



**Royal United Services Institute  
of Victoria Inc.**

**Promoting National Security and Defence**

A Constituent Body of the Royal United Services Institute of Australia

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John Landy AC MBE

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**RUSI-VIC NEWS**

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**Dates for your Diary**

8 December – Christmas Drinks – **Defence Plaza  
3-00pm – 9<sup>th</sup> Floor Office**

15 December – Office Closes

**2005**

1 February– Office re-opens

24 February – Speaker Meeting – **Defence Plaza**

9 March – Council Meeting – **Victoria Barracks**

**RUSI VIC CYBERLINKS**

**RUSI of Australia (inc Victoria)** <http://www.defence.gov.au>

**Department of Defence** <http://defence.gov.au>

**Rusi for Defence Studies Whitehall** <http://www.rusi.org>

**Australian Strategic Policy Institute** <http://www.aspi.org.au>

**Australia Defence Association** <http://www.ada.asn.au>

***Lunchtime Speaker Meeting***

**\*\* Thursday, 24<sup>th</sup> February, 2005 \*\***

**Mr Darryl Page**

**Director of Ordnance – ADI Limited**

**(Further details will be advised by flyer nearer the time).**

**Venue: Defence Plaza Time : 1130hrs (Tea/Coffee); Address : 1200hrs**

**Admission : Members - \$3.00 Non-Members - \$5.00.**

**Lunch may be purchased from the adjacent "Armoury Bistro" afterwards.**

***Please advise the Office on 9282 7498 if you and/or any guests intend to be present.***

## Government House Open day Wednesday 26<sup>th</sup> January, 2005

Our Patron John Landy AC MBE, Governor of Victoria has asked that we publicise the open day at Government House on Australia day. He hopes that the occasion may be of interest to Members.

Visitors will be able to view the State Apartments, the Private Apartments and the Governor's Study. Many of these rooms are not normally open to the public.

Visitors are invited to tour the House and picnic in the grounds. Refreshments will be available for purchase and there will be children's entertainment in the grounds.

Sporting demonstration matches will be played in the grounds with musical performances inside and outside. There is ease of access for people with disabilities.

Admission is free with the Gates opening at 10-00am and closing at 4-00pm

For further information, contact:

**Michelle de Chazal – Administration Officer**  
Telephone: 9655 4211 or michelle.dechazal@govhouse.vic.gov.au

**Vale** – We record with deep regret the passing of:

**FLTLT F.K. Anderson - Paynesville**

**New Members** – We welcome the following New Members:-

**MAJGEN W.J. Crews – Canberra**  
**LTCOL Ian George – Camberwell**  
**Mrs Amy Heywood – Geelong**  
**COL Doug Knight – Hawthorn East**  
**Mr Terry Macdonald – Heathmont**

**MAJ Mark Deasy – Fitzroy**  
**Mr Steven Georgiou – Melbourne**  
**MAJ Brian Horvat – Hillside**  
**Mrs L. Lee – Geelong**  
**CMDR John Wilkins – East Doncaster**



*"I like that streak of independence in Perkins. That slight hesitation before he agreed with me."*

## From the President – Air Commodore Mike Rawlinson

This is our first newsletter following our Annual General Meeting. Although 2004 was to have been my last year as President, I am honoured to be re-elected as your President for another year. Brigadier Keith Colwill and Dr Colin Brown have retired from Council and have been appointed 'Councillors Emeritus' in recognition of their contribution to the Institute. Following the changes adopted at the Special General Meeting, your Council continues with six Councillors in lieu of ten. It is a great pleasure to welcome Commander Joh Rienks RAN and Brigadier Ian Lillie as new elected Councillors. Our expectation is that a leaner Council with an on-going turnover of Councillors will be more in-touch with members and the defence environment, and more efficient in managing the affairs of the Institute.

The National Council of the RUSI met in October, it's first meeting with our new National President Major General John Hartley in the chair. I have given an outline of the matters discussed later in the newsletter.

This has been a year of elections, and Osama Bin Laden cannot have gained any comfort from the outcomes: George W. Bush in the United States, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) in Indonesia and John Howard in Australia.

