

“Sitrep, Over!”



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SOUTH AUSTRALIA REGIMENT ASSOCIATION INC.

PATRON: MAJGEN NEIL WILSON AM RFD

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MAY 2026

Battle of the Coral Sea – 4th May 1942

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Senator for SA

The **Battle of the Coral Sea**, from 4 to 8 May 1942, was a major naval battle between the Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN) and naval and air forces of the United States and Australia. Taking place in the Pacific Theatre of World War II, the battle was the first naval action in which the opposing fleets neither sighted nor fired upon one another, attacking over the horizon from aircraft carriers instead. It was also the first military battle between aircraft carriers. Both sides having suffered heavy aircraft losses and carriers sunk or damaged, the two forces disengaged and retired from the area. Because of the loss of carrier air cover, Inoue also recalled the Port Moresby invasion fleet. Although the battle was a tactical victory for the Japanese in terms of ships sunk, it has been described as a strategic victory for the Allies. The battle marked the first time since the start of the war that a major Japanese advance had been turned back. More important, the damage to carriers *Shōkaku* and the aircraft losses of *Zuikaku* prevented both ships from participating in the Battle of Midway the following month

The Battle of the Coral Sea was a major turning point in the fight to gain a foothold in the Pacific. Japan would never again threaten the Allies to such an extent after this battle



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Visit us on the web at:

www.rsara.asn.au

Or our Facebook page

www.facebook.com/1027RSARA/

**All Merchandise Orders to:
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lebanonsel@live.com**

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EDITORIAL

The RSAR Association once again rallied behind our Banner and marched proudly to the Cross of Sacrifice this year to commemorate the Fallen on ANZAC Day. 22 former members of the Regiment made the long trek (and a couple of serving members) (it gets longer every year) down King William Street and we managed to keep in step most of the way. It's always hard when you have a Pipe Band in front playing 60 beats to the minute and a Brass Band behind playing 100 beats to the minute!! A large number of our Committee members, being Serving soldiers, marched with the Battalion, and we caught up with some of them for a refreshing drink at Torrens Parade Ground afterwards. I wish to thank Private Charles Wilkinson and Private Isaac Osborne for proudly carrying our RSARA Banner during the march. Well done guys! All the pics, courtesy of June Laing (who ran the entire distance to keep in front of us.) are on Pages 3, 4 and 5. More pics on our Facebook page.

Our Annual General Meeting is again planned for the first Sunday in August. It's one of the few chances to catch up with old mates, meet some new ones and have a say in the way the RSAR Association is conducted. We have some changes to our Constitution that will be put to the meeting, and it's hoped everyone will vote in their favour. Sunday the 2nd August is the date, so put it in your calendar and reserve your seat now by contacting the President. Details on Page 9.

On a recent trip to our National Capital I caught up with former soldier Rod Henderson, author of "Stop Screaming I'm Scared Too!" about his experiences in East Timor, Pakistan, PNG and Afghanistan as a member of the ADF. We met at the Australian War Memorial and had a long chat about his experiences and his new book. which is a most compelling account of his first hand combat experiences, told exactly how it happened, with no holds barred and I present a short review of that book on Page 10. Rod, thank you for your service, mate!

And talking of ANZAC Day, once the march is over it's always nice to catch up with mates you haven't seen for 20 years, and remember those who are no longer with us. Isn't that what ANZAC Day is all about?

That's it for this month.

Stay well and stay safe, AND thank you for your service!

David

PS: The Band and the Battalion took pride of place on the march and did themselves proud. I shouted out to the CO & RSM but they were too busy keeping in step ☺

