



**Royal United Services
Institute
of
South Australia Inc**

Building 160 Keswick Barracks,
Keswick SA 5035
Tel/Fax: 61 (8) 8305 6378
Office Hours:
Wednesday to Friday 10am to 4pm

A Constituent Body of the
Royal United Services Institute of Australia Inc

RUSI-SA

Issue No 391

August/September 2004

NEWSLETTER

Promoting National Security and Defence

RUSI-SA CYBERLINKS

RUSI OF SA EMAIL ADDRESS

RUSI.SA@defence.gov.au

RUSI OF AUSTRALIA WEBSITE

<http://www.defence.gov.au/rusi/>

RUSI FOR DEFENCE STUDIES WHITEHALL WEBSITE

<http://www.rusi.org>

AUSTRALIAN STRATEGIC POLICY INSTITUTE

<http://www.aspi.org.au>

Patron

*Her Excellency Marjorie Jackson-Nelson,
AC, CVO, MBE Governor of South Australia*

COUNCIL MEMBERS 2003/04

President:	COL N.R. Bergin (Rtd)
Senior Vice President:	BRIG D. Willett AM (Rtd)
Vice President:	CDRE O.R. Cooper, RAN (Rtd)
Councillors:	COL K. Bleechmore (Rtd) Mr C.C. Brooks LTCOL P.M. Dennis, MBE (Rtd) CAPT B.M. Newman, RFD,ED (Rtd) COL D.J. Stoba, RFD, ED (Rtd)
Representing:	
RAN	CMDR A. Atkinson, RAN
Army	MAJ G. Crosland
RAAF	WGCDR R. Subotkiewicz
Treasurer:	COL L. Thompson, RFD, ED (Rtd)
Hon Auditor:	LCDR R.C. Penglase DSC, RFD, VRD, RANR, AUA, (Rtd)
Secretary/Librarian/ Public Officer:	Mrs Pam Jones
Hon Editor:	CAPT M.J. Orchard, RFD, ED (Rtd)

AUGUST LUNCHEON

Speaker: LTCOL John Frewen

SEPTEMBER LUNCHEON

& ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Speaker: Dr Kruger White

MEMBER SURVEY

Included with this Newsletter

RUSI-SA VISIT

CHC Helicopters (Australia)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

At our last two Annual General Meetings, net losses of members were reported. The RUSI of SA faces another net loss in 2004. While every effort is being made to encourage younger members in the Services and the wider community to join the Institute, it is clear that we face the challenge of the changed ethos of social values, motivations and commitments that shape the opinions and actions of today's younger potential candidates. While our National President is using his good offices to address this problem in higher defence circles, your Council has been considering strategies for attracting new members from the wealth of professionals to be found in government, industry, academic, business and service organisations in South Australia.

Council believes that the RUSI of SA must introduce a new, early-evening activity, run in parallel with our present monthly luncheon program, to attract potential members from the above target groups. Such an initiative would also aim to facilitate attendance at our activities by a number of valued existing members who are presently unable to attend our luncheon program because of their daytime work commitments. It is believed that a successful second program of early-evening presentations and discussions offers the best potential for rebuilding our membership and securing a long-term future for the RUSI of SA. Naturally, our present luncheon attendees would be most welcome to participate in this new activity.

In line with the Object of the Institute, the new program will secure high profile guest speakers to cover topics of direct interest to our targeted new members and their professional responsibilities and interests. It is proposed that the guest speaker presentations will be followed by guided discussion and debate on the issues addressed. Corporate membership will be offered, business networking will be facilitated and, as the profile of the RUSI of SA and the reputation of the program grow, consideration will be given to the expansion of the program and the introduction of new initiatives.

To assist with our planning of a second program, a short, one-page survey form is included in this issue of Newsletter (*printed on the back page*). The survey aims to gauge the level of support that our present members would be prepared to give to the new program and seeks members' views on the preferred location, times, days of the week and frequency of the proposed activities. In view of the continuing decline in membership, your Council wishes to implement the second program as soon as possible. Accordingly, I encourage all members to spare a few moments to complete and return the survey to the RUSI of SA Office by no later than 20th August 2004. Your response is important to us, even if it is only to let us know that you are unable, or do not wish, to support the new program. We look forward to receiving your views.

Colonel Neville Bergin (Rtd)
President

MONTHLY LUNCHEONS

CAR PARKING – MONTHLY LUNCHEON
Members are advised that the parking of cars is now NO longer permitted on the Parade Ground. Please use existing designated parking areas.

