



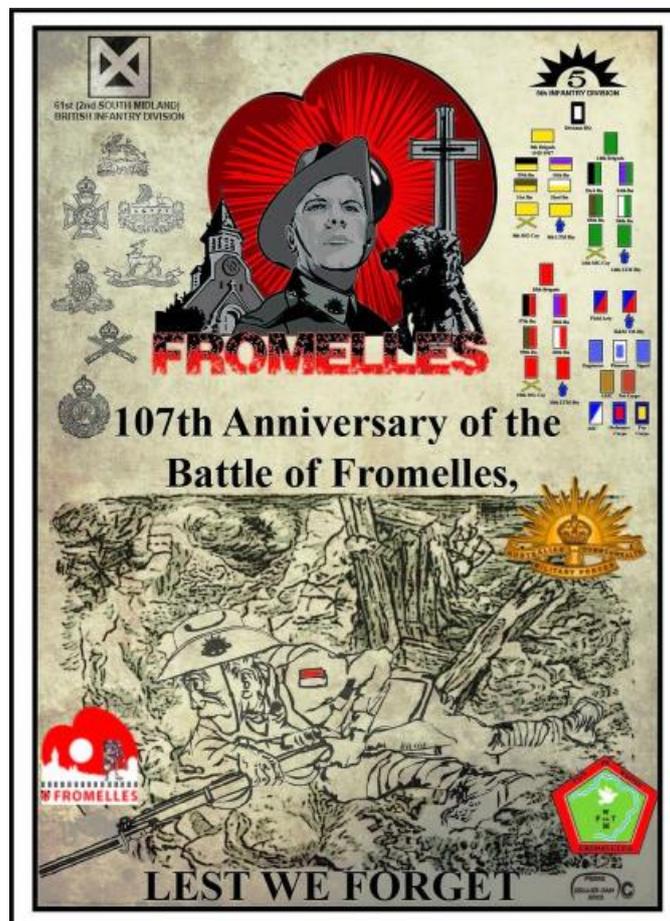
Respect, Gratitude, Admiration

TRIBUTE

The Newsletter of the Military
Historical Society Australia,
Queensland Division

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

AUGUST 2023 No.26
Show and Tell Edition



In memory of the 107th Anniversary of the Battle of Fromelles

(Source; Facebook)

President Report

Hi everyone, this is my first attempt at a President's report for our Tribute publication and, when you have a look at the quality of the content, it's indeed a privilege.

It's been a sad week for the ADF and a reminder of the dangers that our service people face each day, even in peacetime, with the loss of one of our MHR 90 helicopters off the Whitsunday Islands. Four aircrew are feared lost. We offer our condolences and support to their families and colleagues.

Also, in the news this week is the defamation action initiated by Heston Russell against the ABC relating to alleged war crimes during his time as a Commando in Afghanistan. It's interesting to note that the ABC has dropped its 'truth' defence, which seems to me that they know they can't defend the content of the story. They're now relying of a 'public interest' defence. Interesting to see how they can do that without truth isn't it?

The July meeting held in Maryborough recently was particularly poignant as we remembered the enormous contribution to our organisation by John Meyers. In memory of the outstanding commitment and dedication to the Military Historical Society of Australia and particularly the Queensland Branch, Neil Dearberg presented Elsie Meyers with an engraved pewter tray.

Those who couldn't attend missed out on one of the best presentations of the year. The inaugural John Meyers Memorial Lecture was presented by Warrant Officer Glenn Lyons CSC, MDS, Bed HRD. Glenn, who is based at Amberley gave an overview of the history of the RAAF, its role today, and provided glimpses of the future of airpower. It was truly fascinating. Glenn, who lives a short distance from Maryborough is shortly retiring after a lifetime of service in the ADF. We hope to keep working with Glenn and his wife Kelly following his retirement.

The meeting was also successful for our organisation with Cynthia Munro and the Maryborough Military and Colonial Museum all becoming members. A great start to the year.

Thanks again to Ian for his efforts compiling this edition. The paper on S H Carey, researched by Kelly Lyons is truly amazing.

From the Editor

I have decided to remain editor for a few more months and hopefully some one will put their hand up. Congratulation to our new President Russell Paten who has also taken on the role of Secretary.

In this the Show and Tell Edition of *TRIBUTE* the two feature articles are follow ups from our recent AGM in Maryborough. When Ron Sutton showed his table and chair (picture in Minutes) that was marked with NX202 Carey S H he asked for help to identify more information on who he was. Before he had even finished his request the wife of our Guest Speaker Kelly Lyons was on the case. Kelly is an ex-servicewomen from the RAAF and a keen historian herself. Within a week I received from Kelly the story of NX202 Major

Spencer Harley Carey from her. Thank you Kelly, something a bit different for our members to enjoy.

Robert Simpson spoke of his research into the little known Temperance Medal and the story of Charles Stewart Hector War and provided me with a copy for *TRIBUTE*. Again, thank you Robert for your excellent contribution.

Thank you also to our Atherton Tablelands WW2 Historian John Hardy for updating me on the correct number three not four bombing raids on Townsville during WW2 and the date. Always good to get feedback. I have amended the database.

Enjoy the read.

Spencer Harley Carey

by

Kelly Lyons

Spencer Harley Carey was born on 1.12.1904 at Tirei House, Hawthorne Avenue, Mornington Dunedin, the first born and son of Tasman George Carey and Hannah Elspeth Harley, (unmarried).

“Spencer was named after the English agnostic philosopher, Herbert Spencer, who died just before Spencer was born. Herbert Spencer’s *System of Synthetic Philosophy*, traversing metaphysics, biology, psychology, sociology and ethics, probably interested Tasman more than Hannah, but later she emphasized that ‘Spencer’ was spelt with a ‘c’, not an ‘s’ as in the more famous English poet, Edmund Spenser. The middle name Harley is after Hannah’s mother, to whom Hannah was deeply attached, so much so that decades later, Hannah related to me that, in great distress just before she was to commit the awful crime of bearing an illegitimate child, her mother appeared to her (at least in her fearful mind) and comforted her with the assurance that all would be well.”

“After Spencer, the next two children died in infancy. So Spencer was six when Ken was born, and was still in a pram until Spencer was eight. So as a small boy, Spencer was a loner, with no other children within miles. Later, Micky, a state ward fostered by the Hagens, joined him on the long daily walk to school, mated up with him, but was not a good influence.

Micky persuaded him to truant, and Ken and Sam had to tag along. They started fishing in Hannaford’s dam. Part of the bank was steep, and Sam slipped and fell in. He had not learnt to swim, so the danger of drowning was real, but Spencer, who couldn’t swim either, fished him out. So down the hill they trudged to school, and Spencer handed Sam over to a teacher, Mrs. Lawson, who lived near the school. She had a son Frankie about the same age so she changed Sam into some of his dry clothes. When they got home in the afternoon, Hannah (who was watering down a new concrete floor she had laid) was very angry, not because of the escape on the way to school, but because of Mrs. Lawson’s involvement.

Clearly Hannah resented Mrs. Lawson, and in retrospect this was because she suspected that Tasman had been philandering with her, in which she could have been right.”

Education

“Spencer commenced school at Campbelltown Public School in January 1910. Every day he had to trudge the three miles to school and the three miles home again, irrespective of storm or hail, cough or belly-ache. Because Hannah believed school attendance was not negotiable.”

“Spencer had to help in the printery in the school holidays, unwillingly, because he knew that Tasman intended that he should join him permanently on completion of his Qualifying Certificate (age twelve), but Hannah strongly persuaded Tasman to let him go to high school. So to Parramatta Commercial High School he went; a three year commercial course training for business, not university matriculation as it was a course without languages or other specific requirements. When Spencer had completed his intermediate certificate but was still opposed to working for his father in the printing office, he got a clerical job in the N.S.W. Metropolitan Water Sewerage & Drainage Board in Pitt Street Sydney, at the age of sixteen’ and apart from his war service, he worked there for the whole of his working life. (Tasman used this as an excuse to sell the printery and use the money to go to the United States.)”

“On return from the war until the end of February 1950 he worked in the administration of the electrical branch of the Board until transfer to be senior economist in the investment policy of the Board. Post war, he worked steadily to pass the intermediate examination, and then the final examination of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries; his matriculation to the University of Sydney; and a Bachelor of Economics degree; he was appointed a Justice of the Peace. After retirement from the water Board, he had a considerable clientele for whom he kept books and prepared taxation returns.”

