



The Brisbane Line



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November 2013

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Welcome to the November issue of the RUSI Qld newsletter 'The Brisbane Line'. This will be the last one for 2013 and a fitting close to a good year for RUSIQ. Our lectures from August onwards will be reproduced in this issue and the February 2014 issue.

Our Annual General meeting was held on Wednesday, 18 September 2013 following the monthly lecture. I am pleased to announce that the Committee was elected again for the next 12 months – I look forward to working with the team again. We delivered another good surplus and have been able to again hold subscriptions and lecture costs at current levels – this is a good outcome for our members. As I advised the Annual General Meeting, under our Constitution this will be my last year as President – I must compulsorily stand down at the AGM in 2014.

We hosted the RUSI National Conference in Brisbane on 19/20 September 2013 – the

Conference was very successful and we have reinforced a number of initiatives which are targeted at improving availability of information through the National website, as well as ensuring continued relevancy to Defence. RUSI Qld is also actively participating in the development of a National Communications Strategy, which the Council hopes will deliver a range of new tools that will increase our exposure to younger audiences. I hope to report on these initiatives during the first half of 2014.

Our membership numbers are down, but non-member attendance at lectures remains strong. I continue to encourage members to introduce new candidates and, of course, make the most of your membership of your Institute. Remember that membership of the Institute is open to anyone with an interest in Defence and Security matters – previous military service is not necessary.

For those of you who pay an annual subscription, a reminder that renewal of membership is now overdue and should be paid to the Secretary. Please contact Ian Willoughby if you are unsure of your financial status.

We are offering distribution of *The Brisbane Line* in either electronic or hardcopy form, with hardcopy being the default. If you wish to receive 'The Brisbane Line' by email, then please let the Secretary know. Otherwise, it will continue to appear in your post or letter box as usual.

For those who have not been at the last couple of lectures, I must advise that long term supporter and Institute volunteer, Ms Judith Munday OAM, had a major heart operation in August. Judith has come through the operation well and has recovered well. We expect to see Judith back on deck at RUSI Hall from the November lecture.

Finally, on behalf of the Committee I wish you and yours a Merry Christmas and a safe and happy New Year. We hope to see you at our February lecture.

Andrew Kilgour AM
President

Secretary's Notes

Deceased Members: It is with sadness that we report the passing of our following long term members:

MAJ GEN (Retd) Eustace D'Souza, PVSM
WO1 Robert Leslie (Bob) Martin
MRS Joan Underwood, Wife of long-term member and RUSI Treasurer, Maurice Underwood.

Program for 2013

The RUSIQ office hours are Tuesday and Wednesday of each week from 0930 to 1500. The building and the Library will be open and staffed by our committee members or volunteer staff during these times.

The RUSIQ office will close for the Christmas break on 4 December 2013 and re-open on Tuesday 14 January 2014.

Messages may be left anytime on the phone numbers or the email address. Ian may be contacted anytime by his mobile phone 0418 878 205 or by email to willoughby@qld.chariot.net.au.

All members are requested to advise us of their Email address if they actively use one. This will help us to advise them of our activities throughout the year and save on the amount of postage and telephone calls. The Brisbane Line editions will only be sent to the Emails of those members who have nominated to receive it by this method. All other members will receive their edition through the post or on a Lecture day.

Ian Willoughby
Secretary

State Emergency Service Bus Trip

Have you ever wondered how ambulance and fire engines arrive so quickly at a disaster site?

On 17 October 2013, a party of 24 RUSIQ members were privileged to find out when they visited the Queensland Emergency Operations Centre.

Queensland Fire and Rescue Service, Queensland Ambulance Service, Emergency Management Queensland, State Emergency Service, Rural Fire Service, Marine Rescue, Coast Guard and other agencies work closely together to achieve maximum efficiency.

The state has a number of such centres located throughout Queensland. When a call comes from an accident, medical emergency, fire or other disaster, the call is either answered immediately at its local level, or diverted to a proximate centre so that all emergencies can be serviced efficiently.

