



NEWSLETTER

Promoting National Security and Defence

October/November 2011

Issue No. **435**

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Over the period 15-16 September, Adelaide hosted the Royal United Services Institute of Australia 2011 National Conference. The National President, Vice Admiral Chris Ritchie AO RANR and his national executive, plus all of the State and Territory Presidents, met for two days to report on achievements for the previous year and discuss plans to ensure RUSI's future success.

It is clear that across the nation each state or territory body is working very hard to deliver services of a high calibre in accordance with our overall mission. It is also clear that each RUSI faces many similar challenges largely reflecting an aging and declining membership. What this means for RUSI was discussed at great length. My view of things is that we need to undertake a number of parallel actions - continue to deliver services of a high standard which will satisfy our current membership whilst working on solutions which will be attractive to new members, especially younger ones. This will mean working out how to provide information on defence and security in ways which are meaningful and useful to today's students, Defence professionals and businessmen.

Major General Craig Orme, recently appointed to command the Australian Defence College, is a keen advocate for new ways of doing business in the education arena. As the Chief of Defence Force's representative on the national RUSI Council, Major General Orme will assist RUSI with creating new, innovative and contemporary means for 'creating awareness' while providing an

energetic conduit into the current ADF.

Meanwhile, many thousands of kilometres away in Afghanistan, the Mentoring Task Force - Three (MTF-3) recently commenced Operation SHAMAH SIA. MTF-3 partnered the Afghan National Army (ANA) to successfully clear of the Tangi Valley in Uruzgan Province in early September. The four day clearing operation was conducted through what was once an insurgent stronghold.

Defence media reports that the Commanding Officer of MTF-3, Lieutenant Colonel Chris Smith visited his troops on the ground and observed how the ANA operate during the patrol.

"It was a great opportunity for me to see the hard work that the troops are doing and to exert some influence over the way we conduct future operations," Lieutenant Colonel Smith said.

The operation was a success, with the patrols clearing compounds, conducting searches and engaging with local villages over the duration of their mission. "It demonstrated the insurgents are not strong in that area, which is different to past experiences," Lieutenant Colonel Smith said.

"Twelve months ago this area was strongly influenced by insurgents, now the locals are happy to see the ANA providing security. It reinforced the fact that we are making a difference here."

Continued :

RUSI of SA

Building 160, Keswick Barracks
Keswick, SA 5035
Tel/Fax: +61 (8) 8305 6378
Email: rusikes@bigpond.com

Office Hours:

Monday and Friday
10.00am to 4.00pm
Library also opens on Wednesday

Patron

His Excellency,
RADM Kevin Scarce AC, CSC,
RANR
Governor of South Australia

Council Members 2011/12

President:

BRIG T. Hanna AM ADC

Vice Presidents:

COL C. Burns CSC

Dr J. Bruni

Past President:

COL D. Stoba RFD ED (Retd)

Councillors:

Mr M.J. Gorroick

Dr G. Griffin

MAJ R. Marlin

CAPT M.J. Orchard RFD ED (Retd)

WGCDR M. Ryan (Retd)

Hon Treasurer:

COL L. Thompson AM RFD ED
(Retd)

Representing:

RAN

CMDR M. Doherty ADC RAN

Army

COL M. Burgess

RAAF

WGCDR B. Tonkin

Hon Auditor:

Mrs L. Larkin

Chartered Accountant

Librarian/Hon Editor

CAPT M. Orchard RFD ED (Retd)

Secretary/Public Officer

Ms E. Atkinson

President's report continued

With MTF-3 sections dispersed throughout the Tangi Valley, Lieutenant Colonel Smith and his tactical security party had to patrol through dense crops, over rugged terrain and through numerous waterways, giving him a clear insight and understanding of the challenges his soldiers experience each day.

The ultimate success of Operation SHAMAH SIA demonstrates the inroads the ANA have made in taking the lead in planning and executing missions. The partnering, training and mentoring of ANA forces across the country continues to build and strengthen the Afghan security forces.

We all hope that this success can be reinforced so that the ANA and the government in Afghanistan can one day ensure peace and prosperity for the Afghan people.