ANZAC DAY 2026

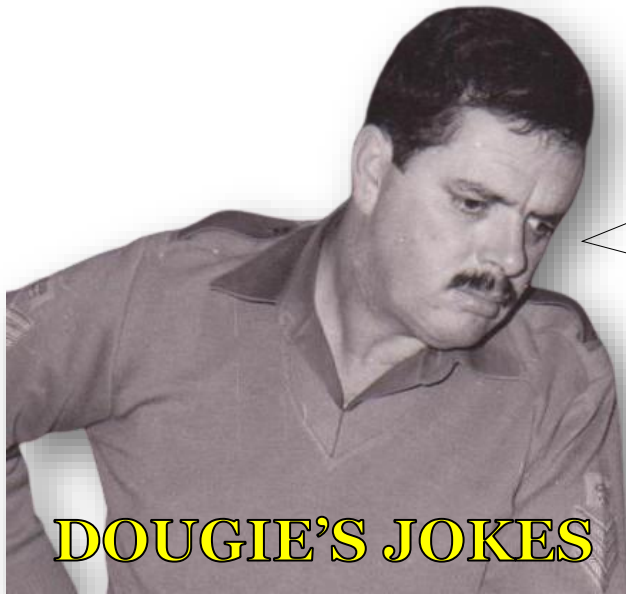


ANZAC DAY 2026



ANZAC DAY 2026



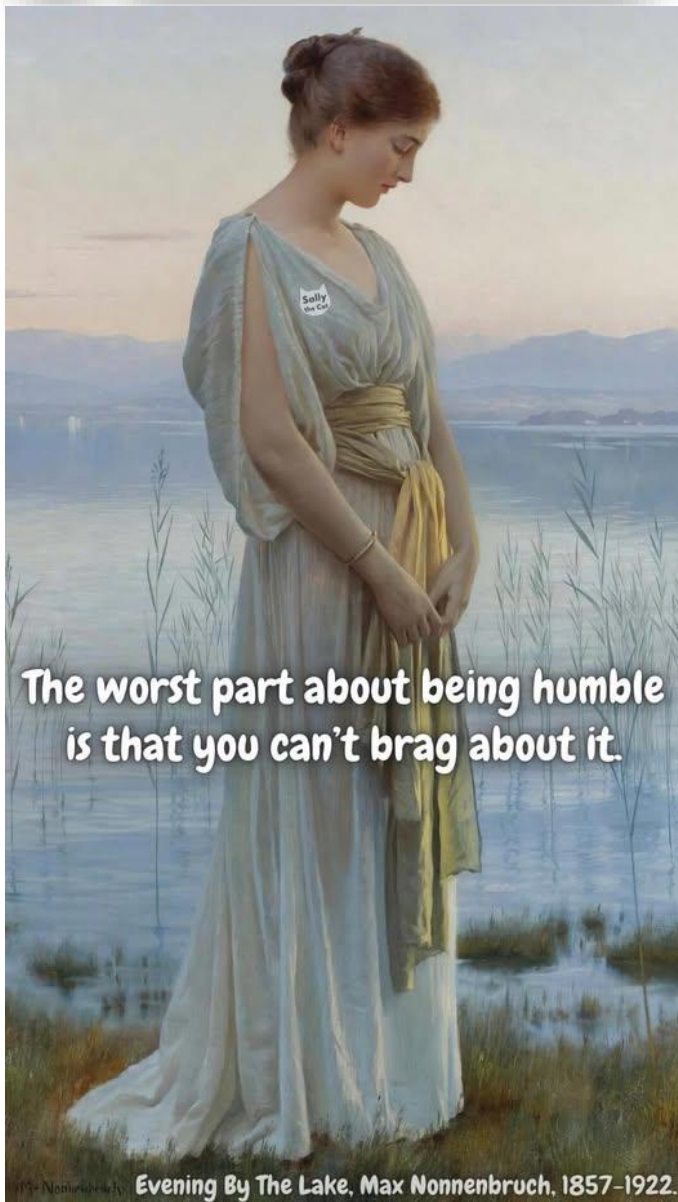


DOUGIE'S JOKES

The weather forecast
for tonight is?

DARK!

**I think I found my new
Lawyer**



The worst part about being humble
is that you can't brag about it.

Evening By The Lake. Max Nonnenbruch, 1857-1922.



My wife is pregnant and my
doctor asked me if I had ever
been present at a childbirth
before.