The centres are equipped with every conceivable up-to-date widget to locate, classify, prioritise and send help where it is needed. Maps, phones, GPS technology and appropriate relief equipment are all only the press of a button away for SES highly skilled personnel. An amazing range of visual images and technical data can be accessed to facilitate relief efforts.

Complicated problems are refined to state-of-the-art simplified solutions.

Even the Premier can be on site around the clock to keep a finger on the pulse in a State of Emergency such as the 2011 floods or summer bush fires.

Mobile text messages can be sent to phones in danger areas, warning people to make appropriate preparations or leave an area.

Australians can rest comfortably in their beds, because the SES work centre never sleeps.

Even after RUSIQ visitors have boarded their bus and gone away to lunch in comfort at the Kedron-Wavell Services Club.

Don't you wish you hadn't been one of those who missed the tour?

Lecture Program for 2013/14

29 Nov 2013: RUSIQ President's and Christmas Luncheon – Details to follow.

19 Feb 2014: LT COL John Mayer, USMC DJFHQ/1DIV Amphibiosity – A comparison of amphibious operations in the ADF and the USMC

Joint USI Amity Panel Discussion

“Poverty alone does not drive a man to violence; it is social exploitation, deprivation and denial of justice along with poverty that drives a man to violence.”

“Poverty alleviation cannot be achieved by provision of economic infrastructure alone. There is a need to provide social infrastructure along with supporting facilities, along with housing, power, telecommunications, sanitation and accessible surface connectivity that can give economic growth a human face. ... Insurgency is a result of accumulation of a large number of grievances.”

Lieutenant General Vijay Kumar Ahluwalia
on the problem of Naxalism in India
United Service Institute Journal of India

“One last thing I want to mention is that we have got to restore the “dignity” of the Adivasis”

From Chairman's Opening Remarks
on the problem of Naxalism in India
United Service Institute Journal of India

Librarian **Dal Anderson** will be happy to assist members with any library needs.

Phone (07) 3233 4616.

Library News

The library now has the 21 volume set of Time-Life, "The Third Reich" in the reference section.

Memorabilia

The latest major piece of memorabilia is an operational map of Normandy, showing hand notated troop dispositions, on D Day+49 (25 July 1944). This was found among donated material held by the library from unknown donors and, because the map is so unusual, a decision was made that it should be mounted and placed on display.

To preserve the original the map was scanned by members of the RAE Topographical Survey Unit at Enoggera. A copy was laminated and attached to a 3mm thick 1.95 x 1.35 metre backing panel by a professional sign company. After timber edging was added it is now displayed on the left wall of the main auditorium.

A smaller map is a D-Day map of Omaha Beach-West and the lower edge shows a panoramic profile land view from the sea at sea level. Another pair of smaller maps show the D-Day routes from England, the landing beaches, areas of responsibility, force distribution and commanders.

Donations to the RUSI Library

The President and Committee thank the following donors for their generous donations.

Date	Donor	Quantity
25/07/2013	Mr Jack D Webster	40
13/08/2013	LT COL Russell Linwood ASM	13
31/08/2013	Mr Daryl Sahali (per LT COL Miles Farmer	1
21/08/2013	OAM) LT COL Michael Bond	1
	Total	55

Wanted

Person with bookbinding skills to assist with care and repair of library treasures. Please phone Dal: (07) 3233 4616.

From the Editor

Some of our regular readers may be wondering why the format for the RUSI magazine has changed this year.

Not only have we gone digital, but also the layout is different and the publication is smaller.

Also, RUSI National now has a national website to which all branches can contribute and which can be read by all. With this in mind, it is important for states to have a format that is compatible with the national website.

Being digital gives us freedom to transmit a larger publication, but printing and postage costs mean that the hard copy publication has to be kept small. Both publications have been kept the same – 16 pages.

RUSI has an aging population and subsequently a smaller membership with fewer funds in the coffer. We must, in short, watch the budget.

Another problem for your editor is lecturers often do not supply notes from their lectures. This can be a real problem if there is a glitch with our recording system.