The Iraq War was not important in the Australian election campaign. Instead, perceived economic management and the persona, ability and experience of the Prime Minister and Opposition Leader seem to have been the major factors in the election outcome. Defence policy did not figure significantly in the campaign – although the opposition did promise a further Army battalion.

Both parties displayed a political expediency, very typical of democracies, as they made promises to spend the considerable budget surplus on rival increases in middle-class welfare. Now with a large part of new budget expenditure committed (by both government and opposition) in the election, obtaining extra money for

defence will be politically more difficult than before.

Any increase in defence spending in the near future is likely to encounter a shortage of funds. The surplus has already been spoken-for. Where new spending is necessary it is likely to require an increase in tax, a reduction of existing programs, or deficit spending – all politically difficult.

This will make it difficult to increase defence expenditure when the need arises, not necessarily from an imminent threat, but from the almost inevitable escalation in the acquisition costs of new capital equipment already in the Defence Capability Plan. Prominent in the DCP is the long-term acquisition of multi-billion dollar platforms that are needed for our defence in the future. Big items are three air defence destroyers, and about 100 Joint Strike Fighters or their equivalent to replace our ageing F-III and F/A-18 fleets. While the government's recent focus has been with the terrorist threat and WMD, the future is uncertain and Australia's strategic situation may include State based conflict in our region.

All indications are that the 1.9 percent of GDP funding that the government has committed to in the 2000 White Paper will be inadequate to provide the modern, flexible and adaptable force we will need to cover the necessary range of contingencies.

As usual it will be down to 'guns' or 'butter', and the RUSI will have a very relevant role in explaining the logic of an appropriate 'guns' choice to the public and their representatives.

This is our last newsletter for 2004 and I wish you and your families a very happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year. Our speaker program resumes in February 2005, and I look forward to seeing you there.

## **RUSI of Australia – National Council Meeting – October 2004-12-07 Adelaide**

RUSI Australia is a federation of State and Territory based 'Constituent Bodies' like RUSI VIC, which are semi autonomous and incorporated in their respective States. Instead of 'Constituent Bodies' which include State and Territory based RUSIs and USIs, I will use the term 'State Institutes', which while not strictly correct, is more descriptive.

RUSI Australia effectively consists of the National Council, the National Office in Canberra, and committees of the National Council. In turn the National Council consists of the National President, National Vice Presidents, National Secretary and Honorary Treasurer, together with Presidents of the State Institutes.

The National Council normally meets once a year in September or October. Each year a different State Institute provides the venue and hosts the meeting, with the exception that every third year the meeting is held in Canberra immediately preceding the Triennial International Seminar. This year National Council was held in South Australia at the Navy, Military and Air Force Club. A dinner for participants and the Council of RUSI or South Australia was held the night before the Council meeting, and the immediate past National President, Air Marshal David Evans and Mrs Gail Evans were 'dined-out' by the National Council. The National President Major General John Hartley paid tribute to Air Marshal Evans for his distinguished eight years as National President.

The Council meeting the following day had three major items on the agenda: a discussion leading to a Strategic Plan, the future of the National Journal and the topic and organisation for the International Seminar in 2006.

Following the lead of a previously circulated discussion paper encapsulating the thinking of the State Institutes, the Council had a very meaningful and productive discussion over the principal components of the strategic plan. This will be further developed and circulated to

the Councils of the State Institutes. While providing direction for RUSI nationally the plan will be broad enough to provide umbrella cover for the various different activities, attitudes, interests and circumstances of the individual State Institutes. The discussion was focussed on membership, marketing, finance and Departmental support, but importantly also considered the ongoing role of RUSI in the context of the 'war on terror' and the broader concept of national security that is encompassed.

The National Council also discussed the future of the National Journal, which in 2003 encountered a number of production difficulties. It was resolved to continue the National Journal for the time being, and to fully develop a National Web-Site, with the future option of migrating the Journal to the Web-Site.

The RUSI of Australia Triennial International Seminar is planned for 2006, and a broadly defined theme has been selected. The Council intends to involve the Australian Defence College in the development of the seminar with the idea that the seminar could be incorporated into the College curriculum. To keep attendance costs to a minimum, the Australian Defence Force Academy is the desired venue.

While only a single day, the National Council covered a lot of ground, addressed the major issues affecting the Institute, and gave me great confidence that the RUSI will continue to be both relevant and viable in future years.

