



Respect, Gratitude, Admiration

TRIBUTE

The Newsletter of the Military
Historical Society Australia,
Queensland Division

President: Russell Paten
Website: www.mhsa.org.au

APRIL 2024 No.29



This seat shows LEST WE FORGET in shadow when the sun is in the right position. It was made by Plasma Art, an established metal wall and other custom metal art metal workshop in Lewiston, just on the edge of the Barossa in South Australia. It has been sited at the impressive Launceston cenotaph by the Launceston Legacy group. Thanks to Sonya Byrne for the photograph.

President's Report

It's my pleasure to again write a President's Report for Tribute. The last couple of months have been interesting and enjoyable with the promise of more to come.

I travelled to Sydney in early March to meet up with the Military Historical Society of New South Wales. This group is independent of MHSA, but we have much in common.

They are a vibrant and energetic group, and I took the opportunity to attend one of their presentations at the Anzac Memorial in Hyde Park. Sixty-eight people attended and they signed up several new members on the day.

Their President, Robert Muscat, advised that it is their social media activities that are resulting in the high level of interest (more than 5000 Facebook followers) so surely this is an avenue we need to put more attention towards. If anyone can guide me as to how to achieve this, I would be very interested.

Thanks to Glenn Lyons and Wuzzy Alford for organising and running the Gympie meeting in my absence. I've asked Glenn to also lead the May meeting as I will be overseas on the day.

I've also asked Glenn if he can move ahead with the purchase of the Zoom licence as approved at the March meeting.

Thanks to everyone who contributed articles for this edition of Tribute and, of course, thanks very much to Alan Quinney for putting it all together. I have no doubt you will find the contents interesting and enjoyable.

From the Editor

As we near one of our most sacred days, thoughts turn to Anzac Day, we reflect on what it means, what we will do on the day and how we will feel.

Having seen an online photo of the above seat at Launceston, this drove me to strive to get this edition out before April 25.



Dave at Plasma Art was only too happy to have his seat get a mention and he put me on to Sonya Byrne at Launceston Legacy who had some more photos.

Thanks to both of these kind people for their help.

I think the seat's message says it all and I really wanted to have it on these pages.

Sonya told me there were a number of similar chairs and art around the country now.

Look up Plasma Art if you want to check out some examples.

Thanks again to those who helped out with material for this edition.

New members

Bob Jackson

Geoff Wardle

Vince Scheenhauer

Feature Article

QUEENSLAND NAVAL BRIGADE TO MILITARY ADMINISTRATOR BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR SAMUEL A. PETHEBRIDGE

By Dr J.K. Haken

The life of Samuel Augustus Pethebridge has been reported (1). A native Queenslander, he was born in Brisbane on 3 August 1862 and spent his life as a public servant, initially of the Queensland Colonial Government and after Federation, the Commonwealth Government in the maritime area.

He joined the Department of Harbors, Lighthouses and Pilots of the Queensland Public Service in September 1876 as a Junior clerk. He was promoted clerk in 1885 and in 1888 was appointed Secretary of the Marine Board of Queensland, a position held until Federation, when he became a senior bureaucrat in the Department of Defence with particular reference to the navy.

The Queensland Marine Defence Force consisted of Headquarters, several Gun boats, a torpedo boat and the Naval Brigade. The Naval Brigade had companies in Brisbane and in major seaport towns.

Pethebridge became a sub lieutenant in 1893 (2), a lieutenant in 1898 (2) and retired as commander on 1 July 1903 (2).

After Federation, he transferred to the Department of Defence as chief clerk in November 1901. Defence was re-organised with the formation on 12 January 1905 of the Board of Military Administration and the Board of Naval Administration with Pethebridge as Secretary of both.

He was awarded a CMG in 1912. When World War 1 commenced Pethebridge was overseas and as his temporary replacement was performing admirably, he was offered another senior post.

