



Royal United Services Institute
of Victoria Inc.

Promoting National Security and Defence

A Constitutional Body of the Royal United Services Institute of Australia

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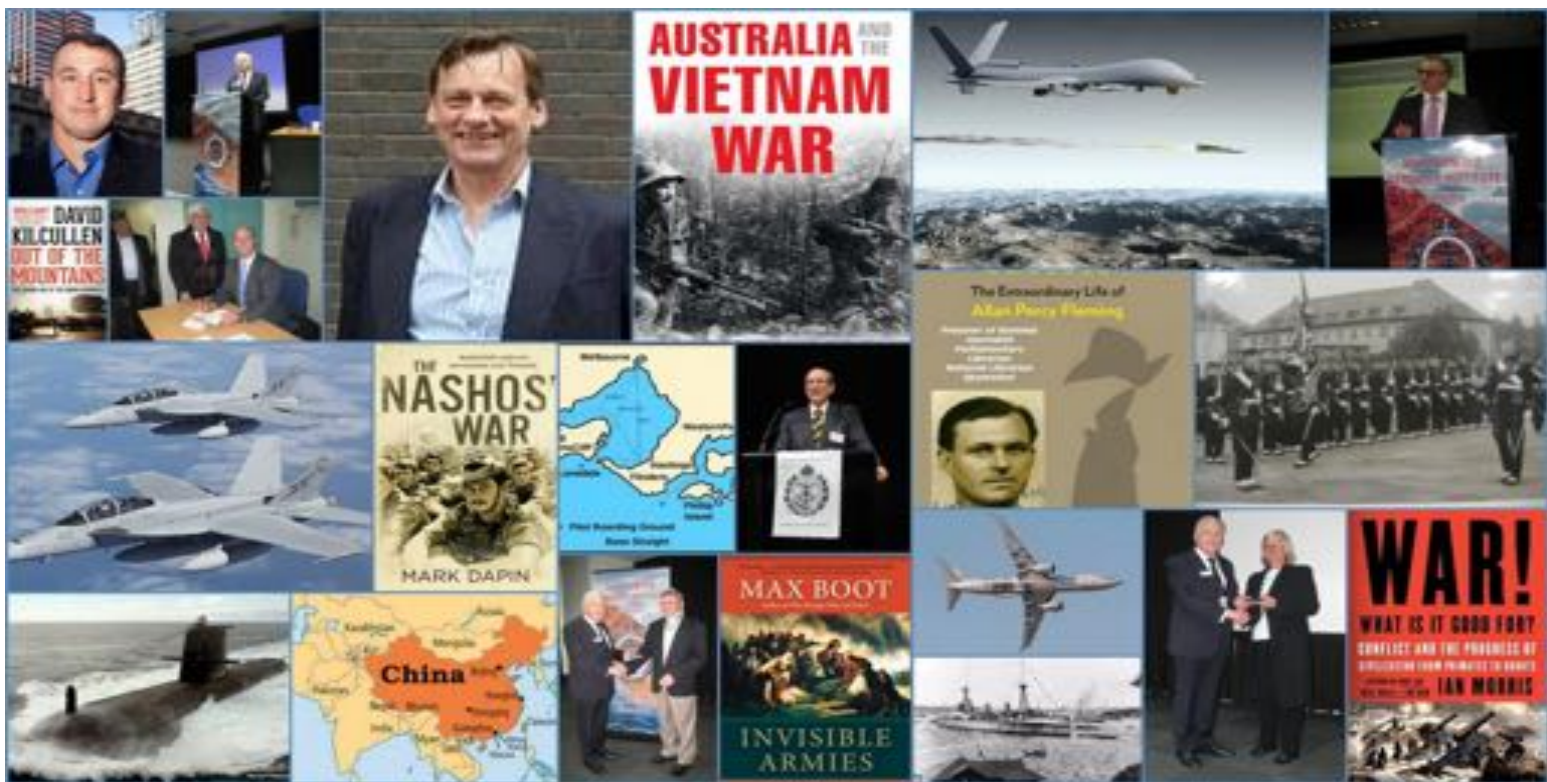
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RUSI VIC NEWSLETTER

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Christmas Greetings



Royal United Services Institute of Victoria Incorporated

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December Newsletter

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Shrine of Remembrance	www.shrine.org.au

Opinions expressed in the RUSI VIC Newsletter are those of the authors and are not necessarily those of the Institute.

From The President:

Commander Warren Kemp RFD, RANR



The year has passed very quickly and I thank you once again for electing me to the position of President at our AGM in October. This is a great honour for me and I shall continue to do my best for the good of the Institute. Thank you for your support of our excellent Council, without whom the Institute would cease to flourish. It also gives me the opportunity to thank our diligent and hard-working Councillors and Volunteers for continuing their great support of RUSI Victoria by saying "BZ" for a job well done! The Institute is fortunate to have had stability from the Secretary, the Honorary Treasurer and the Honorary Auditor, Mr Colin Kirkwood, until he died recently after many years of dedicated service to RUSI. The Council has gradually changed over the years, allowing the introduction of new talent and ideas to re-invigorate the Institute. On this occasion, I have to report that COL Marcus Fielding decided to retire after four years of service, particularly on the Speakers Committee where he arranged a wide range of expert addresses for our monthly meetings. I thank him, on your behalf, for his commitment and support for the Institute both on Council and while carrying out this necessary function. The vacancy was filled by LTCOL Bob Hart, RFD, who was elected to the vacant position and we look forward to a long and rewarding association with him on Council.

