



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

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

Promoting National Security and Defence

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**RUSI-SA
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NEWSLETTER

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*

The Annual General meeting was held on Monday 4th September 2006. Office bearers for 2006/07 were elected as follows:

COUNCIL MEMBERS 2006/07

President:	COL D.Stoba, RFD, ED (RETD)
Senior Vice President:	BRIG D. Willett AM (RETD)
Vice President:	Mr C.C. Brooks
Councillors:	COL N.R. Bergin (RETD) CAPT B.M. Newman, RFD, ED (RETD) Mr M.J. Gorroick CAPT M.J. Orchard RFD, ED (RETD) Fay Leditschke*
Representing:	
RAN	CMDR A. Jackman
ARMY	MAJ J. Kingston
RAAF	WGCDR D. Flood
Treasurer:	COL L. Thompson, RFD, ED (RETD)
Hon Auditor:	Vacant
Secretary/Librarian/	
Public Officer:	Mr D. Paterson
Hon Editor:	CAPT M.J. Orchard, RFD, ED (RETD)

* Appointed by Council on 13th September 2006 to fill a casual vacancy.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

For those members that I have not as yet met, allow me to introduce myself. I was born in Adelaide and graduated from the Adelaide University with a BApSc (Secondary Metallurgy). I spent the majority of my working life with British Tube Mills, which subsequently became part of Tubemakers of Australia. When the company closed its Kilburn Works in 1993, I worked as a Quality Management Consultant until 2001 when I retired.

I was a member of the Army Reserve for 37 years. I was called up for National Service in 1956 and was subsequently posted to 13 Field Regiment RAA. I served as a gunner, bombardier and sergeant before being commissioned in 1959. After a number of regimental and staff postings, including a visit to South Vietnam as a CMF Observer in 1971, I was privileged to be appointed CO of 13 Field Regiment. My subsequent postings included Chief Instructor Officer Cadet Training Unit (OCTU) and, on promotion to Colonel, was appointed Commander 4 Training Group at Hampstead. My final posting on the Active Army Reserve was as Deputy Commander 4 Military District, who was the senior Army Reserve officer in SA.

The RUSI faces many challenges, both locally and nationally. COL N.R.Bergin (RETD) represented the RUSI of SA at the National Council Meeting held in Brisbane in June 2006 and a report of the key issues discussed is included in this Newsletter. A number of these issues require our input and in turn

we need to develop and implement our own Strategic Plan. The RUSI of SA Council will be addressing these as a matter of priority and will also be looking at how best to meet the needs of our existing members and to encourage new members. We welcome input from all our members on all these matters.

I trust that with your help, I can uphold the high standards set by the previous Presidents of RUSI.

**LUNCHEON ADDRESS
Monday 3rd July 2006
SA Commissioner for Police
Mal Hyde**



(The following was compiled from comprehensive notes provided by the speaker).

“Internal security begins at home”

My talk is about protection against terrorism. Events do not occur in a vacuum. There is a context which has an influence on those events. The environment is important in police work. Not all terrorist attacks have an external element. Recent events in the UK and Canada have involved “home grown” terrorists. How can this occur? There is no single path people take to an extremist mentality. The reasons for change in attitude vary from grievance and dissatisfaction to indignation or offence at how Muslim issues are being dealt with. Sometimes the process is one where fundamentalist Muslim beliefs lead to dissatisfaction with other Muslims who don’t share these views, which leads to views that western society is at fault for this outcome. Hence western society becomes a target.

Of course, there can also be attacks by internal terrorists which might have external elements, such as Sept. 11th in the US where it was generated externally, or simply local connections with overseas terrorists.

In some ways we are a society at risk. We are an open society and we don’t have repressive security laws. People are not accustomed to high levels of personal security, the Governor for example. This openness means that we have a certain exposure which can be exploited by terrorists. But our open society also has other features which can balance this exposure to some extent. The first line of defence is the local state of “law and order”. We need to remember that terrorist activity is a crime. Terrorism is generally the use of violence to achieve some “political” objective, political in a broad sense.

So terrorism will generally involve the commission of a criminal offence. We need to note too, that part of the impact of crime is the level of fear that people in the community have; fear spreads victimisation. Terrorists use fear. It is part of their armoury and what they are trying to achieve. So we need to keep this dimension of crime in mind when we think about the potential impact of terrorism in our community. Crime, especially violent crime, grows where it is allowed to grow. We don’t have to look far to find some examples. Close to home we have East Timor, PNG and the Solomon Islands and we can include Iraq as an example as well. Where you have a failure of good government and an ineffective police and justice system, you have an environment which will allow crime and terrorism to grow and be active.