Without notes, transcription from the recording system can be a difficult and time consuming task, resulting in a rush to get the publication to bed on time for production and distribution at the next lecture.

For those who want further information for the lectures, Power Point slide shows sometimes can be made available by email for the home viewer on request.

Just ask us. If we can, we will be happy to oblige.

*Mary Ross
Editor*

LECTURES

All persons in sympathy with the aims of the Institute and all Service Personnel whether serving, in Reserve or Retired are always welcome at RUSI Lectures, irrespective of whether they are members. Cost is \$10 per person which includes a light lunch served at midday.

Telephone **Secretary: (07) 3233 4420** for information and luncheon bookings.

LECTURE

Wednesday 16 October 2013

1st Division/Deployable Joint Force Headquarters Training

Presented by

LTCOL Markus Ludwig

SO1 Operations

Biography – 2013

Lieutenant Colonel Markus Roland Ludwig, RAE



Lieutenant Colonel Ludwig was born in Sydney, New South Wales. He entered the Royal Military College in January 1996, and graduated to the Royal Australian Engineers in mid 1997.

Lieutenant Colonel Ludwig has undertaken the majority of his regimental service with the 1st Combat Engineer Regiment where he served as a Squadron Works Officer,

Troop Commander, Squadron Second-in-Command Regimental Operations Officer and Squadron Office Commanding. Lieutenant Colonel Ludwig has served on operations as a Troop Commander in East Timor as part of UNTAET and as a Squadron Second-in-Command in Afghanistan.

Lieutenant Colonel Ludwig has held a number of staff and training appointments which have included Current Operations Officer, Staff Officer to Commander Northern Command, and Instructor and Operations Officer at the School of Military Engineering (SME). He successfully completed the Australian Command and Staff Course (Joint) and was appointed as Staff Officer to the Deputy Chief of Joint Operations (DCJOPS) and on promotion to Lieutenant Colonel undertook the role of Staff Officer Grade One Operational Preparedness at Headquarters Joint Operations Command. In 2013, Lieutenant Colonel Ludwig was posted to the Deployable Joint Force Headquarters / Headquarters 1st Division as the Operations Officer (J3/G3).

Lieutenant Colonel Ludwig is married to Natasha who is currently serving Army Officer and they have two children. Lieutenant Colonel Ludwig is a keen soccer player and enjoys rugby league and tennis. Other interests include playing with his children, bushwalking, cars and fishing.

Lecture



Headquarters 1st Division/Deployable joint Force Headquarters

The aim of this presentation is to inform you of the structure, roles and responsibilities of Headquarters 1st Division / Deployable Joint Force Headquarters.

I will speak briefly of the history of the Headquarters, its mission, tasks, the Commander's priorities, the Direct Command Units and some planned regional International Engagement activities. Finally I will summarise and then take any questions.

1 Division was raised in 1914 as part of the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) and saw action in Gallipoli (1915), Pozieres (1916) and across the Western Front. In 1921 the AIF was disbanded and the 1st Division was re-raised as a reserve formation,

composed primarily of infantry units based in NSW and QLD (Division based in Burwood, NSW). During WWII, the Division remained in Australia throughout the war. In mid-1942 the Division's HQs staff were transferred along with its Commander, MAJGEN Cyril Clowes to the Milne Force which later took part in the Battle of Milne Bay. The Division was officially disbanded on 6 Apr 1945. In 1960 the Division was re-raised and in 1965 the HQ was tasked with determining the readiness of units deploying to Vietnam, a task which it undertook until late 1972. In late 1973, the Division was established at Enoggera Barracks and reformed as the Australian Army's main strike force. In 1993 the HQ provided the HQ for Australian Forces Somalia as part of Operation SOLACE and this role informed the requirement in 1997 when the HQ received the additional task of raising a DJFHQ.

1 Division has undergone a series of transitions since being raised with its focus strongly within this region. This is demonstrated in some of the contemporary operations undertaken by 1 Division which include Operation WARDEN which was the Australian Defence Force's (ADF) contribution to the International Force in East Timor (INTERFET) (1999), Operation SUMATRA ASSIST being Humanitarian Aid and Disaster Relief (HADR) support within Indonesia post the 2004 earthquake resulting in a tsunami. Operation PADANG ASSIST being HADR support post earthquake (2009).

