

The
Royal Australian Artillery
LIAISON LETTER

Autumn 2016



The Official Journal of the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery
Incorporating the Australian Gunner Magazine

First Published in 1948



RAA LIAISON LETTER

Autumn Edition 2016

Incorporating the
Australian Gunner Magazine

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NEXT EDITION CONTRIBUTION DEADLINE

Contributions for the Liaison Letter 2016 – Spring Edition should be forwarded to the Editor by no later than **Friday 9th September 2016**.

LIAISON LETTER ON-LINE

The Liaison Letter may be viewed on-line at the Royal Australian Artillery Historical Company website: www.artilleryhistory.org. Click on the 'Today's Gunline' icon at bottom left of home page.

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Contributors are urged to ensure the accuracy of the information contained in their articles. The Royal Australian Artillery, Deputy Head of Regiment and the RAA Liaison Letter editor accept no responsibility for errors of fact.

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Australian Army

Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery

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Representative Colonel Commandant
Colonels Commandant
Commanding Officers (Artillery Commanders)
Regimental Sergeant Majors (Artillery Sergeant Majors)
All Ranks of the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery
Associations and Affiliated Friends of the Regiment

SAINT BARBARA'S DAY GREETING 2015

For the next few years the Royal Regiment joins in the ANZAC Centenary and World War One commemorations that remembers gunners and their families who paid the ultimate sacrifice for the nation. Our hearts and great respect go with those who have been killed or wounded in our recent conflicts also. As each regiment celebrate their anniversaries in their own special way, may our memories draw us back to the heroism and camaraderie our gunner ancestors exhibited starting from the Sudan and continuing through both World Wars, the conflicts in Korea, Malaya, Vietnam, our contribution to peacekeeping and those who have served in Iraq and Afghanistan. We should also think of gunners still serving in current conflict areas in the Middle East and the everyday sacrifice their families experience.

This year, we continue to evolve well into the digitally aided fire support battle space, air land integration and impressive surveillance and target acquisition capabilities in the Unmanned Aerial Systems. From all accounts the Regiment is a leader in Army and in some cases, the world, in these endeavours. We are also evolving within our personnel capabilities with all of our trades being subjected to review and refinement. In particular the Air-Land trade will finally be realised..

I recently attended the RAA Command Post Exercise at the School of Artillery; an event that was well attended by gunners from all over Australia. This annual event is now in its third year and fast becoming an institutional benchmark that generates professional discussion, shares ideas and challenges with one another and seeks to improve and standardise procedures. The innovation and professional development within this activity is paying off within Army with much praise coming from independent observations of our capability on major exercises, particularly our headquarters contributions in the Combined Arms and Joint Environment. Combined with the RAA CPX was the conduct of the Regimental Executive Committee Meeting and it is very encouraging to see participation by the Light Battery commanders throughout the Regimental community. In the midst of the week-long event the Regiment awarded the much coveted Mt Schanck trophy, after some years of hibernation, to both 7th and 23rd Light Battery. Congratulations to all within the Battery's for their efforts this year.

I would like to commend the RAA Executive in its bid to revive the interest in the Gunners Fund by instituting more meaningful endeavours in 2016 such as funding for unit awards, gunner of the year awards, and special projects such as support for historical trips and the RAA Memorial Walk pavers for members who have passed away while on duty. The Badge raffle will also be re-instituted and indeed this is an event that is well worth anticipating for. I would ask each and everyone to support the fund as this is our one and only source of funding

for our heritage endeavours. I would also like to thank all the RAA associations who have generously contributed to the Gunners Fund. The Regiment is in a much better financial position as a result of your meaningful contribution.

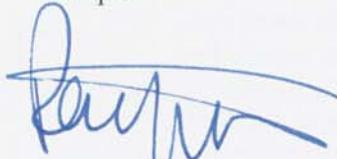
I encourage everyone to patronise the RAA Liaison Letter. This publication is, for all intent and purposes, the common glue that links us all. It contains valuable insight as to current Regiment mind-set, trends and contains the most up to date information on Regimental affairs. While the RAA Defence Protected Network SharePoint site is being developed, the Liaison Letter remains a valuable tool to connect us all. Of course, this publication is also made available at the RAA Historical Company website for those who are unable to access the Defence Networks. Let us therefore continue to support the Liaison Letter with submissions on technical discussions, operational experiences, customs and traditions as well as the events around the Regiment that are of interest to us all.

The year 2016 is already proving to be a busy year. There are already many events lined up. The Memorial Gun project continues to tour the country displaying the restored 18 pounder gun and ammunition limber. The 'History Seminar Series: Firepower Lessons from the Great War' continues to educate both military and civilian interest groups and the National Gunner Dinner will be held in May in Canberra. We will be hosting the Royal Artillery delegation as part of the Ubique 300 Tercentenary celebrations as they tour the world with a message from our Captain-General in February. The tour in Australia will consist of cricket matches between RA and RAA, and a signing of the message at the RAA national Memorial at Mt Pleasant by Head of Regiment and Representative Colonel Commandant.