It is in this sense that I have used the expression “*internal security begins at home*”. Good government, you can make up your own mind on that, but we certainly have a stability absent in many other places in the world.

Let me concentrate on crime and the police side of things. Most problems occur locally and the police devolved model for role and core functions is supported centrally and has a prevention focus. It is a problem solving model based on integration of resources locally and the use of intelligence. A key feature is community support with a philosophy of maintenance of support.

There have been reductions in crime over the last five years. SCT (Serious Criminal Trespass) is 68% of the 2001 rate and MVT (Motor Vehicle Theft) 69% of the 2001 rate. Assault is an area that is more difficult. The drivers of crime are socio-economic divide, drugs and mental illness and are expected to reduce with our aging population. There are emerging crimes, electronic crime and growth in organized crime. There are also concerns about crime in particular areas, such as in the transport industry.

In general we have an effective police service, and a safe community, where there is a rule of law and a sense of order and control. So in this general sense, in terms of our community philosophy, we have a sound platform for protection against terrorism.

But, of course, there is more to it than that and we cannot simply rely on this level of protection. We need to implement specific measures to target harden the environment for terrorists at the State police level. We need the community's support to report suspicious activity. This is where the confidence and respect the community has for police generally is an important part of our protection against terrorism. Without this we won't get the level of reporting we need. We need effective intelligence systems. Again the general intelligence capability is a precursor for intelligence systems targeted at terrorism. We have both.

We need the capacity to investigate suspected terrorist activity. There are investigators dedicated to this, but if there is a major operation this will not be sufficient and we will have to bring in more investigators. We need to have that capacity. Then there are special technical and tactical resources you need, such as under cover operatives, surveillance teams, listening devices, telephone intercepts, interpreters etc. These resources need to be available, and need to be brought into action quickly. While I cannot go into specific cases, let me say that these operations are extremely resource intensive and will have a dramatic impact on the resources available. We need arrangements to support each other nationally, but there is a limit here as well.

The point is that police need to have the capacity within their organisations to respond quickly to emerging threats. We need to make sure that the capacity is there. Can I also emphasise in this consideration of capacity, that the aim must be prevention. Consider the New York twin towers. We should not be comfortable with just responding after the event, so we need to put prevention measures in place. This means intervening early. Most of the criminal law is directed at crime after it has occurred, so laws need to be developed to allow police to intervene well before an act of terrorism occurs. Much of the debate has been about what is acceptable here. It is an interesting point that in many cases the public won't know how effective police have been in preventing terrorist plans as early intervention and disruption may not lead to criminal charges.

As an open society, we have exposures. Within this limitation we have a social order which is reasonably resilient to terrorist activity. We have specific measures in place and South Australia is

part of a wider counter-terrorist network. However, there are no guarantees and events in recent years have shown that there is a terrorist threat in Australia. We need to be eternally vigilant and make sure that we have a sound basis for protection here in South Australia.

MONTHLY LUNCHEONS

Luncheon Speakers

Monday 9th October 2006

**BRIG Greg Mellick AM, RFD
Director General Reserves – Army**

Monday 6th November 2006

**The Hon Alexander Downer MP
Minister for Foreign Affairs
(To be confirmed).**

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 \$20.

The dress code for the luncheon is neat casual, taking into consideration weather conditions. We assemble in Building 34A, Keswick Barracks, Keswick, at approximately 11.30 am 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 \$20. 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 12.55 pm, as the guest speaker will be introduced at 1.00 pm. 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 2.00 pm.

REPORT ON THE RUSI OF AUSTRALIA NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING

held in Brisbane on 15th to 16th June 2006
and attended by COL N.R. Bergin (RETD).

The National Council Meeting for 2006 was brought forward to June this year to establish a mid-point between the last meeting in Perth in October 2005, and the next meeting to be held in May 2007 immediately after the RUSI Triennial International Seminar. The key issues discussed at the meeting are covered in this report.

Image and Marketing Profile

It was agreed that very few people in the community knew about the RUSI and its aim. At its meeting in 2005, National Council amended the aim from *"To encourage the discussion of national security and defence matters and to improve public awareness and understanding of such matters"* to *"To promote informed debate and to improve public awareness of defence and national security"*. The amended aim was reaffirmed at the 2006 meeting and is yet to be incorporated in the RUSI of SA Constitution. It was generally considered that this aim is presently only being partly achieved.