I was unable to attend the Annual National Council Meeting in Canberra for personal reasons, but RUSI Victoria was ably represented by BRIG Ian Lillie, our Immediate Past President, and I thank him most sincerely for attending in my stead.

Our principal activity, as an educational Institute, is to promote the informed discussion of matters of national security and defence amongst our members and, through them, by members of the public at large. This information comes largely from the expert speakers at our monthly addresses. Our speakers during the last few months have continued this tradition and have stimulated much discussion amongst the audience, which should provide a firm basis from which to inform the public and thus achieve our aim.

In September, Prof Marilyn Lake spoke on 'The Militarisation of Australian History', raising a number of very interesting concepts. Important historical events are often associated with military activities and conflicts, but not always. We are very fortunate in Australia that the nation did not arise from armed conflict. Many very important activities such as the Constitutional Conventions in the late 1800s did not receive sufficient attention from historians, but military activities during the World Wars had much greater direct personal effects on historians and on the general population. In addition, University History Departments have been reduced, with consequent reduction in the quality of teaching of Australian History in schools. It appears that many students

think that 'Australian history began with Gallipoli', because they have not heard about earlier events! History deserves considerably better teaching than this!

The AGM in October was followed by GPCAPT Carl Schiller, with an interesting address on the ADF employment category restructure, known as *Project Suakin*, giving an update on the previous address in 2013. The name 'Suakin' is derived from the name of the Red Sea Port in the Sudan that was used by the New South Wales Contingent sent to assist in subduing the Mahdi in 1885, thus adding to our Australian history!

In November a very interesting and topical address was given by LTCOL Dan Mori, USMC (ret), on the recent introduction and use of drones for surveillance, intelligence-gathering and as weapons platforms for targeted attacks. There was much interesting discussion regarding the moral and ethical considerations involved and when these attacks might be justified. On this occasion, I was pleased to welcome GPCAPT Doug Roser as our visitor, as he is the Immediate Past President of RUSI NSW and was formerly my colleague on the National Council.

Several of our recent addresses have been associated with book launches, so we have decided to separate the book launches from our traditional addresses and to hold them at a different time and place. The first of these was held on Thursday 4 December 2014, in association with the Camberwell City RSL, where their facilities were kindly offered by the President, Mr John Frewen, who is also one of our members. The book launched was '*The Nashos' War*', written by Mark Dapin and published by Penguin Books, Australia. Mark spoke of his reasons for writing the book, the methods by which he had found participants in the Vietnam War after such a long period of time, and his account of some of the interviews that he conducted. This resulted in a most interesting detective story with some unexpected twists and we wish him well for this and his next book.

I have represented RUSI at the Remembrance Service at the Shrine and at two RSL receptions in November, the latter to launch a CD recording music from WW1. Another very interesting event was a talk at the Naval Historical Society given by one of our Councillors, LCMR Roger Buxton RCN. The subject of World War 2 Destroyers of the Royal Canadian Navy was relevant and was recorded for our library by our Honorary Librarian, FLTLT Brian Surtees. This recording, along with many other visual and aural records, is now available to members in our library.

Our two social events have again been successful. The Annual Luncheon at the Angliss Restaurant on 17 November was attended by 54 members and guests, with the catering and service carried out by senior students of the College. This was followed by an interesting address by our secretary, CAPT Martin Holme, who spoke of "The BAOR Wars", being another episode in the history of his life in the British Army.

Our annual 'At Home' on 9 December following the last Council meeting is a way to say 'Thank You' to our members and people from Victoria Barracks who have assisted us during the year. This leads to our traditional seasonal greetings to all of our members and friends and to RUSI members in the other States. May good health, good fortune and great happiness be yours in 2015, with best wishes from me personally and from your Council.

Yours Aye,
Warren



From The Secretary:

Captain Martin Holme

It has been a busy time since the last Newsletter with highlights being three outstanding Monthly Addresses and an enjoyable Annual Luncheon at the Angliss Restaurant. At this, your Secretary reminisced about his days serving in Germany with the British Army of the Rhine. The photograph shows him leading the British contingent at the farewell parade for SHAPE Commander, General Spiedel – an occasion about which he spoke.

The Annual General Meeting at the end of October was well attended and saw all Office- Bearers re-elected. LTCOL Bob Hart was elected to Council to replace retiring Councillor, COL Marcus Fielding. Marcus will be much missed on Council and we are all deeply appreciative of his achievements over recent years, especially in providing us with such excellent speakers for the monthly Addresses.

Defence Force security has been tightened and we are now on Safe Base Charlie. This means that if you intend to visit the Office or Library you have to advise me in advance. You cannot rock up to the North Gate and ask for me, without prior warning.

I have said it before and I will say it again – a very big thank you to those who help us in the administrative tasks and I single out, for all our thanks, Jill and Glen Doyle for their unfailing and cheerful help in major mail-out assistance and Annie and Neil Whybrow for their constant help in 'setting up' before our Lunchtime Addresses and in particular for their generous provision of "goodies" for the Christmas Drinks Party and other assistance in the organisation of that occasion.

The RUSI Office will officially close on Thursday 18 December and re-open on Tuesday 27 January 2015. It will, however, be manned sporadically during the official closure. After a busy and productive year, I wish you all the very best for a happy and safe Festive Season.