BRIG Tim Hanna

SUNDOWNER

THE SUNDOWNER FOR 2011

will be held at the
Naval, Military and Air Force Club
on Friday 25 November 2011
from 4 to 6pm.

More details are in the
accompanying flyer.

Vale

It is with regret that
the recent death of

CAPT Roger Cundell

was announced.

The President and members of Council
extend their condolences
to his family and friends.

RUSI OF AUSTRALIA

The RUSI is a federation of independently constituted state and territory chapters, headquartered in Canberra, ACT.



The National President - Vice-Admiral Chris Ritchie AO RANR

It is a non-profit organisation registered with the Australian Taxation Office and an Association registered with the ACT Government under

the Associations Act. It provides educational, research and related services through its library services, website, journals and periodicals, regular presentations, conferences and seminars and visits to military installations.

The Royal United Services Institute of Australia has a long tradition of serving the community by promoting a better understanding of defence and national security. This includes an understanding of Australian defence strategy, contemporary and historic conflict, developments in military science and technology and all aspects of defence and security as they relate to Australia now and into the future. It has several thousand members in all states and the ACT and include serving and retired members of the Australian Defence Force and others interested in defence and national security.

Visit the RUSI National website at

www.rusi.org.au/index.php

BUSINESS BREAKFAST

Sergeant Craig Hansen is the guest speaker at the 2011 Annual Remembrance Day Business Breakfast.

SGT Hansen was wounded during operations in Afghanistan as a result of an IED explosion and has been undertaking rehabilitation following

11 operations, with more pending.

The breakfast is organised by Foundation Daw Park in conjunction with the Australia-Israel Chamber of Commerce.

For full details see

<http://www.foundationdawpark.org.au/events/?eventID=52>

Monthly Luncheons

Monday, 10 October 2011

Speaker: Mr Andy Keough, General Manager Business Improvement and Transformation at ASC

Topic: **Experiences of a Collins Class submarine commander and the life of modern sub-mariners**

Monday, 7 November 2011

Speaker: Professor Ying Zhu, Director of the Centre for Asian Business at the University of SA

Topic: **The Chinese Economy – its transformation and future opportunities**

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 and hear, 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!

The dress code for the luncheon is neat casual, taking into consideration weather conditions. We usually 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 \$22 for members and first time guests and \$25 for non-members. 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. 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.

Cancellations must be advised to the RUSI-SA Office by midday of the Friday before the lunch. Subsequent cancellations will attract a fee of \$22.

AWD CAPABILITY - NETWORK NODE



On Monday, 1 August 2011, LCDR Mick Devine, Staff Officer, AWD Capability Development, delivered an address following the RUSI-SA luncheon entitled “AWD Capability – Network Node”.

Mick explained that the Air Warfare Destroyer (AWD) will eventually become known as the HOBART Class Guided Missile Destroyer (DDG). The talk was the final in a series of AWD presentations that described Capability Development, and Network Centric Warfare. The aim was to provide a very short overview of the capability development background, followed by the AWD's Network Centric Warfare systems and associated effects in the context of the broader joint or coalition environment.

In releasing the “2000 White Paper” the Government announced its intent to replace the Adelaide Class FFGs with a new class of at least three air defence capable ships. These ships, as part of the broader Defence Capability Plan, were intended to provide a long-range air defence capacity in the fleet. Without such capability, the fleet would be more vulnerable to air attack, less capable of defending forces deployed ashore and less capable of contributing effectively

to coalition naval operations. Like all in-service Major Fleet Units, the ships were expected to contribute to broader ADF strategic tasks, namely:

- Defence of Australia,
- The Security of the Immediate Neighbourhood, and
- Security of Wider Interests

Importantly, the ships have to be able to operate effectively with those of the United States, and to contribute to regional coalition operations. The Government announced the selection of the Navantia designed Spanish F-100 as the basis for the Australian AWD on 20 Jun 07. When making this decision the Government also mandated a number of systems to be procured as part of the AWD, or SEA4000 program, the most notable of which was the AEGIS Weapon System.

Building on the design decision in the 2009 White Paper provided further strategic guidance regarding the enhancement of the HOBART Class to include a strategic strike capability in the form of a long range land attack missile, as well as anti-air weapons and sensor enhancements in the form of SM-6 and Cooperative Engagement Capability (CEC).



