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RUSI VIC NEWSLETTER

Volume 9 Issue 1 – April 2010

Editor: Martin Holme

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RAAF Assoc 'Williams' Foundation	www.williamsfoundation.org.au
Defence Reserves Association	www.dra.org.au
Defence Force Welfare Association	www.dfw.org.au

LUNCHTIME ADDRESS **Victoria Barracks – St Kilda Road** 1200hrs – Shedden Auditorium

Thursday, 29 April 2010

Brigadier Bill Sowry

Recently Commander International Stabilisation Force
Timor Leste

Contemporary Developments and Future Prospects in East Timor

Brigadier Bill Sowry is a former Commanding Officer of the 3rd Combat Engineer Regiment and Commander Land Command Engineers. He has served with the UN Mine Clearance Training Team in Peshawar, Pakistan, and in the Solomon Islands. Most recently as Commander of the International Stabilisation Force in Timor Leste, he was awarded the Presidential Medal of Merit for exceptional service by President Jose Ramos Horta before returning to Australia in late 2009.

**Time: 1130 hrs (Tea/Coffee) 1200 hrs –
Address**

Admission: Members and Guests: \$5.00
Lunch may be purchased from the "Barracks Bistro" afterwards.

For security reasons please advise the Office of your attendance and the names of your guests by email to martin.holme@defence.gov.au or phone 9282 5918 by 5pm Tuesday 27 April. These names are provided to Security to issue Access Passes. If your name is not on the list, you will experience a delay in gaining access.

Remember to bring a photo ID with you.

Royal United Services Institute of Victoria Incorporated
from the Preamble to the Constitution

The RUSI of Victoria Inc. was founded on 2 June 1890 as the United Service Institution of Victoria, following the USI in the United Kingdom in 1831 and the USI of NSW in 1888.

The purpose of the Institute has been relatively unchanged and 'is to encourage the discussion of national security and defence matters and to improve public awareness of defence issues'.

The USI of Australia is a federation of State and Territory based USIs and was formed in 1975. The USI of Victoria was a foundation constituent body. The prefix 'Royal' was accorded to the National Body in 1979. The RUSI of Australia is incorporated in the Australian Capital Territory.

The USI of Victoria was accorded the 'Royal' prefix in 1980.

The RUSI of Victoria became an Association Incorporated in the State of Victoria in February 2002.

Vale : Des MacRobbie

Lieutenant Des MacRobbie, long serving Secretary and stalwart of the Geelong Branch has died after a long illness.

From our existing records Des was Honorary Secretary for a period of 14 to 15 years. But this is more likely 20 years, as he was Junior Vice President in 1987-88, immediately beforehand. He initially accepted the Secretary position for three months until another member was appointed, yet the time stretched out to 14 – 20 years - a remarkable record of service by anyone's standards.

During his period as Honorary Secretary Des was totally dedicated to the ideals of the Geelong Branch, and served under numerous Presidents who like me valued his expertise and opinions. Des's continuity of office provided a firm foundation for the continued viability and vitality of the Branch.

Many years ago Des took on the responsibility for arranging the guest speakers at our dinner meetings, and had a remarkable success rate in being able to arrange high profile public speakers to attend our meetings. His notable successes of recent times include the United States Consul General for Victoria and the United States Military Attaché from the US Embassy in Canberra. Des was proud of his Scottish ancestry and often wore a kilt to our formal dinners. After dinner he was famous for entertaining the gathering with very amusing stories.

His dedication to the Branch was truly outstanding and he will be sorely missed. Our sincere condolences go to his widow Joyce who helped him greatly in his endeavours and has succeeded to his membership of the RUSI VIC Geelong Branch.

Jim Eldridge
President
Geelong Branch

From the Secretary

Captain Martin Holme

Welcome to the first Newsletter for 2010, which I hope you find interesting. A busy year with some excellent speakers lies ahead, with hopefully minimal disruption to the office layout.

I mention this, as towards the end of last year we had to re-configure the office to accommodate a huge influx of books resulting from us losing the considerable storage space in the compact in the adjoining Defence Library area. An extra line of book shelving and a new single compactus have been incorporated into the re-designed office. Please come and inspect and explore the Library while you are at it. You will find plenty to interest you!

Last year closed with an excellent illustrated address from our Vice President, Major General Mike O'Brien, on the Burials at Fromelles, which included a description of that horrendous and needless battle.