Future Program Dates - 2015

27 Jan	Office re-opens
24 Feb	Lunchtime Address at Defence Plaza MAJGEN Paul McLachlan AM CSC Head Land Systems Division
23 Mar	MAJGEN Arthur Denaro CBE (UK)
30 Apr	Mr Robert Tickner, CEO Red Cross Australia
28 May	Professor LTGEN Peter Leahy AC University of Canberra



Martin Holme - BAOR

New Members

Since our last issue, we welcome the following new Members:

LT P.B. Ryan
LEUT K.F. Creighton RAN

Vale

We record with deep regret the passing of:

LTCOL A. Argent
WGCDR R.M. Christie
LT D. Holloway
MAJ I.A. McKeown
Mr J. Salfas

(Joe Salfas, (ex- RAAF), was a former long-serving President of the Victorian Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen & Women.)



Warren Kemp thanks LTCOL Dan Mori, USMC (ret)

Opinion - The Spirit of Anzac and Australia's National Day

These thoughts have been inspired by Professor Marilyn Lake's September address to RUSI VIC, *The Militarisation of Australian History*, and her book with Henry Reynolds, *What's Wrong with ANZAC?* The book, which I thoroughly recommend, is a collection of essays on the resurgence of Australia's military history. In particular, as we approach the Centenary of the Gallipoli landing, there has been a proliferation of books concerning all things Anzac.

In different periods in the decades since 1915, Australians have placed emphasis on quite different aspects of the Anzac story. Currently we commemorate the sacrifice of our troops, and celebrate the strength, initiative, unity, courage, mateship and stamina on which the ADF prides itself today. The history of the landing has been cloaked in myth, political spin, and inspiring rhetoric of bravery, self-sacrifice and resilience. We tend to forget that C.E.W. Bean's Spirit of Anzac is about the spirit that the colonial troops brought to Gallipoli, not one that originated there. The Anzac story is of military action, but as currently interpreted it is not aggressive or jingoistic.

I was particularly interested in the essay on how in recent times Anzac Day has appeared to become our National Day. Since the bicentennial of the landing of the first fleet, Australia Day has suffered from its divisiveness with the Aboriginal community who see it as Invasion Day. In response successive Prime Ministers have placed ever more emphasis on Anzac Day to the detriment of Australia Day.

Starting with the very successful *Australia Remembers* commemorations in 1997, the Department of Veterans Affairs has spent significant money on all aspects of military commemorations, particularly on Anzac Day both in Australia and at Gallipoli. The Department has funded educational programs for schools, films, books, new historical research, visits to Anzac Cove and many more.

Prime Minister Paul Keating expanded the scope of Anzac Day to include other conflicts, especially WWII and involvement with Asia, which fitted his vision for Australia's future. Later, Prime Minister John Howard placed a heavy emphasis on the military and Anzac Day as something Australians could be proud of, and a counterbalance to aspects of our past that we would prefer to forget, including the treatment of aborigines, and the White Australia policy.

A particular myth is that the Anzacs at Gallipoli were fighting to preserve our freedom and democracy. While this may be true indirectly, officially they were fighting for the King and the British Empire in a strategic ploy to relieve pressure on the Czar of Russia by invading the Ottoman Empire. Unofficially their patriotism was combined with a sense of adventure and the prospect of a free overseas trip. They acquired the defence of

freedom and democracy tag when they were grouped with Australians in later wars where our democratic way of life has been threatened by Nazism, Japanese Imperialism, Communism, militant dictatorships and terrorism.

The MPs, Newsletter of 2008 characterised the Anzac Spirit as: Courage, Determination, Mateship, with 'lives cut short defending freedom and democracy' Migrants with a non-English speaking background may have trouble identifying with the Anzacs (White, Male, English Speaking), but can easily identify with the causes of democracy and freedom that the Anzacs were fighting for.

One view is that the myth of Anzacs fighting for freedom and democracy, softens up the public to militarism, and may predispose governments to engaging in expeditionary military adventures. On the other hand, a people that have experienced long periods of peace at home, need constant reminding of the hazards of war, lest freedom and democracy be taken for granted.

Refugees know better than Australian born the meaning of oppression and the value of freedom. For migrants and naturalised Australian citizens, the notion of 'fighting for freedom and democracy' is an important link to their citizenship values.

As well as celebrating our achievements, we need to be looking forward with pride in our country, our institutions and system of government. The Anzac spirit reflects essential values we honour and aspire to, but does not represent the totality of our values. It needs to be complemented with contemporary values, in particular tolerance and inclusion. Similarly Anzac Day, while it is non-divisive and honours acts that we can be proud of, does not fully characterise Australia as a nation, and does not fully engage with our non-English speaking background citizens who have swelled our population over the last 50 years.

Anzac Day will always be a most important day for Australians, but it should not be our national day.

Australia Day needs to be adapted to reflect the 'freedom and democracy' the Anzacs were fighting for, together with the contemporary values that complement the Anzac spirit in a multi-cultural Australia.

Mike Rawlinson

My country right or wrong - if right to be kept right, if wrong to be set right.

US Senator Carl Schurz 1872

Geelong Branch

As the year moves towards conclusion it is time to reflect on the events that have taken place in the Branch this year.

