"Sitrep, Over!"



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SOUTH AUSTRALIA REGIMENT ASSOCIATION INC.

PATRON: MAJOR GENERAL NEIL WILSON AM RFD

EDITOR: DAVID LAING

NOVEMBER 2026

REMEMBRANCE DAY

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

Remembrance Day (also known as **Poppy Day** owing to the tradition of wearing a remembrance poppy) is a memorial day observed in former countries of the British Empire, and current Commonwealth member states since the end of the First World War to honour armed forces members who have died in the line of duty.[1] The day is also marked by war remembrances in several other non-Commonwealth countries. In most countries, Remembrance Day is observed on 11 November to recall the end of First World War hostilities. Hostilities ended "at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month" of 1918, in accordance with the armistice signed by representatives of Germany and the Entente between 5:12 and 5:20 that morning. ("At the 11th hour" refers to the *passing* of the 11th hour, or 11:00 am.)

LEST WE FORGET

Contact us

All correspondence to:

RSAR Association Inc.,
David Laing
PO Box 5218
Murray Bridge South
SA 5253
davidlaing49@bigpond.com

Membership Applications to:
Secretary
Paul Tucker
pbtucker1@outlook.com

Visit us on the web at:
www.rsara.asn.au

Or our Facebook page
www.facebook.com/1027RSARA/

All Merchandise Orders to:
David Portakiewicz on
david.portakiewicz@sa.gov.au

Fees and Merchandise can be paid by this account
RSAR Association Inc.
BSB 633 000
Acc. 1616 585 88

Cheques etc. can be mailed to
The Treasurer
Christian Bennett
RSAR Association Inc.,
PO Box 1133
Kensington Gardens
SA 5068
christianbennett95@gmail.com

Welfare Officer
Phil Stuart
0421 543 869
stupy001@hotmail.com

EDITORIAL

At the 2026 Annual General Meeting Committee member Paul Tucker was voted in as the Secretary of the RSAR Association. We welcome Paul and wish him well in his new role. With that job comes the responsibility of receiving Applications for Membership from prospective new members and bringing them on board. Please direct all new applications and enquiries to Paul at the email address in the left hand column.

Paul is also an accomplished author, having worked on a number of publications, including "Murder in the Colony" which I have read personally and previewed on Page 10. It's a worthwhile read! Paul has served with both 10 Bn and 10/27 Bn RSAR and took part in the 1987 historic Linking Parade between 10 and 27 Bn. He was a member of SAPOL for 33 years, the last 20 years being in the Major Crime Investigation Branch, and wrote his book while still serving in SAPOL. He has also served as a Senior Marshall in the Adelaide ANZAC Day march for the past 14 years. Thank you for your continued service!

When I first signed on the dotted line to wear "shiny black feet and baggy green skin" back in 1972 one of the first inspirational movies I was shown on my Recruit Course was "ZULU". You can read some of the details of that historic battle on Page 3 to 6.

This is your LAST CHANCE to reserve your seats for our End of Year Lunch to be conducted at Warradale Barracks on 29th November. It promises to be a fun day with some special presentations to be made to departing members, PLUS the "Most Valued Committee Member" will be recognised with a certificate. Please contact the Secretary or President via the numbers to the left of this page to make sure you get a seat. Details on Page 11.

The Battalion has again singled out those who have excelled throughout the training Year, and the winners are all named in the December newsletter. They will each be notified and be presented with their trophies on the 28th November at Warradale Barracks. I know who they are, and I can be bribed to disclose their names after some inducement!!! Well done all!

Padre Stephen Albrecht has served us well, both spiritually and morally, contributing regular articles to this newsletter. At the end of the year he is posting out and we wish him all the best in his travels. You can read his latest thoughts on Page 13.

A group of brave 10/27 Battalion Officers and Soldiers competed in the 2026 City Bay Fun Run, but added just a little weight to their run. The pics are on Pages 14 & 15.

LTCOL Geoffrey Cooper, from the famed SA Cooper Brewery dynasty was a young soldier who served with both the 2/10th and 2/27th Battalions during WW2. You can read a little about his service on Page 16 & 17.

That's it for November. Stay well and stay safe!