Australia's three Hobart Class Air Warfare DDGs will be some of the world's most capable multi-purpose warships. In addition to providing for self-protection against the full range of maritime threats, they will provide air defence for accompanying ships, land forces and infrastructure in coastal areas. They will be capable across the full spectrum of joint and coalition maritime operations, from area air defence and escort duties, right through to peacetime national tasking and diplomatic missions.

CMDR Danny Durward covered the AWD Combat System in detail during his presentation, "AWD Rounds on Target" and the above figure is a reminder of how complex the combat system is, from both a technical and procurement perspective. The combat system comprises about 11 Subsystems, 50 Major components, and 777 Physical elements, costing approximately A \$2bn for each platform.

Having already considered the HOBART Class capability in isolation during previous presentations, it is important to understand how it contributes to the broader "network centric", vice "platform centric", operations. Network Centric Warfare is a relatively new military doctrine that seeks to translate an information advantage, enabled in part by information technology, into a military advantage through the robust networking of well informed geographically dispersed forces.

To conduct network-enabled operations successfully, Defence will increasingly need to merge information from many sources and deployed assets. These will include submarines, JORN, airborne ISR assets, maritime patrol aircraft, long-range UAVs, AEW&C aircraft, the JSF aircraft (which will have unprecedented ISR capabilities for a combat aircraft), the AWDs and other surface combatants, as well as signals and human intelligence, imagery and outputs from a variety of space-based intelligence and surveillance systems. This vast pool of information will be augmented by data from non-

Defence sources. When fused and distributed, the information provides a common operating picture across the ADF's primary operational environment, and selected areas of interest beyond that, depending on strategic and operational imperatives.

The core component of the RAN's future NCW capability will be the AEGIS Combat System in the AWD. In addition to networking with other RAN surface, sub-surface and air assets to achieve sea control, the AWD will integrate with, and complement, the JSF, AEW&C, and Ground Based Air Defence (GBAD) assets to maintain control of the air.

AWD's meaningful contribution to the Network Centric Warfare environment is largely dependent on a range of strategic, operational, and tactical systems. Critical systems that collectively contribute to AWD's Network Centric Warfare capability include:

- (1) Global Command and Control System – Maritime, GCCS-M,
- (2) Command and Control Personal Computer, C2PC
- (3) Tactical Data Links - Link 11, Link 16, VMF and Link 22
- (4) Cooperative Engagement Capability, CEC and
- (5) HydroAcoustic Information Link, HAIL

GCCS-M is the Navy's principal strategic/operational command and control system, which integrates and interfaces over 80 separate C4I systems providing naval commanders afloat and ashore a near-real-time Common Operating Picture (COP). GCCS-M enhances the operational commander's warfighting capability and aids in the decision-making process by receiving, retrieving, and displaying information to allow warfighters to plan, coordinate, exercise, execute and evaluate naval and joint operations. GCCS-M is an open-ended architecture system consisting of servers, workstations, routers, hubs, and encryption devices, and integrates

information from multiple C4I functional areas.

Providing similar capability is a Windows-based client software application designed to facilitate military command and control functions by improving situational awareness (SA) and to enhance operational and tactical decisions.

Tactical Data Links, commonly referred to as TADIL, are standardised communication links suitable for the transmission of digital information. Tactical data links interface two or more command and control or weapons systems via a single or multiple network architecture and multiple communication media for exchange of near real time tactical information.

Link-11 is a secure half-duplex TADIL radio link that receives or transmits – but not simultaneously – a sequential data exchange digital link. The system is used to provide near time, computer-to-computer exchange of digital tactical information among ships, aircraft, and shore installations. Link 11 is based on 1960s technology and is a relatively slow link, which normally operates on a polling system with a Net Control Station polling each participant in turn for their data. In addition to this "Roll Call" mode, Link 11 may be operated in broadcast modes in which a single data transmission or a series of single transmissions is made by one participant. Link 11 is, therefore, a half duplex link. Link 11 is secure but not ECM-resistant.