There has been a generational change in leadership for at the Annual General Meeting, in July, Jon Metrikas was elected President of the Branch taking over from the retiring President Major Ian Barnes OAM RFD ED who was passing the baton due to health problems; having served as Branch President for over 20 years in total over differing periods of time. We all wish Ian well and note that he was elected as Branch Vice President which will maintain his close and valuable contribution. The vision and enthusiasm demonstrated by Jon, as President, has already had an inspirational effect in the Branch and we look forward to a most successful period under his stewardship.

The Branch final Dinner Meeting was held on November 17 where the Guest Speaker was Captain Stephen Bowater OAM RAN, the Commanding Officer HMAS CERBERUS and Senior Naval Officer Victoria. Captain Bowater gave a most interesting presentation highlighting the many changes that have occurred and are to take place in HMAS CERBERUS. To those present who had had past service in the Navy it was quite a revelation to learn how change is taking place in the Senior Service.

There is no activity in January and the first Dinner Meeting is to be held on Monday February 16, 2015.

The Geelong Branch wishes compliments of the Season, and a happy and healthy 2015 to all members of the RUSI.



Donations to your Library Fund are Tax Deductible

Help to maintain the Institute's Library as the best collection in Victoria on defence and military related subjects by donating to your RUSI VIC Library Fund. The RUSI VIC Library Fund is a Deductible Gift Recipient (DGR) approved by the Australian Taxation Office, and monetary gifts to the Fund over \$2 are tax deductible by the donor.

Please make cheques to the 'RUSI VIC Inc Library Fund'. Receipts will be provided.



Six RAAFF/A 18F Super Hornets with support aircraft and personnel deployed to the United Arab Emirates in late September for operations in Iraq. The first combat mission against Islamic State militants was flown by two aircraft on 16 October.



Photo: RAAF

COUNCILLORS EMERITUS 2014

RUSI VIC By-Law 7 provides that members who have served on Council in any capacity for five years or more, on standing down may be conferred the title of 'Councillor Emeritus' in recognition of their service. Current Councillors Emeritus are as follows:

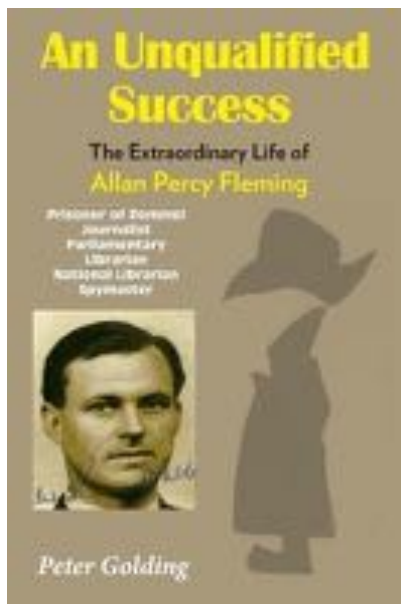
Dr Colin Brown GM
 Lieutenant Colonel Stuart Bryan MBE
 Brigadier Keith Colwill CBE
 Lieutenant Colonel Dennis Fallon
 Mrs Marie Martini
 Brigadier David Noble CSC
 Colonel John Pilbeam AM ED
 Major Bob Prewett RFD
 Major Ian Rainford OAM ED JP
 Colonel Mark Richards
 Flight Lieutenant Brian Surtees, RAF
 Flying Officer Neville Wright

Book Review:

Peter Golding

An Unqualified Success: The Extraordinary Life of Allan Percy Fleming

Rosenberg Publishing Pty Ltd: Dural Delivery Centre NSW; 2013; 344 pp; ISBN 9781922013545 (hardcover); RRP \$39.95



The dust cover states: Prisoner of Rommel, Journalist, Parliamentary Librarian, National Librarian, Spymaster. These were all episodes in Allan Fleming's extraordinary life, but they did not occur in that order and they do not tell the whole story.

This is a very readable account of the career of Allan Fleming, who was born in Collingwood in 1912 and died in Melbourne in 2001. Allan Fleming was brought up in the King River Valley of Victoria and then in Melbourne where he was dux of his school and won a junior government scholarship to Scotch College where he edited the *Scotch Collegian*. He entered the University of Melbourne in 1931 while holding a position as housemaster and junior teacher at Scotch College to help his finances. In December of that year he resigned as housemaster and became a junior reporter at the *Argus*, but his studies suffered and he did not receive his BA until after World War II. Allan was a successful journalist and moved to the *Brisbane Courier-Mail*, and during this time he accompanied Minister of the Interior John McEwan on an 8,000 kilometre 'safari' through northern Australia as the representative of newspapers throughout Australia.

In 1939 he enlisted as a private in the 2/5th Battalion, transferred to the 2/8th Battalion and was promoted to corporal, sergeant and lieutenant in one month.

He sailed for the Middle East with his unit in April 1940 (on page 59 it says in April 1941), and arrived at El Kantara to find his fiancé, who had succeeded in the

almost impossible and managed to arrange a passport and a passage to Egypt, waiting on the quay.

Before going into action for the first time, Captain Fleming was appointed Battalion Intelligence Officer and took part in the Libyan campaign, during which he was mentioned-in-dispatches, and in the ill-fated campaign in Greece in 1941. The lack of air support had been severely criticized and Fleming was sent to the RAF Army Cooperation School at Ismailia and then seconded to 1 Australian Air Support Control. During the retreat after Operation Crusader he was captured by the Germans and while being questioned by Rommel told him "I'm sorry, sir, but I don't think you will win the war. I think we will win the war." With a fellow POW he stole a truck and managed to return to the British lines. When the Australian divisions were recalled to Australia Fleming spent almost a year at the RAAF School of Army Co-operation in Canberra before being posted, now a lieutenant colonel, as GSO 3 (Air) to the New Guinea Force Air Liaison Group at Port Moresby. Disregarding an order banning army personnel from flying without permission, he flew 20 or 30 missions while with the New Guinea Force.