All members are invited to attend our luncheons. Indeed you are encouraged to invite partners, friends and colleagues to join us and, if they like what they see, to nominate them for membership. Please book in advance. If you are unsure whether or not your name is on the booking list, please check!

Cancellations must be into the RUSI Office by midday of the Friday before the lunch. Subsequent cancellations will attract a fee of \$18.00.

The dress code for the luncheon is neat casual, taking into consideration weather conditions.

We assemble in Building 34A, Keswick Barracks, Keswick, at approximately 11.30am for drinks and good fellowship. Members are asked to be seated by 12 noon when our President welcomes members and guests, and lunch is served.

The cost of the buffet is \$18.00. We also conduct a raffle to help cover expenses. Our Caterer has agreed to provide vegetarian meals and sweets for diabetics, but these must be ordered before midday on the Thursday before the lunch.

For those who do not have time to enjoy lunch, but wish to hear the lecture, chairs are provided around the perimeter of the hall. Please be seated before 12.55pm, as the guest speaker will be introduced at 1.00pm. The address is of about 30 to 35 minutes duration with 15 minutes for questions, after which coffee or tea is available. We aim to complete the program by 2.00pm. The Program is:

Monthly Luncheon Monday, 2nd August 2004.

**Speaker: LTCOL John Frewin,
Commanding Officer,
2nd Battalion RAR**

**Topic: Peace Operations in the Solomon
Islands**

In July 2003, LTCOL Frewen led a regional military intervention force to the Solomon Islands to support police in the restoration of law and order. The force produced a dramatic turnabout in the security situation and supported efforts to rebuild the troubled island nation.

Monthly Luncheon Monday 6th September 2004.

**Speaker: Dr Kruger White,
Defence Science & Technology
Organisation, Australia**

**Topic: “Project Wedgetail – An Airborne
Early Warning & Control
Capability for Australia”**

Under Project Wedgetail, Boeing will deliver six 737 Airborne Early Warning & Control (AEW&C) aircraft & associated support systems for the RAAF. An overview of the

AEW&C capability will be presented with a description of the status of Project Wedgetail.

**Monthly Luncheon
Monday 11th October 2004.**

**Speaker: The Hon Alexander Downer MP,
Minister for Foreign Affairs**

**Topic: The Government's Position on
Current National Security and Defence
Issues. To be confirmed.**

**Monthly Luncheon
Monday 1st November 2004.**

**Speaker: MAJGEN John Hartley (Rtd)
President, RUSI-A**

**Topic: Threats to National Security & The
Long Term Future of the RUSI**

**Monthly Luncheon
Monday 6th December 2004.**

**Speaker: LTGEN David Hurley,
Chief Capability Development
Group, Department of Defence.**

Topic: Defence Capability Development

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Royal United Services of South Australia Inc. will be held in Building 34A, Keswick Barracks on Monday 6th September 2004 at 12.00noon preceding the normal monthly luncheon.

AGENDA.

- **Confirmation of Minutes** of the AGM held on 1st September 2003
- **Presentation of the Annual Report and Financial Statement.**
- **Election of Office Bearers and Councillors.**

All Council positions will be declared vacant at 12.00 noon on 6th September 2004. The Positions for which nominations are required are:- President, Vice-Presidents (2), and Councillors (6). Nominations for any of the above positions would be welcome. Forms are available from the Office or in this Newsletter. Completed forms must be with the Secretary no later than 4.00 pm on 13th August 2004. Nominees must be financial members of the Institute and signify their acceptance of their nomination by signing the form. The proposer and seconder must also be financial members of the Institute.

- **Ratification of the appointment of the**

Honorary Treasurer

- **Election of the Honorary Auditor**
- **Any Other Business** of which due notice has been given. (motions of special business, duly proposed and seconded, must reach the Secretary by 13th August 2004.

MEMBERSHIP

The following, whose names appeared in the last Newsletter as nominated for membership, have been duly elected in accordance with the Rules:

Mrs Lesley F.D. Shalless
Mrs Judith V. Steele
LCDR Peter A. Tunbridge

The following have been nominated for membership:

Mr Tony Ashdown
(COL H. Broweleit)
Mr Peter D. Fisher
(CAPT M.J. Orchard, RFD, ED)
Mr Michael J. Gorroick
(CAPT B.M. Newman, RFD, ED)
COL Donald R. Hawking, RFD
(CAPT B.M. Newman, RFD, ED)
Mr William G. Moyle
(Mr W.A. Smith)
Mrs Dana Stoba
(COL D.J. Stoba, RFD, ED)
WO Adrian Walford,
(Ms J. Loftes)

We regret to announce the deaths of:

MAJ W.A. Goddard
FLTLT B.P. Hodgeman

We welcome CAPT J.A. Parsonage who has rejoined.