Link 16 is an improved data link used to exchange real time information. It is a communication, navigation, and identification system that supports information exchange between tactical command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) systems. The radio transmission and reception component of TADIL J is the Joint Tactical Information Distribution System (JTIDS) or its successor, the Multifunctional Information Distribution System (MIDS).

RSL

Collectors, donors and RSL members can be proud of their efforts to assist the ex-service community through the annual Poppy Appeal.

Funds are used to provide support and assistance in a number of ways. They include providing affordable accommodation for veterans in RSL aged care facilities and self contained cottages; helping to ease some of the financial burdens that can arise in times of crisis, distress or illness and the costs associated with everyday expenses.

To make a difference to the life of a veteran or their family, and help us continue the support and care we provide, please visit www.rslsa.org.au or purchase a Poppy during Remembrance Week.

All donations over \$2 are tax deductible.

Lest We Forget

The RSL is seeking volunteers to assist in selling Poppy badges in the week leading up to, and on Remembrance Day. As little as a couple of hours volunteering to assist the appeal will be greatly appreciated; or if you own or know of a business that could host a Poppy Appeal collection tray, we would love to hear from you.

For more information about hosting a collection tray or volunteering, please contact RSL State Branch on 08 8232 0322.

DSTO

DSTO has undertaken studies on sonar signal propagation in the waters of Shoalwater Bay to ensure marine animals are not adversely affected during Navy exercises.

This and other articles about defence related research being conducted by DSTO in support of the Australian Defence Force appear in the most recent publication of Defence Science Australia. The magazine can be viewed in its entirety at

www.dsto.defence.gov.au/attachments/DSC_DSA_Sept2011.pdf

Defence Science Australia is DSTO's flagship publication featuring our latest projects and research. Produced quarterly, it will keep you up to date with the latest in Defence science. This publication is produced electronically and in print.

Other articles that appear in the September 2011 issue are:-

- Supersonic metal repairs
- Clearer radar images of rotating objects
- Optical fibre sensor applications
- Smaller health monitor fit for confined spaces
- Keeping noise down below the waves
- Oxygen on tap in the wilds.

RESERVES

The Reserve Forces Day Council will be holding its annual conference in Sydney in November 2011 to discuss arrangements for Reserve Forces Day 2012.

Next year, Reserve Forces Day 2012 will commemorate the 110th anniversary of the treaty signing to end the second Boer War at Tshwane (Pretoria) on 31 May 1902. Further details will be provided as soon as they are finalised.

The Reserve Forces Day Council supports the National Boer War Memorial Association in its efforts to have a memorial constructed in ANZAC Parade, Canberra.

For more information on the activities of the Reserve Forces day Council, visit the website

www.rfd.org.au

Captain Barrie Newman
Chairman
Reserve Forces Day Council – SA



Australians in action for the first time

Council member Dr Gillian (Gill) Griffin is writing a series of chronological reviews of selected Australian literature, from about 1860 until the present day, covering the major conflicts in which Australians have been involved. The first review appeared in Newsletter 343. Following is the second critical review covering the period of the Boer War. It is titled “*BANJO PATERSON AND THE BOER WAR* “

By 1899 the former Sydney Lawyer Andrew Barton Paterson (Banjo Paterson) was a celebrity. His most famous poem, “*The Man from Snowy River*”, was published to national acclaim and writing became a full time career. At the outbreak of the Boer War, he was thirty five years old and was recognised as the master of the bush ballad, a form of writing which expresses a great knowledge and affection for the outback. During the Boer War, the image of Paterson’s bushman soldier became one of the dominant impressions of Australians at war. (It did not matter that Australia was rapidly becoming—and remains—one of the world’s most highly urbanised countries.)

Banjo Paterson was contracted by the “Sydney Morning Herald” and the “Melbourne Argus” to cover the War and his experience and writing talent have given us a remarkable account and record of the campaign. This article examines not only the despatches but more interestingly and generally unknown, his poetry. His despatches made a great contribution to our historical understanding of the Boer War, but his poetry illustrates the road he took towards Nationalism. He began the war with staunch, jingoistic loyalty to the British Empire. He ended disillusioned and a fervent nationalist. Australian troops were integral to this journey as Paterson, through his poetry, singled them out for their uniquely Australian soldierly skills and character traits.