Mike Rawlinson

Air Commodore (Ret'd)  
National Vice President  
RUSI of Australia

## From The Secretary - Martin Holme

We have had a splendid succession of Speakers throughout the year with the last two, Dr David Saunders on the future role and design of warships and SQNLDR Ric Casagrande on the future role of the RAAF, maintaining the high standard.

The Annual Dinner, held at the Naval and Military Club, was much enjoyed by all. It was a great and traditional occasion, with much bonhomie, and we thank the Club for looking after us so well.

As editor, I have been pleased to receive two articles for publication from Members. Major Warren Perry, the distinguished Military Historian has contributed an

erudite article on the words "Education" and "Training" when used in a military context. Vice President Ian Rainford has provided us with a most interesting article on the Trelleborg Fortress in Denmark, following a recent visit to Scandinavia.

I commend both these articles to our readership and invite Members to submit other suitable material for publication.

Thank you all for your friendly support during the year. Ur loyal office helpers, Neville Wright and Marj Minns join with me in wishing you all a happy and safe Festive Season and a prosperous New Year.

## The Colac Branch

It is with great sadness that we note the closure of the Colac Branch of RUSI Victoria, after 50 years continuous service. The Branch closed at the end of October, with the remaining Members affiliating with the Geelong Branch.

Diana Cowan writes to tell us that the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration took place on 24<sup>th</sup> October, 2004, in the recently renovated former Shire Hall, now called the Winchelsea Tea Rooms, which was an ideal setting for such an occasion. Everyone enjoyed sitting around the beautiful and huge Council table spread with delicious food, reminiscing and looking at memorabilia. The Secretary, Margaret Facey, had organised a suitable cake, decorated in RUSI colours. It was a shame that a member's dress sword could

not be used for cutting the cake – Diana is sure the knife used was a much more lethal weapon!

Diana sent us some interesting newspaper cuttings and a beautifully presented Menu of a Dinner held at the Union Club Hotel, Colac on Friday, 29<sup>th</sup> October, 1971.

Diana also reminds us that a former Victorian President and the first National President of the United Services Institute of Australia, Lt Col T.E. Williams, first joined the USI in Colac.

We salute the many achievements of the Colac Branch over the past 50 years and assure all concerned that Colac will always have an honoured and treasured place in the annals of RUSI Victoria.

## **The Use of Proper Words in Proper Places** **Stray Thoughts on the Words – Education and Training**

**Major Warren Perry MBE ED**

*(Warren Perry, a long-time member of RUSI, is a renowned Military Historian)*

The object of this paper is to take a closer look at the four old and familiar terms in military literature – Training, Education, Military History and Tactics and to verify and correct, if necessary, our uses of the words.

The first thing to note is that the words Training and Education are not synonymous terms. There is a vast difference in their meanings and in their methods of imparting knowledge.

It has been said that Training is a word that educators do not like. Why is this so? The educator regards training as a short cut to acquiring knowledge and its methods place severe limitations on the acquisition of knowledge. Training relies on memory and not on understanding. Education, on the contrary, demands understanding and reasoning at each step.

In Tennyson's poem "The Charge of the Light Brigade" he had in mind, no doubt, Training and not Education when he wrote:

Theirs not to reason why,  
Theirs but to do and die:  
Into the valley of Death  
Rode the six hundred.

In a nutshell, Training tries hard to reduce learning as much as possible to a Drill. For instance, the learning of Gun Drill in field artillery or the parade ground drill of Infantry on the barrack square is Training and not Education.

During the interwar period (1919-1939) it can be seen now in retrospect that Military History and Tactics were taught by the methods of the Training Instructor and so the results were much below requirements. Military History is a subject for study in the field of Education and by its methods Military History is a subject for

reasoning and comparing of one experience with another. One experience, say in an earlier war, can be compared and contrasted with a present problem. In this way previous experience may suggest itself for application to a present problem as a solution if it is adapted in certain ways. It will be noted that this process is an intellectual one and is not a matter of memory without understanding as in Military Training.

So it is obvious from what has been said above that Military History in order to be able to make performance better next time presupposes a great deal of previous study of a scientific character in the field of military history. Out of nothing, nothing comes.