At the time Britain had asked the Australian Government to seize the German possessions in New Guinea, which include a Naval Base and a Wireless Station. He was offered Command of this mission which was accepted.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

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Initially, a force, the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force (ANMEF) was enrolled, dispatched and captured the possessions. The force was

commanded by a reserve officer, Colonel W. Holmes, for a period not exceeding 6 months (3)

The first Australian service deaths occurred in German New Guinea. The possessions captured, the force was relieved by a new body enrolled without the time restriction, and commanded by Commander S.A. Pethebridge (Retired), initially with the rank of colonel (4). Colonel Pethebridge to have the rank of brigadier General, while holding the position of Administrator, dated 1 May 1916 (5).

He was badly affected by the tropics and Malaria and arrived in Brisbane on 2 November 1917 on annual leave, enroute to Melbourne (6). He did not return to New Guinea as his health continued to deteriorate.

On 24 January, 1917, Pethebridge was awarded a Knighthood KCMG (7), and was a prospective High Commissioner to London to succeed the incumbent whose term had expired. Sir Samuel never regained his health, and died on 25 January 1918 (8), and was buried at Box Hill Cemetery, with military honours. Brigadier General Sir Samiel Pethebridge had a distinguished career, both as a public servant and military administrator and many tributes and death notices appeared in the press in all states of Australia and in Papua and New Guinea.

REFERENCES

1 G.A. Mawer Australian Dictionary of Biography Vol. 11 1988 Melbourne University Press Melbourne

2 Navy list (Australian) 27 1 October 1905

3 Commonwealth Australia Gazette No 61 1588 19 August 1914

4 Commonwealth Australia Gazette No 95 2562 21 November 1914

5 Commonwealth Australia Gazette No 66 1263 1 June 1916

6 Telegraph (Brisbane) 2 November 1917 2

7 Queensland Times 26 January 1917 5

8 Sun (Sydney) 25 January 1918 6

A huge number of death notices etc. appeared in the press and many are shown below. These citations are not intended for publication.

TRIBUTES, DEATH NOTICES

a Telegraph (Brisbane) 25 January 1918 2

- b Sun (Sydney) 25 January 1918 6
- c Queensland Times (Ipswich) 26 January 1918 7
- d Telegraph (Brisbane) 26 January 1918 2
- e Daily Telegraph (Launceston) 26 January 1918 7
- f Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney) 26 January 1918 14
- g Register (Adelaide) 26 January 1918 6
- h Daily Telegraph (Sydney) 26 January 1918 12
- i Examiner (Launceston) 26 January 1918 8
- j Maitland Daily Mercury (Maitland) 26 January 1918 4
- k Mercury (Hobart) 26 January 1918 6
- l Barrier Miner (Broken Hill) 26 January 1918 4
- m West Australian (Perth) 26 January 1918 6
- n Kalgoorlie Miner (Kalgoorlie) 26 January 1918 3
- o Casino and Kyogle Courier and North Coast Advertiser 30 January 1918. 5
- p Observer (Adelaide) 2 February 1918 40
- q Papuan Courier (Port Moresby) 22 February 1918 4

Diverse group visits Canungra

REPORT of the visit by the Qld branch of the MHSA to the Military Intelligence Museum Kokoda Barracks, Canungra Queensland on Saturday, March 2, 2024.

By John Steel

The visit was well attended with more than 20 people arriving from places near and far: Lismore in the south, north beyond Brisbane and areas closer, Pimpama and the Gold Coast.

Among the group was a number of ex-servicemen whose military experience encompassed jungle training in Canungra, Malaya, confrontation with Indonesia and in Vietnam.

Various corps were also represented; infantry, para. and one ex-SAS soldier from New Zealand.



The visitors from the Qld MHS with Major Ann Connell.

After inspecting the well-appointed Vietnam Memorial, the museum's curator and our host for the visit, Major Ann Connell, joined us to lead a small convoy of cars and a people-movers through the grounds of the Barracks.

Evident were the "old tent lines" from the 1940s, now heritage listed, and some structures from the jungle warfare school such as the bayonet fighting range, coiled barred wire from the obstacle course, the jump tower on the edge of the Coomera River and various buildings: School of Intelligence, Officer Training Wing, officers and sergeants' messes, the chapel, etc.