Discharged in 1946 Allan Fleming started working at the *Sun*, but was recruited by the Commonwealth Intelligence Service to set up the Joint Intelligence Bureau from scratch. In 1947, as Controller of Joint Intelligence, he became "the most powerful person in Australian intelligence and remained so for a decade".

In 1958 his career changed again when he was appointed as Trade Commissioner in Paris. After two and a half years he was recalled to Canberra as assistant secretary in the department and later became responsible for Australia's involvement in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). In 1967 Allan Fleming moved to London as a special commercial advisor.

This career would have satisfied most men, but in 1968 he was persuaded to accept the position of Commonwealth Parliamentary Librarian and in 1970 he became the National Librarian. His time as National Librarian attracted criticism as he was not a professional librarian and I suspect that the title of this book is a reference to his undoubted success despite the dire predictions of some of the career librarians.

Retirement in 1973 was not to be the end of Allan Fleming's career as, at the age of 64, he was recruited to head the new Protective Services Coordination Centre (PSCC), set up to coordinate VIP security arrangements throughout Australia.

This is all fascinating reading, but those interested in military history will find the chapters about his experiences in the Desert and of the debacle in Greece, particularly of the withdrawal from the Vevi Pass, of particular interest.

Roger Buxton

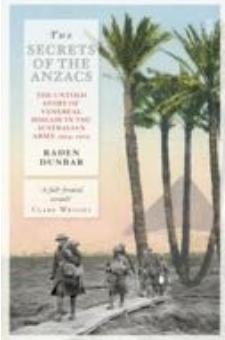
Book Review:

The Secrets of the Anzacs

THE UNTOLD STORY OF VENEREAL DISEASE IN THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY, 1914–1919

Raden Dunbar

Paperback 288pp Appendices, Notes, Bibliography and Index, Scribe Publications, Brunswick VIC, October 2014 ISBN: 9781925106169, RRP: \$29.99



This is Raden Dunbar's second book following *The Kavieng Massacre: a war crime revealed*. A former schoolteacher, principal, lecturer and consultant in Australia, Indonesia and other countries, Raden is now resident in West Java.

This work really does take 'the dirty linen out of the cupboard', and puts fairly and squarely in front of the reader how many of the adventurous youth of Australia took unbelievable risks with their health and ultimate future on return back to Australia.

The impact of venereal disease 100 years ago upon the resources of the AIF and its ability to conduct the most demanding of military campaigns are spelt out in rather chilling statistics that are well-moderated by the inclusion of the 'warts and all' service records of several members of the AIF. The lengths to which these individuals (and those confronted with the same dilemma) went to conceal the truth and shame from their families in Australia, and then the measures they took to re-enlist in the AIF to join their comrades in arms in the war theatres were often both ingenious and resourceful.

With unemployment high in Australia at the outbreak of the First World War, many young men saw enlistment as a way to get off the poverty treadmill, contribute to their family at home, as well as savor the thrill of a great adventure on the other side of the world. On arrival in Egypt in late 1914 and early 1915 to undergo further training prior to moving into battle, they were in receipt of triple a British soldier's pay, and the lure of the Cairo nightlife with its bars and brothels soon took their toll. Senior commanders were very much aware of the impact of their behaviour and put the strictest penalties in place for those found infected. Soldiers were placed in custodial isolation before eventually being hospitalized, and all pay was stopped. Explaining the cessation of their allotment back home was a dilemma that added to their newfound predicament. By early 1915 commanders were contemplating returning the miscreants back to Australia and to soften the impact of this on the Australian public, sought Charles Bean's assistance by cabling an explanatory article to newspapers at home. The Press sensationalized his report with headlines that upset both the public and some commanders.

Colonel John Monash (then commanding 4 Brigade), who misread the report, believed it tarnished the name of our troops in Australia. Bean never again wrote anything that could be construed as criticism of the AIF.

General Bridges ordered the return to Australia of 132 VD patients on A55 *Kyarra*, a hospital ship carrying invalids and others unfit for service, on 3 February 1915. On arrival in Australia the VD patients were to be 'Discharged – Services No Longer Required' as the Army had declared them 'Unlikely to become an Efficient Soldier'. This was to serve as a strong warning to others of the consequences of inappropriate behaviour and VD infection.

With the AIF moving to Gallipoli then to the Western Front, by March 1916 over 2000 AIF troops with VD were in hospitals that had been established to handle battlefield casualties. 'Blue Light Kits' were available to troops, but commanders refused on moral grounds to have prophylactics issued to the troops under their command.

In May 1915 the first ships left the Suez ports for Port Melbourne where those on-board were secretly moved to a military detention barracks at Langwarrin. Here they were to continue to receive treatment and eventual discharge or re-posting in AIF reinforcement units. Doctors only had at their disposal rather painful (and risky) treatments that usually involved the use of heavy metals. Under an understanding commandant the barracks moved from being a detention centre to becoming a well-run isolation hospital that took groundbreaking steps in effectively assimilating itself into the local community. By the end of the War, the staff at Langwarrin had made considerable advances in the treatment of VD.