Cheers

David

Rorke's Drift 1879

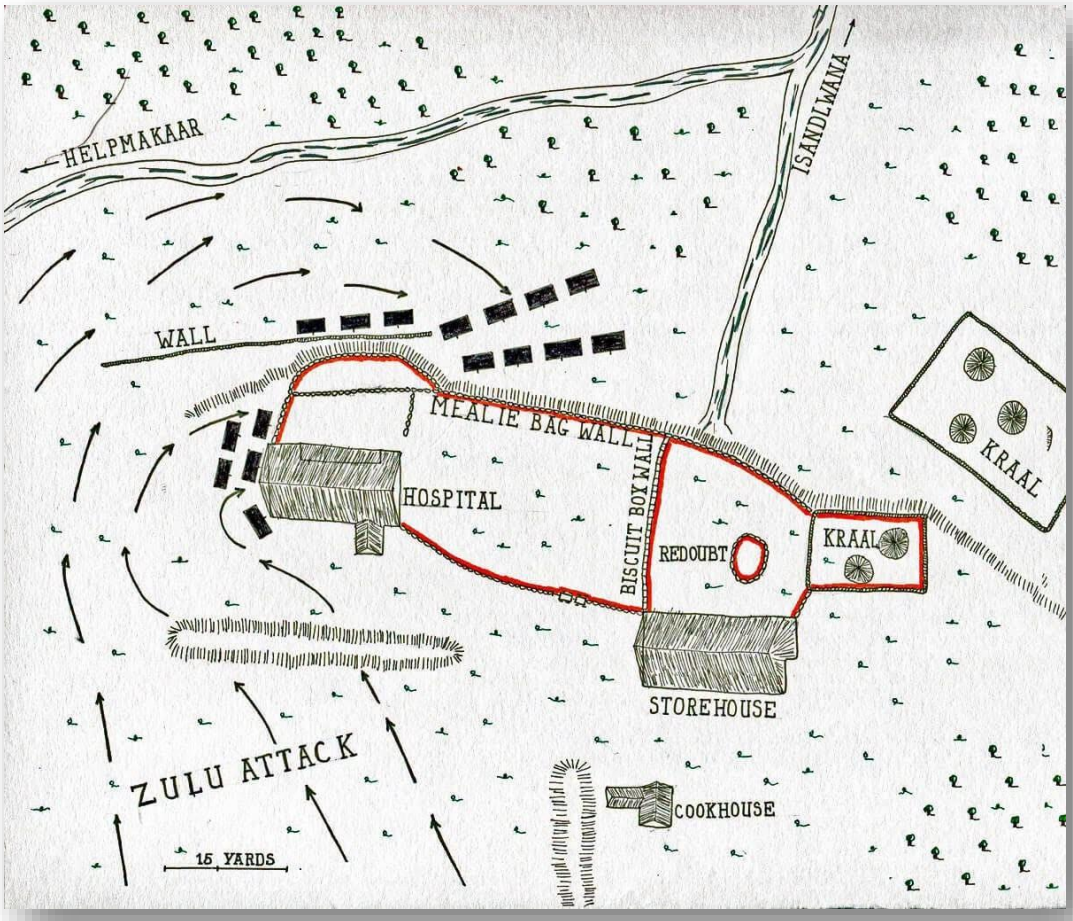
We've all seen the film "Zulu" starring the magnificent Michael Cain and Stanley Baker, and some of us have seen it numerous times. I first saw it in 1972 on my Army Recruit Course when it was shown for many reasons, some of those being how to follow orders, tactics, logistics and more. The film depicts the defence of a small Mission outpost by a company of British soldiers against a formidable army of Zulu warriors. But the film was actually bigger than the event itself.

Rorke's Drift was much smaller than depicted in the film Zulu. The defenders faced tactical disadvantages in both numbers and terrain. Situated in a river valley, the small mission station and hospital, also being used as a logistics post and crossing outpost on the Buffalo River, was exposed on all sides, yet the defenders held out against all odds.

Rorke's Drift was hastily fortified on the afternoon of 22 January 1879, immediately after news of the British defeat at Isandlwana reached the post.

News of the disaster at Isandlwana arrived in the early to mid-afternoon (around 3:00–3:30 p.m.).

Lieutenants John Chard (Royal Engineers) and Gonville Bromhead (24th Regiment), advised by Assistant Commissary James Dalton, decided to stay and defend rather than attempt a retreat with the hospital patients.



A schematic diagram of the defensive layout of Rorke's Drift.