After the inspection remarks heard were, "the bush has grown up", "I remember the Tower", "there are more buildings here now".

After arriving at the museum, we were introduced the two volunteer guides who escorted us through the exhibits.

We were informed that the main functions of the barracks were the school for training intelligence personnel and officer and warrant officer training courses.

After a discussion on the functions of military intelligence we were ushered into the museum to roam through the exhibits and displays at our own pace. Our guides quietly mingled with us offering comment, description and additional

information about the items on display. This was a most informal and satisfying method of instruction.

Exhibits on display represented various intelligence activities in WWI and WWII, Vietnam and Afghanistan. These exhibits were also used as part of the curriculum for candidates in the military intelligence courses.



The Vietnam Memorial at Kokoda Barracks

Finally, and well over our proposed visiting time, we were able to thank Major Connell and her two staff for their assistance and present to her our Society badge. Comments made after the visit include; “better than I expected”, “interesting”, “could have stayed longer”, “very good”.

Special thanks to Russell Linwood and Wuzzy Alford for their unsolicited efforts in providing transport to bring visitors to the museum from Pimpama and Gympie. Unfortunately, Wuzzy’s group could not attend due to illness.

Remembering Kevin George , first Australian killed in action in Vietnam

Source: Anthony Staunton, FMHSA

Warrant Officer Class 2 Kevin George Conway was killed in action in the pre-dawn of 6 July 1964. He was aged 35. Conway was born in Brisbane, Queensland, on 11 December 1928.

In keeping with the tradition since the South African War 1899-1902, he was buried overseas. However, early in the Vietnam War that tradition was challenged, and the option was given to families to either bury the deceased in Malaysia or return them to Australia.

Eventually the decision was made to bring all servicemen who died in Vietnam and were buried in Malaysia back to Australia.



Australian soldiers prepare to carry the coffin of Warrant Officer Kevin Conway to the burial.

The remains of Warrant Officer Conway were returned to Australia in May 2016 and on 6 June at Cleveland Cemetery, about 30 kms ESE of Central Brisbane, 400 mourners joined family members to bury their uncle.

Catholic Army chaplain Deacon Peter Devenish-Meares conducted the burial service. In attendance was Brigadier Chris Field, Third Brigade commander, Keith Payne VC and Col Kerry Gallagher, national president, Australian Army Training Team, Vietnam.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

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Nam Dong Camp, 7 July 1964, the day after the attack. Early in the attack Warrant Officer Conway, was killed while entering the circular mortar pit at the top left-hand corner of the camp area.

Defence of Nam , 6 July 1964

Nam Dong, manned by South Vietnamese, Americans and Australian Warrant Officer Kevin Conway, was near the [Laotian](#) border and 50 km west of [Da Nang](#). North Vietnam attempted to overrun the Civilian Irregular Defence Group ([CIDG](#)) camp in a pre-dawn attack on 6 July 1964.

The commander of the camp was then US Army Captain Roger Donlon who for five hours, repeatedly exposed himself to heavy fire while defending against the enemy, moving ammunitions and weaponry to effective positions, aiding the wounded, and rallying his men. Throughout the battle, he was severely injured several times but persevered and insisted others receive medical attention before him. When the sun finally came up, the enemy retreated into the jungle.

Donlon's bravery and leadership led to the defeat of the attackers. Five months later, on 5 December 1964, in the East Ballroom of the White House, President Lyndon B Johnson presented Donlon with the Medal of Honor, the first Medal of Honor for the Vietnam War.

Nam Dong commander dies aged 89 in January 2024.

Donlon passed away earlier this year on 25 January 2024, in Leavenworth, Kansas, at the age of 89. He was born in Saugerties, New York, on 30 January 1934. Donlon served in the US Air Force from December 1953 to July 1955, before being admitted to the US Military Academy at West Point. In 1957, he left West Point and in 1958 enlisted in the US Army. Donlon graduated from Officer Candidate School at Fort Moore (then Fort Benning), Georgia, and was commissioned as a second lieutenant. He completed the US Army Special Warfare School at Fort Liberty (then Fort Bragg), North Carolina. He retired as a Colonel in 1988.