That afternoon we held our traditional Christmas Drinks, which were most enjoyable and attended by some twenty or so Members. It was also an occasion when we were able to thank personnel in Victoria Barracks, who help us during the year.

We are in the process of updating the RUSI Victoria email address list. Air Commodore John Macneil has offered to assist with this task. We also hope to be joined by the soon to retire Squadron Leader Vivienne McDonald who, on a part-time basis will assist with the cataloguing of the some 3,000 books still to be processed. She will also help in other areas of the office. We greatly look forward to welcoming her, probably in May.

In a giant step for mankind, our new Treasurer, Lieutenant Colonel Ian George, hopes to do all our accounting work electronically, in the coming months. The relevant software packages are being evaluated.

Talking of Treasurers, we were concerned that we were unable to contact the recently retired Neville Wright during December. Neville was in fact in hospital being operated on. I am happy to report that he is now back in his apartment, in good spirits, with a clean bill of health and again giving cheek! The doctors are apparently very pleased with his progress.

Program Dates for 2010

25 March Lunchtime Lecture – MAJGEN David Morrison
29 April Lunchtime Lecture – BRIG Bill Sowry
27 May Lunchtime Lecture – SQNLDR Hugh Dolan
24 June Lunchtime Lecture – Professor David Horner

Vale

We record with deep regret the passing of:

Mr C.R. Bright
LTCOL B. Elms
WGCDR F.B.M. Wilson DFC

New Members

Since our last issue we welcome the following new Members:

LT K.H. Brownbill; SQNLDR H. Dolan; Mr C.E. Harbison;
Mr H.E.M. Mills; LEUT Ian Murphy,
LCDR A.D. Thompson; Mr J..D.E. Wischer

Geelong Branch News

2010 heralds in what could be an interesting innovation for the Geelong Branch.

The format of activities this year has been reviewed and it was decided that there would be no Dinner Meetings conducted during the three month period of June to August. In place it is proposed to hold a Luncheon during June and a day-visit to an area of interest in August. The Branch Annual Meeting in conjunction with a social Luncheon will continue to be held in July.

The Dinner Meeting dates for the year will continue at the third Monday for the applicable months and will be held at Capri Receptions, 55 Separation Street, North Geelong. There, of necessity, has to be changes made to the timetable for some of the traditional events; the Annual Dinner will now be shifted to May and the Ladies Night to October, thus maintaining the pattern established from past years.

The next Dinner Meeting to be held on Monday April 19 at Capri Receptions will be the Anzac Dinner. The invited Guest Speaker is Mr Neil James, Executive Director, Australia Defence Association. This event is a formal occasion, Mess Dress, Black Tie or Lounge Suit with miniatures worn. Time is 1830 for 1900 and at a cost of \$ 35 per head with drinks available at bar prices.

On Monday May 17 the Branch will be holding the 61st Annual Dinner, also to be held at Capri Receptions. This event, likewise, is a formal occasion, Mess Dress, Black Tie or Lounge Suit with miniatures worn. Time is 1830 for 1900, cost \$ 35 per head with drinks at bar prices.

Prior booking is required for these events.
Contact Major Ian Barnes or Mrs Margaret Barnes on
03 5243 9569

The Palomares Incident

by Colonel Marcus Fielding

Over a pleasant Christmas lunch last year my mother informed me that my life almost came to an end before I was even two years old. Ordinarily, close calls with disaster are not uncommon stories, but my potential demise was at the hands of four thermonuclear bombs that fell from the sky.

The incident occurred on January 17, 1966 when a B-52G bomber of the USAF Strategic Air Command collided with a KC-135 tanker during mid-air refuelling over the Mediterranean Sea, off the coast of Spain. The KC-135 was completely destroyed when its fuel load ignited, killing all four crew members. The B-52G broke apart, killing three of the seven crew members aboard.

The B-52G began its mission from Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina, carrying four Type B28RI hydrogen bombs on a Cold War airborne alert mission named Operation Chrome Dome. The flight plan took the aircraft East across the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea towards the European borders of the Soviet Union before returning home. The lengthy flight required two mid-air refuellings over Spain.