**7th AUSTRALIAN DIVISION A.I.F.
ASSOCIATION
MEMORIAL SERVICE
BATTLE FOR AUSTRALIA
Sunday 5th September 2004.**

The South Australian Branch of the 7th Australian Division AIF Association will conduct a Commemorative Service at its Memorial Plaque in Adelaide's Pathway of Honour on Sunday 5th September 2004, commencing at 3.00pm. Branch President, Norman Foster, OAM, cordially invites members as well as veterans concerned to attend and lay books, which are passed on to a nominated charity, and /or wreaths in commemoration.

**RUSI VISIT
CHC HELICOPTERS**



FRIDAY 6th AUGUST 2004.

Our Visits Coordinator, Mr Colin Brooks, has organised another interesting visit for members and friends of the Institute.

Date: Friday 6th August 2004.

Time: 10.00am

Place: Western end, James Schofield Drive, Adelaide Airport.

CHC is based out of Nova Scotia and is the largest commercial rescue helicopter group in the world. CHC's large rescue helicopter operates for more than 100 hours in a month and several pilots are required.

Equipment for accident rescues and rescues at sea will be available for inspection and we will be shown their secure communication network which allows rapid response.

Parking is available in the large area near CHC's headquarters. We have produced a map, below, for your convenience.

If you would like to be part of this visit please telephone the RUSI-SA office on 8305 6378 to register your intention to attend.

A rectangular advertisement with a black border. At the top, the name 'PEDLAR'S' is written in a white, serif font inside a black arch. Below this is a black and white illustration of a large, multi-story building with a gabled roof and many windows. Underneath the illustration, the words 'ANTIQUE MARKET' are written in a large, bold, serif font. Below that, the address '305 MAGILL RD MAYLANDS SA 5069' and the phone number 'PH 8363 0087' are listed. The text continues: '22 Antique Dealers all competing for your custom under the one roof', followed by 'BUYING & SELLING' in a bold, serif font. Below this, it lists 'All Antiques & Old Style furniture', 'China Glassware, Paintings, Closets & Bric-a-brac', and 'FURNITURE RESTORATIONS' in a bold, serif font. At the bottom, it says 'Call us for a quote', 'A quality service at reasonable rates', and 'Open 7 Days' in a bold, serif font.

Views expressed in this Newsletter are not necessarily those of the RUSI-SA Inc

**LUNCHEON ADDRESS 7th June 2004
Senator Alan Ferguson
Australia's Role in Global Security**

Global security has become increasingly important to Australia's foreign policy considerations. The events of the past few years have changed the world forever. Prior to the horrific terrorist acts against innocent people in the United States, Indonesia and Spain, most of us would never have given issues of security more than just a passing thought.

However today, issues of Australia's national security and indeed the security situation of the entire world are at the forefront of community concerns and government policy.

The indiscriminate devastation caused by terrorism has made us rethink our place in the world and required the Government to take a firm stand against the abhorrent acts of terrorists. From the outset, we have remained determined not to let the threat of terrorism undermine our way of life and we remain firm in this resolve.

Coalition against terrorism

The ANZUS treaty was invoked for the first time after 11 September 2001 as we joined the International Coalition Against Terrorism, which has seen the downfall of the Taliban in Afghanistan.

Iraq

In March 2003, Australian troops were committed to Iraq. The Australian Defence Force (ADF) will continue to participate in Coalition efforts to develop a secure environment in Iraq, assist national recovery programs and facilitate the transition to Iraqi self-government. Many arguments were presented to discourage the Government's support of the international Coalition of countries taking action in Iraq. However the Government has always had a strong and consistent view on the threat posed by Iraq to its neighbours and the rest of the world.

The Australian Parliament's ASIO, ASIS and DSD Committee, of which I am a member, delivered its report in March 2004 on the pre-war intelligence on Iraq's Weapons of Mass Destruction. Throughout the course of the inquiry the Committee sifted through numerous pages of evidence on Iraq's WMDs and the first chapter of our report is dedicated to the baseline intelligence indicating the depth of these WMD capabilities and programs. The bi-partisan Committee delivered a unanimous report that showed that the Australian Government's actions were justified in respect to the information available at the time.

There is no doubt that Saddam's Iraq was in breach of the law and that we were right to make him comply. It should also not be forgotten that Saddam Hussein was an incredibly brutal dictator. His removal from power and the installation of democracy in Iraq will be of significant benefit to global security.