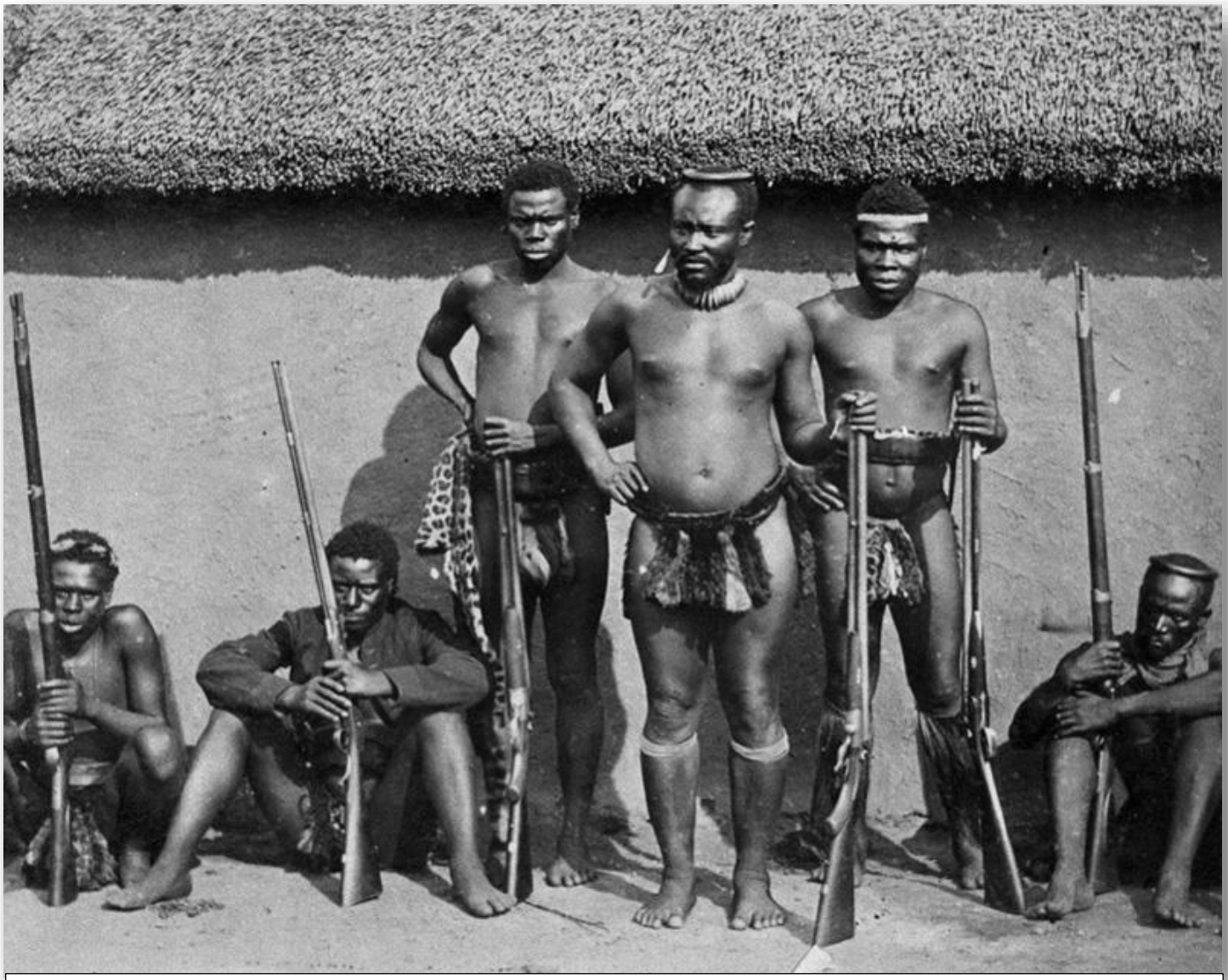


- 200 lb mealie (maize) bags
- Biscuit boxes
- Two wagons
- Furniture and other stores for barricading doors and windows.
- Loopholes (firing ports) were knocked through the walls of the hospital and storehouse.
- A basic defensive perimeter linking the hospital and storehouse was completed in roughly one hour.

Some accounts put the overall preparation time at about 90 minutes.

When most of the Natal Native Contingent and other auxiliaries fled (around 4:20 p.m.), the garrison was reduced. Chard ordered a second, shorter inner wall of biscuit boxes to be built as a fallback position.

The Zulu attack began at approximately 4:30 p.m.



Dabulamanzi kaMpande (centre) led the Zulus at Rorke's Drift, c1879 Some of the warriors carried double barreled hunting rifles, while others carried an assortment of muzzle loaders and breech loading rifles. The majority were armed with spears and shields.

The Zulus were led by Dabulamanzi kaMpande (1839-86). He was King Cetshwayo's half-brother and had commanded the Undi Corps at Isandlwana.

His men were formidable warriors. They were courageous under fire, manoeuvred with great skill and were adept in hand-to-hand combat. Although they had some old-fashioned muskets and a few modern rifles, most were armed only with shields and spears.

The Zulus were renowned for their use of the shorter-style assegai spear, known as the 'iklwa', which is said to be named after the sound that was heard as it was withdrawn from a victim's body. They also carried a shield made of oxhide, an 'ishilunga'. This combination of shield and spear was deadly when used with careful co-ordination in close combat.
As the battle raged on, the Zulus targeted the hospital. They set fire to the building, burst in and began killing the patients with their spears. But the defenders managed to push them back with bayonets.

The surviving patients were rescued after soldiers hacked holes in the walls separating the rooms, and dragged them through and into the barricaded yard.

As night fell, the British withdrew to the centre of the station, where a final defence had been hastily built. Through superior fire power and regimented tactics they eventually succeeded in fighting the Zulus off.

At the end of the fighting 400 Zulus lay dead on the small battlefield. Only 17 British soldiers were killed, although almost every man in the garrison had sustained some form of wound.
Eleven Victoria Crosses (VC) and five Distinguished Conduct Medals were awarded to survivors of Rorke's Drift.

One of the VCs went to Corporal Christian Schiess (1856-84). Born in Switzerland, he later settled in South Africa and joined a British colonial unit, serving throughout the Zulu War.