In 2009 under the Adaptive Army the Division was restructured from a conventional Divisional

structure with subordinate Brigades to an organisation responsible for the force preparation and certification of conventional Army FE.

Most recently was the formation of a mini Joint Task Force (JTF) for Operation CATHEDRAL which was ADF support to the conduct of the Papua New Guinea elections. Note that 1 Division has contributed to other operations such as SLIPPER (which is the Australian Defence Forces' contribution to the international campaign against terrorism, maritime security in the Middle East Area of Operations) through the preparation of conventional forces.

On order, Headquarters 1st Division/Deployable Joint Force Headquarters is to prepare and command assigned force elements in order to meet Chief of Army/ Chief of Joint Operations specified operational and contingency requirements.

1st Division Tasks

1. Functional Command
2. Deployable Joint Force Headquarters – The only one within the Australian Defence Force. I will provide more detail later in this presentation.
3. Force Preparation and Operational Management – This is a key task within 1 Division with a responsibility to force prepare conventional formed bodies and individuals for specified operations and contingency operations.
4. Joint Planning – This Headquarters provides the land component planning capability to HQJOC.
5. Amphibious Capability Development – This is currently undertaken with Amphibious Capability Development Branch within this HQ. I will briefly expand on this point shortly.
6. Regional Engagement – Attendance at various multi national and bilateral exercises and other planning activities to support activities such as planning for contingencies such as humanitarian aid and disaster relief.

Commander's Priorities

Main effort of 1st Division is the force preparation of specified forces for operations and contingency operations.

Support Efforts being the ADF amphibious capability development and international engagement.

1st Division / Deployable Joint Force Structure

1 Division consists of the HQ element located in Brisbane with four direct command units. The Deployable Joint Force Headquarters (including Fleet Battle Staff) is to prepare and command assigned force elements in order to meet Chief of Army/Chief of Joint Operations specified operational and contingency requirements.

1st Division / Deployable Joint Force Structure

1 Signal Regiment (role – provision of direct communications and information systems and logistic support to HQ 1 Div/DJFHQ and general Communications and Information Systems to JTF enablers) is located at Gallipoli Barracks, Brisbane.

1 Signal Regiment provides tactical and operational level communications to DJFHQ, including maintaining a short notice deployable signal capability. The regiment also provides FE (Force Element – soldiers on the ground) for specified operations (as required).

2nd/30th Training Group is located in Butterworth, Malaysia. Every 3 months a Company known as Rifle Company Butterworth rotates through 2/30 Training Group.

The Combat Training Centre (role – is the delivery of advanced collective combat training to high readiness forces IOT prepared them for specified operations and contingency) is located in Townsville and Tully in North QLD.

39 Personnel Support Battalion (role – prepares ADF and OGA individuals for deployment on joint operations and provides first line sustainment to specified operations) is located at Randwick Barracks in Sydney.

DJFHQ Scalable Options

This graphic provides representation of DJFHQ scalable options:

Examples:

06 led JFHQ – Operation CATHEDRAL which was ADF support to the PNG elections in 2012. Commanded by Andy McNab who was then the COS.

07 – Operation SUMATRA ASSIST being Humanitarian Aid and Disaster Relief (HADR) support within Indonesia post the 2004 earthquake resulting in a tsunami. Commander David Chalmers who was then the Commander of 7 Brigade.

D who was then the COMD 3 Brigade.

08 – International Force in East Timor. Commanded by MAJGEN Peter Cosgrove who was the COMD 1 Div / DJFHQ.

COMMON TO EACH OPTION

- Modular and Scalable IAW Task (Mission) ENVIRONMENT & THREAT.
- CORE GROUP from within the HQ.
- AUGMENTATION from wider Army, other Services and other Government Agencies.