Donlon served on the Board of Directors/Trustees at People-to-People International and was one of the Founding Trustees of the Command and General Staff College (CGSC) Foundation. He is survived by numerous family members.

Video - A ten-minute interview with Donlon at https://youtu.be/b_NS8ejQKAo

There are now 64 living Medal of Honor Recipients alive today.

A brave deed of mateship

Source: Runaway Bay RSL Sub-Branch Inc. newsletter.

Mateship * A term that refers to the bond of friendship and equality between people, especially Australians, seen as a central value of the Australian culture and identity, and it implies loyalty, support and fellowship in times of hardship and danger.

Kevin Arthur "Dasher" Wheatley VC was an Australian soldier who enlisted into the Army in 1956, aged 19. He was a keen rugby player, where he earned the nickname of "Dasher" which remained with him in the Army.

Initially posted to 4RAR Infantry Battalion and then in 1957 into 3RAR, he subsequently served a tour of Malaya from late 1957 to early 1959, during the Malayan Emergency. On return to Australia, he served firstly with 2RAR and then 1RAR from 1961 to 1965.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

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He was promoted to Sergeant and then to WO2 and finally was posted the Australian Army Training Team Vietnam (AATTV) and was deployed to South Vietnam (SVN) as an advisor to the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN). Early in his tour he was involved in an action with ARVN regular troops in Quảng Trị Province in central SVN.

During the fighting, a child ran across the battlefield. Seeing the danger, Wheatley ran after the girl through the cross fire and brought her back to safety, using his own body to shield her. Later, in August 1965, during an attack on a Viet Cong (VC) held village Wheatley was recommended for an award by a US infantry advisor after he single-handedly exploited the position, carrying the attack up a steep slope as the VC forces withdrew.

In September 1965, "Dasher" was posted to the "A Team", part of the US 5th Special Forces Group under the command of Australian Captain Felix Fazekas, operating around the Tra Bong valley south of Da Nang.

Tra Bong village was very isolated, with only a single road providing access.

On 13 November 1965, after this road had been captured by the VC, a group of Australian advisors, including Wheatley accompanied a company from the Vietnamese Civil Irregular Defence Group (CIDG) on a "search and destroy mission". Wheatley was assigned to one of the platoons with a fellow WO Ron Swanton. At 1340 hrs, as the platoon advanced through rice paddies in the vicinity of Binh Hoa village WO Wheatley reported they were under heavy fire from a larger VC force.

The VC resistance increased in strength until finally Wheatley called Capt. Fazekas for assistance, who immediately organised the centre platoon to help and personally led and fought towards the action area. While moving towards this area he received another radio message from Wheatley to say that WO Swanton had been hit in the chest, and requested an air strike, and an aircraft for the evacuation of casualties.

At about this time the ARVN right platoon broke in the face of heavy VC fire and began to scatter. Although told by the CIDG medic that Ron Swanton was dying, "Dasher" Wheatley refused to abandon him. He discarded his radio to enable him to half drag, half carry his mate Ron Swanton, under heavy MG and automatic rifle fire, out of the open rice paddies into the comparative safety of a wooded area, some 200 metres away.

He was assisted by a Civil Defence Group member, Private Dinh Do who, when the VC were only some 10 metres away, urged him to leave his dying comrade.

Again, he refused, and was seen to pull the pins from two grenades and calmly awaited the Viet Cong, holding one grenade in each hand. Soon afterwards, two explosions were heard, followed by several bursts of small arms fire.

The two bodies were found at first light next morning after fighting had ceased, with WO2 Dasher Wheatley lying beside WO Ron Swanton. Both had died of gunshot wounds. Wheatley was 28 years old.

On 15 December 1966, the Queen had been graciously pleased on advice of Her Majesty's Australian Ministers to approve the Posthumous award of the Victoria Cross to WO Kevin "Dasher" Wheatley.