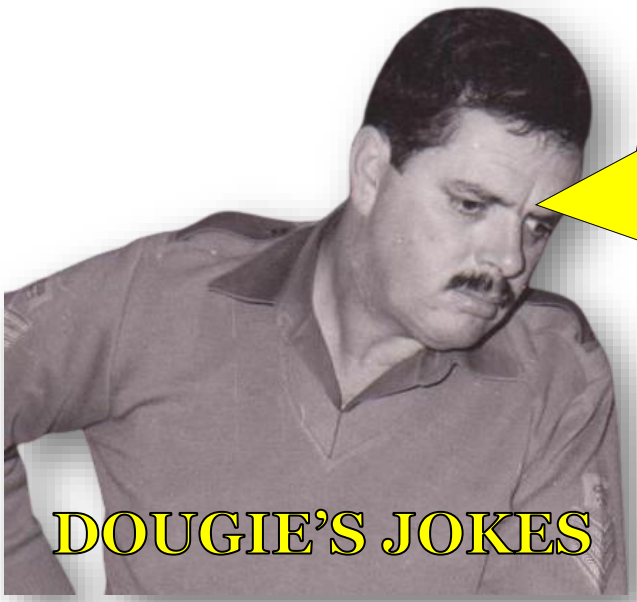
Schiess displayed great bravery at Rorke's Drift. He fought off the Zulus throughout the night, despite being wounded in the foot. He became the first Swiss national to be awarded a VC and the first man serving with South African forces to be decorated with the supreme British award for gallantry.

Despite his heroism, Schiess struggled to find work after the war and ended up living in poverty. In 1884, he fell ill during a sea voyage to England and died. He was buried at sea.

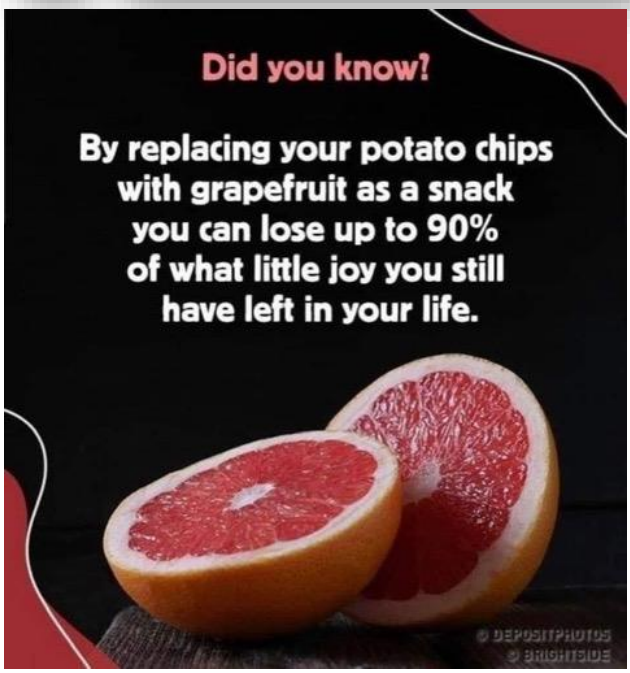


The Victoria Cross awarded to Corporal Christian Schiess at Rorke's Drift

Sourced from Wikipedia and https://www.nam.ac.uk/explore/defence-rorkes-drift

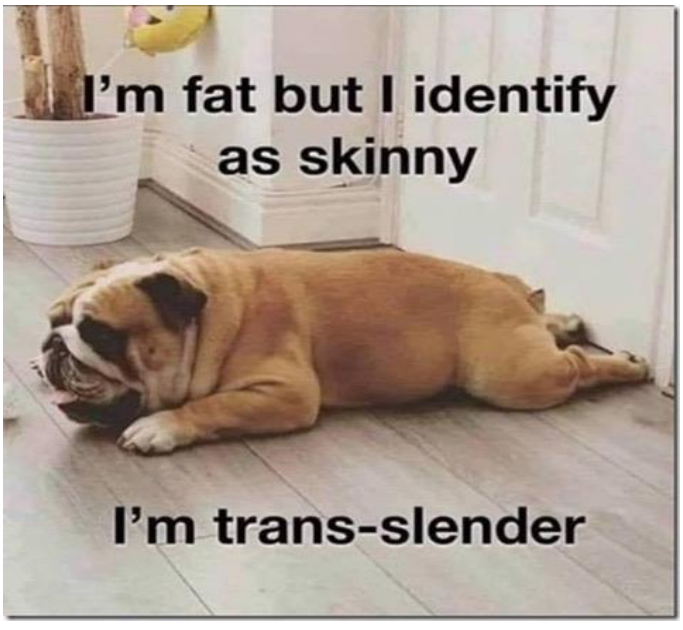


I lost my job at the Bank on my very first day! An elderly lady asked me to check her balance, so I pushed her over!