MINI HQ tasks:

- Step-up elm for follow-on HQ
- Supplement ADFJTF
- C2 for HADR / NEO operation
- Provide SA to COMD (forward or rear)

The 1 Division / DJFHQ IAW the COMD's priorities undertake a number of bilateral and multilateral International Engagement activities throughout the region. These activities assist in enabling the HQ to be ready to potentially command and control coalition operations or augment another coalition HQ. Some key bilateral engagement activities are as follows:

Exercise HARINGAROO – MALAYSIA – BILATERAL EXERCISE – June 13.

Annual sub-unit (Rifle Company Butterworth) combined exercise between the Australian Army and the TMD in order to enhance the relationship and to build experience and professional knowledge of RCB personnel and to develop interoperability with the RTA.

Exercise OLGETA WARRIOR – PNG – BILATERAL EXERCISE

It is the primary bilateral exercise between the ADF and PNG Defence Force (PNGDF). FXT. It is an annual activity. (No date available).

Exercise TALISMAN SABRE – AUSTRALIA (NLX) – JUL 13.

Bilateral exercise in CPX, TFX and LFX.

Exercise SOUTHERN KATIPO – NEW ZEALAND – November 2013, BILATERAL EXERCISE – Multilateral amphibious exercise sponsored by NZ.

Exercise SOUTHERN TIGER – MALAYSIA – BILATERAL EXERCISE.

To enhance interoperability between Aust and MALAYSIA armies at the tactical level – currently scheduled as biannual activity.

Exercise LONGREACH – TIMOR LESTE – BILATERAL EXERCISE.

Head Quarters 1 Division and International Policy DIV exercise focusing on Humanitarian Aid and Disaster Relief. It is a Bilateral planning activity hosted by a regional partner for capacity building and interoperability.

Exercise PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP – MULTILATERAL EXERCISE – Various countries visited

SUMMARY

Operationally focused mission to prepare forces for specified and contingency operations. Construct of the Headquarters is enabled to respond to providing the command and control for contingency operations. Wide range of

International Engagement activities that we participate in, in order to facilitate operating in partnership in our region.

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Alerts to Threats in 2013 Europe From John Cleese

The English are feeling the pinch in relation to recent events in Syria and have therefore raised their security level from “Miffed” to “Peeved”. Soon, though, security levels may be raised yet again to “Irritated” or “A Bit Cross”. The English have not been “A Bit Cross” since the blitz in 1940 when tea supplies nearly ran out. Terrorists have been re-categorized from “Tiresome” to “A Bloody Nuisance”. The last time the British issued a “Bloody Nuisance” warning level was in 1588, when threatened by the Spanish Armada.

The Scots have raised their threat level from “Pissed Off” to “Let’s get the bastards”. They don’t have any other levels. This is the reason they have been used in the front line of the British Army for the last 300 years.

The French government announced yesterday that it has raised its terror alert level from “Run” to “Hide”. The only two higher levels in France are “Collaborate” and “Surrender”. The rise was precipitated by a recent fire that destroyed France’s white flag factory, effectively paralysing the country’s military capability.

Italy has increased the military alert level from “Shout Loudly and Excitedly” to “Elaborate Military Posturing”. Two more levels remain: “Ineffective Combat Operations” and “Change Sides”.

The Germans have increased their alert state from “Disdainful Arrogance to “Dress in Uniform and Sing Marching Songs”. They also have two higher levels: “Invade a Neighbour” and “Lose”.

Belgians, on the other hand, are all on holiday as usual; the only threat they are worried about is NATO pulling out of Brussels

The Spanish are all excited to see their new submarines ready to deploy. These beautifully designed subs have glass bottoms so the new

Spanish Navy can get a really good look at the old Spanish Navy.

Australia, meanwhile, has raised its security level from “No worries” to “She’ll be right, Mate”. Two more escalation levels remain: “Crikey! I think we’ll need to cancel the barbie this weekend!” and “The barbie is cancelled”. So far no situation has ever warranted use of the last final escalation level.

Regards,
John Cleese,
British writer, actor, and tall person.

And as a final thought – Greece is collapsing, the Iranians are getting aggressive, and Rome is in disarray. Welcome back to 430 BC.

