royal Military College, Duntroon, as the Director of Military Academics. This was an untenable situation for the fiery Macnaghten so he deserted.

He made his way to Queensland and enlisted as a private in the 23rd Reinforcements of the 9th Battalion. Giving his name as Ciam Macmilville, he was allocated the regimental number of 7101 and sailed for France on HMAT Kyarra on 17 November 1916. The warrior was elated to be back in uniform and on his way to the fighting. His leadership qualities did not go unnoticed. He was promoted to acting corporal in February 1917 and to sergeant on 30 March of the same year. 'Macmilville' was promoted to second lieutenant and posted to the 13th Battalion on 26 April 1917. He saw action for the first time under his assumed name at Messines Ridge.



But the bold Digger had not fully recovered from either his wounds or the sickness he had contracted at Gallipoli. Second Lieutenant Macmilville was again hospitalised, this time with a complete nervous breakdown, so severe he was deemed unfit to continue his service in the AIF. Macmilville confessed to his alias and resigned the commission conferred on him under his assumed name on 10 October 1917. Ironically, even though he was classified a deserter, the Australian Department of Defence sent an official letter to AIF Headquarters in London asking if

Macnaghten intended to return to Australia and resume his militia and UMT appointments.

In 1919, Charles Melville Macnaghten joined the British Ministry of Labour as the Deputy Assistant Secretary, an appointment he held until 1927. In this position, he was instrumental in the rehabilitation of disabled British ex-servicemen.

The burning need for a challenge led Macnaghten to pursue a change of employment and, in 1928, he emigrated to Montreal, Canada, where he became an accountant with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sadly, overwhelmed by the ill-health that had dogged him since Gallipoli, Charles Melville Macnaghten, CMG—the warrior they called the 'Gallop Major'—died in Montreal on 6 February 1931 aged 52.

LEST WE FORGET



Annual General Meeting 2nd August 2026 (Sunday) 1100 hrs

Avoca Hotel. South Rd, Clarence Gardens



Royal South Australia Regiment Association Inc

- 1030 –1045 Entry and Order Lunch
 - 1100 hrs - AGM
 - 1200 hrs - Lunch at members cost
- Bar facilities available all day**



The AGM will be held in the main meeting room, and lunch will follow the meeting.
Wives/partners and Associate Members are invited to attend the AGM.

You are asked to contact the RSARA on **0407 791 822** or davidlaing49@bigpond.com **NOT LATER THAN Friday 24th July** to register your attendance (or apologies) for catering purposes.

ALL MEMBERS ARE URGED TO ATTEND

Position Vacant – Merchandising Officer



With the impending departure of our Association Merchandising Officer CPL Selina Laing, her position is now vacant and requires filling. It's not an onerous or time consuming task, but will require about 1 or 2 hours per month to take, fill and post off any orders for merchandise that come in.

The process is quite simple:

1. Take order by email or phone.
2. If stock available, collate and pack order.
3. If stock NOT available order more via the President.
4. Take order to the nearest Australia Post Office, and place in appropriate bag.
5. Have Aust Post staff weigh bag and contents and they will give you a price to post.
6. Advise buyer of overall cost, and once they have paid their money, post order off.
7. Send Aust Post receipt to President or Treasurer who will reimburse you immediately.

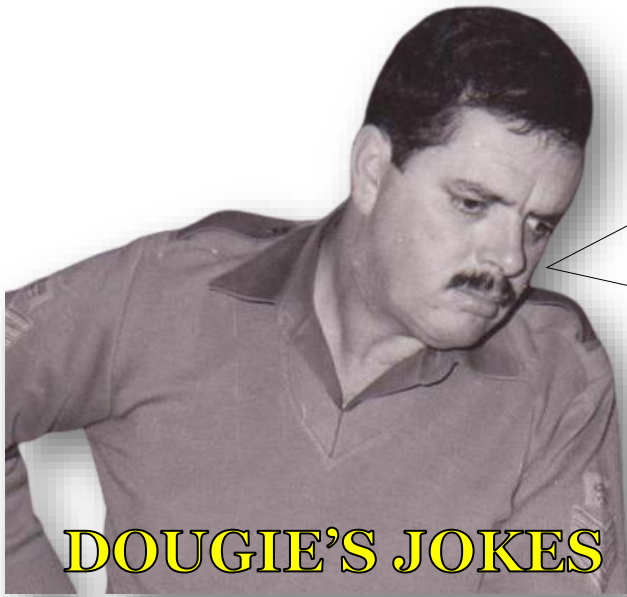
It's that simple! We currently have 4 plastic bins of polo tops, caps, ties and hoodies etc, and 2 cardboard boxes of catering items, which when stacked won't take up much room.