Council agreed that the RUSI needs a higher profile and three options were considered in some detail, (a) continuing with the previously agreed conservative approach, (b) a highly visible public approach (such as that typified by the Australian Defence Association), and (c) a mid way approach involving public statements by the RUSI which are well researched, balanced and topical. Council preferred the third option and agreed to seek comments on the concept from constituent bodies.

It was agreed that the present name of the Institute does nothing to enlighten the community about the aim and purpose of the organisation. Council considered alternative terms, such as "National" or "Australian"; "Security" and "Defence"; "Forum", "Institute" or "Council"; and the "Royal" prefix.

Comments on various options are to be sought from constituent bodies.

The Triennial International Seminars are seen as a key element in the image and marketing profile of the RUSI. The next, to be held in Canberra on 8th/9th May 2007, will be titled *"Current and Future Strategic Challenges Facing Defence"*. The seminar will be conducted jointly by the RUSI and the Australian Defence College. Bearing in mind the inability of many members to attend this event, Council is investigating the possibility of recording the seminar in DVD format.

RUSI National Strategic Plan

The RUSI National Strategic Plan for 2006-2007 has been produced and members may view a copy in our Library. The plan encompasses eight goals to be achieved both nationally and by constituent bodies and establishes the basis for the development of the ongoing strategic plans of each constituent body.

Recruiting

A discussion paper on membership was considered and relevant categories of potential members, such as serving and retired military (including Reserves) and retired members of the wider community were discussed. It is considered that serving Regular and Reserve members of the ADF demonstrate little knowledge of, and interest in, the RUSI because of their other Service and personal commitments and the different attitudes and values of this generation.

It was noted that the use of websites is all-pervasive with younger people. The RUSI website is considered to be a high priority conduit for attracting new, particularly younger, members as well as serving the needs of current members. A better website design, and strategies for its continuing operation and management, is required. It was agreed that the RUSI website should operate on a "stand alone" basis rather than be hosted by the Defence network. Brigadier John Robbins is to produce a paper on the way ahead.

It was agreed that each category of potential members needs a different approach and an

objective and specific tasks have been established in the National Strategic Plan to attract new members to the RUSI.

Defence Industry Relationships

The importance of maintaining a close relationship and engaging with the defence industry (and industry in general) was discussed. It was considered that mutual benefit would be derived by exploring ways that the RUSI and industry might provide support to each other.

Each constituent body has been tasked to report to the National Secretariat on their involvement with industry and provide suggestions for enhancing RUSI/industry relationships. A discussion paper on this topic, tabled by the USI of the ACT, is to be considered out-of-session.

RUSI Journal

The next Journal will contain proceedings of the 2007 Triennial International Seminar. All RUSI members will receive a free copy.

RUSI Library Policy

Following on from recommendations in a paper prepared by a former President, Commodore Orm Cooper RAN (RETD), and tabled at the National Council Meeting in 2001, Major General Mike O'Brien (RUSI of Victoria) has offered to Chair a proposed RUSI Library System development committee. Each constituent body is to be represented on the committee and, in view of the different and possibly incompatible systems being used, the first step will be to produce an agreed management policy.

Other Matters

Other matters addressed included business planning, succession planning, finance, and reports from the constituent bodies.

In addition to the National Strategic Plan, our Library holds copies of the agenda, minutes and program papers discussed at this year's National Council Meeting for the information of members who may wish to gain a more detailed insight into the issues addressed. Interested

members are encouraged to view these documents and offer input to Council on any of these matters.

**LUNCHEON ADDRESS
Monday 7th August 2006
Mr Walter Stamm
Member of the RUSI, SA**



Global Warming "Is Nuclear the Answer?"

I have been mostly concerned over recent years about the misleading information published, particularly about the possible solutions to this problem.

Firstly we must decide if we really do have a problem and not all scientists agree that the current period of warming is as a result of human activities. My assessment of the current situation is that probably some 80% do agree whilst the remainder are, to say the least, sceptical.

The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has certainly increased significantly, but it is minor in comparison to water vapour, the most significant ingredient.

Certainly temperatures have increased over the last few hundred years but there may have been bigger changes prior to that period. Unfortunately our estimates of temperature during the earlier periods are based on assessment from tree rings and ice cores and the results therefore can only be averages for that period. Short term peaks and troughs do not therefore show up and it is difficult, or nearly impossible, to make direct comparisons.