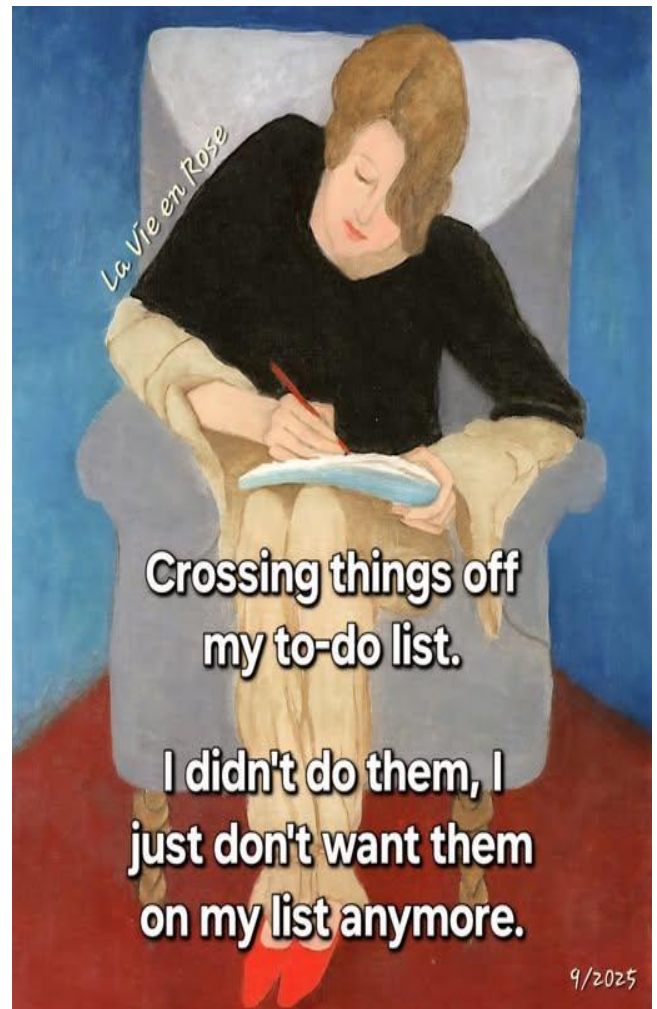
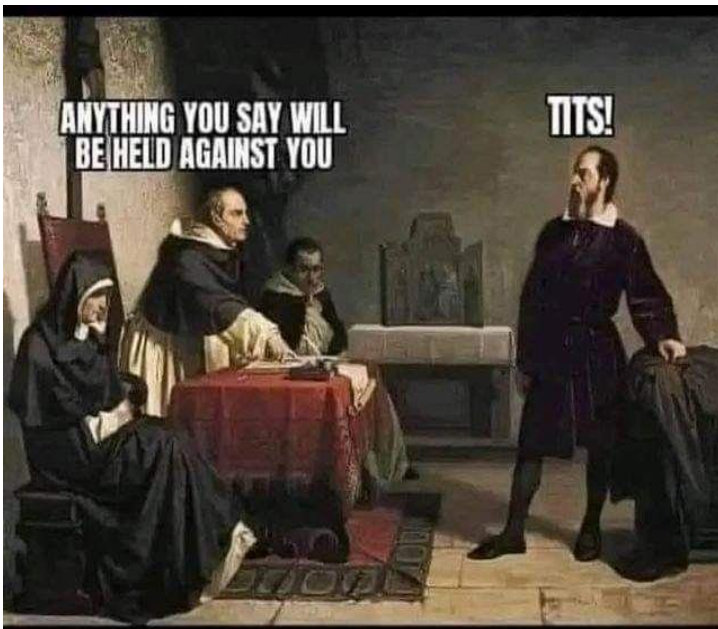
I said:, "Yes just once."

He asked, "What was it like?"

I replied, "It was dark, then
suddenly very bright!"



I see people around my age mountain climbing, I feel good getting my leg through my underwear with out losing my balance





FUN FACT: a majority of archeologists are women due to their natural ability to dig up the past



"Sorry about the two scars. We had your X-ray upside down for a while."

I trained my dog to fetch beer. It may not sound too impressive but he gets them from the neighbor's fridge.