If you can spare a few hours, we'd be happy to take your details. All applications will go before the committee for approval. Please contact the President David Laing on davidlaing49@bigpond.com to discuss your new task ☺ **SERVING BATTALION MEMBERS are encouraged to apply.**



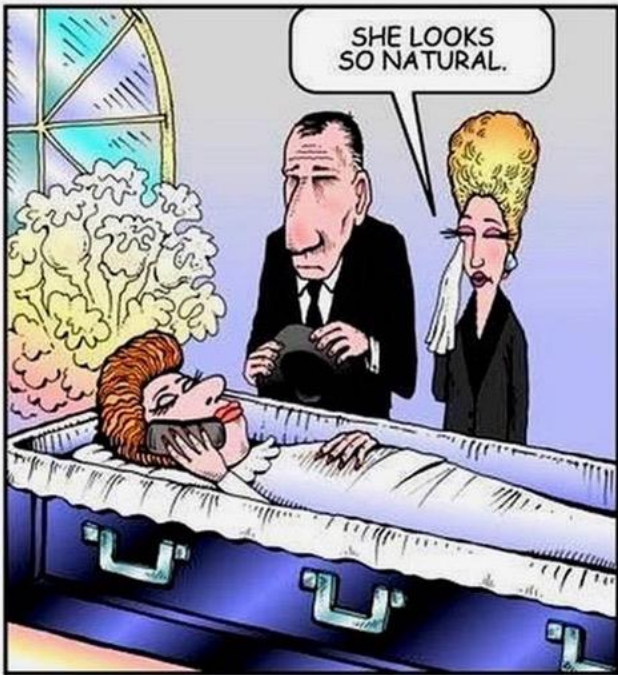
Luke Scott's pics on ANZAC Day 2026





DOUGIE'S JOKES

I'm at a place in my life
where errands are
starting to count as
going out!

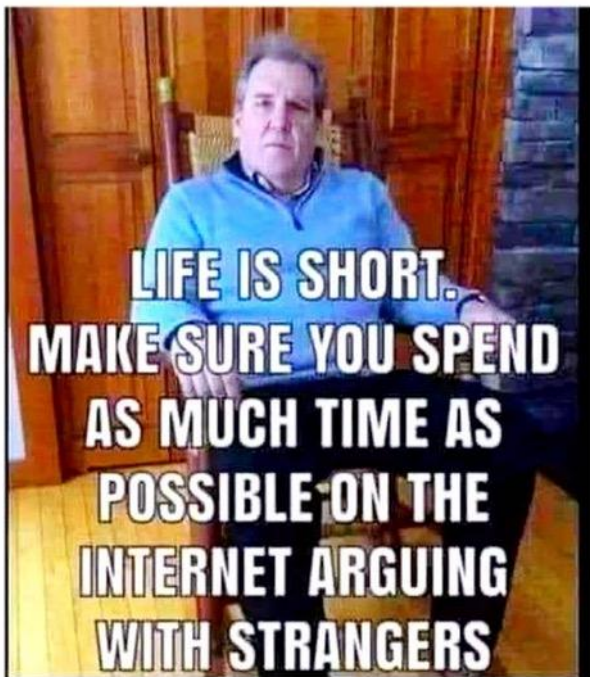


AS I WATCHED THE DOG CHASING HIS TAIL, I THOUGHT DOGS ARE EASILY AMUSED. THEN I REALIZED I WAS WATCHING THE DOG CHASE HIS TAIL.





I need this outfit so I can walk through my house and dust it.



**My grandson made the
mistake of telling me
I was being overdramatic
so I just changed the WiFi
password. We'll see
who's overdramatic in
about 5 minutes.**



LAZY
IS SUCH AN UGLY WORD

**I PREFER THE TERM
SELECTIVE
PARTICIPATION**



Kevin was starting to think that maybe his mom wasn't coming back.