Paterson travelled to South Africa with the first volunteers to leave from New South Wales. When he arrived in Cape Town late in November, he immediately fell among and confirmed his talent for mixing with titled and influential

men and women, a gift enhanced by his profound knowledge of horses. His encounters with Alfred Milner, Winston Churchill, Lord Roberts and Rudyard Kipling formed the basis of his gossipy recollections, *Happy Dispatches*, published in 1934. Although Paterson played up to the image of ‘a wild colonial boy’ he was, in fact, no rough bushman. He was an educated man who had the talent of relating to all classes so that those in the bush thought of him as one of theirs as did the upper classes.

However over time his imperialist enthusiasm changed. His experience and observations of the conduct and effects of the Boer war made him uneasy. This changing outlook is reflected not so much in the despatches, but in his verse. His ambivalence was such that when he returned to Australia to lecture on the war later in 1900 he was sometimes booed off the platform. He was simply not jingoistic enough for the audiences, and sympathy for the enemy was jeered as being in favour of the Boers.

Paterson’s poem, “The Rum Parade” was composed on the outward journey to Cape Town and contained the jingoistic lines which the eager volunteers wanted to hear:

*“When we get to Africa we’ll be
landed straight away
And quartered with the troops of
Queen Victoria;
And we hope they’ll understand
that the moment we land
We are ready for a march upon
Pretoria
And we’ll pay off all the scores on
old Kruger and his Boers”*

In one poem he described a Santa Claus who came bearing gifts of the British Empire

including a New Zealand Fern and an English Rose. He also depicted the Scots as brave warriors and his poem ‘The Scotch Engineer’ is a spirited tale of a civilian engine driver who takes an armoured train to relieve an ambushed column at the cost of his life.

However, in a later poem, “Queensland Mounted Cavalry” his imperialist, laudatory lines towards the British forces changed to glowing descriptions of the Australian soldiers. He describes the Queensland mounted horse soldier:

*“There’s a very well-built fellow,
with a swinging sort of stride,
About as handy sort as I have
seen.
A rough and tumble fellow that is
born to fight and ride
And he’s over here a-fighting for
the Queen.
He’s Queensland Mounted
Infantry—compounded ‘orse and
foot.
He’ll climb a cliff or gallop down
a flat.
He’s cavalry to travel but he’s
infantry to shoot.
And you’ll know him by the
feathers in his hat!”*

Once Paterson entered into the Orange Free State, he began to see war more realistically. He developed a scepticism, which contrasted vividly with his earlier sycophancy; and his later poems reflect a far more mature disillusionment. In one of his first expressions of an exclusive Australian nationalism, “Our Own Flag”, he prophesies that although Australians fight under the British flag, this will change. He comments that the Australian really fights for the sake of a fight, rather than because he is fighting for Britain. He ends with these poignant words:

*“and the English flag may flutter
and wave, where the worldwide
oceans cross*

*But the flag the Australian dies to
save is the flag of the Southern
Cross.”*

Paterson in these lines is clearly anticipating both the troops' disenchantment and the growing nationalism emanating from the war, and in “French to Kimberly” Paterson's disillusion is obvious.

*“Oh, the weary, weary journey on
the trek, day after day,
With sun above and silent veldt
below;
And our hearts keep turning
homeward to the youngsters far
away,
And the homestead where the
climbing roses grow.
Shall we see the flats grow
golden with the ripening of the
grain?
Shall we hear the parrots calling
on the bough?
Ah! the weary months of
marching ere we hear them call
again,
For we're going on a long job
now.*

*In the drowsy days on escort,
riding slowly half asleep,
With the endless line of waggons
stretching back,
While the khaki soldiers travel like
a mob of travelling sheep,
Plodding silent on the never-
ending track,
While the constant snap and
sniping of the foe you never see
Makes you wonder will your turn
come -- when and how?
As the Mauser ball hums past you
like a vicious kind of bee --
Oh! we're going on a long job
now.*

*When the dash and the
excitement and the novelty are
dead,
And you've seen a load of
wounded once or twice,
Or you've watched your old mate
dying -- with the vultures
overhead,
Well, you wonder if the war is
worth the price.
And down along Monaro now
they're starting out to shear,
I can picture the excitement and
the row;
But they'll miss me on the*

*Lachlan when they call the roll this
year,
For we're going on a long job now.*

The earlier, optimistic phase of his encounter with the war ended in this poem with his exposure to the sights of the fighting and the advance. He hated the sight of horses, which he loved, collapsing all around him and having to be shot. He was not some writer who hid behind the lines. Paterson had been shot at, he went behind the Boer lines, spoke to Boer farmers, prisoners of war, and people who supported the Boers.