Marriage

“As a teenager, Spencer had little to do with girls, and had no instruction or guidance in matters to do with sex from either parent. His mother tried to urge him towards Myrtle Goodsell, a particularly nice girl and daughter of one of the customers of the shop, (her brother Jack later became Chairman of the Water Board and knighted), but there was little response. He had four girl cousins of comparable age, two on his father’s side (Grace Bamford, two years younger than he, but she was very superior in her social airs and aspirations and deepened Spencer’s inferiority complex, and her sister Tasma, four years younger than Spencer and always in Grace’s shadow), and two on his mother’s side, (Dorothy Ward who was engaged early, and her sister Ida who was married at seventeen). As his office had few women and his spare time was in the all-male army, Spencer was sexually naïve with an inferiority complex with little contact with girls before he met Margery Passmore, who later stated that Spencer had threatened to resign from the Water Board and join the Indian Army if she refused to marry him. So Spencer was married to Marjorie Thyra Yvonne Passmore, daughter of C. J. Passmore, Campbelltown solicitor on 13.08.1926 at St. Ann’s Church, Homebush.



Spencer and Marjory standing on the right with Kendall in the center and Sam on the left seated from left are Isabel and daughter, Hannah, and Constance 1937 Abbotsford

The marriage came as a surprise and shock for Spencer's mother, who thought he was too young to marry, (he was then 25), that Marjory, 3 ½ years his senior, was too old for him, and in any case she had hoped that he would have taken some of the load off her in keeping the young family until his brothers started earning. In his mother's view, Margery had set out to snare him. This led to an open breach between his mother and Margery, which lasted many years. In this bitter feud, Spencer sided with Margery. Margery's father, who had been an acquaintance of Spencer's parents many years before, sided with Hannah, and broke off with his daughter; Margery had been keeping house for him for ten years; so he had to seek board elsewhere.

The friendship between "pop" Passmore and Hannah deepened and for many years he was a regular visitor.

Spencer and Margery had one child – Yvonne Harley Carey – born 26.01.1929. Their home was then "Larillo", Marion Street, Guildford. This house was bought on mortgage by Margery possibly with money she had saved from managing her father's house.

Most marriages run into tiffs and quarrels, but in this case the mother-in-law bitterness must have exacerbated the situation. Spencer was very introspective and tended to draw into his shell rather than discuss problems. He was also formal and very precise; tight financially; every penny being exactly accounted for. According to her father, Margery was selfish, which would further worsen the situation, but by contrast Yvonne remembered her mother as most unselfish.

There were separations, Children's Court proceedings, and appeals, until Margery sued before Justice Pike in the Queen's Square Divorce Court for the Restitution of Conjugal Rights. A

Mr. Corrington appeared for Margery, but Spencer had no lawyer, because, whatever the outcome, he would have to pay all the legal costs. The judge, (in the privacy of his chamber), discussed their problems, and urged them to let bygones be bygones and reconcile their differences over lunch, which in fact they did, and the judge adjourned their suit for a month to see whether a proper reconciliation had been achieved.” *What a law! A woman can sue to make you have sexual relations. Can a man do the same successfully with the woman paying the costs! I think not.*

“But the on-again-off-again marriage continued. When Spencer was away during the World War II his wife and daughter wrote and often sent parcels, and he wrote regularly and sent postcards and photos of wherever he was. But after the war, mutual bitterness intensified. Spencer decided to leave in 1946 and said goodbye to neighbours and the minister, but no word to Margery or Yvonne. Apart from breakfast they saw little of him; away most of the time with army, masons, and studying.

Margery received little for food, so more court maintenance orders, (16 August 1946), which Spencer believed to be unjustly oppressive, claiming that he was being milked dry by a greedy ex-wife and the legal costs he was paying off. By contrast, Margery received one third of his after tax income (45 shillings per week), but nothing for Yvonne as she was over 16 and according to the legal formula, work and keep herself. It’s to Margery’s credit that she insisted that Yvonne complete her education. Legally they were still married from 1946 to 1976. There had been the aborted divorce proceedings in the early 1950’s but no final divorce.

The final break came in 1946 when Spencer chose a time when Yvonne was at school and arrived with a furniture removal van and stripped the home bare, claiming he would have to auction everything to meet the maintenance payments and the cost of the divorce he was seeking.

The shock was severe on Margery; the trauma was disastrous for Yvonne; -

From early childhood, Yvonne had developed a compulsive obsession for pianos. Whenever they visited a house with a piano, Yvonne was drawn to it like a magnet. She was cautioned, smacked, beaten, and belted with her father’s military belt, but the fascination for a piano only deepened. Finally. In 1939, Margery persuaded Spencer to heed Yvonne’s genuine desire to learn to play the piano, and that she should learn properly, so he put a deposit on a pianola, which thence became central to Yvonne’s life, practicing hours every day. Imagine her horror and dismay when her beloved piano vanished with everything else in the house.

Distress was severe with the need to let out part of the house to strangers in order to buy second-hand furniture, but the loss of the piano gnawed at Yvonne’s heart. Preparation for the matriculation exams during the next couple of months, with the knowledge she had to win a teacher’s training scholarship or give up her education, diverted the ache somewhat. She did pass all subjects with two ‘A’ passes, so she did get the scholarship. But the headmistress at the Fort Street High School had recognised the acuteness of her distress and arranged for her to have a week’s holiday at Stewart House Preventorium at Curl Curl. The trauma continued through eleven years of primary school teaching, compounded by developing hyperthyroidism (with tachycardia and weight loss), which became so severe that Yvonne had to be transferred to Sydney for extended specialist treatment and monitoring. She withdrew from classroom

teaching and transferred to the Correspondence school, where the stress was less. Her Health slowly recovered over the next 10 years.”

Stewart House provides services to children from the public education system in NSW and the ACT who would benefit from a positive intervention to build their self-esteem and personal development. The service is a holistic model of care. Children stay at Stewart House for a period of two weeks. During that time they undertake a range of activities that include:

Recreational and social activities to build self-esteem and resilience;

Learning/school activities for social and emotional skills development;

Preliminary and ad hoc counselling;

Health screening (including medical, dental and optometric).

The facility accommodates 84 children at a time. Typically the majority of children are between the ages of eight (8) and 14 years

Masonic Lodge

“Throughout Spence’s adult life, the masonic lodge loomed large. He was a member of at least three lodges at the same time and went several times a week to lodge meetings. I have a certificate issued on 20.06.1958 ‘the said brother, having been duly installed Knight of the Sword, or of the East, Prince of Jerusalem, and Knight of the East and the West, was received admitted and constituted an Excellent and Perfect Prince Rose Croix of H.R. D. M.,’

A second certificate certifies that ‘Spencer Harley Carey was duly enthroned as the Most Wise Sovereign of the I.t. Phillip Chapter’

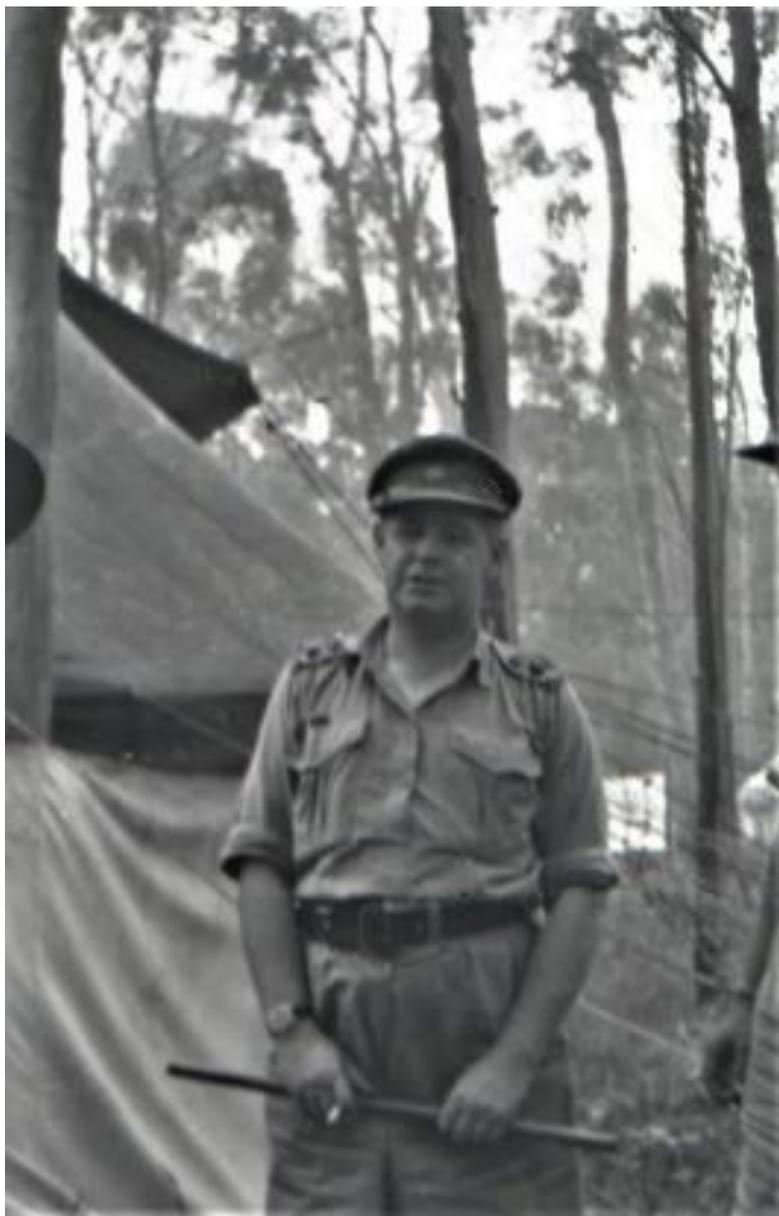
And a third on 6.08.1965‘as a Grand Elected Knight Kadosh, 30°). 30° is the highest degree a mason can reach unless he is a STATE Governor or acting for same if the State Governor is not a mason.”