I was at the doctor
and he said I had
only 6 months of life

And I shot him

The judge gave me
20 years



I had a lot of stuff to do today ...

NOW, I have a lot of stuff to do tomorrow.

ROYAL SOUTH AUSTRALIA REGIMENT ASSOCIATION INC

2026 END OF YEAR LUNCH

WARRADALE BARRACKS

Warradale Barracks Sergeants Mess

SUNDAY 29th November 2026

1100 to 1500 hrs



All members of the RSAR Association AND all members of the Battalion are invited. Wives and partners welcome.

All food is provided FREE OF CHARGE by the Association. Wine, Beer, and Soft drinks available at generous Mess prices. Lunch @ midday.

RSVP required for catering purposes to the President David Laing on davidlaing49@bigpond.com or 0407 791 822 NLT Friday 15th November

This is our chance to farewell the CO and RSM in their final month with the Battalion

Barbarossa: Hitlers' Great Blunder



The Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941 led to a catastrophe that eroded the fighting strength of the German Army.

By April 1941, just over a year and a half into World War II, Nazi Germany was the master of Europe.

All that stood in its way was Great Britain and her far-flung empire. The tiny island nation stood defiant, but was perilously vulnerable after a series of defeats in northern France, Norway, the Far East, Greece, and Crete. With time and effort, Britain could summon imperial reserves, but she had no means of meeting the powerful German Army in battle.



Nazi dictator Adolf Hitler had always admired the British Empire and still believed that he could bring it to the peace table. He dreamed of conquering Europe while the British Empire controlled the rest of the world. Hitler suspected that Britain was fighting on because she looked to the Soviet Union for eventual support.

So, the German leader calculated that he could isolate Britain with a rapid war of movement in the East, toppling Marshal Josef Stalin's regime and crushing Russian Bolshevism, which he loathed. An invasion of western Russia would also provide Germany with needed lebensraum (living space). This had been one of Hitler's aims from his earliest preaching.

Less than a month after a humiliated France had surrendered to Germany in the early summer of 1940, and while he was considering an invasion of England, Hitler had ordered the drawing up of plans for an invasion of Russia in the spring of 1941. He told his military commanders of his intentions during a conference at his

Berchtesgaden alpine retreat on July 31, 1940. The plan would involve 120 divisions thrusting through the fertile Ukraine to the River Dnieper while the rest advanced through the Baltic States and on to Moscow. Hitler estimated that the campaign would be completed in five months, before the onset of the harsh Russian winter.

This, he said, would be the blitzkrieg to end all blitzkriegs. With Russia struck down, Britain virtually impotent, and isolationist America unwilling to enter the war, his promised “Thousand-Year Reich” was assured. On December 18, 1940, Directive No. 21 was issued authorizing Operation Barbarossa. A war in the East was never a question for Hitler and his generals, and the Fuehrer was committed to a venture that would prove to be his biggest blunder of the war and bring about the undoing of his army. Ignoring the bitter lesson of Napoleon’s army in Russia in 1812, the Nazi leader was to send the Wehrmacht to an even worse fate on the vast, frigid steppes of Russia. As British Field Marshal Bernard L. Montgomery observed, “One of the first rules of war is: don’t march on Moscow.”

But in 1940, the Nazi dictator had no doubt that his army, the most powerful in the world, would overcome any resistance the Russians might muster. In the 1920s, he had said, “This colossal empire in the east is ripe for dissolution.” In 1941, he said, “We have only to kick in the door, and the whole rotten structure will come crashing down.”

Hitler told General Franz Halder, chief of the General Staff, “When Barbarossa commences, the world will hold its breath and make no comment.” And the Fuehrer warned that it would be a brutal undertaking with no quarter given. In March 1941, he told his generals, “The war against Russia will be such that it cannot be conducted in a knightly fashion. This struggle is one of ideologies and racial differences, and will have to be conducted with unprecedented, unmerciful, and unrelenting harshness.”