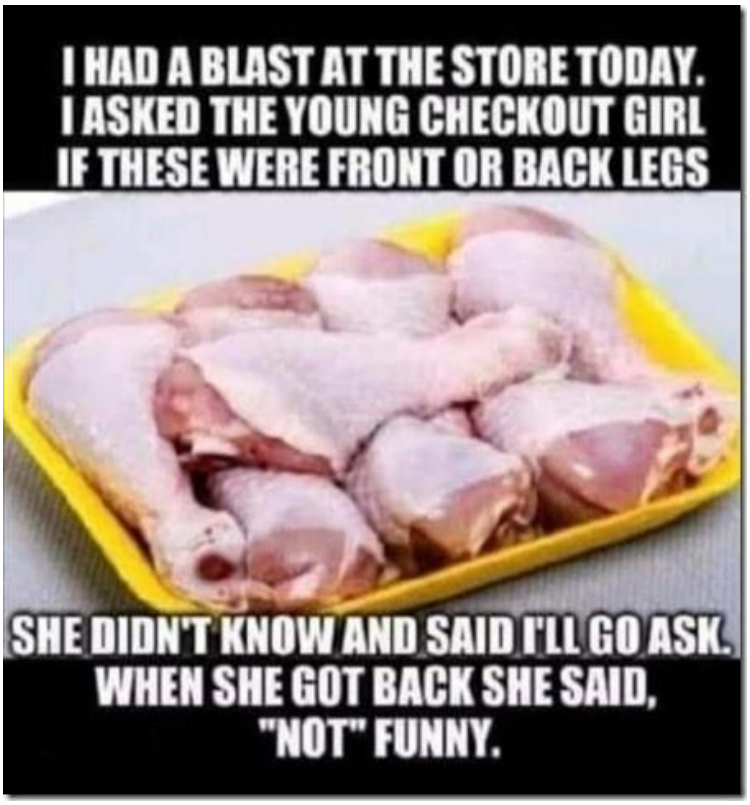










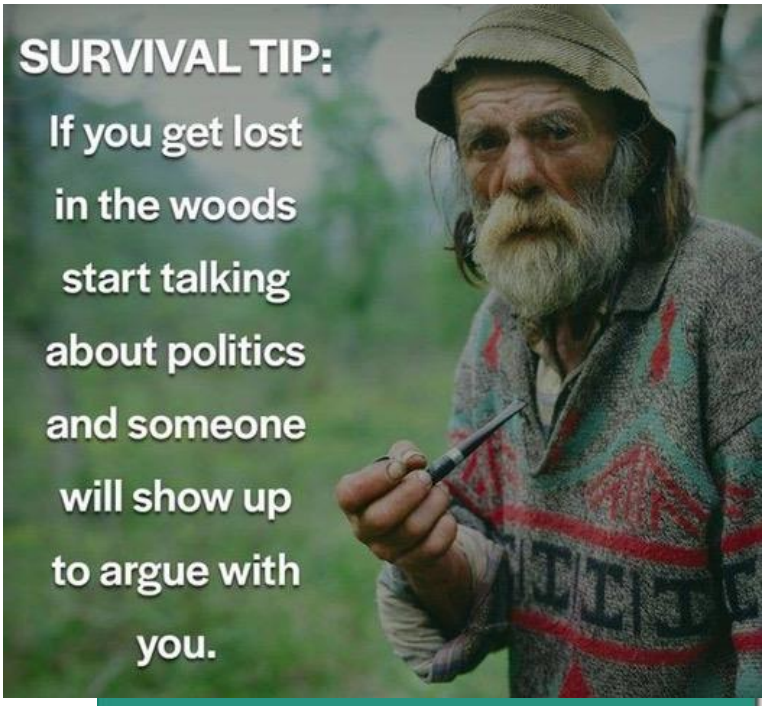

I HAD A BLAST AT THE STORE TODAY.
I ASKED THE YOUNG CHECKOUT GIRL
IF THESE WERE FRONT OR BACK LEGS
SHE DIDN'T KNOW AND SAID I'LL GO ASK.
WHEN SHE GOT BACK SHE SAID,
"NOT" FUNNY.


Whole
Boneless
Skinless
Chicken
.50 ¢
eA.


She said she missed me
Normally that would be good
But she's reloading
@uncouth.haiku


Last Night, My Neighbor
Came Home Drunk &
Banged On His Own
Door For Like 5 Mins.
Problem Is, He Lives
Alone, So I Went
Outside And Told Him
He Wasn't There & He
Left!!!





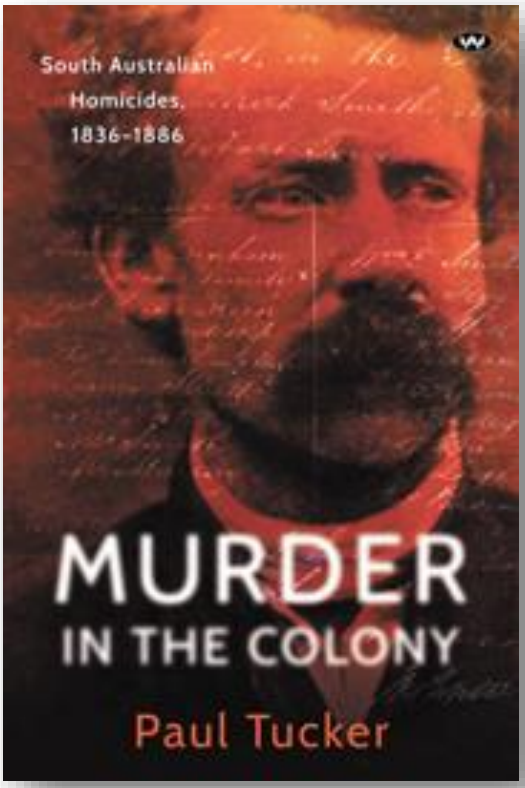


I told my wife I saw a deer on the way to work.
She said how do you know he was headed to work?