The current situation in Iraq is complex, but any weakening of our position in Iraq will only serve the interests of terrorists. The transfer of power to the people of Iraq will occur on 30 June. We are confident that the building of democracy in Iraq, although challenging, will be an important opportunity for the entire region.

Funding was allocated in the Federal Budget to maintain our commitment to Iraq until the middle of next year if required. It may be that we are required to stay longer. We are

committed to ensuring that we stay involved in Iraq until the job is done.

Our Region

Australia's location in the Asia-Pacific puts us in a unique position. It is also a difficult position in some respects given our cultural makeup and democracy. Perhaps the most significant change in the past few years has been the increasing focus on our region. We take our role within the region very seriously. It is important for our own national security to ensure that law and order is upheld in our neighbouring countries.

Continued involvement in our region is essential to assist in the maintenance of peace and security in countries facing domestic difficulties. Of primary consideration to Australia is the sovereignty of nation states. Our role is always one that aims to assist governments by encouraging them to improve their own practices. Our involvement is always at the request of the government's of troubled nations.

East Timor

The Australian Government is proud of its involvement in East Timor and the successful independence of this nation.

The UN Mission in Support of East Timor (UNMISET) was established by UN resolution 1272/99 on 25 October 2000 and implemented on East Timor's Independence Day, 20 May 2002. Australia provided about 25% of the Peace Keeping Force.

Solomon Islands

The ADF's contribution to the Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands is known as Operation Anode. The Australian contribution comprises approximately 500 Australian Defence Force personnel, Australian Federal Police and personnel from the Australian Protective Service. Military personnel including from Australia, Fiji, Tonga, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea provide security for police assisting the Solomon Islands Government to restore law and order. Australian personnel are also assisting with logistic and operational support. The initial Australian contribution included approximately 1500 defence personnel, 155 Federal police, 80 Australian Protective Service members and a small number of

officials from the relevant government departments.

It was announced in October 2003 that Australia's initial commitment would be reduced due to the early achievements of the mission which include reclaiming more than 3700 illegal handguns and the arrest and detention of gang leaders. Despite the reduced military presence, the Australian Government will continue to support RAMSI through the provision of specialist contributions to assist in the advancement of reforms in policing, justice, finance and governance.

Defence Budget

Recognising the global security challenges, an extra \$1.8 billion was committed in the 2004/05 Federal Budget for defence, bringing the total Defence Budget to \$16.35 billion in 2004-05. The Australian Government is providing more money to build a stronger, more potent Australian Defence Force able to meet a variety of demands over the long and short term. The funding will ensure the ADF can continue to tackle strategic international challenges, as well as protect our home front. Defence is better prepared than ever before to respond to any terrorist threat both in Australia and overseas.

Currently, the Australian Defence Force has approximately 2000 personnel deployed on more than 10 operations around the world.

In addition, a number of Defence personnel are also deployed on exchange, third country deployments and specific tasks such as support to border protection operations.

Conclusion

Global security is not an issue Australia can take for granted. Our relative isolation no longer provides us with adequate immunity. We have to actively consider the global security concerns when making defence and foreign policy considerations. We must continue with our firm resolve against terrorism and not succumb to the demands of terrorists. The international community must also be firm in its resolve to counter the threat posed by nuclear weapons. Australia has an extremely capable defence force and they are pivotal to Australian and global security through their valued involvement in international operations. We live in challenging times, but we can be proud of Australia's role in ensuring that global security is strengthened.

LUNCHEON ADDRESS 5th July 2004
His Excellency Major General (Rtd)
Jioji Konosi Konrote
20 Years and Counting:
UNIFIL'S Continuing Support for Peace
in the Middle East

Peace in the Middle East

The Lebanese civil war of 1975 was the bloodiest Middle East conflict in decades. It claimed the lives of about 60,000 personnel who were mostly Muslim Lebanese leftists and their Palestinian allies who fought right wing Christian militias. The war devastated the capital, Beirut, and ravaged and exhausted the whole country. Eventually the Lebanese Army was fragmented into 'sectarian elements'. Some of these rightist Christian elements entrenched themselves in villages in southern Lebanon under the command of Major Saad Haddad. Israel welcomed this arrangement and began to support these de facto forces in forming enclaves in Lebanese territory along its northern border as a 'security belt'.

Operation Litani – Israeli Invasion of South Lebanon.