His citation in the London Gazette reads in part:-

"WO2 Wheatley displayed magnificent courage in the face of an overwhelming Viet Cong force which was later estimated at more than a company. He had the clear choice of abandoning a wounded comrade and saving himself by escaping

through the dense timber or of staying with WO Swanton and thereby facing certain death. He deliberately chose the latter course. His acts of heroism, determination and unflinching loyalty in the face of the enemy will always stand as examples of the true meaning of valour.”

For his leadership of the attack on the VC held village in August 1965, Wheatley was nominated for the US Silver Star, but the award was delayed due to Australian policies regarding the acceptance of foreign awards. The award was finally approved and presented to his son, George, in December 2021.

Additionally, the South Vietnamese awarded Wheatley the Knight of the National Order of Vietnam, the Military Merit Medal and the Cross of Gallantry with Palm. Wheatley's award was one of four VCs bestowed upon members of the AATTV and was the first awarded to an Australian during the Vietnam War.

And now ...??

Kevin “Dasher” Wheatley, VC, and Ron “Butch” Swanton are being recommended for Medal for Gallantry.

Australia’s Defence Honours and Awards Appeal Tribunal recently released a comprehensive report to recommend the posthumous honouring of WO2 Kevin “Dasher” Wheatley and WO2 Ron “Butch” Swanton for their overlooked acts of gallantry during the Vietnam War. The tribunal advocated for both soldiers to be awarded the Medal for Gallantry.

Swanton’s commendation was based on his courageous attempt to rescue a wounded Vietnamese soldier amidst enemy fire.

Despite sustaining mortal wounds himself, Swanton displayed extraordinary bravery. A military official had dismissed the idea of honouring Swanton, citing that his actions were expected of all service personnel in preserving the life of a comrade.

However, the tribunal supported the recognition of Swanton’s valour.

Wheatley, who was already posthumously awarded the VC and the US Silver Star, would further solidify his place in Australian military history if the recommendation is accepted. He had previously been recognised by the former Republic of Vietnam for his exploits. Despite initial reluctance from defence, military, and political figures to honour Wheatley, Queen Elizabeth II intervened to ensure the Victoria Cross citation accurately reflected his exceptional bravery.

Both Wheatley and Swanton tragically perished together in Vietnam in 1965, near a paddy field. Wheatley's refusal to abandon Swanton, despite knowing their impending demise, led to his Victoria Cross recognition.

Chris Hartley, a close friend of the Wheatley family, initiated a campaign to acknowledge Wheatley's bravery. This effort culminated in the retrieval of Wheatley's long-delayed US Silver Star and prompted further investigation into other denied commendations. Among the evidence presented was Wheatley's act of rescuing a terrified young girl amidst heavy gunfire in May 1965. Despite recommendations for his gallantry going unheeded, Wheatley continued to display remarkable courage throughout his service in Vietnam.

The tribunal's decision to recommend the Medal for Gallantry was influenced by Wheatley's exemplary actions and the injustice of previous denials. Wheatley's son, George, expressed gratitude for the tribunal's thorough review and highlighted his father's unwavering dedication to his comrades' safety.

Wheatley's widow, Edna, faced numerous challenges following his death, including disputes over repatriation and financial struggles. Kerry Stokes purchased Wheatley's medals and ensured their placement at the Australian War Memorial. George Wheatley, now 69, expressed pride in his father's legacy and appreciation for the government's support of the tribunal's findings. The government has pledged to consider the tribunal's recommendation.

Army 3RAR goes back to school - to survive

Source: Defence News



Photo by Corporal Luke Bellman

As 3rd Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment (3RAR) soldiers breached doors, cleared rooms and hunted the ‘enemy’ through Townsville’s closed Stuart State School, they knew survival often meant being first to fire.

Private Darren Hancey said critical skills were needed when conducting urban ops training.

“We have to be on the throttle ready to do the damage to someone else before they do it to us,” Private Hancey said.

“It’s not like in the green role where you’re able to push that person 300 plus metres away; they could be within a couple of metres.

“It’s very close; you’ve got to be ready.”

The soldiers spent seven days rehearsing revised urban warfare drills featuring new verbal and non-verbal commands and room-clearance techniques.