At about 10:30 a.m., while flying at 31,000 feet, the bomber commenced its second aerial refuelling with a KC-135 out of Morón Air Base in southern Spain. The planes collided, with the nozzle of the refuelling boom striking the top of the B-52 fuselage, breaking the longeron and snapping off the left wing, which resulted in an explosion that was witnessed by a second B-52 about a mile away. Only four of the seven crew members of the bomber managed to parachute to safety.

Immediately following the crash a "Pinnacle - Broken Arrow" message activated a host of US contingency plans. The explosive yield of the four bombs is not known, but the type B28 series had models up to 1.45 megatons. Of the four B28 type hydrogen bombs the B-52G carried, three were located within 24 hours near the village of Palomares in south-eastern Spain. At the time of the incident my mother and I were visiting Malaga, a small town about 150 kilometres from Palomares.

The first bomb found was relatively intact in a riverbed. However, the non-nuclear explosives in two of the bombs detonated on impacting the ground. This ignited the pyrophoric plutonium, producing a cloud that was dispersed and contaminated two square kilometre area with radioactive plutonium (akin to a dirty bomb

Contaminated soil and rock was later shipped to the Savannah River Plant in South Carolina, USA for burial.

Despite the cleanup, traces of the contamination still remain today. Snails have been observed with unusual levels of radioactivity. Additional tracts of land have also been appropriated for testing and further cleanup. However, no indication of health issues has been discovered among the local population in Palomares.

The fourth bomb could not be found despite an intensive search of the area - the only part that was recovered was the parachute tail plate, leading searchers to postulate that the weapon's parachute had deployed, and that the wind had carried it out to sea. The search for the fourth bomb involved a small armada of surface and sub-surface vessels. After 2½ months the fourth bomb was recovered intact from a depth of 880 metres. A Spanish local who assisted in the search later claimed salvage rights over the bomb the First District Federal Court in New York City. The Air Force settled out of court for an undisclosed sum.

The Palomares Incident and another accident involving nuclear bombers two years later near Thule Air Base, in Greenland, made Operation Chrome Dome politically untenable, leading the U.S. Department of Defence to announce that it would be re-examining the military need for continuing the program.

The empty casings of two of the bombs involved in the Palomares incident are now on display in the National Museum of Nuclear Science and History in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

In March 2009, TIME magazine identified the Palomares incident as one of the world's "worst nuclear disasters".

Not surprisingly, my mother and I returned to Australia not long after learning of our brush with thermonuclear weapons.



The B28 Hydrogen Bomb recovered off the Spanish Coast

Demographics to 2050 - Implications for Defence

Currently Australia has a population of 22 million people. The Secretary of the Treasury, Dr Ken Henry, gave the Australian people a wake-up call in October last year when he publicly announced that Australia's projected population for 2050 was 35 million, a 60 percent increase in 40 years.

In Victoria this translates to a Melbourne population of 7 million. Startling stuff! The media has picked up the debate on how we will handle the increase. While developers are sanguine, others are concerned that the fragile Australian environment will not tolerate such an increase, which is unlikely to be sustainable. They ask how the water and transport infrastructure will cope, given that they are not coping now. Will our cities become polluted and hopelessly congested?

A critical question, often unstated, is whether we have any choice. In fact we do – as the numbers are not forecasts but projections dependent upon a high current immigration rate - a policy variable that historically has been notoriously volatile. A larger population suggests both economic and military strength. But, all is not what it seems.

Australia's Population - the Third Intergenerational Report

The populations of developed countries are ageing, reflecting increases in life expectancy and decreases in fertility. People are living longer and having smaller families. Australia is no exception and the pool of young adults from which the ADF draws its recruits is getting proportionally smaller.

The source of the 35 million projection (actually 35.9 million) is the 'Third Intergenerational Report', produced by the Australian Treasury. The Report was presented to Parliament by Treasurer Wayne Swan in February. The 2010 Report follows similar Reports produced in 2003 and 2007. The Reports make projections of current data to show the effects of an ageing Australian population.

There is a large disparity between 35.9 million of the 2010 Report and the 2007 projection of 28.5 million. This increase relates to slightly increased fertility, together with a doubling of annual immigration numbers in the three intervening years since the 2007 Report. The Federal Government has deliberately increased immigration numbers to cover the skills shortage related to the mineral boom, and to partly redress the age distribution of the population, as immigrants tend to be young adults.