On 10 March 1978 Palestinian Fatah guerrillas hijacked an Israeli bus on the Haifa-Tel Aviv coastal road. Israeli security forces intercepted the bus just north of Tel Aviv and in the ensuing shoot-out, 37 Israelis were killed and 78 injured. This incident, which occurred in the heart of the country, introduced a new phase of Israel's involvement in Lebanon. And after Israeli intelligence had established that the guerrillas had infiltrated by sea from Lebanon, the decision was made to respond with a large-scale military operation with the ultimate objective of punishing the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the destruction of its infrastructure in southern Lebanon. Operation LITANI was therefore planned for the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) to operate against all PLO bases south of the Litani River. It was to be carried out with the minimum of Israeli casualties and without clashing with the Syrian forces. A further objective, which was added during the operation was the creation and formalisation of a security belt in southern Lebanon in cooperation with the Haddad forces.

'Operation LITANI' was launched on the night of 14 March 1978. The ground offensive, which involved some 28,000 troops was

preceded by air, land and sea bombardment of Palestinian bases and villages in southern Lebanon. It was estimated that some 500 Lebanese and 400 Palestinians were killed during the initial bombardment.

About 250,000 Lebanese and Palestinian refugees fled southern Lebanon and by the 19 March, the IDF controlled the entire area from its northern border to the Litani river except for the 'Tyre Pocket', more than the 8-10 km laid out by the planners. Israel had decided to advance to the Litani because of US pressure for a UN solution. Should the Security Council decide to send UN Observers or troops to southern Lebanon, their area would extend to the Litani, creating an even wider buffer zone between Israel and the Palestinians.

International/UN Reaction

On 15 March 1978, the Lebanese Government submitted a strong protest to the Security Council against the Israeli invasion. It stated that it was not responsible for the presence of Palestinian bases in southern Lebanon and had no connection with the Palestinian raid. It further claimed that it had exerted tremendous efforts with the Palestinians and the Arab states in order to keep the situation under control.

The Security Council met on 17 March 1978 and on the following days to consider the Lebanese complaint. It decided to set up a United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) under its authority - UN Resolution 425 (1978).

Strength of the Force/Deployment Details

On 1 May 1978, shortly after the Israeli withdrawal began, the Secretary-General recommended that the total strength of the Force should be brought to 6,000. By Resolution 427(1978) of 3 May 1978, the Security Council approved the Secretary-General's recommendation and three infantry battalions from Fiji, Iran, and Ireland were deployed with UNIFIL shortly thereafter. Following a rapid deployment into the mission area, the Force strength was brought up to 6,100 all ranks by 30 June 1978. The Force then comprised of Infantry Battalions from Fiji, France, Iran, Ireland, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, and Senegal and Logistic Units from Canada, France and Norway.

From June 1978 until June 1981, the strength of UNIFIL varied between 5,750 and 6,100,

according to the rotations of the various contingents. In early 1982, on the recommendation of the Secretary General and Resolution 501, the strength of UNIFIL was further increased to about 7,000.

Following a detailed review, undertaken in early 1995, the Force Commander of UNIFIL proposed a slimming down of his Headquarters by 20%, the consolidation of engineer support in one unit, and small reductions of varying size in the infantry battalions. These measures were to result in a reduction in the overall strength of the Force by 10%, representing a direct savings in personnel costs of approximately \$10 million per year. The streamlining was expected to be largely completed in the spring of 1996. On the recommendation of the Secretary-General, the Security Council concurred with this proposal.

As at 31 March 1996, the strength of UNIFIL stood at 4,586 all ranks with Infantry Battalions from Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Nepal and Logistic Support Units from Italy, France, Poland and Norway. In addition, UNIFIL employed approximately 140 international civilian staff and about 190 local Lebanese Staff. The Force was assisted by 57 military observers.

High Casualty Rate

In carrying out its tasks, UNIFIL continued to be severely hampered by firing directed at its positions and personnel by armed elements. The Secretary-General repeatedly stressed the obligation of all concerned to respect UNIFIL's international and impartial status. All such incidents were protested to Israeli and Lebanese authorities respectively.

As part of its mandate, UNIFIL continued to oppose attempts by armed elements to use its area for hostile purposes. At most times, this led to friction at UNIFIL's checkpoints and when foot patrols encountered armed elements harassment and threats directed at the members of the Force followed. Such cases were generally resolved through negotiations by liaison officers. However, there have been too many times when clashes with warring factions have resulted in casualties among members of UNIFIL. For example, on 24 August 1979 a Palestinian/Lebanese Nationalist Movement group ambushed and killed three members of the Fiji battalion in the vicinity of the village of Al Bazuriyah after repeated confrontation and

exchanges of fire at some of the unit's checkpoints. Two other soldiers were wounded in the same incident. And on the 3 November 1986, three members of the Fijian battalion were killed at a checkpoint by an Islamic resistance suicide car-bomber. 12 Lebanese civilians were also killed in the incident.