Life is too short

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How They Chose the British Unknown Warrior

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The following is an extract from the Armistice Day Issue, 1985, of the Thirtyniners Association of Australia

The inscription on the tomb reads “Beneath this stone lies the body of a British Warrior, unknown by name or rank, brought here on Armistice Day, November 11, 1920, in the presence of His Majesty, King George V, his Ministers of State, the chiefs of his forces and a vast concourse of the nation. Thus are commemorated the many multitudes who during the Great War of 1914-1918 gave the most that man can give, life itself, for God, for King and Country, for loved ones, home and Empire, for the sacred cause of justice and freedom of the world. They buried him among the kings because he had done good towards God and towards His House.”

In the days of old, kings, chiefs and famous men were often buried in magnificent tombs. The pyramids, mausoleums and great barrows of earthworks stand as their memorials. After a great battle, the victors would set up a trophy of arms, helmets and armour and even a cenotaph or empty tomb, but the idea of an unknown man

being buried with honour is a comparatively recent idea.

It sprang from the imagination of an Army chaplain, the Rev David Railton, MC. During the First World War, near Armentieres, he noticed a grave bearing a pencilled inscription “An Unknown Soldier of the Black Watch”. It was this that gave him the idea that later became a national memorial. It was not until 1920, however, that he was able to put forward the plan which had been developing in his mind. He approached the Dean of Westminster Abbey and the Dean was able to persuade the Government to accept this.

A committee headed by the Foreign Minister, Lord Curzon, recommended that his office should arrange for an unknown soldier to be disinterred in France and brought to Westminster Abbey. It further recommended that the burial should be on Armistice Day of that year and that King George V should be asked if, after he had unveiled the Cenotaph in Whitehall, he would follow the gun Carriage bearing the body, to Westminster Abbey. And so an unknown soldier was brought from the battlefields of France and buried with ceremony amongst the tombs of the most illustrious in the land.

The British authorities gave very little information about the selection of the “Unknown Soldier” and it was not until Armistice Day 1939, 19 years later, that Brigadier-General L J Wyatt, DSO, in a letter to “The Daily Telegraph”, gave the facts.

Six Bodies: The Brigadier-General, as General Officer in charge of troops in France and Flanders and Director of the War Graves Commission, was given instruction that the body of a British soldier, which it would be impossible to identify, should be brought in from each of six battle areas – the Aisne, Marne, Cambrai, Somme, Arras and Ypres, on the night of 9th November and placed in the Chapel at St Pol.

The party bringing each body was to return at once to its area so that there should be no chance of anyone knowing on which the choice fell. Working parties carried out these instructions and

the abodies carried in ambulances were received by the Rev George Kendall, OBE, at the Army hut not far from Ypres, which had been draped with a great Union Jack and a guard was set on the door. In front of the altar was the shell of the coffin which had been sent from England to receive the remains.

At midnight, 9 – 10th November, the Brigadier-General and Colonel Gell, entered the hut. The Brigadier was blindfolded as he turned towards the bodies. They had been placed in a row, on stretchers, each covered with a Union Jack. He was then turned in the direction of the coffins and moved towards them. The body in the first coffin he touched was to be that of Britain's "Unknown Soldier". He, with the help of Colonel Gell, placed it in the shell and screwed down the lid. To quote – "I had no idea even of the area from which the body I had selected had come and no one else can know it."

The guard remained over the coffin and nobody entered the hut that night. The other bodies were reburied in the Military Cemetery in St Pot.

Mixed Service: The following morning the Chaplains of the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church and the Non-Conformist Churches held a service in the Hut. On the same day at noon, the Rev Kendall came with an ambulance and the body was sent, under escort, to Boulogne. At 3.30pm, after passing through troops lining the outskirts of Boulogne, the ambulance drew up at the ancient castle, the local headquarters of the French Army. Here to meet it were Colonel Bradstock, Colonel Gell, Major Fitzsimmons, Major Diedbold of the French Army and M. Labeau, sub-prefect of the district.