From the 2010 Report, the proportion of persons aged 65 plus will increase from 13.5 percent in 2010 to 22.6 percent in 2050. The equivalent figures for those aged 85 plus are 1.8 percent in 2010 and 5.1 percent in 2050.

The ageing effect on society is illustrated by the 'dependency ratio'. This is the number of people of working age available to support every person aged 65 and over. In 1995 Australia had 5.5 workers to support every retiree (person aged 65 years and over). In 2010 the ratio is 4.76 workers per retiree. By 2050 the ratio will drop to 2.5 workers per retiree for a population of 28.5 million, and 2.7 for 35million.

Our Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a function of population, participation and productivity. Because there will be relatively fewer workers there will be a slow decline in GDP growth. Government policy is to try and counter this decline by increasing productivity.

Health and Welfare spending will increase as a fraction of GDP from 20% in 2010 to 45% in 2050. There will be less scope for discretionary expenditure, and potentially a need for higher taxes.

The situation is ameliorated if people work longer, retire later, and rely more on superannuation and less on the aged pension. All of these aspects are being addressed by government, together with greater efficiency in health spending, particularly in preventative health. A raft of cultural changes will need to occur before our society is comfortable with these new arrangements.

For the ADF there will be increased competition recruiting for scarce young adult entrants. Putting this task into perspective, it is worth remembering that all uniformed members of the ADF can be comfortably seated inside the Melbourne Cricket Ground. For a modern Defence Force of current size or doubled, numbers should not be an insurmountable problem if recourse is had to female entrants and full representation from community groups with non-English speaking backgrounds. Fighting an 'industrial scale' war is a different matter, but if national survival was at issue, many compromises would be made.

Increased government spending on health, age related pensions and aged care, will place pressure on the Defence Budget. The 2003 and 2007 Intergenerational Reports assume that the Defence Budget will remain a constant fraction of GDP, while the 2010 Report has it declining from 1.9 percent to 1.8 percent of GDP in 2050.

In practice, unless there is a direct threat, it will be difficult politically to prevent the defence budget being crowded out by health, pensions and aged care, not to

mention other national security requirements. While direct threats are unclear, global demographics are potentially destabilising.

Global Demographics and our Strategic Environment

The world population is currently about 6.8 billion, but population growth is slowing and is expected to peak at about 9.1 billion around 2050, and then gradually decline. This 'demographic transition' is a direct function lower fertility associated with economic prosperity. Major causative factors for a lowering of the birth rate are: the education of girls, the empowerment of women both socially and politically, high child survival rates and women's control of the number and spacing of their children.

Over the next 40 years a number of developed countries are expected to experience ageing populations and long-run population decline associated with low fertility levels. Europe's total population is projected to fall by over 40 million by 2050, driven by substantial falls in the populations of Russia and Germany. Higher spending on public health care, pensions and other social services caused by population ageing is resulting in rising budgetary pressures across the developed countries. Civil unrest is already being felt in European countries as governments and communities realise that generous government pensions and retirement provisions are unsustainable. This has been exacerbated by the global financial crisis.

Virtually all population growth in the next 40 years is expected to happen in today's less-developed countries and to occur in cities. The number of mega cities will increase, and existing mega cities will continue to grow. They will face the same problems of sustainability, infrastructure, transport, energy, water, pollution and congestion that we face in Australia, only on a much larger scale.

As a result of China's 'one child policy', India will pass China as the world's most populous country, while the population of Japan will decline from 128 million to 112 million. In our region, Indonesia's population of 230million will increase to about 288 million by 2050.

Immigration from less-developed countries with higher fertility to advanced countries offers the means of offsetting the latter's ageing populations, but also can be the source of friction if immigrant groups are large and are of a different race or religion. Islamic migration has already caused problems in some European countries. Resolution of this clash of religions and cultures represents a real political challenge.

Population increase in the less-developed countries and their economic development increases the global demand

for food, water, resources and energy, as well as increasing greenhouse gas emissions. Besides whatever effects climate change may bring, there are likely to be food crises, energy shortages and water shortages. Civil unrest and conflict over resources will probably generate refugees, some of which may be headed in our direction.

The global financial crisis has well illustrated our connections to all other countries, particularly our trading partners and competitors. If they experience internal instability for any reason, or are involved in military conflict, we will be affected, if only indirectly.

The cornerstone of Australia's Defence Policy is the ANZUS Treaty. Despite the rise of China, in 2050 the United States is still expected to be the world's foremost military power, with the US Navy dominating the oceans.