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**

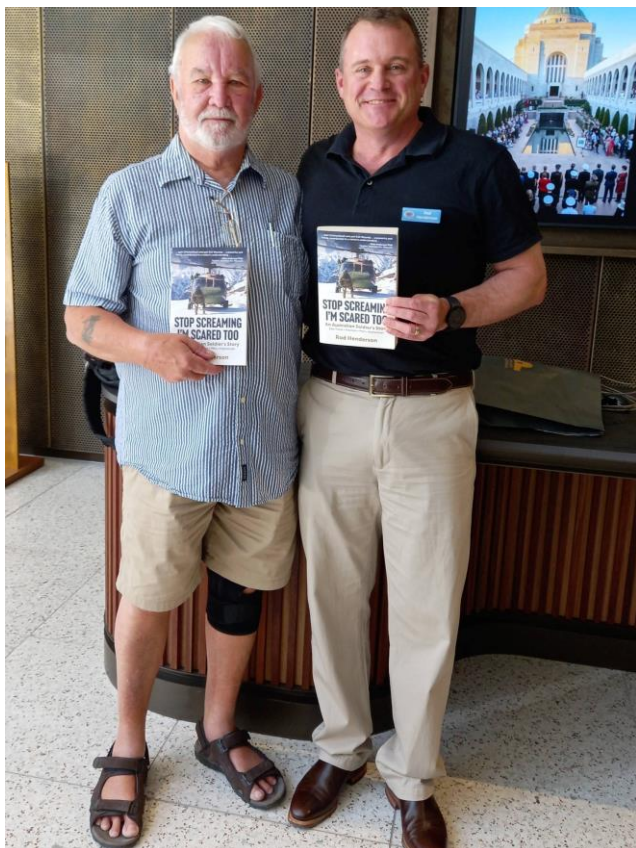
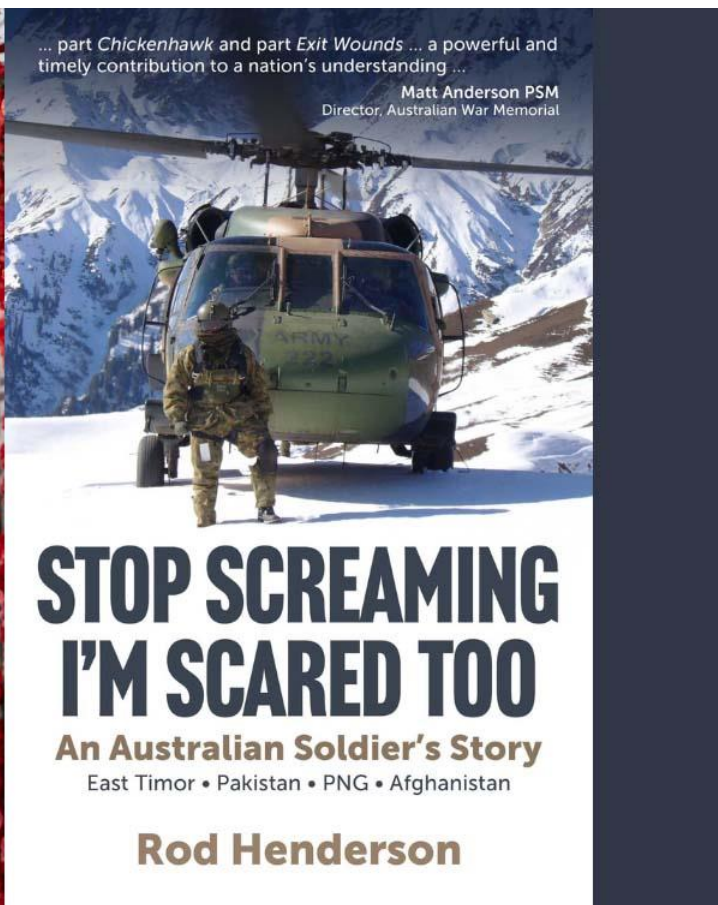
The AGM will be held in the main meeting room, and lunch will follow the meeting.
Wives/partners and Associate Members are invited to attend the AGM.

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 INVITED TO ATTEND

BOOK REVIEW.

A Personal Experience



I purchased Rod Henderson's book "Stop Screaming I'm Scared Too" late last year, and found it one of the most compelling and truthful stories about an Aussie soldier's life serving his country. My wife and I planned a trip to Canberra ACT and I contacted Rod and asked if he would personally sign my book, and as he volunteered at the Australian War Memorial he said he would be delighted. So, we met Rod on a Friday afternoon at the AWM and I had a long conversation with him about his service, and he was very interested about our work with the RSAR Association, and what we do for the serving members. Not only did he sign my copy, but presented me with an additional signed copy which will go to a worthy member of the Battalion or Association at an appropriate time. Rod's book is available at most good book stores, and I urge you to pick up a copy and read about a most interesting life in uniform. (I presented Rod with an RSARA Baseball Cap as a thank you for his efforts.)

NOTE: Rod's beloved Blackhawk helicopter "Saracen" (on the book's cover) is now on display in the AWM main hall.

ALBERT JACKA VC, MC & Bar



He had the distinction of being the first Commonwealth soldier to receive the Victoria Cross for valor in World War I, and many observers felt that Australian-born Albert Jacka should have earned at least three of Great Britain's highest award. His courage and aggressive leadership style inspired unhesitating loyalty in his men and fear in his enemies, but his outspokenness and lack of respect for military niceties may have prevented Jacka from achieving even greater fame. As it was, his influence and reputation among his own men was so widespread that his battalion proudly called itself "Jacka's Mob."

Jacka was born on a farm near Winchelsea, Victoria, Australia, on January 10, 1893. His father, Nathaniel, was a dairy farmer who also ran a contracting and carting enterprise providing materials to Victoria's railways and mines. As a youth—he was one of seven children—Jacka was a superior athlete, excelling at boxing, cycling, and football. After completing the sixth grade, Jacka went to work for his father. He later joined the Victorian State Forests Department, where he was working quietly when the cataclysmic events of July and August 1914 initiated the First World War.