In the four years of the War, in excess of 60,000 members of the AIF were treated for VD. This represented approximately 16% of those who went overseas. One of the appendices is devoted to the nine Australian VC winners who contracted VD either before or after their award-winning feats. Sergeant Maurice Buckley was returned to Langwarrin in 1915 and discharged after being cured of VD. He re-enlisted in the AIF under a false name and returned to the Western Front where he won his VC in September 1918.

A feature of this book is the inclusion of many photographs not previously published. The meticulous research involved in this work is obvious to the reader, and there is ample detail of individual histories to make it a most readable account of one of the darker aspects of war as Australia now acknowledges the centenary of the First World War.

The Royal United Services Institute of Victoria Library wishes to thank the publisher for providing a copy for review.

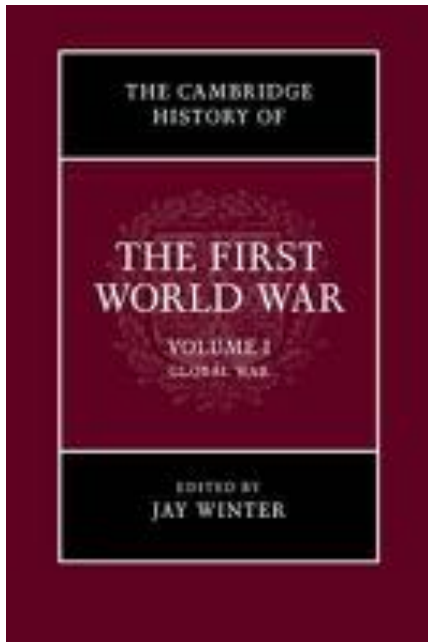
Neville Taylor

Book Review:

The Cambridge History of the First World War , Volume 1 Global War

Winter, Jay (ed.)

Cambridge University Press, 2014



Jay Winter and his team have produced a masterly account of the horrors of the Great War (*Grande Guerre* or *Weltkrieg*). Volume 1 has chosen a global perspective and analyses the impact of the war and the effects that occurred regionally and across the world. Winter describes the problems associated with interpreting events such as the Great War in his 'General Introduction'. He says 'writing history is always a dialogue', and identifies earlier generations of writers who have contributed to writing about the origins and outcomes of the Great War. Winter calls this first group, 'the Great War generation'; the second, the generation 'fifty years on'; and the third the 'Vietnam generation'.

Now Winter argues, we are witnessing a fourth generation of writers on the Great War viz. the 'transnational generation'. Volume 1 consists of four very substantial parts. Part I is a narrative history of the war-its origins, outbreak, stalemate, impasse, global war, endgame and aftermath. Part II covers the theatres of war-the western front, the eastern front, the Italian front, the Ottoman front, the war at sea, the air war and strategic command. Part III is a study of the Great War as a world war-the imperial framework, the Ottoman Empire, North America and Latin America. Part IV reviews topics such as atrocities and war crimes, genocide, the laws of war and global war.

As an example of the scholarship, and to give the reader an idea of what he is likely to read, only a section of Part I is put under this reviewer's microscope. It commences with an examination of non-military factors

such as industrialisation, demographic change, electoral politics, cultural optimism and cultural pessimism all of which need to be studied if trying to understand the origins of the Great War.

The murder of Archduke Franz-Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenberg is described in minute detail. The roles of the key players (the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Kaiser Wilhelm 11, the German Chief of Staff, who thought war was inevitable, and the Serbian Prime Minister) are described. This section includes Kaiser Wilhelm's comment that war could be avoided, he thought, because of the close relationship between the two royal families. The other comment that most European leaders harboured no wish for this war is, probably with the advantage of hindsight, hard to believe. They knew the war would be terrible, but it took more than four years for this to be understood.

The story continues with detailed descriptions and explanations. We read about the 700 kilometres of 'deliberately wavy lines of trenches', the barbed wire, the sandbags, the parapets, the repeated raids on the enemy lines, the poison gas, the flamethrowers, the extreme violence, the massacres perpetrated on civilians and of course the casualty figures. These are described in clinical detail. Nothing is left to the imagination. Some comments such as: '1917 meant more blood and treasure wasted to no greater strategic purpose.....one side had to wear the other down through large-scale battles before it could achieve victory' are worth repeating. And 'one can see 1917 as a major watershed in military history' - referring to the effects of the Industrial Revolution and its impacts on war.

The United States and Russia became super powers in this period which marked the beginning of the end of the European imperial system. Part I of Volume I ends with Chapter 7 '1919: Aftermath'. We read about the end of the Great War - a war which cannot easily be demarcated by a specific date. To illustrate, the Treaty of Versailles was signed 28 June 1919; it was followed by the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye with Austria 10 September 1919; the Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine with Bulgaria 27 November 1919; the Treaty of Trianon with Hungary 4 June 1920; the Treaty of Sèvres with Turkey 10 August 1920; later revised as the Treaty of Lausanne 1923.

This Cambridge History of the First World War is compelling reading, combining the factual with the personal and the human. For example, when the Treaty of Versailles was signed, the two German emissaries, (the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister for Transport) suffered further humiliation, when escorted by Allied soldiers they had to pass a delegation of *gueules cassées* to serve as a reminder of the damage inflicted by the Central Powers. These volumes are a valuable asset for the RUSI library.