And also on 3 June 1994, an armed clash between a Fijian foot patrol and Hezbollah gunmen resulted in the death of a soldier. Subsequent attacks against neighbouring Fijian positions resulted in the wounding of two other soldiers. A further attack against one of the unit's checkpoints late on the same day resulted in the death of another soldier.

Total Number of Casualties

To date, 229 soldiers and 12 members of the civilian staff have died during the 21 years of UNIFIL's quest to fully implement its mandate.

In terms of peacekeeping, this very high casualty rate is considered unacceptable and the continued harassment of UNIFIL troops by the warring parties has been a constant worry and disappointment to the United Nations and troop contributing governments. In this era of declining defence budgets and more pressing domestic and regional problems close to home, not too many traditional troop contributing countries for peacekeeping operations are overly keen to commit troops to UNIFIL with the Force now surpassing 21 years in operations and 45 mandate renewals.

Success to Date

Critics of the United Nations have branded the UNIFIL mission as a failure because of its inability to fully implement its mandate. In fairness to the United Nations and the troop contributing countries, it could be argued that, in the 21 years since its inception, UNIFIL has been unable to fulfil the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council because of reasons beyond its control. At the wider strategic political level, it has functioned as the holder-of-the-ring, providing time and diplomacy in the form of the Egyptian-Israeli Camp David Peace Accord to be finalised and attempts to deal with other equally difficult issues at the heart of the Arab/Palestinian/Israeli dispute to be addressed.

Positive Influence at the Local Level

Within the UNIFIL's area of operation the presence of the Force and the performance of its varied and difficult tasks has had a positive

influence on the local inhabitants of southern Lebanon. The deployment of UNIFIL has brought about a much-needed physical separation of combatants on the ground and has provided the means through which these combatants have been able to communicate their desire to find a peaceful solution and live in peace with each other. UNIFIL's presence has also brought a measure of stability to southern Lebanon and a level of prosperity that hitherto did not exist in the area. Despite its limited budgetary allocation, the Force continues to provide humanitarian assistance to the local population in collaboration with Lebanese government authorities and other UN agencies. UNIFIL has also assisted and is very much involved in a wide range of community projects including the restoration of water supply, the provision of electricity and medical services, the distribution of water and rations, and the rebuilding of schools and homes.

Economic/Political Stability

UNIFIL provides employment for about 400 local personnel who make up most of the civilian component of the Force. These local employees have provided continuity and continue to provide invaluable service towards the final implementation of the Force's mandate. The Force spends approximately US\$20 million within the local economy annually.

Conclusion

UNIFIL is now serving its 45th mandate and repeated requests by the Lebanese Government to extend its mandate coupled with the Security Council's continued endorsement, have been testimony to the importance of the role the Force has played in maintaining peace and stability in southern Lebanon. Its presence represents the commitment of the United Nations to support the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and to help effect a final withdrawal of the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) from Lebanese territory.

UNIFIL was never mandated to impose any political solution by force of arms, to alter the balance of forces, to defend territory, or even to enforce the withdrawal of the IDF from southern Lebanon. These are war-fighting actions and the Force was neither mandated, equipped, trained nor deployed for war-fighting, although many times in its 21 year history it has

had to 'revert to a combat mode' to defend itself and preserve its credibility and that of the United Nations. Sadly this is reflected in its high casualty rate.

It is my contention that, in its 21 years of operations, UNIFIL has been unable to fulfil its mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council in 1978 because of reasons beyond its control. At the wider strategic and political level it has functioned as the holder-of-the-ring, providing much needed time for diplomacy in the form of the then Israeli-Egyptian peace talks and lately attempts to deal with other issues at the heart of the wider Arab-Israeli dispute to be carried through. Presently the wide divergence of views held by the various parties to the Israeli/Lebanese conflict and the existence and operations of Hezbollah and other local resistance groups in southern Lebanon at this time is symptomatic of a greater pervading danger - the failure to reach a real and lasting peace in the Middle East which could plunge the whole region into open conflict.

Until that peace is secured, it is likely that UNIFIL will continue to remain the holder-of-the-ring in southern Lebanon for some years to come. Those who formulated United Nations Security Council Resolution 425 and created UNIFIL were at least correct in one respect: UNIFIL could be in for a long stay. It has been trying to find this most elusive peace for 21 years and six months since its inception: and it is still counting.

This is an abridged version of His Excellency's address. The full text is available from the office.