Army

Major Spencer Harley Carey NX202 AIF, d.o.b. 6 Dec 1904 Dunedin, enlist 6 .11.39 Canterbury NSW, NOK Margery, date of discharge 23.10.1943 from 2/3 Battalion.

Lt Spencer Harley Carey N477416, d.o.b. 6 Dec 1904 Dunedin, enlist 11.03.1944 Ashfield, NSW, NOK Margery, date of discharge 9.03.1945 from the Volunteer Defence Corp.

Written by S Warren Carey:



“Spencer was not quite 15 when the Great War ended, but he had already spent two years training in the cadets, and continued after the war rising to the rank of captain in the cadets. When he transferred to the Citizen’s army he was commissioned a lieutenant. Through the later twenties and thirties, he rose to the rank of captain, then major, in the Riverina Regiment. When World War II broke out, he enlisted in the AIF on the first enlistment day (Army Number NX202) and was appointed captain in the 6th Division, and sailed for Egypt in the first convoy. Subsequently he was transferred to Palestine, where he was Town Mayor of Tel Aviv (city



Major Spencer Harley Carey

under military rule). Later, he was on the commission appointed to sort out with the French the financial affairs of Lebanon. On the recall of the 6th Division to Australia, Spencer served in New Guinea. After the war, Spencer served part-time in a special intelligence unit set up at Victoria Barracks. In 1959 Spencer received the E.D. (Edwardian Decoration – completing 30 years as a serving Officer.”

This would agree with the movements of the 2/3 Bn’s movements as they went to North Africa and Syria (some of it on garrison duty) before returning home to go to Port Moresby. They

were back in Australia late 1943 before moving to North Queensland and eventual deployment to the Lae/Aitape area.

I do not know why he was discharged in Oct 1943, I find it odd that on enlisting with the Volunteer Defence Corp in March 1944 that he was given a different number, as this Corp had been taken over by the Army at the time and your given number does not change over your life time, (I had the same number serving with the part-time CMF 10th Fd Amb, full-time 1st Pacific Island Regiment PNG in 1968-69, then on re-entry in 1980 to the Army reserve 42nd Bn, and later when on full time stints with 6RAR Malaysia, 8/9 Bn PNG, Norforce and 1Sig Regiment).

It is also odd that he dropped in rank – strange. My father was meticulous in attending to detail, and if he had known that Spencer had left the AIF he would have written so.

Medals of Spencer Harley Carey



1. 1939-45 Star
2. Africa Star
3. Pacific Star
4. Defence Medal
5. War Medal 1939-45
6. Australian Service Medal 1939-45
7. Long Service Medal
8. Silver Bar with T.P.A. Plaque (Trans-Jordan Palestine Administration?)

The 2/3rd Battalion was raised at Victoria Barracks, Sydney on 24 October 1939 as part of the 16th Brigade of the 6th Australian Division. It relocated to the newly-opened Ingleburn Camp on 2 November where it conducted its basic training. On 10 January 1940, it sailed from Sydney and disembarked in Egypt on 14 February.

After further training in Palestine and Egypt, the 2/3rd took part in its first campaign - the advance against the Italians in eastern Libya - in January 1941. It was involved in the successful attacks at Bardia (3-5 January) and Tobruk (21-22 January), and remained as part

of the Tobruk garrison when the advance continued. One company of the 2/3rd was also employed to garrison Derna after its capture by the 19th Brigade on 30 January. The 2/3rd left Tobruk on 7 March, ultimately bound, with the rest of the 6th Division, for Greece.

Arriving in Greece on 19 March, the 2/3rd was soon deployed north to resist the anticipated German invasion. It occupied positions at Veria on 7 April, but a succession of withdrawals by the Allies in Greece meant that the battalion did not meet the enemy in battle until 18 April - at Tempe (Pinios) Gorge. There, the 2/3rd supported the 2/2nd Battalion and blocked German movement through the gorge, allowing the unhindered withdrawal of Allied forces further south. The 2/3rd itself was forced to withdraw again by nightfall. Its activities in Greece ended with evacuation by sea from Kalamata on 27 April. The bulk of the battalion returned to Palestine, via Egypt, but one group of 141 troops subsequently fought with the 16th Brigade Composite Battalion on Crete, after the transport carrying them away from Greece was sunk.

In June and July 1941, the 2/3rd took part in the campaign in Syria and Lebanon and fought around Damascus (20-22 June), in an unsuccessful effort to secure Jebel Mazar (24-28 June), and in the climactic battle of Damour (6-10 July). The battalion was destined to remain in Syria as part of the garrison there until January 1942. It left the Middle East, heading for the war against Japan, on 10 March 1942. The 16th and 17th Brigades, however, were diverted on the voyage home. Between 27 March and 13 July they defended Ceylon (present-day Sri Lanka) from possible Japanese attack. The 2/3rd finally disembarked in Australia, at Melbourne, on 8 August 1942.

The 2/3rd's first campaign against the Japanese was the advance along the Kokoda Trail to the Japanese beachheads between September and December 1942. It fought major engagements at Eora Creek (22-28 October), Oivi (5-12 November), and on the Sanananda Track (21 November-19 December). 1943 and 1944 were spent training in northern Queensland, and the 2/3rd's last campaign of the war was the operation to clear the Japanese from the Aitape-Wewak region of New Guinea between December 1944 and August 1945. The 2/3rd Battalion disbanded on 8 February 1946.

<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/U56046>

Spencer separated from Margery in 1946 but I gather there never was an official divorce.

In 1947 Spencer sponsored Amalia Iglauer & Erica Iglauer (? daughter), stateless Austrians, to Australia. He bought a unit in an apartment block in Bondi and lived in a de facto relationship with Amalia. Spencer became chairman and treasurer of the body corporate. Dad wrote: some time after his separation from Margery, Spencer formed a 'liaison' with Alma (I assume Amalia) and bought a unit together.

This relationship fell through in the late 50's so Spencer went to live with his mother at her home, *Beaulah Vista* at 31 Abbotsford Parade, Abbotsford, until her death on 9.01.1968. Her will provided her estate be divided equally between her surviving children, Spencer, Samuel, Isabelle and Constance.

Spencer retained the Abbotsford home by buying out his siblings at market valuation and continued to live there until his death.

“Spencer was strictly honest and precise in all his financial dealings’ tax returns and the keeping of other people’s books and accounts, down to the last farthing. He was very careful and sparing in his own expenditure. He was a fanatic for tidiness. In his room every single item was precisely in place, and if anyone so much as moved a book or a pen or a waste-paper-basket, he would ask, who had been in his room. All his clothes were correctly stored in drawers and wardrobes. The Holden car that his mother had bought, (she never drove), was kept spotless; he went over it with a feather duster each time before taking it out. His dress was always formal and conventional, even dowdy, without waste to current fashion.”

“Spencer had good health until his 60’s when he developed diabetes, (he had become obese for which he took up bowls), and had poor vision with cataracts.”

The complete obsessive compulsive person. How my pot smoking psychology trained Sister Alice (Tegwen) did not spot this while living with him for a few years in the 70,s I do not know and how he got on with her is another mystery. I remember meeting him once at Abbotsford where he struck me as a man without any humour in his sole.

Spencer died on 8/11/76 after a massive heart attack, Margery and Isabelle did not attend the funeral. Constance his sister was executrix of his will, the Bondi unit and contents to Alma, remainder of the estate to Samuel, Isabelle and Constance.