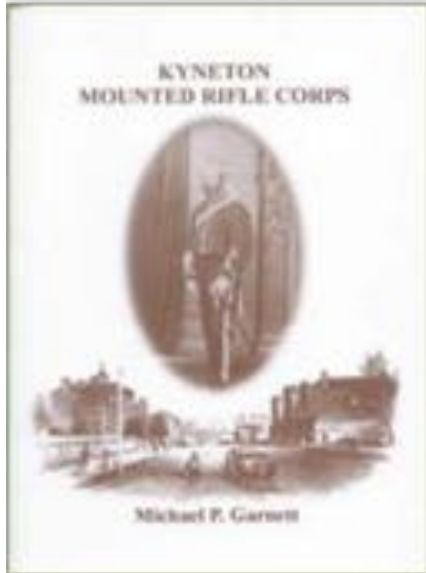
Michael Small

Book Review:

Kyneton Mounted Rifle Corps

Michael P Garnett

Paperback: 105 pages
Historical Publications, Romsey 2013



Michael Garnett was born in Essex, served his National Service in the RAF (and later in the Malayan Emergency), and after moving to Australia, served for ten years with No 21 (City of Melbourne) Squadron, RAAF. Currently an historian resident in Romsey in Central Victoria, he has authored histories on Royal Tennis in Australia, a family history, and now on the 150 years of the volunteers who have served as mounted troops in the Kyneton region of Victoria.

His latest work records the history of the Kyneton Mounted Rifle Corps. Although it primarily focuses on the years 1859 to the end of the Great War, the work also pays tribute to the 150 years of the service by members of the various mounted troops from the Kyneton region of Victoria. Local citizens, who offered their services to the Colonial Government as the book shows, often initiated the raising of individual militia units.

Historic Kyneton can lay claim as one of the earliest Victorian Country towns to form a Mounted Rifle Corps. In late 1859 Barkly Square Kyneton, was witness to the inaugural parade of the Kyneton Troop when much of the surrounding district was a mere squatter's run. One aspect of the armed forces of Australia that has prevailed since their inception right through to today is the seemingly never-ending re-organizations and change of unit titles that accompany them. The author has cleverly woven personalities, uniforms, depots, military competitions, and historic buildings and places through his writing to ease the reader through the myriad changes that occurred in the units involved during the last one and a half centuries.

There is a complete list of the original 33 Kyneton residents who submitted their names as volunteers on 5th October 1859. The units of the day were clubs where individuals had to gain acceptance to join. Members voted-in the officers and non-commissioned officers as well as voting-out any miscreants. All volunteers had to provide their own horse. By 1863 the entire Victorian Light Horse had become amalgamated into one regiment and permission had been received, following the marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra, for it to be called the Prince of Wales Light Horse.

In 1948 the 4th/19th Prince of Wales's Light Horse Regiment (4/19 PWLH) was re-formed as part of the Citizen Military Force (CMF) to emerge as the sole descendent of former 20th Century Light Horse Regiments in Victoria. The Freedom of Entry to the Shire of Kyneton was granted to 4/19 PWLH in September 1986. At this time the Regiment's 4 Troop, B Squadron was based in Kyneton. Shortly afterwards an Army reorganization resulted in the withdrawal of 4 Troop and the town's historic connection with the Light Horse ended.

As well as covering those outstanding volunteers who, like Captain Rupert Moon, VC, received the highest awards for valour, and those who rose to the highest level of the Australian Military Forces, the non-military side of life is included with mention of local personalities of characters such as Warwick Armstrong who had a 20-year Test cricket career from the beginning of the last century.

This is a very readable history, with a very generous and well-researched collection of photographs covering the 150 years. Any reader would be impressed to note the changes that have occurred, and those easily-recognizable streets and buildings of the district that have withstood the passing of time. Unit flags/colours/guidons, and the many different forms of headdress and badges are featured, as are facsimiles of relevant Government Proclamations, newspaper articles and posters from the 1860s and onwards. It is obvious to the reader the passion Michael possesses for the recording of the history of his local region.

The book was launched by Lieutenant Colonel Ian Upjohn, CSC former Commanding Officer of the 4th/19th Prince of Wales's Light Horse Regiment at the Kyneton RSL on 8 November 2013.

The author has been a very vigorous campaigner with the Kyneton RSL in fundraising for the statue of a light horseman to be unveiled in Kyneton town centre in 2015 as part of the local celebrations of the centenary of the formation of ANZAC and the Gallipoli Landing. All profits from the sale of the book will go towards the construction of the statue. The book is available from the author M. Garnett, PO Box 187 ROMSEY VIC 3434, or at garnettm@bigpond.net.au.

Neville Taylor

Library Notes: Books for Sale

A selection of surplus books is on display in the library. The books are in reasonable to good condition, and subjects cover a wide range of military history. Paperbacks are \$2 and hardbacks are either \$5 or \$10 depending on condition. Paperbacks and \$5 hardbacks were listed in the September Newsletter. Volumes of Janes (all sorts) are \$10.

Hardbacks \$10, Facsimiles of our valuable monographs \$5, Pamphlets \$2, and Video Tapes \$10 are listed below. Page 12 is an updated list of \$5 Hardbacks, together with \$2 Paperbacks that are new to the list since September.

Collection or delivery of the books would be by means most convenient to the purchaser.