AMENDMENTS TO JUNE/JULY 2004 EDITION

Members are advised that the following amendments should be made to the précis of Dr Mark Thomson's luncheon address, commencing on page 3 of the June/July edition (Issue No 390) of the RUSI-SA Newsletter:

Under "Five Options for the Future":

Option One – Change heading to read, "Back to the 90's (*Budget in 2010-11: \$13.1b, 1.3% GDP*)"

Option Two – Change heading to read, "Refocussed Priorities (*Budget in 2010-11: \$15.1b, 1.5% GDP*)"

Option Three – Change heading to read, "Current Plans (*Budget in 2010-11: \$16.76b, 1.7% GDP*)"

Option Four – Change heading to read, "Stepping Up (*Budget in 2010-11: \$20.36b, 2.1% GDP*)"

Option Five – Change heading to read, "Thinking Big (*Budget in 2010-11: \$24.9b, 2.5% GDP*)"

Our apologies for these errors, which were transcribed from incorrect figures in the document

provided to RUSI-SA for précis and publication.
Editor

LIBRARY NON FICTION

THE LESSONS OF AFGHANISTAN

by Anthony H Cordesman

For four decades the American Centre for Strategic and International Studies, based in Washington DC, has been providing insights on current and emerging global issues. Here, in its Significant Issues Series, the focus is on Afghanistan and the recent, unique war.

NEVILLE HOWSE by Michael B Tyquin

Neville Reginald Howse was the first soldier to be awarded the Victoria Cross while serving with an Australian unit; he also served with distinction in WWI. And, again, as the chief of the Australian Army medical services until the early 1920s, when he was elected to Federal Parliament where he was soon appointed to several Cabinet portfolios, including Health and Defence. Major-General Sir Neville Howse VC died in September 1930.

MEN OF THE NINTH by Robert Likeman

A new Slouch Hat publication, this is the history of the 9th Australian Field Ambulance from its formation in 1916 until its disbandment in 1994.

AUSTRALIA'S BOER WAR: THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902 by Craig Wilcox

"Australia's Boer War: The War in South Africa 1899-1902" is certainly the first history to cover Australia's experience of the war from the formation of an "Australian Corps" in Johannesburg in 1895 to the settlement of thousands of Australians in South Africa by 1914. From the Oxford University Press it is published in association with the Australian War Memorial.

THE AUSTRALIAN ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE ZULU AND BOER WARS by Ronald J Austin, RFD, ED

This encyclopedia commemorates the centenary of the second Anglo-Boer War – a particularly good reference source.

THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CORPS OF TRANSPORT 1973-2000 by Albert Palazzo

Created in 1973 from the Royal Australian Service Corps and the Royal Australian Engineers (Transportation), the Royal Australian Corps of Transport has built a proud tradition and an impressive record of service to

the Australian Defence Force.

MISSING PRESUMED DEAD

by Stanley A. Hawken, OBE

Stan Hawken served in the RAAF as a wireless operator/air gunner in Lancaster bombers before being shot down over France on his 18th operation. Four of his fellow crewmembers died in the crash while he and two others parachuted to safety. From then, 19th July 1944, until the following September, Stan managed to evade capture with the help of a French family and later by joining the partisans and taking part in their sabotage operations until meeting up with the Americans.

Donated by M.G. White

THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

by Eric Andrews.

This is the fifth volume in the Australian Centenary History of Defence series – a series designed to examine the role of defence in the first century of the Commonwealth. Besides the three services, whose institutional histories are covered in individual volumes, the series includes this volume – the study of the Department of Defence. It deals with issues that have received scant attention from historians or contemporary commentators.

AIR RAID; PEARL HARBOR! Recollections of a Day of Infamy. Edited by Paul Stillwell.

This compendium of individual recollections doesn't aim to be a definitive story of the events at Pearl Harbor - it seeks to provide a sampling of the many diverse viewpoints available, and to cover the broad spectrum of those events rather than to concentrate on a specific aspect.

Donated by M.G. White

A SAGA OF ACHIEVEMENT

by Group Captain E.R. Hall (Rtd)

This is the story of the men and women who maintained and operated radio and radar systems of the RAAF over 50 years. A particularly interesting book that is well illustrated.

Donated by M.G. White

THE INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AVIATION Edited by David Mondey.

A pictorial record of aviation very well served by its many illustrations and photographs.

Donated by M.G. White

CHURCHILL'S FEW by John Willis

This is the story of some of the pilots who fought in the Battle of Britain.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR

by Hew Strachan

Reviewed by Malcolm Orchard

Hew Strachan is Chichele Professor of the History of War at Oxford University.