As the platoon progressed though, one section cleared a building while another provided support.

Once a building was cleared, another section moved forward to clear the next structure.

Platoon commander Lieutenant Jacob Street said when a section gained a foothold, it acted as fire support for other sections.

“They’re mutually supporting each other as they go through to clear buildings, which they haven’t had the experience to do yet,” he said.

Sections often separate for their own tasks out field, but in urban, they mutually support each other.

“You’re looking at smaller teams achieving smaller goals to complete a larger goal,” Lieutenant Street said.

Urban operations require flexible decision-making, often needing smaller teams to seize the moment, according to Lieutenant Street.

He said if a group was dislocated from the larger call sign, it had to make quick decisions and use initiative to achieve the mission.

For Private Hancey, this meant being ready to engage quickly and decisively.

“If we know there’s an enemy in the location, we have to be ready to engage. Once we clear a room, we have a safe, strong area,” he said.

“Knowing within the team that we can be silent is crucial. The biggest thing we learn through urban ops is working in small teams compared to pairs.”

They can clear anything from a small cupboard to a big warehouse.

As part of the new urban package, Lieutenant Street said soldiers received a full suite of urban warfare skills, rather than picking up pieces from different postings.

“This package starts with individual drills, moving to pairs, then fire teams, and from that they move into sections and then we do platoon operations,” he said.

“The drills start from the bottom up.”

Military humour

During training exercises, the Lieutenant who was driving down a muddy back road encountered another car stuck in the mud with a red-faced Colonel at the wheel.

"Your car stuck, sir?" asked the Lieutenant as he pulled alongside. "Nope," replied the colonel, coming over and handing him the keys. "Yours is."

Important dates

April 1, 1921 – First AIF disbanded. Its reputation continues in our consciousness.

April 2, 1917 - VC for Pte J.C. Jensen at Noreuil, France.

April 3, 1885 – New South Wales contingent had minimal involvement in action at Tamai in Sudan.

April 4, 1918 – First action at Villers-Bretonneux.

April 5, 1951 – 3rd Battalion RAR involved in Operation Rugged in Korea.

April 6, 1942 – US 41st Division arrives in Australia.

April 6, 1952 – 1st Battalion RAR arrives in Korea.

April 7, 1916 – Australians reach the Western Front around Armentieres, France.

April 7, 1967 - VC for Major P.J. Badcoe in Vietnam.

April 8, 1917 – VC for Captain J.E. Newland at Lagnicourt.

April 8, 1917 – VC for Sgt J.W. Whittle at Boursies and Lagnicourt.

April 8, 1918 – Repatriation Department established.

April 8, 1917 – VC for Pte T.J.B. Kenny at Hermies, France.

April 9, 1942 – HMAS Vampire and HMS Hermes sunk by Japanese off Colombo.

April 9, 1968 – HMAS Sydney arrived at Vung Tau.

April 10, 1941 – 6th Division engages the Germans in Greece.

April 10, 1941 – Siege of Tobruk begins.

April 11, 1917 – First battle of Bullecourt, Western Front.

April 11, 1951 – General MacArthur dismissed from command in Korea.

April 11, 1970 – HMAS Vendetta returns to Sydney from Vietnam tour.

April 12, 1918 – Battle of Hazebrouck, Western Front. The 1st Division repelled several German attacks.

April 12, 1941 – ANZAC Corp reformed in Greece by General Blamey.

April 13, 1916 – Squadron 9th Light Horse captures Turkish outpost of Jifjaffa.

April 13, 1941 – VC for Cpl J.H. Edmondson, 2/17th Battalion at Tobruk.

April 13, 1983 – Dedication of the Rats of Tobruk memorial.

April 14, 1941 – Second attack against Tobruk by Afrika Korps fails.

April 15, 1917 – VC for Lt. C. Pope at Louverval, France.

April 17, 1917 – Second battle of Gaza. Repulsed by the reinforced and prepared Turks.

April 18, 1941 – 2/2nd and 2/3rd Battalions and New Zealand's 21st Battalion stem German advance at Tempe (or Pinios) Gorge in Greece.