Brian Surtees

TITLE Hardbacks Price \$10

	<u>Author</u>
Ned Herring: A Life of Lt. Gen. the Honourable Sir Edmund Herring (2 copies)	Stuart Sayers
Slim: The Standard Bearer Ronald Lewin	
Finest Hour: The book of the BBC TV Series Tim Clayton & Phil Craig	
Soldiers: A History of Men in Battle	John Keegan & Richard Holmes
My Story (2 copies)	Peter Cosgrove
The War in Iraq: The illustrated History	LIFE Books
Fiasco: The American Military Adventure in Iraq	Thomas E Ricks
The Doomsday Conspiracy (Fiction)	Sidney Sheldon
100 Great Books of Liberty: Intro to Western Civilisation	Chris Berg & John Roskam
State of War: The secret history of the CIA and the Bush Administration	James Risen
The Rommel papers	B.H. Liddell Hart (Ed)
Australian Women at War	Patsy Adam-Smith
The Australian Army (Australian Centenary History of Defence) Vol.1	Jeffrey Grey
A Dictionary of Australian Military History: From Colonial times to the Gulf war	Ian Grant
The Gamble: General David Petraeus and the American military adventure in Iraq	Thomas E Ricks
British Aircraft of World War II (Introduction by Douglas Bader)	John Frayn
To Benghazi (Australia in the War of 1939-1945)	Gavin Long
Pathfinder - Peter Isaacson story	Wagner
Standard Operating Procedure - Abu Ghraib	Gourevitch/Morris

New to the list

The Great War Les Carlyon	
Australia goes to war 1939 – 1945	
Training the Bodes (Cambodians)	John Robertson
Letters from Timor	Terry Smith
Soldiers of the Queen women in the Australian Army (2)	Graham Ramsden
Game to the last: 11 th Australian infantry battalion Gallipoli	Janet Bomford
Sir William Glasgow soldier, senator, and diplomat	James Hurst
Ivan G Mackay citizen soldier	Peter Edgar
	Ivan Chapman

Facsimiles of our valuable monographs \$5

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Major General M.F. Downes CMG: a biographical sketch	Warren Perry
Major General Sir Charles Rosenthal: Soldier, Architect and Musician (5 copies)	Warren Perry
Military Reforms of General Sir Edward Hutton in the Commonwealth of Australia 1902-04 (6 copies)	Warren Perry
Military Reforms of General Sir Edward Hutton in New South Wales 1893-96	Warren Perry
The Late Sir Frederick Shedden 1893-1971 An Appreciation	Warren Perry
Maj. Gen. Joseph Maria Gordon (Australia's 4 th Chief of General Staff)	Warren Perry

Pamphlets \$2

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Revisiting Counterinsurgency	John Blaxland
Defending Australia in the Asia Pacific century: Force 2030	
The Fundamentals of Land Warfare (2002)	LWSC
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Global security in the new millennium	RUSI
Network centric warfare, command and the nature of war	Chris R Smith
Future directions for the management of Australia's defence	
The Air campaign: the application of Air Power	Savu Kainikara & B Richardson
Training for War Pt.5 Exercise control and umpiring	
Manual of Land Warfare, Pt.3 Training in Units	
Training Information Bulletin 1985 Low Level Conflict	
Training Information Bulletin 1979 Electronic warfare	

Video Tapes

Set of 3: Australians at War Episode 1 - 8 **\$10**

Books for Sale

TITLE Hardbacks Price \$5

Morale: A study of men and courage, Scottish Rifles-Neuve Chapelle 1915
 Fighting Words: Australian War Writing
 The Battle of the Marne
 The Road Past Mandalay: A personal narrative
 The Six Years War
 The Last Battle: Berlin
 Guerrillas: A History and Analysis
 Unofficial History
 A short History of the Second World War
 Menzies and Churchill at War
 Ploesti: The Great Ground-air Battle of 1 August 1943
 Alamein
 The World at War
 Soldier 'I' S.A.S.
 Insight on the Middle East War (1973 Yom Kippur)
 Operation Bernhard (Nazi plan to undermine Britain's economy with forged banknotes) Anthony Pirie
 I remember Blamey
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 The ordeal of power: A political memoir of the Eisenhower years
 The only way out: An infantryman's autobiography of N.W. Europe 1944-45

TITLE Hardbacks Price \$5 cont'd

Digger: The story of the Australian Soldier
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 I remember Blamey

New to the list

The Royal Australian Navy - an illustrated history
 Jungle Green
 On Guard with the Volunteer Defence Corps
 Signals, Story of the Australian Corps of Signals
 Australia at Arms

TITLE – Paperbacks Price \$2

New to the list

The second year of war (39-45) in pictures – poor condition
 Australian Army Journal Winter 2012
 1917 Tactics, Training and Technology
 The Management of Australia's Defence, joint committee on foreign affairs etc. 1987
 Department of Defence Annual Report 2006-07
 Chain of command: truth about Iraq
 2 Para Falklands: Battalion at war
 The battle of Kapyong
 Timor Timur the untold story (in Bahasa)
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 Australian Army Journal Winter 2012
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 Decisive battles of the 20th century
 Manual of map reading air photo reading and field sketching Pts. I & II 1955/57
 Springboard to victory
 Full circle
 R.A.N. an illustrated history
 Armies and maritime strategy (2013 Chief of Army history conference)
 The Australian Army in profile: 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2005, 2006.
 Australia's War part 7: 60th Anniversary series
 Defence Heritage report 2003 – 2004

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