Footnote to Spencer’s popularity:

Email correspondence from Joyce, Kendall’s daughter:

I know that dad in his will left Uncle Spencer to be Lorraine and my guardian, mum said dad knew his health was not good and so was preparing just in case. Uncle Spencer never took this up, although he and dad had been close and Uncle had agreed to do this. Uncle Sam took up this duty and may I say did a wonderful job, mum said we leave this alone and not comment so we have. This bring me to a time when my youngest son went to work at the Water Board, David was just though his uni and was a Civil Engineer, I told him I had a uncle who worked at the Water Board, he mentioned this to some of his work mates, all hell broke loose Uncle Spencer was hated but I don't know why, David learnt to take a low profile..

I can see how Spencer could have let your family down.

Two death notices in SMH on 14 Nov 1945 would indicate the divide:

CAREY. — November 13, 1945, at his residence, 18 Longueville Road, Lane Cove, Kendall, beloved husband of Grace and loved daddy of Joyce and Lorraine and dear son of Mr. and Mrs. Carey, aged 35 years.

CAREY. — November 13, 1945 (suddenly), at Lane Cove, Kendall, dearly loved son of Mr. T. G. Carey and Mrs. H. E. Carey, of Abbotsford, and brother of Spencer, Samuel, Walter (deceased), Isabelle, and Constance, aged 35years.

Charles Stewart Hector Warr

by

Robert Simpson



Charles Stewart Hector Warr was born on 25th July 1882 in St Pancras London. He was the youngest son to Francis Hahnemann Warr and Harriott Russell, who had been married on 25th December 1873 at St Leonard, Shoreditch Hackney, England. Francis was a 22- year-old

merchants' clerk living at 29 Turner Street Stepney (born 1851 in Holborn London). His father, also Francis, was a Surgeon. Harriett was a 25-year old spinster (born 1849 in London) living in Shoreditch and her father John was a Coffee House Keeper. In the 1881 census, he had been listed as a Coffee House Keeper. They had 7 children, 1 girl (the eldest) and 6 boys. By the 1891 census, they were living at 143 City Road Shoreditch. Francis was still a Coffee House Keeper with Harriott listed as an assistant as were their two oldest children, Harriott and Francis. James, William and Charles were scholars. Harriott passed away in late 1891 in London and was buried on 23rd October of that year in Newham, London. In the 1901 census, Frances was a Traveller in Cutlery and they were living at 30 Old Kent Road Southwark in London, which was a Coffee House, ran by his son Francis. Francis Hahnemann Warr passed away in 1906 in Whitechapel, London.

Harriott Ester Annie Warr was born on 11th September 1874 in Shoreditch London. In the 1881 census she was a boarder at Bow Road Nettlestead and was a scholar. In the 1891 census, she was with the family and was listed as "Assistant Coffee". In early 1897 she married David James Clear in Holborn London. The 1901 census shows them living at 8 Kentish Town Road where they were both a Coffee House Keeper. By the 1911 census, they had moved to 41 Bulwer Rd, Upper Edmonton, where David was a Smith at a Brewery and they had two children. In the 1934 electoral register they were living at 87 Manor Road Tottenham. The 1939 register shows Harriott living at Bromley, Kent where she was a widow and unpaid domestic servant. She passed away on 15th December 1956 at Rochford Essex and probate was granted on 18th February 1957 with effects to her son of over £2000.

Francis John Oliver Beauchamp Warr was born 12th December 1875 in 25 Clifton Street Finsbury Shoreditch. He was baptised on 16th January 1876 in Hoxton St John the Baptist Church in the Hoxton area of Shoreditch in London. In the next three census he was with his family. In early 1904 he married Elizabeth Bennett. By the 1911 census they were living at 5 & 7 The Broadway, Tilbury Docks, Tilbury, Essex and he was a Boarding House Caterer. They had no children. Francis died on 19th July 1913 at 28 Dock-road Tilbury Docks in Orsett Essex. Probate was granted on 14th December 1914 to his wife of over £250.



Hoxton St John the Baptist Church

Thomas O B Warr was born in 1876 in London. He was with his family in the 1881 census but after that there are no records for him at all.

James Hubert Augustus Warr was born in about 1878 in London. In the 1881 and 1891 census he was with his family. He married Lily Maud Osborne on 26th January 1903. The 1911 census shows he was a steamship steward and they were living at 10 Cole Rd

Cleethorpes with a son. According to a family tree he died in Victoria, British Columbia on 16th February 1930.

Arthur George William Warr was born on 24th May 1880 in Southwark Surrey. He was baptised on 18th July 1880 in St Andrew Newington with his parent's address listed as 398 Euston Road. Samuel Robinson performed the ceremony. In the 1881 and 1891 census he was with his parents. He married Ethel L Perkins in 1915 in Hastings Sussex. By the 1939 register they were living at 56 St Annes Road Southend-on-Sea and he was a waiter. He passed away in late 1951 in Rochford Essex.



St Andrew, Bethune Road - Baptistery by John Salmon, CC BY-SA 2.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=44551048>

Their second-last child was named Alfred Edward Beaconsfield Warr and he was born in 1881 in Pancras London. On 19 Jun 1881 at Nettlestead, Kent, he was baptised. He married Eliza Guy on 19th May 1901 at Saint Dunstan in the East, City of London. In the 1905 electoral roll they were living at 55 Essex Road London. They were living at 59 Lower Rd, Rotherhithe when he attested for short service on 12th December 1915 in the 45th Training (Reserve) Battalion and was given the number TR/9/24896 as a Private. He was posted to the Army Reserve the next day. Alfred was mobilised and posted to the Army Reserve on 16th March 1917 at Camberwell. He only served a total of 83 days home service. Alfred was discharged being no longer physically fit (anaemia) for war service under Paragraph 392 (xvi) Kings Regulations on 5th June 1917, and did not serve abroad. He was awarded the Silver War Badge, number 197327. Alfred stated he had had anaemia since about 1889. There were 3 children listed in his service record, Alfred William Warr (28th April 1902 to 1986), Roger Beaconsfield Warr (28th August 1909 to 1928) and Dora Mary Warr (18th December 1911 to 17th October 1988). His character was recorded as very good and he was eligible for gratuity. Alfred died 14th January 1954 in Romford Essex and was buried on the 20th at Havering, London. Eliza departed Southampton with A W Warr on *Largs Bay* for Australia on 18th June 1954. Their English address was 359 Upminster Road Rainham Essex and Alfred was an agent. Alfred William Warr had previously travelled to Australia to live in Melbourne in 1922. He married Vera Mary Edwards in 1926 in Victoria. He died in 1986 in Victoria. Roger left London on *SS Borda*, listed as a Hosier Assistant and living at Salvation Army Farm Colony at Hadleigh Essex. He, with others from that place, was bound for Australia. They were travelling in 3rd Class to Melbourne and their address in Australia was c/o Salvation Army, Exhibition Street Melbourne. He passed away in 1928 in Melbourne. The Age of Melbourne on Monday 12th November 1928 in page 1 had "WARR. - On the

10th November, at Melbourne Hospital, Roger Beaconsfield, loved youngest, son of Alfred Edward and Eliza Warr, of Barking, Essex, England, beloved brother of Alfred William Warr, 23 Munro-street, Coburg, and Dora May, aged 19 years. For ever with the Lord.” Eliza passed away in 1967 in Malvern Victoria. Dora married Victor G Greene in Conway Wales in 1944. She passed away on 17th October 1988 in Birmingham. Probate not exceeding £70000 was granted on 10th January 1989.



Alfred William and Roger Beaconsfield Warr, TR/9/24896 Private Alfred Edward Beaconsfield Warr, Eliza and Dora Mary Warr.



St. Mary the Virgin, Nettlestead

Charles Stewart Hector Warr was born on 25th July 1882 in St Pancras London. On 1st January 1898 he attested with The Buffs (East Kent Regiment) for Long Service (12 years with the Colours). He stated his full name, that he was born in St Pancras London, was a British subject, was aged 15 years and 6 months, was a musician and answered no for all the other attestation questions, except to say yes to truly stating he had no previous service. After taking the oath, he was declared fit for the army after being examined by the Medical Officer and his description included height 4 foot 9 5/8 inches, weight 85 pounds, chest measurement 28 to 30 inches, and he had a medium complexion with blue eyes and black hair. His religious denomination was Church of England. For distinctive marks, he had a scar on his head, left cheek and back of left hand. He had a cross and dots on his left forearm. He was given the regimental number 5347. He landed in India on 23rd March 1898.

His medical records start at Kilkenny on 3rd January 1898 with no admission. After arriving in India, he had a few issues with 1899 and 1900 being bad years for him, suffering from infections, ulcers, ague (malaria, treated with quinine) and S. C. fever. The next few years he had no admissions until a severe sprain in 1902 from playing soccer. In 1904 he was examined and found fit for field service.