Book Review "Murder in the Colony"



MURDER IN THE COLONY

BY PAUL TUCKER

When South Australia was first established in December 1836, it was meant to be the perfect colony. Barely six months after proclamation, the state's first murder was recorded.

Murder in the Colony presents the details of all 391 reported murders in South Australia from 1836 to 1886, and is a fascinating account of the proudly free province's dark history, and the implications of bringing English laws to a land already governed by the laws and customs of its original inhabitants.

From stabbings to shootings, to shipwreck massacres and the case of Elizabeth Woolcock, the only woman executed for murder in South Australia, Murder in the Colony is a book to enthral, appal and inform readers from far and wide.

In stock at most good book stores.

About the Author



Paul Tucker was born into a military service family, and in his younger years lived in England, Europe and South-East Asia. His family settled in South Australia in 1973. In 1990 he joined the South Australia Police. In January 2000 Paul was seconded to the Major Crime Investigation Branch (MCIB) to assist in the investigation into the murder of Robert Sabeckis in Maslin Beach. In June 2003 Paul obtained a permanent position at MCIB. During his time there he has attended over 100 suspicious death and murder scenes and has reviewed several cold cases, including the Family Murders.

Paul has been awarded the National Police Service Medal, the National Medal, the Australian Defence Medal and the South Australia Police Service Medal. Paul lives with his wife and two adult children in Adelaide, and enjoys four-wheel driving, gardening and South Australian wine.

ROYAL SOUTH AUSTRALIA REGIMENT ASSOCATION INC

2026 END OF YEAR LUNCH

WARRADALE BARRACKS

Sergeants Mess

SUNDAY 29th November

1100 to 1500 hrs







All members of the RSAR Association AND 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 bar prices. Lunch @ midday.

Great Raffle Prizes available to be won. Bring some $'s

RSVP required for catering purposes to the President David Laing on davidlaing49@bigpond.com or 0407 791 822 NLT Friday 3th November

A Short History of the 2nd/27th Battalion

The headquarters of the 2/27 Battalion opened for the first time at Woodside in South Australia on 7 May 1940. On 19 October the battalion left Woodside, by train, for Melbourne where ti sailed for overseas on 21 October. After a brief stop in India en-route, the 2/27th disembarked in Egypt on 24 November and moved straight to Palestine to complete its training.

As part of the 21st Brigade of the 7th Australian Division, the 2/27th's first operational assignment of war was to bolster the defences along the Egypt–Libya frontier against an expected German attack. It occupied positions at Maaten Bagush and Matruh throughout much of April and May 1941, before returning to Palestine in preparation for its first offensive operation – the invasion of Syria and Lebanon, which began on 8 June.

The 2/27th was employed in the drive north along the Lebanon coast but most of its operations were outflanking moves in the hills that edged the coastal plain. Its major actions were at Adloun on 11 June, Miyeoumiye on 13–14 June and around El Boum, as part of the battle of Damour, between 6 and 9 July. After the armistice of 12 July, the 2/27th remained in Lebanon as part of the Allied garrison until 11 January 1942.

After sailing from Egypt on 30 January 1942, the 2/27th disembarked in Adelaide on 24 March. The battalion's stay in Australia, however, was brief. On 14 August it arrived at Port Moresby in Papua, and by 6 September it was in position at Mission Ridge on the Kokoda Trail preparing to meet the relentless advance of the Japanese. The battalion held on to its positions for two days before being forced to pull out by a Japanese outflanking move that cut the Trail behind it. A grim 2 week withdrawal through the jungle, with little food, followed. Sick and exhausted, the 2/27th re-joined the main Australian force at Jawarere, 40 kilometres east of Port Moresby, on 22 September.

After a period of rest and retraining the 2/27th returned to action at Gona on 28 November. It suffered heavily in series of rushed and ill-conceived attacks and was further assailed by the ravages of tropical disease. By the time it was relived on 6 January 1943, it was only 70 strong.

The 2/27th returned to Australian in mid-January but was back in Papua by early August. It spent a month training near Port Moresby before being flown to Kaipit in New Guinea to take part in the advance along the Ramu Valley. Leaving Kaipit on 29 September, the 21st Brigade reached Dumpu on 4 October and then began pushing up into the Finisterre Ranges. The 2/27th occupied several key features during these operations and bore the brunt of the one major counterattack launched by the Japanese on 12 October. Thereafter, the 2/27th's operations were principally patrol actions. It began returning to Port Moresby on 3 January 1944, and arrived back in Australia on 1 March

The 2/27th left Australia for its last operation of the war on 3 June 1945. The battalion landed at Balikpapan on 1 July and after the attacks of that day, conducted with relatively light casualties, its operations were confined mainly to small-scale patrolling until the end of the war on 15 August. From mid-October to late January 1946 the 2/27th formed part of the occupation force in the Celebes. It sailed for home for the last time on 4 February, arrived at Brisbane on 14 February, and was disbanded there on 18 March.