But for all Paterson's depiction of war, his increasing nationalism and praise of Australian soldiers he failed to ignite in his fellow Australians the sort of response which would be ignited by the First World War. He was not, despite his despatches and poetry, able to shape Australians' understanding of their military experience. Despite the creation of an Australian Federation on 1 January 1901, the conjunction between Australian national identity and the war in South Africa remained muted.

The reasons for this are, firstly, not all Australians believed in the war, or they were indifferent or even opposed. Secondly, Paterson was writing about a year before the federation of the Australian colonies. The embryonic 'colonial nationalism' was hardly under way. It was still finding its feet, and thirdly, most of his readers regarded themselves as British/Australians. They liked having a dual identity and many were very closely attached to their British heritage. They regarded themselves as 'Australasian Britons', comfortable with a dual identity and closely attached to their British heritage. Paterson could not persuade his readership of the need for a separate Australian Identity. He did, however, contribute to the regard with which the modern military forces are held. The poems he wrote in South Africa whether they were jingoistic or realistic, equated our soldiers with bushmen – characteristics such as horsemanship, courage and tenacity, were expressed against the harsh landscape. Australia soldiers are

depicted as having unique fighting qualities.

War has been a defining influence in our history and a major part of our national identity has been built on idealised conceptions of the Australian experience of war. These ideals are now recognised and include notions of endurance, courage, ingenuity, humour, larrikinism, egalitarianism and mateship. Banjo Paterson through the reasons outlined above did not achieve this ideal completely in Australian minds but he did contribute. His contribution to our history is that, through his writing which championed the underdog, he gave Australians a sense that they were able to break free from British colonialism.

The time in history was not quite right for Australia to assume its own identity. There was to be another battle and another key writer. In 1914 another larger Australian volunteer force enlisted in another war. First committed to battle in the landing on Gallipoli on 25 April 1915, its ordeal was immediately reported and celebrated by war correspondents, particularly the Australian, Charles Bean. Bean in particular, both in his newspaper despatches and in the official history published from 1922, described the landing in terms of heroic nationalism. His rhetoric is regarded as the foundation of the 'Anzac legend' which has dominated Australian military history and arguably sowed the seeds of an Australian Identity. When Charles Bean died in 1968, Guy Harriott, a leading Second World War correspondent from Bean's former newspaper, The “Sydney Morning Herald”, wrote of Bean that it was he who 'in the last analysis acted as midwife at the birth of Australia's national conscience'. It will be Bean who is the subject of the next article on Military Literature and our National Identity.

[There is an excellent article by Peter Stanley written for the Army History Unit on Banjo Paterson and the Boer War. www.army.gov.au/ahu/docs/The_Boer_War

He describes how Banjo Paterson was accepted by the British Aristocracy as well as the ordinary Australian. How his writing crossed all class divides.]

2011 SYMPOSIUM “LEGACIES OF WAR”

On 29 and 30 September 2011, the University of SA Narratives of War Research Group is holding the 2011 Symposium: “Legacies of War”.

For full details of the symposium and access to the programme of speakers, go to

www.rusi.org.au/states/sa/newsletters/Flyers/Narratives%20of%20War%20Flyer.pdf

which is on the RUSI web site.

SESSION DETAILS

29 September

Day session: 09.30am–3.30pm,
Evening session: 4.00pm–7.00pm

30 September

Day session: 9.30am–4.00pm

The venue is the Amy Wheaton Building, Magill Campus, University of South Australia

Entry is free and light refreshments will be provided

REGISTRATION DETAILS

Please register your attendance online at: <http://www.unisa.edu.au/>

DIORAMAS AND THE RUSI

Most of you will be familiar with the extensive range of dioramas that illustrate events of war very graphically at the National War Memorial in Canberra.