Eight soldiers including a Sergeant-Major of the RASC, a Sergeant of the Royal Engineers, a Gunner of the Royal Field Artillery, an Australian Light-Horseman a Private each from the Canadian Infantry and the Machine Gun Corps and a Rifleman from the 21st London Regiment (First Surrey Rifles) stepped forward as bearers. The library of the castle had been turned into a Chapelle Ardente. Into this, through corridors lined by Poilus, the body was taken. A

French Company furnished the guard throughout the last night on French soil. No British troops were with them. At noon the next day, the rough wooden shell was placed in a plain oak coffin which had arrived from England the previous night. This had wrought iron bands, though one of which was passed a Crusader's sword from the Tower of London collection.

The coffin of Hampton Court oak presented by the British Undertakers' Association, and bearing the inscription "A British Warrior who fell in the Great War 1914-1918 for King and Country" was placed on a French military wagon, drawn by six horses and under escort of French troops, was taken to Boulogne Quay, where a destroyer was waiting. The Admiralty sent HMS Verdun as a special tribute to the French nation and the gallant defence of that city. The cortege was mile long. The French Government sent a division of all arms to pay their last tribute. Marshal Foch, who represented the French nation, made a touching speech and Lieutenant-General Sir George MacDonagh, representing King George, replied. General Weygand and many distinguished French and British officers were present.

French Soil: Aboard the destroyer the same bearer party laid the coffin on the deck abaft the stern gun platform on the port side. Six barrels of earth from the Ypres salient were put on board to be placed in the tomb in Westminster Abbey, so that the body should rest in soil in which so many of our troops gave up their lives. HMS Verdun moved off slowly, a guard of blue jackets at "The Present" and the guns on shore firing a salute on 19 guns was fired from the castle.

Six Warrant Officers from the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, Army and the Royal Air Force acted as bearers and six officers from all services brought the body ashore. It was followed by Sir George MacDonagh, the officers of the garrison and the Mayor and corporation of Dover to the Marine Station, where it received a salute from the Guard of Honour furnished by the 2nd Connaught Rangers and the Duke of York's Military School. The saloon in which the body was placed was that which carried Nurse Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt.

There was an interval of more than one hour before the train started, during which time four sentries, one from each service, stood on guard. An escort of one officer and fifteen men travelled in a second saloon. The body remained in the train during the night at Victoria and was then taken over by 1st Bn. Grenadier Guards. The coffin, covered by a Union Jack on which had been placed a steel helmet, side-arms and webbing belt, was put on a gun carriage and drawn by six horses, started in slow time by a long route to reach the Cenotaph. Led by a firing party and the Bands of the Coldstream, Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards, came the gun carriage. Troops from all services followed.

The Pall-Bearers were Sir Hedworth Meus, Earl Beatty, Sir Charles Madden, General Gatliff, Sir Henry Jackson, Lord Byng, Lord French, Lord Methuen and Sir Hugh Trenchard.

Cenotaph Arrival: The gun carriage drew up at the Cenotaph. King George stepped forward and placed his wreath of red roses and bay leaves on the coffin. After "The Silence" the gun Carriage again moved forward, King George as Chief Mourner, took his place immediately behind it, followed by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince Henry, the Duke of Connaught, the Marquis of Milford Haven, the Speaker, Mr Asquithy, Mr Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, Mr Bonar Law and the Ministers of State.

The coffin borne by the NCO's of the Guards passed through two line of 100 wears of the Victoria Cross, some in uniform, some in plain clothes, under the command of Colonel Freyberg, V.C. Behind these were widows and mothers of the fallen.

The Queen, the Princess Royal, Queen Alexandra and the Queens of Spain and Norway had been driven from the Cenotaph to the West Door of the Abbey and had already taken their places.