Today as we celebrate Saint Barbara's Day, let us remember what we have achieved in 2015 and prepare for the challenges of 2016. I congratulate all who will be taking up appointments in January 2016 as Commanders of Units, Sub-Units and Regimental and Battery Sergeant Majors. It is also a day where many are promoted to the next rank and recognised for their service, and to you I pass on my congratulations for your ongoing commitment to the Regiment and Army.

On behalf of the Representative Colonel Commandant and Colonels Commandant, I congratulate and thank all ranks of the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery, serving and former, for their service. Enjoy your celebrations today.

Ubique



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27 November 2015

Editor's Comment



Introduction

Welcome to the 'very late Liaison Letter 2016 - Autumn Edition which in reality has become a 'very very' late winter edition. I do not intend to wrap the reason in cotton wool – ultimately the cause has been petty

politics and gamesmanship skilfully disguised behind a veil of bureaucratic red tape. The ultimate outcome has meant that you the readers have been inconvenienced.

The official journal of the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery is the 'RAA Liaison Letter / Cannonball'. It is the Royal Regiment's premier contemporary communication tool and even more importantly it is the one long term permanent source for capturing and preserving Regimental history. The Head of Regiment (HOR) is responsible for sponsoring an official Regimental journal.

The 'RAA Liaison Letter' has been sponsored by the HOR (and historical predecessors) on a continual basis since 1948. The 'Cannonball' originally was the journal of the Royal Australian Artillery Historical Company published separately. However, in 2011 / 2012 it was agreed by HOR in conjunction with the RAA Regimental Committee to merge the two journals to avoid duplication, but to retain the name of 'Cannonball' for historical purposes. The journal – whilst compiled as two components – is now one official journal. The 'RAA Liaison Letter' is focused on Regimental communication and contemporary matters, while 'Cannonball' ensures the preservation and promotion of historical and heritage aspects.

I have been compiling and editing the Liaison Letter since 2000 and throughout this 16 year period my personal and professional focus and effort has always been towards ensuring the continuous evolution and improvement of the Liaison Letter and now the combined journal. I believe my goal has been delivered in spades and if looking for tangible proof you only need to compare the Liaison Letter 1998 / 1999 edition with the Spring edition last year. This outcome has only been possible due to being assisted throughout by the dedicated and professional support of a couple of individuals including the long serving desk top publisher Michelle Ray without whose loyal support and

positive attitude which has been unwavering since 2001; and graphic artist Felicity Murphy-Smith since she became involved in 2013. I would like to publicly acknowledge and thank them both for their sterling work over many years especially Michelle Ray. They both have taken ownership of the journal and afforded 150% personal effort, at times in their own time, towards ensuring you as the reader receive a quality product. I would like to make it very clear so there is no misunderstanding there has never been any great team behind the compilation of the Liaison Letter and subsequently the combined journal – since 2001 it has been Michelle Ray and I with limited input from a few others.

On a more positive note when the dust settles we may well see an improved RAA journal that will support the Regiment moving positively into the future especially in regard to enhancing communications. The ultimate outcome is that we will have an official RAA Journal which is produced as one journal with two discrete components – Liaison Letter and Cannonball.

'Coral' Dinner

The third National 'Coral' Gunner Dinner was held in May in conjunction with a range of activities including the third forum of the RAA History Seminar Series (Firepower: Lessons from the Great War) coordinated by Lieutenant Colonel Nick Floyd; and an enthralling tour of the Australian War Memorial (AWM) by Colonel Chris Hunter (Retd). In relation to the actual dinner for those who attended it was a most enjoyable night of camaraderie, good humour and stories of shared experiences, but unfortunately it was not as well attended as it could have been and I acknowledge there are a number of reasons that possibly contributed to this situation.

I would highlight that we listened to the feedback from the previous dinner which was a very formal 'members only' event with no other activities held over the dinner week-end. Personally I think making this a mixed function and being less formal was appropriate. However if I could be so bold perhaps on reflection we made the dinner a little too relaxed and in future the organisers could keep some of the formalities such as marching in the 'Queens' banner (noting of course if funds are available). In regard to holding other activities in conjunction with the dinner week-end the message I received from those present was there needed to be a balance between the number of 'organised' events people were encouraged to attend and affording those visiting Canberra (or any other city where the dinner was

being held) time to meet their own personal plans, commitments and desires.