On 6th August 1904 he was admitted to the hospital at Aden with a wound to the right brow as 5347 Private Warr (Band) The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment). It was of a mild nature and probably wound “not interfere with his future efficiency as a soldier”. He signed that he was not on military duty at the time and made no claim.

His service records showed he was in Group H1 Musician. For qualification he had P.T. Aldershot B.F. Musketry Hyde and NCO Chelsea. Originally, he was CSM with the 4th (Reserve) Battalion The Buffs. He was posted from the 4th to the 3rd Battalion The Buffs in March 1917. The 3rd (Reserve) Battalion was a training unit and it remained in the UK throughout the war. Charles was vaccinated twice, on 21st and 30th March 1917 by the Medical Officer in charge of the 3rd Battalion The Buffs. On 12th April 1917 he reverted to the permanent rank of (?) Sergeant, and was transferred to 7th Battalion Gloucester Regiment as Acting Sergeant. As part of the New Armies Battalions, the 7th (Service) Battalion had been formed at Bristol in August 1914 as part of K1 and came under command of 39th Brigade in

13th (Western) Division. It moved to Tidworth but by January 1915 was in billets in Basingstoke. They then moved to Blackdown (Aldershot) in February 1915. The Battalion sailed from Avonmouth on 19th June 1915 and landed on Gallipoli next month. In January 1916 the Division evacuated from Gallipoli and moved to Egypt. In July 1918 the Brigade transferred to North Persia Force. The 7th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment spent the next 15 months mostly on defensive and garrison duties and was disbanded in September 1919. He embarked at Southampton on 28th May 1917 and disembarked at Busra on 12th May 1917. With the 7th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, he joined and reverted to permanent grade of Colour Sergeant in the Field on 28th May 1917. On 6th August 1917 he applied for paid Acting CSM of A Company and was promoted WO Class II and appointed CSM. On 4th June 1918 he left for 1 month leave to India, embarking at Busra on *HT Egan* on the 15th. He returned from leave on 31st August 1918 and embarked at Bombay on *HS Eltora*, disembarking at Busra on 5th September 1918 before going upriver on the 9th.

On 8th November 1918 he was admitted with diarrhoea at Suez and was discharged to duty on the 12th. Charles attended 4 SWB on 6th December 1918. On 27th January 1919 he embarked on *HT Elephanta* at Basrah for England and was struck off strength of Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force.

Charles was discharged on termination of 2nd period of engagement “Para 392 XXI K.R. C.S.M. 1.4.19”. He was entitled to wear nil gold wound stripes and two blue chevrons. Character – exemplary. Mesopotamia 12.4.17-27.1.19.

On 5th March 1919(?), he signed a disability form on discharge, stating he had no disability. Company Sergeant Major 33861 Charles Stewart Hector Warr of the 7th Battalion Gloucesters stated his permanent address was 47 St Peters Grove Canterbury Kent, he was 36 years old, first joined on 1st January 1898 at St George Barracks London and was in the A1 medical category when he joined.

His service towards limited engagement reckons from 1st January 1898. Charles attested with the 2nd Battalion The Buffs as a Boy on that day. He was posted to the 1st Battalion with the same rank on 1st March 1898 and was granted 1d Good Conduct pay on 1st January 1900. Still with the 1st, he attained 18 years of age and was given the rank Private on 1st July 1900. He elected to serve under the provisions of Royal Warrant at 31st March 1898. With the 1st, he continued as a Private on 1st August 1901, was appointed a Bandsman on 1st April 1903, was granted 2d Good Conduct pay on 1st January 1904, was granted Class I Service Pay at 7d on 1st April 1904, was appointed unpaid Lance Corporal (Bandsman) on 18th April 1905, was promoted to Corporal on 15th May 1908 and re-engaged for the East Kent Regiment at Aldershot, for such term as shall complete 21 years’ service on 23rd March 1909. Charles was appointed unpaid Lance Sergeant on 24th July 1909. He was posted to the Depot on 13th July 1911 and appointed paid Lance Sergeant on 7th October 1911. Then he was posted to the 1st Battalion on 1st October 1913 as Lance Sergeant but his next record says promoted to Sergeant with the 1st on 6th September 1913. Charles was posted for a Tour of Duty with the 4th Battalion as a Sergeant on 28th March 1914. As part of the Territorial Army, 1/4th Battalion during August 1914 was in Canterbury as part of Kent Brigade, Home Counties Division. He was appointed CQMS with the 7th Battalion The Buffs on 12th September 1914 and posted to them on 5th October 1914. As part of the New Armies, 7th (Service) Battalion was formed at Canterbury in September 1914 as part of K2. In September 1914 it was under

command of 55th Brigade, 18th (Eastern) Division. Next, he was posted to the 9th Battalion on 2nd April 1915. In April 1915 it became a Reserve Battalion. He was posted to the 3/4th Battalion on 25th August 1915 and on the next day was promoted to Colour Sergeant and appointed acting CSM. The 3/4th Battalion was formed at Canterbury in July 1915 and in April 1916 became a Reserve Battalion.

His Military History sheet shows he served at Home from 1.1.98 to 1.3.98 (60 days), India 2.3.98 to 8.12.01 (4 years 282 days), Home 9.12.04 to 11.4.17 (12 years 124 days), Expeditionary Force Mesopotamia 12.4.17 to 27.1.19 1 year 291 days) and en route Home 28.1.19 to 1.4.19 (64 days). It was a total of 21 years and 91 days. He had not been educated at the Duke of York's Military School or Royal Hibernian School and had been on the Training Ship *Arethusa*. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Arethusa_\(1849\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Arethusa_(1849))
<https://www.londonremembers.com/subjects/training-ship-arethusa>

For Certificates of Education, Charles was awarded 2nd Class Art on 29th July 1907 and 3rd Class on 20th September 1898. He passed Classes of Instruction – qualifying at the School of Musketry Hythe on 22nd February 1913 and Physical Training and (hard to read) Aldershot on 1st January 1906. Under campaigns he was Home from 5.8.14 to 11.4.17 and EF Mesopot 12.4.17 to 27.1.19. For medals, decorations and gratuity he was awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct medal in April 1916 and £5 gratuity. His next of kin was listed as Father Francis Warr address not known, Elder Brother Francis Warr 8 Kentish Town road London and Wife 14 Rotheringham Lane (crossed out with 47 St Peters Grove added) Canterbury. Under marriage was Gertrude Evan spinster, at Aldershot 9th July 1910 by H Swingler. For children was Gertrude 4.2.11 in Dublin, Charles Stuart Hector 13.7.12 in Folkestone, Ethel Winifred 21.7.14 in Folkestone and Eileen 12.7.16 in Canterbury.



Church of St Michael the Archangel in Aldershot

Charles had married Gertrude Eden at Aldershot, St Michael the Archangel Church of England in Surrey, England on 9th July 1910. Gertrude was a 19-year-old spinster (born in 1891) living at Newport. Her father Thomas Henry Eden was a “Writer A. O. Dept.” Charles was recorded as a Lance Sergeant 1st Battalion Buffs, living at Badajos Barracks Aldershot and his father was recorded as Frank and deceased.

According to another tree online, they had 7 children. Three of those are just indicated on that tree as Private and so no details of them are available. Of those viewable-

Gertrude Hettie Warr was born on 4th February 1911 in Dublin, Ireland. Gertrude and her mother are in the 1911 Irish Census. Both are listed as Church of England and her mother had been married for less than a year. It also notes that "Head of family on Form H" and it is signed by "C Warr Lance Sergeant 1st Bn. The Buffs on Form H". She married in the 1st quarter of 1934 in Brentford Middlesex to Frank Ewart Day Poole. In the 1938 electoral register at 726 Hanworth Road Hounslow Twickenham, England with her husband. By the 1939 register she had moved to 28 Ladygate Lane Ruislip-Northwood, Middlesex, England and was doing unpaid domestic duties with Frank and his parents. Frank was listed as an "Experimental engineer Ford Commercial Motor". It is not sure what happened to her next.

Charles Stewart Hector Warr was born 13th July 1912 in Elham Kent. In the 1939 register he was listed as a Pharmacist with Kate Warr doing unpaid domestic duties at 53 West Cliff Rd Ramsgate, Kent. He died on 7th June 1998 in Kent and was cremated on the 16th.

Gwendoline Margaret Warr was born on 19th November 1921 in Canterbury Kent. She married Thomas J Blandford in 1939 at Aldershot. In the 1939 register she is listed as a "Cap Machinist" at 35 Cambridge Road Aldershot. In mid-2000 electoral roll, she was living at 8, Wickham Road, Church Crookham, Hampshire. She died on 19th July 2006 in West Surrey.