Within the United States however, a number of demographic changes are underway. While the US is an immigrant country and will not suffer any decline in population, it also has significant inequalities between broad racial groups. The current (rich) white majority is ageing and the (poorer) black and Hispanic minorities have higher birth rates. The Hispanic group is boosted by immigration from Latin America, especially Mexico. By 2050 the white proportion of the population will be below 50 percent, and later in the century the Hispanic group will form the majority. These demographic changes should underpin America's economic strength. This emerging demographic situation can be expected to generate domestic tensions, but is unlikely to affect US strategic posture.

As an immigrant receiving country Australia is well placed to weather the world 'demographic transition'. We are in much better shape with our ageing population than most other developed countries. We already have a universal employer funded superannuation scheme and a means tested aged pension. Further measures to address the situation are being progressively implemented, including the promotion of cultural shifts to accommodate the employment of older people.

Defence spending can be expected to come under strong pressure from the demands of health, pensions and aged care as we move towards mid-century.. We live in interesting times, and there are many uncertainties affecting our defence outlook. Even more than today, the ADF's agility and adaptability will be premium attributes.

While Australian's need to be better informed about immigration and population, there do not appear to be any defence reasons to justify a 2050 population of 35 million.

February 2010

Mike Rawlinson

Australian Involvement in the United Nations Mine Clearance Training Team (UNMCTT) Afghanistan and Pakistan 1989 to 1993

The UNMCTT mission was a humanitarian activity mounted under the auspices of the Geneva based UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Aid to Afghanistan (UNOCHA) under the codename of Operation Salaam (a salutation meaning 'peace').

The mission was initiated in anticipation of the scheduled withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan in December 1989 and the expected return of several million refugees to Afghanistan from neighbouring Pakistan and Iran. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 and the subsequent fighting with the Afghan Mujahideen resulted in several millions of mines and unexploded ordnance littering the country. This hazard was assessed to be a significant barrier to the repatriation of the displaced Afghan population.

In July 1989 Australia began providing Army Royal Australian Engineers and later Royal Australian Infantry assault pioneers on four month long tours with the UNMCTT. The UNMCTT originally consisted of contingents from nine countries. In addition to Australia, these were New Zealand, Turkey, France, Norway, Canada, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Throughout the mission the Australian contingents were based in Peshawar in the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan. Peshawar is the city at the eastern end of the famous Khyber Pass – one of the few passageways between Afghanistan and the Indian plains. Some of the other contingents were based in Quetta in southern Pakistan.

The original purpose of the Training Team was to train Pakistan-based Afghan refugees in mine and unexploded ordnance recognition and basic mine and unexploded ordnance clearance techniques. This training was conducted in cooperation with Pakistan Army engineers at the Risalpur Training Camp - 40 km east of Peshawar.

The intention was for these trained personnel to voluntarily repatriate to Afghanistan and undertake mine and unexploded ordnance clearance on their own initiative. Two major factors contributed to change the UN's approach to mine clearance operations in Afghanistan:

- The expectation that the Afghan refugees would return to Afghanistan en masse, however, proved

false with the continuation of the fighting between the Soviet backed Afghan regime with the factious Afghan Mujahideen; and

- A realisation that the socio-economic impact of land mine contamination was simply too large and complex a problem to be left to individuals and village demining, a large scale nationally coordinated approach was needed to assist the rehabilitation strategy for Afghanistan.

In November 1989 the Australian Army contingent to UNMCTT accepted responsibility for technical advice and training of national non-government organisations (NGOs) to undertake a trial of large scale and coordinated demining operations under the management of the UNOCHA mine clearance program. The first Afghan NGO demining teams deployed into Afghanistan on 4 January 1990.

The pressures and demands of the 1990 Gulf War saw the contingents from all other countries other than Australia and New Zealand to withdraw from the mission.

By 1991 it became clear that a large-scale centrally coordinated approach to mine clearance was feasible and security conditions in Afghanistan were sufficiently stable for UNOCHA to expand on the trial of an organised demining effort. This was achieved with the formation of a number of non-government organizations whose actions were coordinated through regional demining offices in Peshawar, Quetta and later Kabul – the Afghan capital.

With the formal establishment of this Demining Program, Australia extended its tours to six months and also began providing additional officers on 12 month long tours as Technical Advisors with the various agencies involved in the Program.