The service was conducted by the Dean. The music was by English composers and included Kipling's "Recessional". During the singing of "Lead Kindly Light" the bearers came forward,

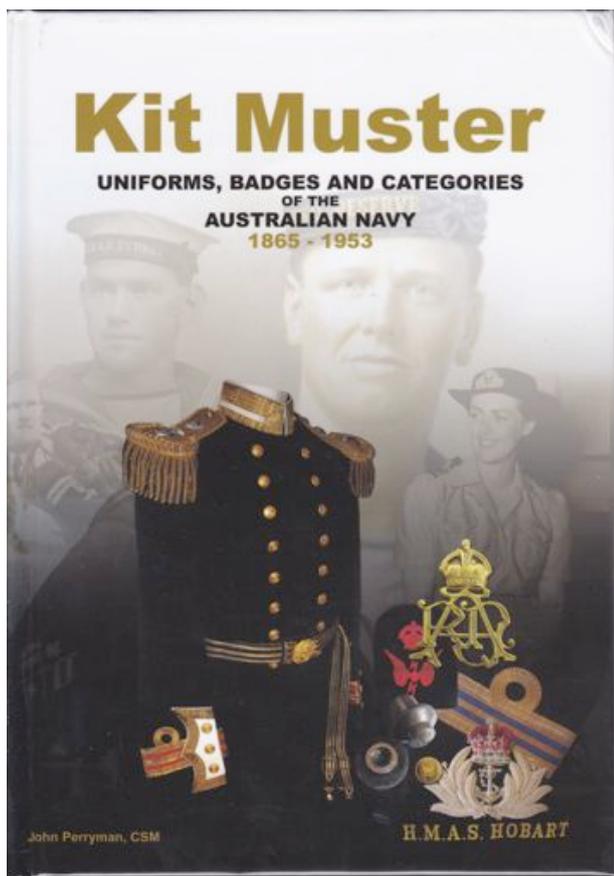
removed from the coffin the helmet and side arms and at the conclusion lowered it into the tomb. At the committal the King scattered earth from the battlefields from a silver shell. After a long roll of drums the poignant notes of the "Last Post" rang out, followed by "Reveille". Finally, the two lines of the holders of the Victoria Cross filed past on either side of the grave. The service was the mourning of the Nation.

The honours that had been paid were those due to a Field Marshal.

"THEY BURIED HIM AMONG KINGS
BECAUSE HE HAD DONE GOOD
TOWARDS GOD AND TOWARDS HIS
HOUSE"

By 27th November it was estimated that one and a half million had passed slowly by in homage. They knew, they understood. Today, thousand pass by. DO THEY KNOW? Time has elapsed; this has been written to give you the chance of knowing too.

For any who may have wondered why there are so many country inns named the *Marquis of Granby*, the Marquis honoured his senior NCO's who had suffered disability after being wounded in action, by setting them up as innkeepers.



RUSIQ thanks the Sea Power Centre – Australian Department of Defence, for the donation of their publication, ***Kit Muster Uniforms, Badges & Categories of the Australian Navy 1865-1953*** by **John Perryman CSM**. The book is available in the RUSIQ library and we invite you to borrow ...

Introduction to *Kit Muster*: This book is not an introduction about naval operations or ships. It is a history of our people, or more specifically, what they have been wearing since colonial times.

In the late 19th century the uniforms worn by Australia's infant colony naval forces virtually mirrored those of Great Britain's Royal Navy, with only minor differences distinguishing the two apart. Since then, shifting social attitudes, new technologies, wars, and even religion have all influenced changes. It is a story of continuous evolution.

This history concentrates on the early part of that evolution beginning in 1865 with the passing of the *Colonial Naval Defence Act*, the formation of the Commonwealth Naval forces on 1 March 1901 and the grant of the 'Royal' title in 1911, continuing through to 1952 when Queen

Elizabeth ascended to the throne. Throughout this period, uniforms and insignia have played an important part in binding Australia's Navy into a consolidated and readily identifiable entity. From a more practical perspective, naval uniform has provided warmth, shade and protection for our men and women who have served in diverse climates and conditions the world over.

I have no hesitation in commending this fine book – which makes a significant contribution to the written history of our Navy – and I sincerely hope that it will stand as a tribute to the men and women who have worn the uniform of the Royal Australian Navy and its predecessors with pride.

Rear Admiral Allan du Toit, AM,RAN
Canberra 15 December 2010