I would like to personally thank Colonel Ian Ahearn (Retd), Colonel Commandant Eastern Region, and Lieutenant Colonel Nick Floyd, President of the RAA Association (ACT) for all the great planning and coordination work carried out by them toward ensuring the week-end was a great success. If it was not for their assistance I could never have arranged the week-end without the requirement to visit Canberra (at the time I was committed to local government election activities in Queensland). I also would like to acknowledge and thank Chris Jobson who went to a great effort to arrange the memorial service on Mount Pleasant which unfortunately had to be cancelled due to a lack of numbers. I also appreciate the support from Graham Hampton, RAAHC webmaster, who facilitated the dinner RSVP arrangements being online and consequently much easier to manage. Finally I thank SO2 HOR, Major Gary Down, who, whilst not actually in Australia on the dinner week-end made the financial management flow smoothly and efficiently.

Over the years I have participated in a number of AWM tours and they have varied from so dull that people have drifted off from the group to the stimulating and informative one hosted by Colonel Hunter. Colonel Hunter is a permanent volunteer guide at the AWM and if you ever have the chance I recommend you join him on one of his tours – you will not regret it and will walk away well informed and entertained. I also encourage everyone to support the Firepower series as the subject areas are carefully chosen and timed to coincide with the centenary of Great War artillery battles 100 years ago. The quality of the forum content and the high calibre of the individual presenters, along with the series being extremely well planned and executed, all contribute to a professionally rewarding and personally enjoyable experience. Whilst reasonably well supported at the moment I believe as a Regiment we can do even better to promote and support this wonderful initiative and those Gunners in the Canberra region could lead the way. Please remember non gunners and guests are welcome to attend. I plan on making every effort to attend the next forum in Canberra on Wednesday 31st August – and I live in Queensland!!!!

Major General Michael Crane generously agreed to be the guest speaker. His address was wide ranging and thought provoking. He offered his views and advice on a range of topics as well as touching on the Gunners contribution to the Great War. One of his key themes was the culture of the Royal

Regiment and how its preservation and promotion was the responsibility of each and every Gunner not just a dedicated few people. He cited the RAA prize at the Royal Military College, Duntroon Graduation as a prime example of how we as a Regiment had 'dropped the ball'.

I am please to say that Brigadier Craig Furini, the new Head of Regiment, has already started to make significant in roads towards addressing some of the concerns expressed by Major General Crane as well as his own. This progress will become more and more evident over the next 12 months. Already the quality of the artillery prize awarded to a member of each RMC graduating class has been greatly enhanced with a permanent perpetual trophy established along with an award for the individual to keep permanently. The permanent format / style of this prize has not been finalised and agreed. The trophy is a re-furnished silver rose bowl whose providence is that it was presented in 1972 by the Royal Regiment of Artillery to the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery. The two original inscriptions are as follows:

First Inscription – On the bowl itself – *'Presented to the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery by the Royal Regiment of Artillery September 1972'*.

Second Inscription – Plaque on black base – *'Presented at Woolwich on 31st October 1972 to COL RJ Gardner OBE Director of Artillery by MAJ GEN M James MBE, Director Royal Artillery on behalf of Field Marshall Sir Geoffrey Baker, GCB, CMG, CBE, MC Master Gunner St James Park'*.

New Additional Inscription – The 're-birther' trophy has an additional black wooden base which will display all the recipient names since 1986 along with an inscription which reads *'The Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery Prize, Awarded to the best performing Graduate, From each Royal Military College - Duntroon Graduating Class, Allocated to the Royal Australian Artillery'*. I believe the commencement date for the prize in 1986 coincides with the establishment of the Australian Defence Force Academy and the resultant amalgamation of RMC and the Officer Cadet School – Portsea. I believe that prior to 1986 there was an artillery award at RMC associated with Major General John Whitelaw and his family. I understand that a 'Whitelaw' prize is now awarded elsewhere to a graduating staff cadet for another purpose.

Submissions

We have a range of contributions in this edition and I thank everyone who has found the time and made the effort. I am especially pleased to see that the professional papers section continues to be well supported. 'Event Based Fire Planning' is the theme of papers by Captain's Rob O'Donnell and Jacob Beale both staff at the School of Artillery. I appreciate Major Liam Herbert for agreeing to allow me to reproduce his paper published previously in the Australian Reservist Magazine which addresses the future of Army Reserve Artillery.

There are also a wide range of other articles that address both contemporary as well as more traditional aspects of Regimental life. These include an article on 'Ubique 300' the celebrations associated with the 300th anniversary of the Royal Artillery, and an article on ongoing evolution of 110th Air Land Battery.

Conclusion

Thank you to everyone who has made the time to contribute to this edition of the Liaison Letter as your support is not only most welcome but also most appreciated. I have said this previously; the standard and quality of the submissions continues to grow exponentially. If you do not have time to draft a paper or article I encourage you to at least consider writing a letter to the editor to express your thoughts and / or opinion. I look forward to receiving everyone's contributions to the next edition.