Harry Herbert Warr was born on 17th July 1924 in Canterbury. In the mid-2000 electoral roll, he was listed at 5, Kimber Close, Chineham Hampshire. He died on 20th November 2003 in Hampshire.

On 25th November 1920 the medal roll for British War and Victory medal was filled out at Warwick and shows 33861 WO Cl II of the 7th Gloucestershire Regiment was issued them. They were his full WW1 entitlement. He is recorded with the pension record cards, with payments starting 2nd April 1919 for the rest of his life. He had also been awarded a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in A.O. April 1916, with Gratuity of £5.

Charles passed away in 12 March 1929 in Canterbury, Kent. (That may be the burial date). It is not sure what happened to Gertrude after that and no record confirms her death.



Charles Warr grave in Canterbury City Cemetery Plot L, Grave 89.

His medals are the Long Service Good Conduct medal, British War and Victory medals. Charles was also awarded five Temperance medals. I only have:



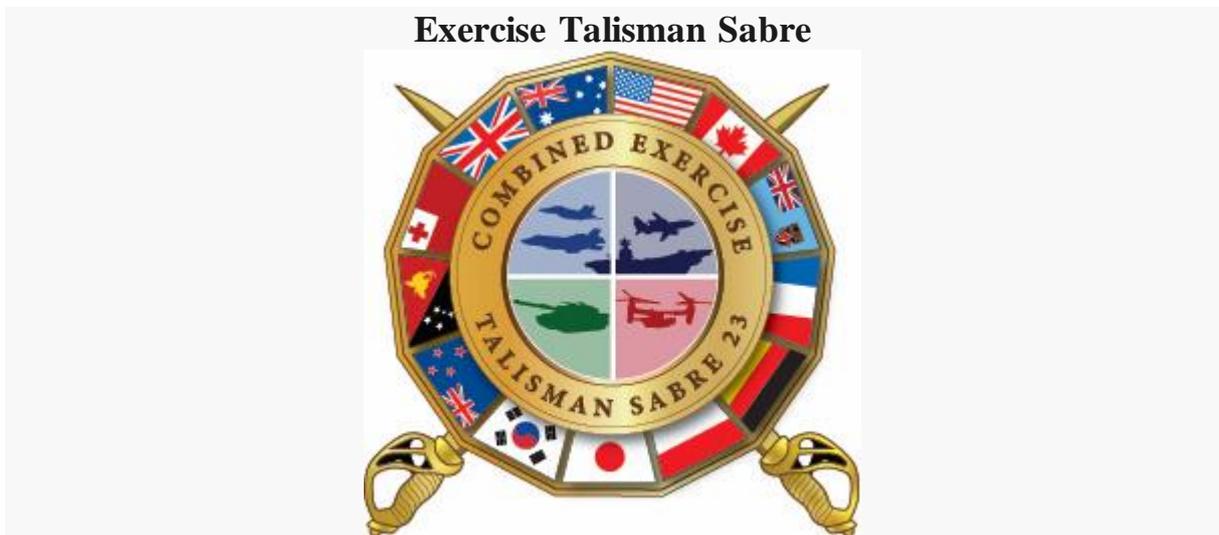
Looking across then down;

1. Victory Medal – rim impressed 33861 W.O. CL. 2 C. S. H. WARR GLOUC. R.
2. Silver Army Temperance Association 12 Year Medal (India) – back - Lce Sgt C. WARR. “THE BUFFS”
3. Royal Army Temperance Association Medal – back - Royal Bugle Shield L. CORPL. H. WARR. The Buffs
4. Army Temperance Association Medal – Merit (1897) – rim - L. CORP. H. WARR. The Buffs
5. RATA 15-year Medal – nothing on the back
6. Army Temperance Association - Havelock Cross – front has A T A India, back - L. CORP. H. WARR. The Buffs

“The Havelock Cross for seven years abstinence is named after Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, KCB (1795-1857), the Hero of Lucknow, who founded the Temperance Club in Rangoon in 1823, the members were nicknamed ‘Havelocks Saints’. When he became the adjutant for India in 1839, he formed the first Regimental Temperance Society.

The Army Temperance Society, particularly in India, was very active during the Victorian period intent on improving the lives of the lower classes. The regimental reading rooms provided enlightened reading and clubs as opposed to grog shops. In India the extreme heat encouraged an over indulgence in refreshing alcoholic beverages as long periods in barracks with little else to do but drink. Indeed, most court martials of the time cited alcohol as part of the problem. Temperance groups were set up to ease the problem with medals awarded for abstinence with further awards for the length of time away from drink. It is claimed the 25% of soldiers in general and 40% in India were members of such groups. The Army Temperance Society was inaugurated in 1880 by Lord Roberts. Owners of temperance medals would typically wear them on the right side of their chests, with only the most recently acquired being worn.” From <https://www.ebay.ie/itm/Rare-Antique-Army-Temperance-Association-India-Havelock-Cross-7-Years-Abstinence-/391839352572?hash=item5b3b7206fc>

From the News



Exercise Talisman Sabre is conducted bi-annually and is the largest bilateral training activity between the Australian Defence Force and the United States military.

Exercise Talisman Sabre is designed to test the respective forces in planning and conducting combined (multinational) and joint (multi-service) military operations. It aims to improve the combat readiness and interoperability between Australian and United States' (US) forces and other partner nations. Talisman Sabre reflects the strength of Defence's alliance with the US and commitment to working with like-minded partners in the region

Exercise Talisman Sabre 2023 (TS23) will run from 22 July to 4 August 2023 and will be the 10th and largest iteration of the exercise. It will consist of field training exercises incorporating force preparation activities, amphibious landings, ground force manoeuvres,

and air combat and maritime operations. Forces will be moving into Australian training areas from mid-July 2023.

More than 30,000 military personnel from 13 nations will directly participate in TS23, with others attending the exercise as observers. Fiji, France, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand Papua New Guinea, Tonga, the United Kingdom, Canada and Germany will attend as participants. The Philippines, Singapore and Thailand will also attend as observers to the exercise.

TS23 will utilise a number of locations, both Defence and non-Defence training areas. These locations provide a realistic test of how a large military force should function in a broad area of operations.

NSW

- Jervis Bay

Queensland

- Bowen
- Charters Towers
- Gladstone Port
- Ingham
- Mackay
- Macrossan Training Area
- Midge Point and Bloomsbury
- Mt Stuart Training Area
- Napranum
- Offshore from Central Queensland to the Far North Coast
- RAAF Base Amberley
- RAAF Base Scherger
- RAAF Base Townville
- Shoalwater Bay Training Area
- Stannage Bay Peninsula
- Townsville Field Training Area
- Weipa

Northern Territory

- RAAF Bases Darwin
- RAAF Base Tindal

Western Australia

- RAAF Base Curtin

Other areas

- Norfolk Island



ADF commandos came to the aid of a burning vessel in in Port Phillip Bay.

It was “just another day in the water” for three commandos who were first responders to a ship fire in Port Phillip Bay in May 2023. The soldiers from 1st Commando Regiment pulled two men, aged 59 and 61, from the water after their boat burst into flames at about midday on May 24. They were training with Zodiac inflatable boats about three kilometres offshore when they noticed smoke.

Sergeant M said they didn’t think much of the thick plume at first, but with no one else around, they were compelled to investigate. He said as they approached the inferno, they couldn’t see the passengers but soon found the men a few hundred metres from their vessel. They had been in the water for 10 minutes before help arrived. “They had big smiles on their faces when we came over,” Sergeant M said. “Melbourne is pretty cold, and my biggest concern was treating them for hypothermia.”

By the time the men were rescued and had their welfare checked by the soldiers, police were ready to assist.

Sergeant M said while they may have been a little shaken, the men were fine and handed to civilian authorities so they could be taken back to shore.

The men were transiting to Docklands in Melbourne when their ship caught fire. Investigators attributed the blaze to an engine malfunction and faulty fire-suppression system.

Sergeant M said he was unsure about the threat of explosion as they approached, but took confidence from Private M, who is a firefighter with Fire Rescue Victoria. “Having the right expertise with us put my mind at ease when it came to fire and the water,” Sergeant M said.

(Source: Contact)

Defence outsources technical-trades training

Thousands of sailors, soldiers and aviators will be trained in technical trades under a five-year \$300 million contract with Wodonga TAFE. In a significant change to trades training across Defence, the new Joint Technical Trades and Training Services contract will support the development of qualified and experienced ADF personnel in multiple locations across Australia.