April 18, 1942 – General Thomas Blamey appointed commander of Allied land forces in the South-West Pacific Area.

April 18, 1943 – Americans shoot down plane carrying architect of the Pearl Harbour attack, Admiral Yamamoto.

April 19, 1968 – Dedication of the Desert Mounted Corps memorial.

April 20, 1915 – First half-flight Australian Flying Corps sailed for the Baghdad expedition.

April 20, 1941 – ANZAC Corps withdraw to Thermopylae Line, Greece.

April 21, 1917 – Foundation of the Imperial War Graves Commission. Later renamed the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

April 22, 1941 – Evacuation of Greece begins.

April 23, 1918 – Raid on Ostend and Zeebrugge by 11 volunteers from HMAS Australia.

April 23, 1951 – Battle of Kapyong, the most well-known Australian action of the Korean War. The 3rd Battalion RAR which blunted a Chinese advance on Seoul.

April 24-25, 1918 – Second battle of Villers-Bretonneux, Western Front.

April 24-25, 1918 – VC for Lt. C.W.K Sadler, 51st Battalion, AIF at Villers-Bretonneux.

April 25, 1901 – Naval contingent returns to Sydney from China.

April 25, 1915 - Landings at Gallipoli.

April 25, 1916 – First commemoration of Anzac Day.

April 26, 1944 – Australian troops occupy Alexishafen in New Guinea.

April 26, 1953 – Ceasefire talks resume in Panmunjong, Korea.

April 28, 1952 – Australia ratifies peace treaty with Japan, official ending of BCOF in Japan.

April 29, 1915 – HMA Submarine AE2 sunk in the Sea of Marmara.

April 29, 1965 – Prime Minister Menzies announces commitment of an infantry battalion to Vietnam.

April 30, 1941 – Last evacuation ship leaves Greece.

Military Historical Society of Australia, Qld Division Committee 2023 – 24

President	Russell Paten
Vice President	Glenn Lyons
Honorary Secretary	Russell Paten
Honorary Treasurer	Kelly Lyons
Committee Members	Scott Meares, Neil Dearberg, David Geck, Wuzzy Alford and Sean Carwadine

<p><u>IMPORTANT EVENTS</u> <u>AND DATE</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Next Meeting 11 May, 10.00 - 10.30 start Hervey Bay RSL • 	<p><u>FELLOWS of MHSa</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Meyers (Deceased) • Anthony Staunton • Donald Wright <p style="text-align: center;"><u>VALE</u></p>
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Contact details

President: Russell Paten	Editor: Alan Quinney
Phone: 0427 207 307	Phone: 0439 557 475
Email: patens@bigpond.com.au	Email: alanq.tribute@gmail.com
Website: www.mhsa.org.au	
Address: 27/11 Innovation Parkway, Birtinya. Qld 4575	Annual Membership Fees Ordinary Member \$50 Family Membership \$55



MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Business Number (ABN) 97 764 781 363

Membership Application

Queensland Division

Membership Fee Ordinary Member \$50, Family Member \$55 (ie 2 or more domiciled at the one address)

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Date/year joined the Society.....

Military Interests

I understand the above details will only be used by the Qld Division and the Federal Secretary of the Military Historical Society of Australia to maintain correct records of my membership and for general branch or administrative business, and by the Journal editor to assist with editorial planning. I understand that the Society's Constitution requires the Federal Secretary to maintain a membership register (including the Journal mailing list).

In addition to information kept for these purposes:

OPT IN I agree to my email details being included on the Federal Secretary's contact list which will be used solely to distribute Society business and convey items of interest to members (including members' notices) **YES/NO (cross out whichever does not apply)**

OPT IN I wish to be included on the members' interests register and give permission for my military interests and my phone/email/address contact details to be included on it (cross out whichever does not apply). **YES/NO (cross out whichever does not apply)**

I understand that I can revoke permission for inclusion on register and contact lists at any time

As part of your membership you will receive a quarterly edition of Sabretache, the journal of the MHS. **I require a hard copy (mail) / electronic (via email) version. (circle your option)**

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