Three months later, on the eve of the invasion, Hitler told the German High Command, “Your armies will shatter the Russian colossus. It will be a hard fight; the Asiatics are cruel and cunning, but you will meet them with a determination as hard and cold as ice. Only one people will come out of this alive—our people. You must make your troops put aside all their notions of restraint and humanity ... This will be the last campaign of this war, and it will ensure the security of the Reich for many generations ... We cannot refuse to give battle, and one day the world will thank us for having responded to the call of destiny.”

Delayed by a late spring thaw and German campaigns in the Balkans, Operation Barbarossa was eventually launched early on Sunday, June 22, 1941. At 2:00 that morning, a Russian train hauling grain chugged across the River Bug at Brest-Litovsk, on the German-Russian border. It was one of many that had taken the route during the past few months under Berlin-Moscow trade agreements. Seventy-five minutes later, more than 7,000 German field guns of all calibres started bombarding pinpointed targets, while overhead droned 1,000 Luftwaffe bombers on their way to pound Soviet airfields, military installations, and communications centres. A key objective was the destruction of the Red Air Force. Then, German armour and infantry surged eastward across the frontier on a 500-mile front. The onslaught would eventually cover a 2,000-mile front from the North Cape to the Black Sea.



The massive invasion comprised three powerful army groups with almost three and a half million men, 153 divisions, 3,600 tanks, 7,000 artillery pieces, 600,000 motorized vehicles, and 625,000 transport horses. Flying in support were 2,700 bombers, fighters, and dive bombers. Tuned in closely to the opening of the operation, Hitler was gleeful and supremely confident. "Before three months have passed," he promised on that fateful day, "we shall witness a collapse in Russia the like of which has never been seen in history."

Under the overall command of Field Marshal Walter von Brauchitsch, the three German army groups aimed for precise objectives in Russia. General Ritter von Leeb's Army Group North was to advance from East Prussia, through the Baltic States, and on to Leningrad. General Fedor von Bock's Army Group Centre was to besiege the border fortress at Brest-Litovsk, swing north of the Pripet Marshes, and head for Minsk, Smolensk, and ultimately Moscow. Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt's Army Group South advanced from a starting line that arced from southern Poland along the Hungarian frontier and across Romania. Ahead of it lay the vast plains of southern Russia and the Ukraine.

The German armies included 14 Finnish, 14 Romanian, four Italian, and two Slovak divisions, plus a Spanish division and a Hungarian "rapid corps." The Luftwaffe squadrons were supported by Finnish, Romanian, Italian, Hungarian, and Croatian fighters and bombers.

Facing the Germans in the western military districts were about 140 divisions and 40 brigades of Marshal Georgi Zhukov's Red Army, totalling an estimated 2.9 million men, 10,000-15,000 tanks, some of which were obsolete, and 8,000 aircraft. Historian Alan Clark said, "What an appalling moment in time this is, the head-on crash of the two greatest armies, the two most absolute systems, in the world. No battle in history compares with it.... In terms of numbers of men, weight of ammunition, length of front, the desperate crescendo of fighting, there will never be another day like the 22nd June 1941."

The Moscow high command was surprised by the scale of the Nazi assault, and, despite repeated warnings of Hitler's intentions by agents and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Stalin was unable to grasp what was now happening. He had assumed that the rumours of war were just German sabre-rattling.

The Soviet Union had been preparing for war, expanding the Red Army and producing such innovative weapons as the deadly Katyusha rocket launcher and the 26-ton T-34 medium tank, arguably the best tank of World War II. But Stalin had been ready to make big concessions in 1941, expecting a new reconciliation of interests with Hitler, and was not ready for war.



Story continues next month

Who said English was Boring? Part 1

Old mate Dave Mercer OAM from SAMRA has sent through an insight into our good old English language, and how it has evolved. Thanks Dave.

There is an old Hotel/Pub in Marble Arch, London, which used to have a gallows adjacent to it. Prisoners were taken to the gallows (after a fair trial of course!) to be hanged. The horse-drawn dray, carting the prisoner, was accompanied by an armed guard, who would stop the dray outside the pub and ask the prisoner if he would like "ONE LAST DRINK". If he said YES, it was referred to as ONE FOR THE ROAD. If he declined, that Prisoner was ON THE WAGON. So there you go ...

More history.....