From wikipedia.com.au

PADRES PONDERINGS

In the previous article, we explored the difference between **ethical and moral warfighting**. Ethics provides the framework of laws, rules and professional standards, while morality concerns our character, values and choices when circumstances become difficult.

But this raises a bigger question: **What kind of fighting force do we want to be?**
The Australian Army is not simply a force capable of applying violence. We are a **moral fighting force**. Our strength is measured not only by capability, training and readiness, but also by the character of those who wear the uniform.

Being a moral fighting force means recognising that **how we fight matters**.
We are entrusted with significant power. With that power comes responsibility. We must use force when required, but also exercise restraint when necessary. We must distinguish between what we *can* do and what we *should* do.

Our values are not simply words displayed on a wall or included in training. They must become part of who we are.

A moral fighting force is built through **individual character and collective culture**. Every soldier contributes to the culture of their team, platoon, unit and Army. How we speak to others, treat those under our command, respond to mistakes, care for our mates and make decisions under pressure all shape the moral character of our force.

This also means having the **moral courage to challenge behaviour** that falls short of our standards. Sometimes doing the right thing means speaking up when it would be easier to remain silent.
Our mates should trust that we will not only stand beside them in a fight, but also help them remain the person they want to be.

Being a moral fighting force does not mean we will never face difficult situations. War places extraordinary demands upon people. It means preparing ourselves so that, when those moments come, our character and values help guide our decisions.

We fight for a purpose, but we must never lose sight of who we are while we fight.

Our readiness must therefore include more than physical fitness, weapons skills and tactical competence. We must also cultivate **character, moral courage, ethical understanding and care for one another**.

A truly professional fighting force is not simply one that can win a battle. It is one that can **fight with discipline, exercise restraint, protect human dignity and remain true to its values**.

We are not only a fighting force. We are a moral fighting force.

Padre *Stephen Albrecht*

Chaplain 10th/27th Battalion RSAR

2026 CITY TO BAY FUN RUN





Congratulations to our Officers and Soldiers who completed the City-Bay in Marching Order whilst carrying a stretcher. An absolute cracking effort in challenging warm conditions, showcasing determination, resilience, and mental toughness. A fantastic achievement and a testament to the high standards they set.

2026 CITY TO BAY FUN RUN





LTCOL Geoffrey Cooper 2/10th & 2/27th Battalions

Geoffrey Day Thomas Cooper MBE was born in Adelaide on the 2nd of April 1912. He was born into a well-known brewing family, owners of the Coopers Brewery. Geoffrey attended Prince Alfred College and during his time there he joined the army cadets, completing Senior Cadets during 1930-31. Later, Cooper spent time as part of the 27th Battalion, being a part of the unit for a just over a year between June 1934 and August 1935. He then completed further training, including infantry training at Woodside from the 16th to the 25th of October 1935 and a 10-day course also at Woodside from the 25th of October to the 3rd of November 1938. Cooper had already established himself in the Australian Army prior to the war, having been promoted to Lieutenant on the 20th of May 1935, then Captain in 1939. His home address at the time of enlistment was 356 Kensington Road, Leabrook in Adelaide, and he worked as a mechanical engineer before he enlisted in the AIF on the 10th of October at Keswick, aged 27.



On the 13th of October 1939, Cooper was posted to the 2/10th Battalion with the rank of Lieutenant, commencing his duty with the Battalion on the 8th of November. He was taken by train from Adelaide to the town of Greta in New South Wales on the 14th of December. In early April 1940, he married future politician Jessie Mary McAndrew at St Stephen's Presbyterian Church in Sydney before he embarked from Sydney for overseas service in the Middle East on the 5th of May, being diverted to the Gourock, Scotland after the Fall of France, arriving on the 18th of June. Cooper spent 5 months in the UK before embarking for the Middle East on the 17th of November, arriving there on New Years Eve of 1940. On New Years Day, 1941 Geoffrey Cooper was appointed a member of the Order of the British Empire. Later that year on the 14th of March, Cooper was detached from his unit for special duty, re-joining the 2/10th Battalion on the 26th. He was later appointed to Major on the 5th of July 1941 before being seconded in his battalion whilst attending staff school in Haifa, Israel between the 8th of September and 28th of December. The beginning of 1942 saw Cooper transferred to the 2/27th Battalion on the 14th of January 1942 where he was promoted to Temporary Lieutenant Colonel. Later that month on the 29th he embarked in Egypt aboard H.M.T. "île De France", being transhipped at Bombay to S.S. "City of London" on the 12th of February and arriving in Adelaide on the 24th of March.

The 2/27th spent time in Queensland preparing for deployment in the Pacific. Cooper participated in Combined Operations School in the 3rd Military District between the 18th and 30th of July 1942, before embarking at Brisbane aboard "Zebulon Pike" for New Guinea on the 7th of August. Shortly after arriving at Port Moresby on the 14th of August, Cooper was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. Initially the 2/27th was kept at Port Moresby while the Battle of Milne Bay was fought, before moving north to join the Kokoda Track. On the 6th of September, the 2/27th assumed a defensive position at Mission Ridge. The battalion fought off a Japanese offensive over the next two days before a Japanese flanking move left them with no choice but to retreat. The 2/27th spent a tough 2 weeks tracking their way through harsh jungle with low rations to re-join with other units at Jawarewe. After meeting up with supporting units, Cooper was evacuated to the Australian Infectious Diseases Hospital with dysentery, staying there between the 22nd and 26th of September before being

returned to his unit. His battalion were given a moment of rest after this, being withdrawn to Port Moresby, before being sent to Gona on the 28th of November.