Enlisting in the newly formed Australian Imperial Force on September 8, 1914, Jacka was assigned to the 14th Battalion, 4th Brigade, 1st Division, and embarked on the last of October for England to complete training before being committed to the Western Front. However, when Turkey entered the war as a German ally, the 1st Division was diverted to Egypt to assist in the defense of the Suez Canal.



2nd Lieutenant Albert Jacka VC

First Taste of Combat for the NZ&A

Jacka's battalion disembarked at Alexandria on January 31, 1915, and spent the next 10 weeks getting organized and training in the region south of Cairo. During this period of training, the Australians began to earn a reputation

for being rowdy, undisciplined, and resistant to authority. Eventually, the 4th Brigade united with two New Zealand brigades and the 1st Light Horse Brigade to form the New Zealand and Australian Division under Maj. Gen. Alexander Godley. That April, the NZ&A would get its first taste of combat in what would become one of the most controversial campaigns in military history.

For the Commonwealth soldiers, the ill-starred Gallipoli campaign officially began on April 25, when the division landed at Anzac Cove in the Dardanelles. A furious battle immediately commenced, with the Australians finding themselves pinned down on a narrow beach that quickly rose into steep and rugged terrain dominated by Turkish defenders. The NZ&A held down a sector of trenches known as Courtney's Post. Late night on May 19, a group of Turkish soldiers captured a portion of Courtney's Post. The Australians attempted a counterattack but failed. Jacka's platoon commander organized a diversion to keep the Turks occupied while Jacka and three other men moved to outflank them.



Captain Albert Jacka reviews and compares maps with a model of the Messines area near Petit Point during the Battle of Messines.

Captain Albert Jacka was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions on May 20, 1915.

Jacka's first attempt to move around the Turks failed; one man was seriously wounded and the others were pinned down by intense enemy fire. Jacka decided that one man might be able to reach the Turkish position. At great personal risk, Jacka singlehandedly charged over open ground and jumped into the trench behind the Turkish soldiers. In a matter of seconds he shot five and bayoneted two others. The remainder scrambled out of the trench and fled in panic back to their own lines. Jacka held the trench alone for the remainder of the night. When his platoon commander found him at dawn, the young Aussie reported calmly, "Well, I managed to get the beggars, sir." For his remarkable feat, Jacka was awarded the Victoria Cross.

As casualties mounted among the Australian forces, Jacka not only survived the harsh conditions, but he seemed to thrive on the desolate battlefield. He was promoted to corporal on August 28, 1915, and raised to sergeant four weeks later. In November, he became sergeant major of Company C. A new soldier in the 14th Battalion, E.J. Rule, described Jacka at the time: "He had a medium-sized body, a natty figure, and a determined face with a crooked nose," Rule reported. "His feat of polishing off six [sic] Turks single-handed certainly took some

beating. He was not one of those whose character, manner, or outlook was changed by the high decoration which he had received. His confident, frank, outspoken personality never changed ... the whole AIF came to look upon him as a rock of strength that never failed. We of the 14th Battalion never ceased to be thrilled when we heard ourselves referred to ... as 'some of Jacka's mob.'”

Nearly 600 Men Died in the First Few Days

Jacka and the rest of the battalion saw much more combat at Gallipoli. In August, they were involved in heavy fighting at Chunuk Bair, Hill 971 and Hill 60, attempting to break out of the beachhead they had established in April and support the British landing at Suvla Bay. After one particularly grueling and fruitless attack, Jacka recorded in his diary: “Practically the whole battalion wiped out.” Indeed, nearly 600 of the 800 men assigned to the battalion had become casualties in only a few days of fighting.

In December 1915, after nine months of arduous struggle and 26,111 Australian casualties, the Allied forces began evacuating the peninsula. Jacka and the 14th Battalion went to Lemnos, where they spent the holidays. In early January the battalion returned to Egypt, where the brigade was split in half and divided between newly formed brigades. The reorganization was completed in early March, and Jacka was promoted to second lieutenant.

On June 1, 1916, the Australian contingent was sent to France to fight Germans instead of Turks. After being issued gas masks and steel helmets, the men entered the Allied trenches near Armentieres, where they quickly got their baptism of fire on the Western Front, taking part in a series of costly raids designed to draw away German units from the British attacks taking place farther south on the Somme. The next month the battalion was unexpectedly transferred south to join the disastrous Somme offensive, which had been bogged down immediately with staggering casualties—57,470 British and Canadian losses on the first day alone.