They used to use urine to tan animal skins, so families used to all pee in a pot and then once a day it was taken and sold to the tannery. If you had to do this to survive you were "piss poor". But worse than that were the really poor folk, who couldn't even afford to buy a pot; they "Didn't have a pot to piss in" and were the lowest of the low. The next time you are washing your hands and complain because the water temperature isn't just how you like it, think about how things used to be....

Here are some facts about England in the 1500s:

Most people got married in June because they took their yearly bath in May and they still smelled pretty good by June!! However, since they were starting to smell, brides carried a bouquet of flowers to hide the body odor. Hence the custom today of carrying a bouquet when getting married.

Baths consisted of a big tub filled with hot water. The man of the house had the privilege of the nice clean water, then all the other sons and men, then the women and finally the children. Last of all the babies. By then the water was so dirty you could actually lose someone in it.! Hence the saying, "Don't throw the baby out with the bath water!"

Houses had thatched roofs, thick straw piled high, with no wood underneath. It was the only place for animals to get warm, so all the cats and other small animals (mice, bugs) lived in the roof. When it rained it became slippery and sometimes the animals would slip and fall off the roof. Hence the saying "It's raining cats and dogs".

More next month.

Merchandise available **ONLY** to RSARA Members



Baseball Cap
ONLY \$15



- A. Regimental Tie \$25
- B. Stubby Holders \$6 each or 6 for \$30
- C. RSARA Nameplate \$30
- D. RSARA Lapel Badge \$15
- E. Laser-engraved timber shield w/- brass look plaque \$55
- F. Vinyl RSAR Sticker 70mm x 100mm
Only \$2 each or 6 for \$10 FREE Postage.
- G. Hoodie w/- LOGO \$50



POLO TOP \$45

Allow \$15 postage for each item
Unless collected by member

Order by contacting David Laing on davidlaing49@bigpond.com



Royal South Australia Regiment Association Inc.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP 2026

PLEASE PRINT AND ENSURE ALL BOXES ARE FILLED



Membership Category

Date of Application / /

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

My Details - Please print clearly and fill out ALL sections

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"/>
Unit Battalion Company	
Spouse/Partners name.	PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

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 Please include your <u>Surname</u> as an identifier								
<input type="checkbox"/> CASH (In person to a member of the Committee) Committee Members Name <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> I have paid my Fees to the Association Account listed below and posted/emailed my Application to The RSAR Association PO Box 5218 Murray Bridge South SA 5253 <table border="1"> <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								

NOTE: Please submit this Application WITH Proof of Service. You will be notified of the progress of your application.

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

Please send this completed application, with proof of service to the RSAR Association at davidlaing49@bigpond.com.com

FINANCIAL MEMBERS LIST

If you haven't paid your fees for this year, please do so at your earliest convenience.