My major concern is that I do not believe we have time to sit back and wait to see which of the scenarios is true for it may well then be too late to take corrective action.

If we agree that carbon dioxide is the main contributor then we must decide what corrective action is necessary and so we must understand the major causes of the increasing carbon dioxide concentrations. About 80% of the carbon dioxide produced is as a result of energy production, that is for electricity production and heating. Transport produces the majority of the remainder.

Electricity Production

Background

I am appalled that anyone could suggest that either wind or solar power generation could possibly solve this problem!

To start with, the economics of either compare so badly with current methods or other alternatives that no one would invest their money in this form unless governments provided major incentives. It must be realised that the major cost of any electricity generation is the capital cost of the equipment concerned, and due to the intermittent nature of wind or sun, the cost per kilowatt hour produced is likely to be some four to five times the cost of say a coal-fired power station. In addition to that, one must still provide backup equipment capable of carrying the full load!

The second major problem that occurs with intermittent methods of electricity production is the effect they have on the total grid. It is generally agreed that if they can provide more than 10% to 20% of the connected load, the whole system is likely to become unstable.

Therefore we simply cannot count on either to provide base load power and it is quite likely that we will not be able to absorb the power from these sources when they are producing. A recent assessment of the situation in Germany has indicated that their wind generators can only produce effectively for 10% of the time!

This does not mean that either wind or solar do not have a place in our system. They certainly do where intermittent supply is acceptable and where the alternative would be a very expensive distribution network.

If we had an economical method of storing electricity, this would of course change some aspects of the argument above, but would add further to the capital costs and so there seems little possibility of an acceptable solution forthcoming at this time.

Corrective actions

We should immediately replace low efficiency coal-fired power stations or upgrade them. Modern designs can reduce carbon dioxide emissions to almost half. Combined with this, we should examine the practicality of carbon dioxide geo-sequestration but it should be realised that the huge numbers involved makes this a somewhat doubtful solution.

We should commence the introduction of nuclear power electricity generation as this is the only known effective method of meeting our requirements.

I understand that there are considerable public concerns about the safety of such a program but most of this is not justified. There are currently over 400 units in operation and many more planned. The only incident in which people have been killed was Chernobyl and that was one of the worst examples I have read of, with an unacceptable design and an appalling lack of management control. Despite that, the latest figures supplied by the UN indicate that there have been a maximum of 56 deaths attributable to this disaster, not the hundreds of thousands that scaremongers have frequently quoted. The projected possible long term results are also now being significantly reduced as animal and plant life has returned far more quickly to the area affected. Compare this to the official Chinese figure of 6800 deaths in coalmines in the previous twelve months.

Currently accepted designs of nuclear power plants are inherently failsafe. Today's plants for the enrichment of uranium for power plants are specifically built for that purpose and do not incorporate the many additional steps needed in order to produce weapons grade material, as this would increase the cost considerably!

Another area of concern is the storage of the waste product but I believe there are known solutions to this problem. We are talking about comparatively small volumes of material which are currently stored underwater at the nuclear site for some years until a major part of their heat producing ability has been dissipated. They can then be suitably sintered, encapsulated and transported to a burial site in an area that is geologically stable and far from underground water sources. Here they could be buried in holes drilled into the ground and suitable sealed in place.

Suitable methods have been developed and are in use for the decommissioning of nuclear plants and at least in the Western world, the costs of such decommissioning are included in the total current capital costs of the installed equipment, whereas the same is not true of coal or oil fired generators.

(More details later)

Taking this factor into account and the possibility of the introduction of a carbon tax, the cost of producing electricity from a nuclear generator is likely to be very competitive with any other form of generation of which we are currently aware.

Such plants can be combined with a water desalination plant which makes the production of high quality water very competitive, by using the waste heat. Surely this is something we should seriously consider in Australia?

Some of the latest plants being developed operate at a higher temperature but the reaction actually shuts itself down if it were to exceed a somewhat higher temperature. These units are ideally suited for the production of hydrogen from water using their waste heat and what I believe is an iodisation process.

Transport

The most likely solution to this problem will be the use of hydrogen as the major fuel, possibly produced as described above. Suitable engines have already been developed but one of the most difficult problems to overcome will be that of the distribution of the hydrogen fuel. I understand that some very promising work is currently being undertaken for the storing of hydrogen at low pressures as a liquid using an absorbent.