He was awarded the RUSI's Westminster medal for his "The Politics of the British Army" published in 1997 and is currently engaged in writing a history of the First World War. It will run to three volumes.

Writing about this book, Hew Strachan sees it as having been shaped by two main considerations. Firstly, WWI was a global war, even though it began as a local Balkan conflict. In particular, his aim in writing it was to offset the Anglophone emphasis on the western front and Britain's participation in it, so central to popular conceptions of the war. He argues convincingly that the war had become a "world war" well before the United States became involved and the Russian Revolution of 1917. Indeed, far from being a "European civil war" the conflict involved the colonial territories of European powers, and touched areas as far flung as the Balkans, Africa and the Ottoman Empire.

And secondly, he sought to recover the views of the war that prevailed "before it fell into the hands of the writers and novelists of the late 1920s." He recognises that much of the war was futile and it was also wasteful – of treasure as well as lives. But it was fought, he also argues, because big issues were at stake, some of them concepts that continue to shape our values and views of the world. The fact that other ideas and ideologies now seem foreign to us does not "deny their charge for those who went to war in 1914".

The First World War is profusely illustrated. It is a pleasure to read and to handle.

Its final paragraph sums it up:

"The First World War broke the empires of Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Turkey. It triggered the Russian Revolution and provided the bedrock for the Soviet Union; it forced a reluctant United States on to the world stage and revived liberalism. On Europe's edge, it provided a temporary but not a long-term solution to the ambitions of the Balkan nations. Outside Europe it laid seeds for the

conflict in the Middle East. In short it shaped not just Europe but the world in the twentieth century. It was emphatically not a war without meaning or purpose.”

Donated by Malcolm Orchard.

THE THIRD FORCE by Alan Powell

Reviewed by LTCOL Mike Dennis, MBE

The Third Force is a further volume of The Australian Army History Series, a series under the general editorship of historian David Horner. Its sub-title is *ANGAU's New Guinea War, 1942-46*.

The Australian New Guinea Administrative Unit (ANGAU) formed the core of the military government during the war in New Guinea and was mainly staffed by ex-PNG administrators, planters and patrol officers. While this book sets out the basic elements of ANGAU's administration, its difficulties and the intrigues between the military government and the mainstream military, it concentrates on the essential core of the unit's work: field services. These ranged from its operational role with the US task forces and Australian fighting formations, to native labour control and District Administration.

Alan Powell also looks at the roles of the New Guinea Infantry Battalion (NGIB), the Papuan Infantry Battalion (PIB), the Allied Intelligence Bureau (AIB), the Police, and the Moss Troops (M Special). (Moss Troops consisted of armed and trained aggressive tribesmen of the Middle Sepik under white leadership. Here, I was particularly interested in this history as it detailed a Moss Troop patrol in which my father was a participant.)

The Third Force will be of particular interest to students of this part of the war in PNG. Many well-known Territorians are mentioned. It is a well written book that covers, with much detail, a little known side of Australian military history.

DEFENDERS OF AUSTRALIA: THE 3rd AUSTRALIAN DIVISION, 1916-1991 by Albert Palazzo

The importance of the citizen soldier in the Australian defence hierarchy is spelled out in the history of the 3rd Division.

Indeed, from the nation's founding in 1901, the primary means of Australia's defence has been its citizen soldier. And of the Australian Army's citizen soldier formations, the longest

serving has been the 3rd Division. It was raised during World War I, on the 2nd February 1916, and remained on the order of battle until its disbandment on the 29th June 1991. It had a distinguished history and lengthy and successful service in two world wars. A history well worth the telling.

MEDALS – MEMENTOS & MORE

SPECIALISING IN
Medal Mounting & Refurbishment,
Replacement of Medals
Replicas & Miniatures Service Research
and Heritage Framing
Capt Barry Presgrave, (RL)
OAM, FAIES, AIMM
Phone: (08) 8278 8530
Phone/Fax: (08) 8278 5702
Mobile: 0412 066 657
9 Norfolk St, Blackwood, SA 5051
or at RUSI Office, Keswick Barracks

NOMINATION FOR COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

We, the undersigned, nominate:

.....

for the position of

.....

of the Royal United Services Institute of South Australia Inc for the year 2004/05.

Proposer.....

Seconder.....

I.....

if elected, agree to act in the above position on the Council of Royal United Services Institute of South Australia Inc for the year 2004/05

Signed.....

Date.....

Nominations for Council Membership must be completed and returned to the Secretary on or before Friday 13th August, 2004.