Thank you

Life Members		Members	A - G	Members	H-P	Members	R-Z
Acton	Chris	Abel	Colin	Hanson	Reece	Rado	Steven
Beckett	David	Abraham	Michael	Harrington	Malcolm	Ramm	Hank
Benveniste	Sam	Albrecht	Stephen	Harrison	John	Ranger	Denis
Blackmore	Bill	Allison	Robert	Harrison	Keith	Rijken	Paul
Boscence	Bob	Andrews	Ronnie	Harrison	Nigel	Roberts	Tony
Brookes	Phil	Angove	Derek	Hartshorne	Anthony	Robertson	James
Burnard	Trent	Angus	Sebastian	Hawkins	Des	Rudd	Maxwell
Burns	Wayne	Attenborough	Geoff	Heath	Jonathon	Sailes	Adrian
Carnachan	Ian	Baker	Craig	Hewett	Ben	Sanders	Ashley
Carpenter	Ian	Bampton	Michael	Hewitt	Emily	Sandhu	Zorawar
Cotton	Bob	Barry-Orcales	Dianeever	Higgins	Kevin	Sando	Timothy
Dart	John	Beames	Paul	Hill	Max	Schuh	Simon
Davey	Trevor	Bennett	Christian	Hornhardt	Matthew	Scott	Rhys
Elliott	Graham	Blondell	Mark	Hume	Matthew	Sexton	Mark
Ewens	Mimi	Burnard	Saxon	Humphrys	Jesse	Shephard	Daniel
Gaborit	Lyndon	Burton	Ray	Jones	Brett	Shrive	Hayden
Goodwin	Graham	Buttars	Erik	Justin	Trent	Skapin	Corey
Harris	Lachlan	Cardone	Rob	Kleinig	Jack	Slater	Ian
Hawking	Don	Carlisle	Lesley-Anne	Kleinig	Mia	Smaling	Chris
Haynes	Malcolm	Cartwright	Harrison	Koop	Joshua	Sniedze	Julie
Higgins	Jonathan	Chamberlain	David	Kovacs	Philip	Sperling	Patrick
Hogan	Mark	Conray	Jason	Laing	Selina	Stuart	Phil
Hook	Alan	Cooke	Nat	Langtry	Paul	Tasker	David
Hope	David	Coombe	John	Larkins	Steve	Tattersall	Geoff
Horseman	Ian	Cowling	Thomas	Leach	Thomas	Thomas	David
Hudson	Mick	Dale	Andy	Lee	Nathan	Threlfall	Kev
Jackson	Aaron	De La Croix	Perrin	Lewis	James	Tiller	Damion
James	Grant	Demosani	Tony	Loveder	Peter	Tran	Andy
Jeffrey	Scott	Dennis	Emily	Matchett	William	Treguis	Izaak
Johnson	Paul	Dew	Trevor	McCulloch	Don	Trezise	George
Johnson	Barry	Djakovic	Livio	McIver	Bill	Tsoulakis	Christos
Klopf	Alex	Domanski	Glenn	McKenzie	Kain	Tucker	Belinda
Laing	David	Donald	Thomas	McMahon	Tyler	Tucker	Paul
Lakin	Bruce	Drew	Anton	Migali	Michael	Turner	Garry
Marlin	Robin	Duncan	Coen	Mitchell	Barry	Vozelj	Blaz
Meredith	Mike	Dunn	Bob	Mitchell	Jonathon	Waldon	David
Miller	Nick	Dunn	Peter	Morony	Frank	Weepers	Nicole
Moore	Peter	Duras	Roman	Mulrone	Dennis	Wheeler	Chris
Moore	Terry	Etteridge	Hugh	New	Anthony	Whitaker	Glenn
Moore	Thomas	Eva	Keith	Normandale	Zachary	Wilkinson	Charles
Paul	John	Ewens	Mimi	Oakley	Andrew	Williams	Reg
Pollard	Barry	Faunt	Joshua	O'Daly	Ryan	Williams	Janelle
Richter	Sean	Flynn	Adrian	Orrock	Alan	Williams	David
Salamon	Piotr	Fortune	Nigel	Osborne	Isaac	Winiata	Joshua
Stewart	Robin	Foy	Erin	Papps	Bernard	Zuromski	Paul
Stewien	Peter	Gatley	Graham	Parslow	Howard	Associate	Members
Vella	Joe	Genovese	John	Parsonage	James	Abel	Karen
Waters	Ian	Ghanem	Paul	Pascoe	Michael	Angove	Leisel
Watters	Matthew	Gibson	Lindsay	Payne	Bob	Bampton	Leslie
Westover	Rhys	Gill	Graham	Peachey	Michael	Carnachan	Dom
Wilson	Graham	Gordon	Frank	Pearce	Philip	Dunn	Trish
Associate Life	Members	Griffiths	Amanda	Pexton	Timothy	Eva	Gail
Elliott	Julie	Groffen	Renee	Phillips	Colin Rex	Hawkins	Lynn
Field	Shirley	Guglielmi	Jermaine	Portakiewicz	Anthony	Hook	Philippa
Johnson	Sally	Honorary	Members	Portakiewicz	David	Johnson	Margaret
Laing	June	MAJGEN Wilson	Neil	Portakiewicz	Richard	Parsonage	Yvonne
Parkin	Audrey	LTCOL Tyson	Darrin	Powell	Gary	Pollard	Kay
Phillips	Heather	CAPT Jilbert	Charles	Preece	Brian	Toy	Jill
Sanderson	Lorraine	WO1 Broadbent	Mark			Winger	Kathleen

Please welcome new member
Jason Conway
our 100th Serving Member