The alternative might well be to use the hydrogen in a fuel cell to produce electricity and so drive the vehicle with electric motors and again some very promising research is being carried out in this area.

There does not seem to be any known solution for fuelling aircraft and in the short term, we probably must accept that they will continue to rely on petroleum fuels.

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

SOCIAL CALENDAR 2006

Sundowner

Sunday 26th November 2006

4 pm to 6 pm at the Officers' Mess, Keswick.

MEDALS – MEMENTOS & MORE

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LIBRARY NON FICTION

“The Utility of Force” by General Sir Rupert Smith

Reviewed by Malcolm Orchard

During his career of forty years in the British Army General Sir Rupert Smith commanded the UK Armoured Division in the 1990-91 Gulf War, commanded the UN forces in Bosnia in 1995, as GOC Northern Ireland, 1996-99 and then served as Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in NATO. He retired in 2002.

His first example comes out of the American Civil War. After the burning of Atlanta, Sherman, instead of chasing general Hood and the escaping enemy, decided to cut his way across Georgia to the coast where he could expect naval support and supplies. And on his way, he planned to destroy the resources of the state and, therefore, the people's will to fight. Thus, Sherman's army laid waste to central Georgia, destroying railroads, farms, factories and everything Confederates could use in their war effort. Indeed, behind

Sherman's 285 mile drive to the sea lay a 60 mile wide swathe of ruin – his forces burned plantations, shops and crops alike. But, as Rupert Smith points out, it was not a rampage, it was a *“very deliberate act”* which stemmed from a strategic decision to destroy the material base of the South. And as he also notes: *“The Civil war established the US way of war: the clear understanding that industrial ability decides a war, if not a battle, becomes embedded in the national way of war – as did the concept that seeking the decisive defeat of the enemy by destroying his means to make war is equal to scoring a decisive victory in the field.”*

Other countries, watching the Civil War, learned many of the basic lessons of industrial war; they came to realise that while at a tactical level military talent was undoubtedly crucial, industrial might was also a necessary component of strategic success. *“The Utility of Force”* follows how this concept was picked up from the German wars of unification of 1864-71 until the present day and the fighting in Iraq; and shows how war amongst the people is characterised by six major trends:

- *The ends for which we fight are changing from the hard objectives that decide a political outcome to those of establishing conditions in which the outcome may be decided.*
- *We fight amongst the people, not on the battlefield.*
- *Our conflicts tend to be timeless, even unending.*
- *We fight so as to preserve the force rather than risking all to gain the objective.*
- *On each occasion new uses are found for old weapons and organisations which are the products of industrial war.*
- *The sides are mostly non-state, comprising some form of multi-national grouping against some non-state party or parties.*

It is now time to examine these trends more thoroughly.

“The Utility of Force: The Art of War in the Modern World” is a valuable addition to the library, and its donor, David Dowd, is thanked sincerely.

LIBRARY ADDITIONS

NON FICTION

“Voices of War” by Michael Caufield

The stories in this book are drawn from the Australians at War film archive – commissioned by the Department of Veterans' Affairs. Here are memories and reflections of people who were interviewed for the film archive.

“Cosgrove: Portrait of a Leader” by Patrick Lindsay.

A biography of general Peter John Cosgrove, former Chief of the Australian Defence Force.

STUDY PAPERS RECEIVED

“Postmodern Tactical Air Intelligence” by Bryon Reynolds.

This thesis examines the challenges facing the pilots of multi-role fighter aircraft, such as the F/A 18 Hornet and the Joint Strike Fighter.

“Military Experimentation: Hallmark of Professionalism” by Alex Post.

The environment in which we live today is one of continual technological change and development; and presents problems to those who must decide on what is to be required for future use.

WORKING PAPERS RECEIVED

“The Human Dimension of the Hardened and Networked Army: The Lessons of Friendly Fire” by LTCOL Robert C Stevenson.

“Eyes Wide Open” by LTCOL David Schmidtchen.

FICTION – Donated to the library.

“Trojan Odyssey” by Clive Cussler.

“Atlantis Found” by Clive Cussler.

“Sacred Stone” by Clive Cussler.

“White Death” by Clive Cussler.

“Lifeline” by John Francome.

“Dead Weight” by John Francome.

“The Big Ask” by Shane Maloney.

“White Thorn” by Bryce Courtney.

“No Good Deed” by Manda Scott.

“White Hot” by Sandra Brown.

The donors concerned are sincerely thanked.