More than 100 accredited and non-accredited courses will be delivered for the construction, engineering, mechanical, electrical and electronics trades, which will benefit more than 2000 students per year. The new contract will also enable thousands of sailors, soldiers and aviators to further develop their skills in technical trades in locations where they work and live.

Navy's Commodore of Training Commodore John Stavridis said the continued development of a highly skilled workforce was critical to achieving workforce goals and supporting ADF people. "For the first time, trade-specific training will be delivered flexibly where and when it is needed," Commodore Stavridis said. "It will expand to support the growth of the Australian Defence Force and, importantly, will be rolled out across a number of locations to take the training to our people."

Army's Director General of Training and Doctrine, Brigadier Glenn Ryan said the new partnership is an important step towards an integrated ADF. "The partnership with TAFE Wodonga has been set up with the future in mind, focused on preparing our people for a rich and rewarding career in the ADF."

Defence is committed to investing in ongoing education and skills development opportunities for our personnel throughout their careers. The new contract will commence in November this year.

(Source: Defence News)

Navy



Commanding Officer Lieutenant Commander Adrian Hicks leads ship's company on parade during a decommissioning ceremony at HMAS Coonawarra, Darwin

Ship's company, VIPs and onlookers said farewell to 15-year-old HMAS *Launceston*, as the vessel was decommissioned at HMAS *Coonwarra* in Darwin on 1 June.

Launceston is the latest Armidale-class patrol boat to be decommissioned, and has conducted a wide variety of operations alongside Australian Border Force, Australian Fisheries and the Australian Federal Police.

Commanding Officer *Launceston* Lieutenant Commander Adrian Hicks said he felt privileged to be ship's final commanding officer. "This is my first command and I have been blessed to take over such an excellent crew and platform," he said. "It will be an emotional day when it comes alongside for the final time."

The vessel has sailed more than 471,000 nautical miles and has visited many ports, including Brunei, Cebu, Makassar, Zomboanga, Langkawi, Jakarta, Raratonga and Singapore.

Patrol boats are at the heart of the ADF's contribution to Operation Sovereign Borders and a key arm of Operation Resolute.

Navy is undertaking a transition from the existing Armidale-class patrol boats and Cape-class patrol boats to 12 Arafura-class offshore patrol vessels.

The new patrol vessels will provide a significant increase in capability over the patrol boats they will replace, and will enhance Australia's capacity to patrol its maritime territory and near region.

Able Seaman Darcy Limbach, a sailor on board *Launceston*, said it was difficult to say goodbye to the ship. "It means the end of a rewarding, professional and personal journey, one

where I've made life-long friendships and memories," Able Seaman Limbach said. "It will be sad to no longer see the 'Launny' name around the fleet."

(Source: Contact)

Army



: Soldiers of the 6th Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment stand to attention during the battalion's King's and Regimental Colours Parade.

With the coronation of the new monarch earlier this year, the 6th Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment (6RAR) has become the first regiment to unveil its new King's and Regimental Colours.

The new Colours were uncased and paraded in front of hundreds of current and ex-serving 6RAR personnel at Gallipoli Barracks this month to mark the battalion's 58th birthday.

New theatre honours for Iraq and East Timor, and the Afghanistan Streamer joined names like Long Tan and other honours of the regiment, battles and operations woven into the fabric of infantry history.

It's a history lived by veterans like John Hazlewood.

Mr Hazlewood was an original member of the battalion and fought in the Battle of Long Tan, an Australian victory against the odds.

Mr Hazlewood and other veterans uncased the old Colours before they were marched in front of the battalion one last time.

The standards brought back memories of mateship. "We all came together in 1965, half conscripts and half regular soldiers," Mr Hazlewood said. "Within two or three months we'd all melded together and were working as one. "The Colours bring it all back to me and I appreciate what they mean to the battalion and Army."



Governor-General General (ret'd) David Hurley inspects the 6th Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment's King's and Regimental Colours

Governor-General General (ret'd) David Hurley, who joined Chief of Army Lieutenant General Simon Stuart for the parade, said 6RAR had served the country with distinction for the past 58 years. "The Colours represent the legacy of those who have gone before you," General Hurley said. "Your service comes with great responsibility; you are custodians of their legacy as you build your own story."

For Major Sean Caughey, Officer Commanding Delta Company, his family's story was as colourful as the banners on the parade ground.

His uncle was a former 6RAR commanding officer, his father was a platoon sergeant and both brothers were section commanders. "Some of those who've gone before us have paid the ultimate sacrifice," Major Caughey said. "The Colours are our heritage and we carry them with pride."

(Source: Contact)



Three autonomous Army trucks ready for the leader-follower trial.

The Army successfully operated an autonomous truck convoy on a public road in Australia for the first time on 6 June 2023. The National Transport Research Organisation and Deakin University supported the leader-follower trial, in which a convoy of four autonomous Army trucks followed a crewed ‘leader’ vehicle on a public road in Victoria.

Colonel Robin Smith, of Army’s Future Land Warfare Branch, said the autonomous vehicles performed well. This trial showed how a convoy could undertake a resupply mission between an airfield and a military base, giving us an idea of how this kind of technology could be used in the future,” Colonel Smith said. “Driving on a highway in traffic meant the technology was tested to stop safely, and leave distances between other vehicles, while following the path set by the leader. “Down the track, technology like this could remove our soldiers from dangerous environments, or help free soldiers up for other roles.”

During the highway trials, Army simulated an autonomous resupply mission between Mangalore Airfield and Puckapunyal using the Goulburn Valley Highway and the Hume Highway.

The trial is part of Army’s modernisation, which includes exploring human machine teaming, quantum technology, artificial intelligence and electrification.

Army continues to collaborate with industry and academia to explore how technology can increase mission success and lower risk to soldiers.

(Source: Contact)

Air Force



The display of a replica of the RAAF's MQ-4C Triton remotely piloted aircraft at this year's Avalon International Airshow

The Royal Australian Air Force's 9 Squadron reformed on 11 June 2023 to prepare for the delivery of the Northrop Grumman MQ-4C Triton remotely piloted aircraft system. The squadron has a proud wartime history, serving during World War 2 and the Vietnam War.

Initially formed in 1939, 9 Squadron saw active service during World War 2 in the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian and Pacific Oceans, receiving 12 battle honours. Following initial disbandment in 1944, 9 Squadron reformed 61 years ago on 11 June 1962 as a helicopter squadron undertaking active service in the Vietnam War. The squadron was then disbanded again in 1989.

9 Squadron reformed in 92 Wing Surveillance and Response Group and its headquarters will be located at RAAF Base Edinburgh, but most Triton operations will be based out of RAAF Base Tindal.

Triton will form part of Australia's maritime intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance capability, complementing the Royal Australian Air Force's P-8A Poseidon.

The two aircraft systems will provide a leading-edge maritime patrol and response capability for Australia.

Chief of Air Force Air Marshal Rob Chipman said the re-establishment of 9 Squadron marked the beginning of a new era in the squadron's distinguished history. "9 Squadron has played an incredibly important role in the Royal Australian Air Force, serving during critical times for Australia's security," Air Marshal Chipman said. "I'm proud to see the squadron return to service in 2023."

Officer Commanding 92 Wing Group Captain Paul Carpenter said that as RAAF entered its second century, the MQ-4C Triton represented a fundamental change in the use of airpower. “Uncrewed aerial systems offer enormous potential to capitalise on the opportunities provided by modern payloads and increased endurance,” Group Captain Carpenter said. “This will deliver unprecedented persistence and awareness over the maritime domain in support of the integrated force.”

The reformation of 9 Squadron was announced by Defence Minister Richard Marles during the 2023 Australian International Airshow.

Defence expects the delivery of its first Triton, including the relevant ground and support systems, next year

(Source: Contact)



After the commemorative service, Chief of Air Force Air Marshal Robert Chipman gathered with Wendy and Peter Duke, the family members of the late Sergeant James Robinson of the A24-64 crew

43 Squadron Catalina A24-64 was reported missing on December 14, 1944, following a mission to mine Manila Harbour in the Philippines. Subsequent searches of the area failed to find any evidence of the aircraft or determine the fate of the crew.

In 2015, the wreckage of an aircraft was reported in mountainous terrain on the northwest of Mindoro Island to the south of Manila.

In 2019, the Directorate of Historical Unrecovered War Casualties – Air Force, conducted a reconnaissance mission to the site in a joint ADF and Government of the Philippines operation. Additional wreckage was recovered; however, no human remains were identified at the site.

Following investigations and further research in Australia, the crashed aircraft was identified as 43 Squadron Catalina A24-64.



After the commemorative service, artefacts from Catalina A24-64 were on display.

(Source: Contact)

Poetry and Humour

How Long Does It Take?

by Clive Sanders

How long does it take to train a man,
Whose family all love and adore,
To fight and to kill as a soldier,
Who is ready to go to the war?