In short, Military History must be studied as part of an officer's Education and not part of his Training. The understanding of military history cannot be gained by the methods of training in contradiction to the methods of the Training Instructor.

The study of tactics is also a scientific study and so it begins in a field of Education. Initially, Tactics does not respond to methods of the Training Instructor. His task begins when he has some background of tactical theory to work on.

It may be said here that the Training Instructor makes his entrance at the level where the TWET (Tactical Exercise Without Troops) begins and later advances to the War Game. The Training Instructor's task is to put reality into the student's previously acquired tactical theory. This may be likened to a person who wants to be a pianist. He must at some stage apply his knowledge of musical theory in order to become, say, a concert pianist by applying his theoretical knowledge by practising it on the

concert pianist by applying his theoretical knowledge by practising it on the keyboard of a piano. How many more pianists would society have had if every schoolboy, who after beginning "to learn the piano", had had the purpose of "playing scales" explained to him?

It has been said above that Military History has failed to gain any widespread interest in the Army in the past as a means of improving performance "next time". A cause of this failure to create a genuine interest in Military History can be found in having tried to teach it by methods of training instead of by a combination of the methods of education combined with training in the form of TEWTS and war games.

Tactics is another subject that needs a combination of the methods of increasing one's education and those of training in the forms of TEWTS and war games. In Tactics a high standard of army report writing is also required to write orders that are clear, concise, coherent and free from ambiguities. This ability is acquired by

much practice in order writing. It cannot be achieved in a 10-day crash course in an army school.

Finally, the basis of good tactical practice is first to obtain a solid theoretical knowledge of the scientific theory of Tactics i.e. by educational methods first. Then apply this knowledge by practice in the field at TEWTS and war games under the supervision of competent and sympathetic instructors in Tactics, well grounded in education studies, as distinct from methods of military training which alone are not enough. To be able to "parrot off" principles of war should not imply that these principles can be successfully applied in practice.

In conclusion, it should be said that this short paper has done no more scratch the surface of a subject namely the distinction in literature between Military Training and Military Education. More work needs to be done on this subject to safeguard against Education and Training being thought of as one and the same thing.

## **Trelleborg Fortress – Denmark**

**The following article is submitted by Major Ian Rainford after a recent visit to Scandanavia**

Trelleborg is one of five similar fortifications built about 980 AD by King Harold Bluetooth to keep his country under control. As is the case with a lot of Viking history there is only speculation regarding the name given to this geometrically planned fortress. Trelleborg means "Thrall Fortress" from the old Norse word for slave "Thrall or Trel". It may be that it was built by numerous slaves or that it was a slave station used during the transportation of Thralls.

The construction is best described as a perfectly circular rampart of earth with large quantities of timber being used to tie the earth together as well as being lined inside and out with a wooden palisade. The complex inner wooden construction was filled with turf and earth. The

construction consumed 1.8 million cubic feet of earth and has an inner diameter of 460 Roman feet with an external diameter of 630 Roman feet. The complex is further tactically sited in the fork of two streams which run to the west and north as well as natural swamps. The east and south are protected by a moat.

The circular earthen rampart had four covered gateways exactly located at the four cardinal points of the compass. The opposing openings are connected by two diagonal roads which divide the area inside the ramparts into four equal quarters. These were originally wooden roads and are now paved with sleepers.

Inside the fort there were about thirty buildings or long-houses, all of wood

construction and about 30 metres long. These were distributed between both the inner and outer fortifications. This is made clearer by looking at the accompanying pictorial layout, which gives a much better understanding of the area as a whole and shows the inner and outer fortifications, housing, burial ground, moats and the circular construction with its four gates.

The whole area is open to the public and the ramparts are clearly visible, as are the foundations and outline of the long-houses inside the circular rampart/mound. This is particularly clear if you walk around the top of the mound.

There is a fairly new museum on-site, which houses many of the artifacts found at Telleborg and a very interesting cross section of the circular mound showing the internal construction of timber, earth and rocks. In the extensive grounds there is a full-scale reconstruction of a long-house built of oak, which gives a good insight into a Viking Chieftain's hall and general living conditions. It was built in 1948 and the outer posts were wrongly positioned. They are upright, forming an open gallery outside but since construction it has been found that these posts should slope

towards the house to help support the weight of the roof.