With this Program training for the Afghans was broadened to include the surveying, planning, conduct and supervision of mine clearance activities. One of the non-government organizations also specialised in providing mine and unexploded awareness training to refugees.

The long-term aim for the Demining Program was for it to become completely run by Afghans with no requirement for expatriate military assistance. Consequently, Afghans

also became demining instructors in their own right and progressively took over the conduct of training.

On 8 June 1991 the first Australian UNMCTT member – MAJ Graeme Membrey – was given permission by the Australian Government to cross the border into Afghanistan and monitor demining operations. Subsequently, all members of Australian Contingent (ASC) 6 through ASC10 and all Technical Advisors undertook missions in Afghanistan.

By early 1992, only the Australian contingent remained in support of the Program. During a visit to the mission in April 1992 LTGEN Coates awarded the UNMCTT his Chief of the General Staff's Commendation. The citation reads:

I commend the Australian Contingent United Nations Mine Clearance Training Team for its exemplary performance of duty with the United Nations sponsored mission, Operation Salaam. The Contingent's contribution to the training of Afghan refugees and villagers in mine awareness and clearance techniques has been of great humanitarian benefit to the people of Afghanistan.

The Australian Contingent joined an international team of military experts in Pakistan in 1989 and is now the only remaining military contingent involved in the operation. While based in Pakistan to instruct Afghan demining volunteers for the majority of this time, monitoring and supervising missions to verify and enhance mine clearance demonstrated by the increased number of Afghan refugees repatriating themselves to villages that were formerly uninhabitable because of the mine threat, and by the restoration of numbers of agricultural fields and grazing pastures which were previously minefields.

Australian Contingents have contributed much to Operation Salaam's achievements and in doing so have brought great credit to themselves, the Australian Army and Australia. Their performance has been of the highest order and in keeping with the finest traditions of the Australian Army.

On completion of the Australian commitment to Operation Salaam this commendation is to be returned to Australia and held in trust by Headquarters Engineer Centre on behalf of the Australian Army 'deminers'.

By 1993, the Demining Program had achieved a high degree of momentum and it was assessed that the support from military contingents was no longer necessary - although several expatriate civilians continued to hold

some appointments. Consequently, the last Australian contingent was withdrawn in June 1993.

The Afghanistan Demining Program continues to function successfully nearly twenty years later. It forged the methods for organised demining that were subsequently repeated in UN missions in Cambodia, Angola and Mozambique.

Marcus Fielding

Library Notes

CATALOGUING continues apace, with the majority of our work being devoted to the cataloguing of books given to us from the Defence Library. We have also had several welcome donations that enhance our collection. Some 130 'new' books were catalogued in February. As a sample, titles commencing with the letter "A" are listed below:

Above All Courage: The Falklands Front Line: First-Hand Accounts / Arthur, Max. -- London: Sidgwick & Jackson, 1985.

Adriatic Adventure: Italian Barbed Wire and Beyond / Buckland, John. -- Melbourne: Robertson & Mullens, 1945.

The Air Marshals : The Air War in Western Europe / Andrews Allen. -- London: Macmillan, 1970.

Amphibious Warfare and Combined Operations / Keyes. Lord. -- Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1943.

The Anatomy of Power / Margach, James. -- London: W.H. Allen, 1979.

And the Dawn Came Up Like Thunder: Autobiography of an artist at war and what came after / Rawlings, Leo & Duncan, Bill. -- London: Rawlings, 1972.

And Tomorrow Freedom : Australian Guerrillas in the Philippines / Ross Sheila. -- Sydney: Allen & Unwin, 1989.

Appointment in Crete : The Story of a British Agent / Rendel A.M. -- London: Allan Wingate, 1953.

The Arctic Convoys / Schofield, B.B. -- London: Macdonald & Jane's, 1977.

Armed Intervention in Russia 1918-1922 / Coates W.P. & Coates Zelda K. -- London: Victor Gollancz, 1935.

Army Badges and Insignia of World War 2 / Rosignoli Guido. -- London: Blandford Press, 1972.

The Australian Airmen 1939-1945 / Bagnall, Frank. -- Linfield NSW: Film Australia, 1967.

The Awakening of China 1793-1949 / Pellisier, Roger. -- London: Secker & Warburg, 1967.