How long does it take to heal a man,
Whose body is wounded and sore?
He was injured for being a soldier,
In the uniform that he proudly wore.

How long does it take to treat a man,
Whose mind was disturbed when he saw,
The sufferings and pain of the people,
And the wounds that they sadly bore?

How long does it take to calm a man,
Who no longer will fight in a war?
For now he's no longer a soldier,
And will not have to kill anymore.

It takes many weeks to train a man,
The skills that he needs for a war.
It takes many months to heal a man,
Whose body is wounded and tore.
It takes many years to heal a mind,
Of the horrors that lie in the store.
It takes the rest of the life of a veteran,
To forget all he did once before.

Important Dates for August

- 2 August 1941 – Last major action involving Australian at Tobruk
- 2 August 1990 – Iraq invades Kuwait
- 3 August 1850 – Second Maori War begins
- 3 August 1914 – Australia offers assistance to Great Britain in the event of war
- 3 August 1916 – Battle of Romani
- 4 August 1900 – Battle of Elands River
- 4 August 1914 – Great Britain declares war on Germany
- 5 August 1944 – Mass breakout of Japanese prisoners at Cowra prisoner-of-war camp NSW
- 6 August 1915 – Battle for Lone Pine begins on Gallipoli
- 6 August 1945 – First atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima
- 7 August 1915 – Australians charge at the Nek
- 8 August 1900 – NSW and Victorian contingent sail for China to assist in quelling the Boxer Rebellion
- 8 August 1915 – Lance Corporal L Keysor, 1st Battalion was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions at Lone Pine
- 8 August 19918 – Battle for Amiens begins
- 8 August 1918 – Lieutenant A E Gaby 28th Battalion was awarded the Victoria Cross for actions at Villers-Bretonneux posthumously
- 8 – 9 August 1915 – Lieutenant W J Symons 7th Battalion was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions at Lone Pine
- 9 August 1915 – Corporal A S Burton 7th Battalion was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions at Lone Pine
- 9 August 1915 – Corporal W Dunstan 7th Battalion was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions at Lone Pine
- 9 August 1915 – Private J Hamilton 3rd Battalion was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions at Lone Pine
- 9 August 1915 – Captain A J Shout 1st Battalion was awarded the Victoria Cross posthumously for his actions at Lone Pine
- 9 August 1915 – Captain F H Tubb 7th Battalion was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions at Lone Pine
- 9 August 1918 – Private R M Beathon, 8th Battalion was awarded the Victoria Cross posthumously for his actions at Rosieres east of Amiens
- 9 August 1942 – HMAS Canberra sunk in the battle of Savo Island

9 August 1945 – Nagasaki bombed. Japan surrendered shortly afterwards

9 – 12 August 1916 – Private M O’Meara 16th Battalion was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions at Pozieres

9 August 2000 Corporal Stuart Jones 2 Cav Regt – died of an accidental discharge of weapon during a vehicle transit in East Timor.

10 August 1914 – Voluntary recruitment for the First AIF began

10 August 1919 – Corporal A Sullivan 45th Battalion Royal Fusiliers (Ex AIF) was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions at Diva River, North Russia

11 August 1900 – The flagship of the South Australian naval force Protector left Sydney for China

12 August 1918 – Sergeant P C Statton 40th Battalion was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions at Proyart, France

12 August 1992 – Queensland University Regiment

13 August 1914 – Establishment of the Australian Red Cross

13 August 1940 – An air crash in Canberra killed three United Australian Party ministers and the Chief of General Staff

13 August 1941 – Australian Women’s Army Service formed

14 August 1900 – Boxer Rebellion in China ends

14 August 2010 – Trooper Jason Thomas Brown SASR – died from small arms fire during Operation Slipper, Afghanistan

15 August 1945 – VP Day

15 August 1973 – 2/4 RAR formed

16 – 17 August 1900 – Imperial Bushman in action at Buffels Hoek, South Africa

17 August 2002 – Commissioning of HMAS Stuart (111)

18 August 1966 – Battle of Long Tan

18 August 1971 – Australian Government announces withdrawal from Vietnam

19 August 1914 – Departure of the AN&MEF

20 August 1943 – Brocks Creek bombed by Japanese aircraft (Brokes Creek was bombed 8 times during 1943)

20 August 2010 – Private Tomas James Dale and Private Grant Walter Kirby 6 RAR – died from an IED Explosion during Operation Slipper Afghanistan

21 August 1915 – Last major fighting on Gallipoli with the taking of Hill 60

21 August 1950 – K Force recruiting campaign begins in Australia (K Force was the last time that a volunteer force was raised in Australia to serve in a particular conflict)

22 August 1942 – 18th Brigade land at Milne Bay, New Guinea

22 August 1972 – RAAF Caribou crash in PNG

22 August 2011 – Private Mathew Lambert 2 RAR – died from an IED Explosion during Operation Slipper, Afghanistan

23 August 1918 – Lieutenant W D Joynt 8th Battalion awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions at Herleville Wood, France

23 August 1918 – Lieutenant L D McCarthy 16th Battalion was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions at Madame Wood, France

24 August 1916 – Official inauguration of the Australian Comfort Fund (set up in 1914)

24 August 2008 – Military Police Dog ZIGGY died of unknown causes during Operation Astute Timor Lease

25 August 1942 – Battle of Milne Bay begins

25 August 2010 – Lance Corporal Jared William MacKinney 6 RAR – died from small arms fire during Operation Slipper, Afghanistan

26 August 1916 – 6th Brigade attack Mouquet Farm on the Somme

26 August 2006 – Commissioning of HMAS Perth (111)

27 August 1918 – Lance Corporal B S Gordon 41st Battalion was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions near Bray, France

28 August 1945 – Australian Destroyers enter Tokyo Bay

29 August 1919 – Sergeant S G Pearce 45th Battalion Royal Fusiliers (ex AIF) was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions north of Emsta, North Russia

29 August 1942 – Private B Kinsbury 2/14th Battalion was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions at Isurava, New Guinea

29 August 2012 – Sapper James Thomas Martin 2 CER, Lance Corporal Stjepan ‘Rick’ Milosevic 2/14 LHR QMI and Private Robert Hugh Frederick Poate 6 RAR – all died from small arms fire during Operation Slipper, Afghanistan

20 – 30 August 1915 – 2nd Lieutenant H V Throssell 10th Light Horse Regiment was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions at Hill 60.

30 August 1968 – Death of C E W Bean

30 August 1975 – East Timor Medical and Evacuation Support provided till 30 October shortly before Indonesia annexation completed.

30 August 2012 – Lance Corporal Mervyn John McDonald 2 Cdo Regt and Private Nathanael John Aubrey Gallagher 2 Cdo Regt – died in a helicopter crash during Operation Slipper, Afghanistan

31 August 1918 – Battle of Mont St Quentin begins

31 August 1918 – Private G Cartwright 33rd Battalion was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions at Rood Wood near Peronne



A Bofors 40mm anti-aircraft gun position manned by the 2/9th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, Royal Australian Artillery, on the main fighter runway at Gili Gili airfield. A Kittyhawk fighter can be seen coming in to land. Included in the photograph are left to right VX36335 Jack Quick, gun layer (seated on the left), VX28384 Robert (Bob) Waterman, ammunition supplier and NX22470 B B Boughton or Buck Bearsford (?) and gun layer NX16412 Edward Preece (with binoculars on the far right).

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

President	Russell Paten
Vice President	Vacant
Honorary Secretary	Russell Paten
Honorary Treasurer	Ian Curtis (temporary)
Committee Members	Scott Meares, Neil Dearberg, David Geck, Wuzzy Alford

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>IMPORTANT EVENTS AND DATE</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 September – Bi-Monthly Meeting • 11 November – Remembrance Day • 18 November – Bi-Monthly Meeting 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>FELLOWS of MHPA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Meyers (Deceased) • Anthony Staunton • Donald Wright <p style="text-align: center;"><u>NEW MEMBERS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cynthia Munro • Maryborough Military and Colonial Museum • Samsher Ali <p style="text-align: center;"><u>VALE</u></p>
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Contact details

President / Secretary	Editor: Ian Curtis
Russell Paten	Editor: Russell Paten
Phone: 0427 207 307	Phone: 0437303969
Email: patens@bigpond.com.au	Email: curtisir131@gmail.com
Website: www.mhsa.org.au	
Address: Unit 27/11 Innovation Parkway, BRITINYA 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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Postal Address

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E-mail

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 MHSA. I require a hard copy (mail) / electronic (via email) version. (circle your option)

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