Originally there were three heavily populated villages around the fortress. The villagers probably provided the garrison with all their necessities while the Fort functioned as a centre for trade and administration for Harold Bluetooth. The local streams give access to the open sea some three kilometres away. Which is a further reason to believe that Telleborg was also a centre for trade.

The garrison is thought to have been around 500 strong, mainly young warriors but artifacts have shown there were also craftsmen, women and children. It has been likewise established that the fortress was in use for a very short time, losing its importance about 990 and abandoned shortly after.

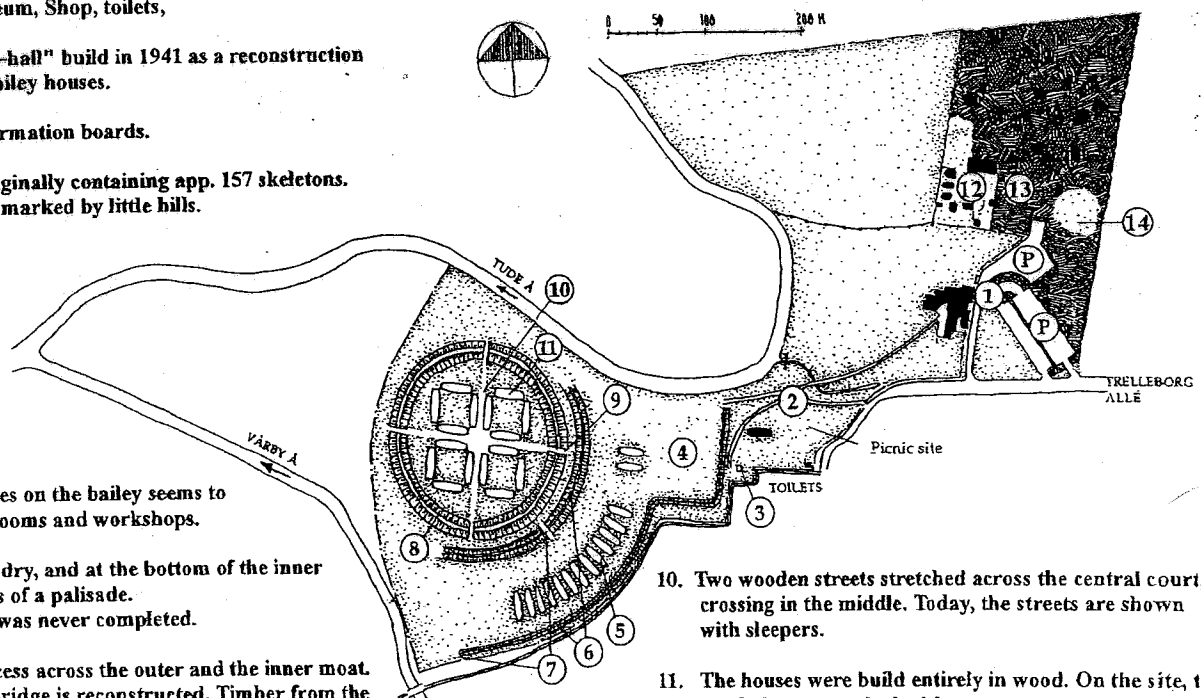
The best way to visit the site is by train from Copenhagen to Slagelse – about one hour and then a short trip by taxi to Trelleborg, with an overnight stay in Slagelse. I can recommend Hotel Frederik D 2.

Ian Rainford

1. Entrance, Museum, Shop, toilets,
2. the "Trelleborg-hall" build in 1941 as a reconstruction of one of the bailey houses.
3. Model and information boards.
4. Burial area, originally containing app. 157 skeletons. The graves are marked by little hills.

5. Most of the houses on the bailey seems to have been storerooms and workshops.
6. The Moats were dry, and at the bottom of the inner moat were traces of a palisade. The outer moat was never completed.
7. Bridges gave access across the outer and the inner moat. Only the inner bridge is reconstructed. Timber from the outer bridge has been dendrochronologically dated to AD 980/981.
8. The circular rampart has a core of turf, strengthened by earth and stone. Outside, it was covered in oak planks, and it had palisades in two levels. The western end of the ramparts are untouched.
9. The four gates were covered wooden tunnels through the rampart. Huge stone packings prevented the rampart from collapsing, and possibly the gates were crowned by towers.