Jacka, recently assigned to platoon commander, joined the battalion around the enemy-held village of Pozieres on August 4, exactly two years after the start of the war. Prior to the start of the campaign, the Germans had fortified the village with deep dugouts, concrete pillboxes, and numerous machine gun positions overlooking likely avenues of advance. Located astride the Pozieres Ridge and studded with German artillery, the village had endured repeated Allied shelling, becoming a village in name only. A few scattered mounds of bricks and the wreckage of a windmill were all that remained of pre-war Pozieres. The German trenches had also been obliterated, forcing the front-line units to take cover in shell craters that provided some concealment from the constant bombardment.

At 12:30 am on July 23, the Australian Division attacked Pozieres, executing a well-thought-plan by its competent and experienced commander, Maj. Gen. H.B. Walker. By dawn the Australians had captured what was left of the German trenches and most of the village. For the next three days, they fought off numerous enemy counterattacks, suffering severe casualties from some of the most concentrated German artillery barrages of the entire war. In three days of intense combat, the division suffered 5,286 casualties. The fighting at Pozieres was reputed to be the toughest single battle in which Australian forces had ever been involved—the 17th Battalion alone used more than 15,000 hand grenades in clearing the last Germans from the village. The carnage was so

great that for months afterward one Australian battalion, the 24th, could identify its old trenches by the half-buried bodies of its comrades, still displaying their red-and-white shoulder patches.

Jacka Discovered He had Only 7 Unwounded Men Left in His Command

Now that the village and ridge had been captured, the Australians had to hold it. This task was given to the 4th Division. Jacka and his platoon took up position in a section of trench known as the Elbow, 600 meters east of the village. After extensive artillery bombardment, the Germans attacked with five battalions. The enemy high command had directed that Pozieres be retaken regardless of the cost. For Jacka, the first sign that his unit was under imminent attack came when two German stick grenades bounced down the stairs of the dugout, exploding and wounding two of his men. Jacka charged up the stairs, shooting and killing the lone German sentry left to guard that section of the line. The rest of the Germans had already swept over the trenches occupied by Jacka and his comrades.

As Jacka took stock of the situation, he found that he had only seven unwounded men left in his command. He told them they would have to break through the advancing German force and link up with the rest of the battalion west of Pozieres. In the dim light, moments before he was about to give the signal to climb out of their trench, Jacka saw more than 150 Germans casually walking over the smoking battlefield, heading directly toward him with 40 Australian prisoners in tow from the 48th Battalion. Thinking quickly, he told his men to lie down and wait for his signal to attack—eight Australians against 150 Germans.

When the lead Germans passed over the trench, Jacka leapt up and charged into their midst, his seven men right behind him. So surprised were the Germans by this threat that had literally popped up out of the ground that half the enemy dropped their weapons and threw up their arms in surrender, believing they had been attacked by a unit at least as large as their own. The Australian prisoners happily picked up the fallen weapons and joined the fight, along with Australians from other outposts along the Elbow and the front-line trenches.

Jacka's Heroic Stand

Led by Jacka and Sergeant C.H. Beck of the 48th Battalion, the Aussies engaged in fierce hand-to-hand combat with rifles, bayonets, and even fists. Jacka and his men were all wounded but continued to fight. Jacka personally killed between 12 and 20 Germans before the rest surrendered. He had been wounded seven times himself and collapsed as soon as the fight had been won. In the confusion, he was left for dead on the battlefield. When he regained consciousness, he was forced to crawl back to friendly lines, where he was found by stretcher-bearers roaming the battlefield looking for casualties. Barely alive, Jacka was evacuated to England and spent the next four months recovering. For his pains he was awarded the Military Cross, but many observers felt that he should have received a second Victoria Cross. Official Australian war historian C.E.W. Bean, who was at Pozieres during the attack, wrote later that Jacka's feat "stands as the most dramatic and effective act of individual audacity in the history of the Australian Imperial Force."

As one of the best-known and most highly decorated soldiers in the AIF, Jacka was asked by the government to return to Australia and assist in the war effort on the home front. True to form, he refused the cushy duty and insisted on returning to his unit, rejoining the 14th Battalion on December 9, 1916. Their war was far from over.