It was during the fighting at Gona that Cooper sustained a shrapnel wound, incising his right shoulder, on the 1st of December 1942. The next day he was evacuated by the 2/4 Australian Field Ambulance to the 2/9 Australian General Hospital where he stayed briefly, before embarking from New Guinea on HS 'Manunda' on the 6th of December. After a 6-day trip at sea, Cooper arrived in Brisbane on the 12th, where he was taken to the 103rd General Hospital in the Baulkham Hills by train.

Cooper was relinquished of command of the 2/27th, with the command being taken by Lieutenant Colonel John Bishop in March 1943. The injured Cooper was appointed as an instructor at Senior Wing Staff School on the 11th of March. He was detached for special duty from the 9th to 13th of July, although it is unclear what this entailed. Cooper was later appointed a Certified Instructor at Junior Technical School on the 10th of December where he remained until he was placed upon R.S.L. on the 14th of June 1944. On the 23rd of August, Cooper was transferred to the Reserve of Officers for his last day of full-time duty.

After the death of his father in 1944, Cooper and his wife Jessie moved to Adelaide where Cooper became a director of the family company. 10 years later in 1954 the couple welcomed their first and only child, James McAndrew. His wife, Jessie, became one of the first two women elected to State Parliament in 1959, commenting that 'she would fit in her housework in the same way as a male member fitted in the running of an orchard or an accountant's office' when asked how she would combine political and home life. Cooper worked as chairman of the Coopers Brewery from 1969 until 1990, before his son James took over as a director. On the 24th of June 2002, Geoffrey Cooper passed away, aged 90.



The Cooper family home at 356 Kensington Road Leabrook
Story and pics courtesy of: Virtual War Memorial and
https://vwma.org.au/explore/people/607605

Royal South Australia Regiment Association Inc.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP 2027

PLEASE PRINT AND ENSURE ALL BOXES ARE FILLED

EST 2008

Membership Category

Date of Application / /

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

My Details - Please print clearly and fill out ALL sections

Full Name:	**Address:** **Post Code:**
Date of Birth:	
Mobile No:	**Email:**
Regt No. or PMKeys No.	
Period of Service / / to / /	Can you assist the Committee? YES ☐ NO ☐
Unit .....Battalion .....Company	
Spouse/Partners name.	**PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY**

Method of Payment

☐ **Cheque or Money Order - Payable to** **The Treasurer Christian Bennett** **RSAR Association Inc.** **PO Box 1133** **Kensington Gardens SA 5068**	☐ **Electronic Funds Transfer** **Royal South Australia Regiment Association Inc.** **BSB 633 000** **Account 1616 585 88** Please include your **Surname** as an identifier
☐ CASH (In person to a member of the Committee) Committee Members Name	☐ 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

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.

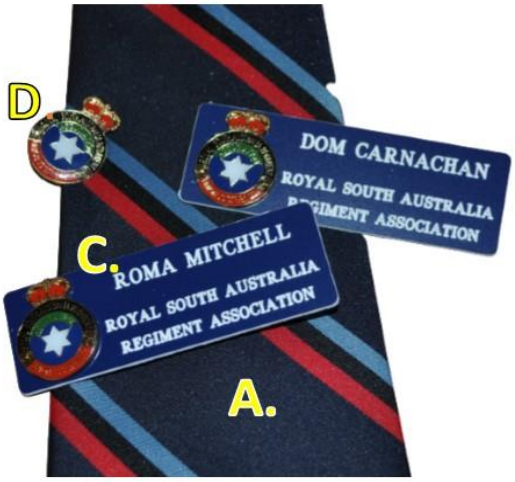
☐ I understand that receipt of this application constitutes my acceptance of the Associations Rules as set down in the Constitution found at the website address below. I also authorise the processing of my preferred method of payment and acknowledge that I may be required to provide proof of past or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

Find us on: facebook

Website: **www.rsara.asn.au**

Please send this completed application, **with proof of service** to the Secretary, RSAR Association at pbtucker1@outlook.com

Merchandise available ONLY to RSARA Members











A. Regimental Tie $25

B. Stubby Holders $6 each or 6 for $30

C. RSARA Nameplate $30

D. RSARA Lapel Badge $15

E. Vinyl RSAR Sticker 70mm x 100mm
Only $2 each or **6 for $10** FREE Postage.

F. Hoodie w/- LOGO $55

G. Baseball Cap w/- Logo $25

Allow $15 postage for each item
Unless collected by member



POLO TOP $50

Order by contacting David Portakiewicz on david.portakiwewicz@sa.gov.au

MEMBERS LIST

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

Please welcome
New Member
Mark Yorke-Simpkin

We currently have 223
Members and of those 86
are Serving Members