10. Two wooden streets stretched across the central court, crossing in the middle. Today, the streets are shown with sleepers.
11. The houses were build entirely in wood. On the site, the postholes are marked with concrete.
12. The settlement of "Trelletorp" consist of reconstructed Viking Age buildings. Most activities during the season take place here.
13. The remains of a natural ridge "Ruttehøj" and a project long-term unemployed.
14. Primitive camping area. Price per night: 10,- DKR.





## The Hastings Aircraft – A Dramatic Tale

Former Councillor and now Councillor Emeritus, Dr Colin Brown GM, then an RAF Squadron Leader, was featured in the August edition of the *Aeroplane* magazine in an article on the famous Hastings aircraft.

The Hastings, as many may know, was a splendid workhorse for the RAF and UK Defence Forces in general, through the 1950s and 60s. In its 20 years of frontline service in Transport Command, the Hastings flew more than 150 million miles, carried nearly 1.5 million passengers and 180,00 tons of freight. There were, however, some dramatic incidents during its service as the following tale illustrates:-

The last flight of TG574, on December 20, 1950, is worthy of special mention for the bravery and brilliant airmanship of the pilot, Flt Lt Tunnadine.

Some 45min after take-off from El Adem, bound for Castel Benito, there was a loud bang in the crew rest quarters, occupied by Flt Lt Bennett, the second pilot. Tunnadine suddenly found that he had lost all tail control, only aileron control remaining. It was discovered that a blade from the port inner propeller had broken free and had sliced into the crew compartment, severing all the controls aft and badly injuring Bennett. A medical officer, Sqn Ldr Colin Brown, who was on board, entered the wreckage of the crew compartment to treat and accompany him.

Having lost one blade from four, the out-of-balance forces tore an engine loose. As a result, the nose started to drop and slew to the left. Tunnadine ordered the Air Quartermaster to move passengers and baggage aft until the nose came up again; by further moving of baggage the aircraft was eventually trimmed for level flight, and was headed for the airfield at Benina (Libya) for an emergency landing. A wide circuit was made to line up with the runway, and, as it was now dark, a flarepath was laid and lit.

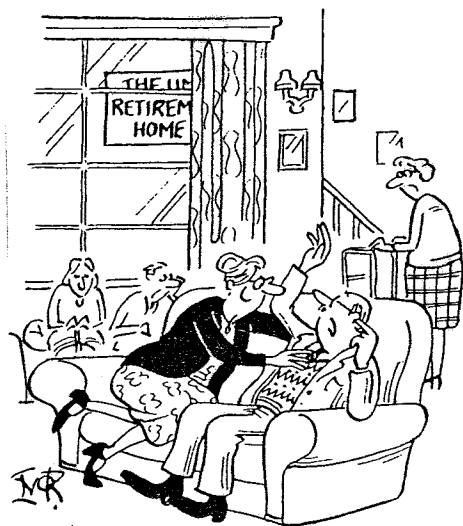
Unable to use the flaps, the pilot made an approach; but at the last moment he was

unable to see the flarepath, the three overworked engines did not respond to a call for more power and the aircraft hit the ground 600yd short of the runway. It bounced, and one of the wings was torn off, with the result that the aircraft turned over on to its back.

Only the flight engineer of the original flight crew survived, but Sqn Ldr Colin Brown, although badly injured, survived, as did the quartermaster and all 36 passengers. It transpired later that the wrong airfield pressure had been given to Tunnadine, which may have been responsible for the undershooting.

The strong structure of the Hastings and its rearward facing seats made a significant contribution to the survival of the passengers.

Colin Brown was awarded the George Medal for his bravery and selfless actions during the emergency.



*'I assure you, dear lady, it was my hearing-aid that whistled.'*



## **And the RUSI Needs YOU!**

**If you have e-mail and can help with any of the following tasks  
Please contact Martin Holme on 9282 7498**

- **Sub-editing of the National Journal**
- **Book Reviews**
- **Sub-editing of the RUSI Vic Newsletter**