In April 1917, the brigade was ordered to attack Bullecourt in support of the British 5th Army attack on Arras. Newly promoted to captain, Jacka was now the battalion intelligence officer, and he went out on one-man patrol into no-man's-land to reconnoiter enemy trenches. While searching, he found a sunken road 300 meters in front of the current Australian position. The 4th Brigade moved into the new position, thus avoiding a heavy German artillery barrage and saving hundreds of lives.

The next night, Jacka led a small patrol near Bullecourt. Ordering his men to take cover while he moved forward alone to inspect German barbed wire obstacles, Jacka was forced to lie prone while a German patrol passed nearby. He found that much of the wire had not been cut by Allied artillery as previously believed. Returning to his own lines, Jacka sought out brigade commander Brig. Gen. C.H. Brand and warned him in no uncertain terms that the wire had not been cut and that if the Allied attack proceeded as planned, the division would suffer heavy casualties and the attack would certainly fail.

Brand and Jacka had clashed several times during the past year. Jacka had been very vocal about the lack of proper planning and the inadequate time allowed to train new soldiers. He pointed out that the orders received from headquarters were often unrealistic and utterly mistaken. Brand ignored Jacka's new protestations and ordered the attack to go ahead. As Jacka had warned, the attack at Bullecourt, although initially successful in penetrating German lines, ended in heavy casualties and gained no additional ground. A total of 2,339 men were lost, nearly 2,000 being cut off and taken prisoner within German positions. Jacka, who had made several more trips into no-man's-land to lay strips of tape for the men to follow on their advance and then personally guided each of the supporting British tanks into position, was awarded a bar to his Military Cross. Once again, those who had witnessed his actions felt that he should have received another Victoria Cross.

A British soldier watches artillery fall on the German lines



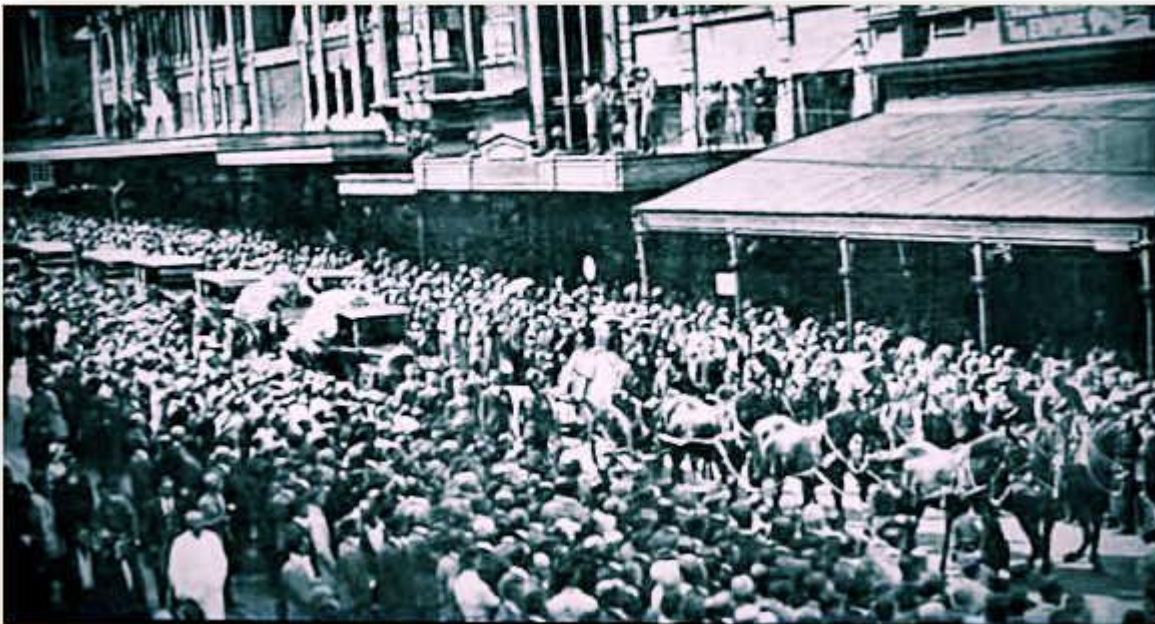
Jacka saw continuous service on the Western Front for another 13 months. He took command of D Company, 14th Battalion, and at the Battle of Messines he led his company in a successful attack that captured three enemy machine gun nests and an artillery position. Amazingly, while many of his peers were killed, Jacka managed to survive the deadly attrition in France and Belgium. In July 1917 he was wounded again, shot in the leg by a sniper, and evacuated to England. Once more he insisted on being allowed to return to France. During the subsequent fighting at Polygon Wood, Jacka's company captured its objective and beat back several determined German counterattacks. He was recommended for the Distinguished Service Order, but headquarters did not act upon the recommendation. Many of Jacka's fellow soldiers believed that the failure was retribution for his critical report on the affair at Bullecourt the previous year.