Until 1968 Britain boasted a large collection of dioramas, which were originally housed in the Royal United Services Institute Museum, (formerly the Banqueting House), in Whitehall. However, when the museum closed the various exhibits, and their 15 known dioramas, were distributed to smaller museums throughout England, some ending up in Canada, and elsewhere. For more information on these dioramas by Otto Gottstein, go to <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diarama>



A D-Day diorama taken from <http://military-modelling.klup.info/>

NEW MEMBERS

Members who have recently joined the RUSI-SA include:-

Mr David Lee
Mr Bruce Lobb and
Mr Peter Balnaves.

Members are invited to contribute their thoughts on matters of interest to the Defence Community, comments on articles that appear in this newsletter and even comments on the appearance and design of this “New Look” newsletter, distributed by the RUSI of SA.

Letters to the editor

FIRST SETTLERS' FLEET TO SA

Malcolm Simms recently visited Kangaroo Island to attend the 175th anniversary of the First Settlers Fleet to South Australia. His great great grandfather was the first mate on the Duke of York.

The Duke of York, an 81 ft whaling ship, (smaller than the One and All) was one of four purchased by the South Australian Company to bring the first SA settlers to Kangaroo Island in 1836. The ships sailed from St Katharine Dock, near the old Tower Bridge, London on the 26 February 1836, under the command of Captain Morgan. It carried twenty-five crew, nine adults and four children. The youngest was two year old Elizabeth Beare.

The Crew were not happy and departed from Torbay after four attempts, returning because of storm damage and a pay dispute. The dispute brought the Royal Navy onboard to settle and one rating was taken ashore and jailed for 21 days.

On arriving at Reeves Point, Kingscote on 27 July 1836 the passengers argued over who should be the first one to step ashore. During lunch Captain Morgan ordered the second mate, Robert Frazer Russell, to take a whaler

ashore with four seaman and young Elizabeth Beare, as she was the crews little darling. Robert Russell carried her to the shore and put her feet on the sand. When they returned they wanted to know were she had been and she showed them the sea shell she had collected.

There were four ships in the first fleet and the Lady Mary Pelham arrived on 30 July with twenty sheep and six passengers. A total of eight ship had arrived by December 1836 and their passengers settled on kangaroo Island or at Holdfast Bay.

The ninth ship to arrive on 28 January 1836 was The Buffalo, a chartered ship from the Royal Navy, which carried the first governor of South Australia.



BRIG PHILLIP GREVILLE

BRIG Phillip Greville passed away earlier this year and an article about his military career appears at

<http://www.ract.org.au/sites/default/files/BRIG%20Greville.pdf>

COL Neville Bergin noted that the item provides an interesting summary of Phil's military career.

While he never served with him, Neville remembers meeting BRIG Greville on several occasions.

BRIG P J Greville, CBE was President of the Royal United Services Institute of South Australia from 1981 to 1983. During BRIG Greville's term as President, it would have been "The United Services Institute of South Australia" or "USI-SA".

BRIG Greville was born 12 September 1925 and died on 10 March 2011. He is survived by his wife June, their two sons Roderick and Martin and their daughter Deborah.

LIBRARY

"A BLOODY JOB WELL DONE" Editors: Bob Ray & Max Speedy



At the height of the Vietnam war some 190 members for the Royal Australian Navy Fleet Air Arm were integrated into the US Army's 135th Assault helicopter Company, the first and only experimental military unit with Australian participation. They, officers & sailors, provided helicopter lift and gunship support to predominately US and Republic of Vietnam forces. As Bob Ray and Max Speedy write in their Preface: "The fleet Air Arm has had a start-stop; start-stop and start again ride since its inception. Nevertheless, the FAA has stood many a test in war, peace, flood, drought and civil disaster and on almost every occasion it has been tested, its people have responded with alacrity and with the greatest skill to achieve remarkable results. The Royal Australian Navy Helicopter Flight Vietnam (RANHFV) from 1967 to 1971 was a fine example. Here is its history".

Donated by Lieutenant Commander G R Rohrsheim, OIC HFV2 – 1968 – 69.