Australia's Greatest Warrior

Jacka's luck held until May 15, 1918, when he was shelled by mustard gas outside the village of Villers Bretonneux. His condition was so serious that he had to be evacuated to England for a third time, where he underwent two major operations to save his life. He was still recovering when the Armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, ending the war. He was among the last Australian officers repatriated from Europe, finally arriving in Melbourne in mid-October 1919 to a hero's welcome that he tried hard to avoid.

Jacka was discharged from the AIF in January 1920. He went into private business with two other former officers, importing and selling electrical goods. When the Depression struck in 1929, his business collapsed. That same year, he was elected to the St. Kilda Council and later became mayor of the town, where he spent much of his time and energy seeing to the welfare of the unemployed in his district. Shortly after a council meeting on December 14, 1931, Jacka collapsed from exhaustion and was admitted to Caulfield Military Hospital.

To his many visitors, Jacka looked as though he were already dead. Although only 39, his three years in the trenches and nearly 20 wounds had taken their toll. On January 17, 1932, one week after his 39th birthday, Jacka died. He was buried with full military honors in St. Kilda Cemetery, with eight other Victoria Cross winners acting as pallbearers. An estimated 50,000 people lined the streets as the gun carriage bearing Jacka's body passed en route to the cemetery. A commemorative service is still held every January 17 in St. Kilda to honor the memory of Australia's greatest warrior.



Jacka's Funeral Procession. January 1932

Sourced from warfarehistory@warfarehistorynetwork.com

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 \$60
- F. Vinyl RSAR Sticker 70mm x 100mm
Only \$2 each or **6 for \$10** FREE Postage.
- G. Hoodie w/- LOGO \$55

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

POLO TOP \$50

Order by contacting CPL Selina Laing via lebanonsel@live.com.au



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 (<u>By invitation Only</u>) <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"/>
UnitBattalionCompany	
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



Padres Ponderings



Some thoughts from our Padre Stephen Albrecht

There are moments in military life that stay with you long after the parade ground has emptied and the uniforms are packed away. For many, one of those moments begins not with a command but with a note. The steady roll of drums, the swell of brass, and the familiar strains of a regimental march have a way of stirring something deep within us. When the music played, I didn't just hear it, I felt it.

Military bands have long been an integral part of Defence life. Historically, they served practical purposes: signalling movements on the battlefield, maintaining order in camp, and boosting morale in times of uncertainty. Today, while their role has evolved, their importance has not diminished. Instead, military bands continue to carry forward tradition, discipline, and identity in a way few other elements can.

Within regiments like the 10/27 RSAR, music plays a powerful role in reinforcing esprit de corps (meaning a feeling of shared pride). Whether it's the solemnity of a Last Post, the pride of a march past, or a more social occasion, the band helps give voice to what words often cannot normally express. Music has a unique ability to unite soldiers across the generations. It unites today's members with those who have gone before, reminding us that we are part of something bigger than ourselves.

But the impact of military bands extends well beyond the barracks. They are one of Defence's most visible and accessible connections to the public. When a band performs at a community event, Anzac Day service, or civic ceremony, they act as ambassadors bridging the gap between the military and the society it serves. In those moments, uniforms become familiar, not distant; the Defence Force becomes relatable, not removed.

For many Australians, their first meaningful interaction with the military is not through a recruitment centre or a news report, but through the sound of a military band. The music invites people in. It creates a shared space where respect, remembrance, and national pride can be experienced together. In this way, bands play a quiet but significant role in shaping public perception and strengthening trust.

There is also a human element that should not be overlooked. Musicians within the military are not only performers; they are soldiers who bring their craft into service. Their commitment reflects the same discipline, teamwork, and dedication expected across all roles in Defence. The difference is that their instrument becomes their means of service, one that can inspire, comfort, and connect.

"When the music played" is more than a reflection on sound, it is a reminder of presence. It signals the beginning of ceremony, the honouring of sacrifice, and the celebration of service. It marks moments of farewell and welcome, grief and pride, silence and strength. It reminds us why we serve, who we serve, and the legacy we carry even after the final note fades, the impact remains.

Padre *Stephen Albrecht*

Chaplain 10th/27th Battalion RSAR

MEMBERS LIST

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

Please welcome
Serving Member
Mia Kleinig
to our group