Finally I apologise for the extreme lateness of this edition and appeal for your understanding in what has been a challenging eight months in the history of the Liaison Letter / Cannonball. On a positive note it has been wonderful to receive the emails and other queries from dedicated readers who have sought advice on the whereabouts of our professional journal as well expressing concern that they had been removed from the mailing list – thank you for your keen interest and support – it is truly wonderful and most refreshing to receive and hear it.



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IMPORTANT NOTICE

Future Liaison Letter Mailing List Requests

The combining of the Liaison Letter and Cannonball journals has meant the rationale behind adding names to the Liaison Letter mailing list had to be reviewed.

To date, the Liaison Letter has been distributed to serving and retired Gunners at no charge. In the case of retired Gunners you have only had to request that your name be added to the list and it was without any requirement to contribute to the 'Gunners' Fund'.

The editor of the Liaison Letter will no longer be able to accept requests from retired Gunners to have their name added to the Liaison Letter mailing list at no cost.

In future for retired Gunners to secure a copy of the combined Liaison Letter and Cannonball journals it is requested that you become a financial member of the Royal Australian Artillery Historical Company. Whilst not mandatory, you are also encouraged to become a life subscriber of the 'Gunners' Fund'.

Whilst the Liaison Letter will continue to be provided to serving Gunners and Gunner units at no cost, individuals are encouraged to either become a Life subscriber to the 'Gunners' Fund' and/or join the Royal Australian Artillery Historical Company. The editor strongly encourages that everyone consider contributing financially to both.

Information on becoming a life subscriber to the 'Gunners' Fund' is in the Associations and Organisations Section of the *Liaison Letter*. A membership form for the Royal Australian Artillery Historical Company is located in *Cannonball*.

Letters to the Editor

Affirmative Action in Defence – Comment on Paper

While the publication of articles such as the Affirmative Action in Defence should be encouraged and continued, it would appear that the veneer of 'objective empirical data' has been used by the author only to mask what appears to be the justification of a male dominated organization and a continuation of the status quo in Defence. Instead of looking for excuses why gender equality has not yielded overwhelming improvement in productivity, this article could have explored a more balance argument exploring some of the more intangible social benefits of gender equality in the work place. Defence has in fact had women in their ranks for many years, as have many other countries, but there was no mention of any studies of improvement in those organizations nor the recognition of some of the work that senior female officers are contributing to Defence.

The author is dismissive of Elizabeth Broderick's report to Defence on Gender Equality, stating that 'the veracity with which a career legal professional can assess ADF operational capability is worth some contemplation'. This early criticism in the article highlights not only an organizational bias but also a potential gender bias, either known or subconscious.

The author implies that a positive gender equality emphasis in Defence will require a new selection criteria based upon gender for selecting leadership positions, moving away from the current 'egalitarian meritocracy' Defence has used so well for all these many years. If Defence truly had an egalitarian promotion system then by the definition of egalitarianism, all personnel are treated equal and gender would not be issue. The author also states that the Defence 'meritocracy based selection system' should reward 'those with the best demonstrated history or performance and potential would be afforded the greatest leadership responsibilities'. If Defence also truly had a meritocracy in the leadership selection process, then selection would be based purely on

merit and gender once again would not be an issue. The implication in this statement is that again, the author is further demonstrating an early bias against gender equality.

The reality is that merit and performance merely get the person on the list of suitable candidates. Selection to leadership positions are influenced by senior officer's personality, personal leadership styles, personal wishes, and a belief that the candidate will benefit not only Defence but may also continue a legacy of some kind engendered by the selection committee. Reducing this to a gender discussion is banal.

The 'objective empirical data' is interesting in how the author has selected the reference material. The author has used an American based study with African-American students being placed into a highly specialized law program to demonstrate the concept of 'mismatching'. The apparent failure of these African-American students to cope with the heavy work load, does not fully expose the potential failure in the American secondary education systems as a contributing cause to this social experiment, but implies simply that a racial mismatch explains an inability to cope. The 'objective empirical data' used in this case reflect a racially based social program in the United States that have little if any correlation to gender equality in the ADF. Unless the author is attempting to group all minority groups (race, religion, sex, age, disabilities) and apply that to the 'objective data' in the article. The author implies, but without directly stating, that women placed into a male dominated (combat arms) workplace would be an example of mismatching and create disharmony and a perception of entitlement in the workplace; another intended or unintended demonstrated bias.

Further examples of the authors 'objective empirical data' refer to studies looking at the impact of labor practices and corporate profits/performance where quotas were imposed for gender equality, both within the work place and on executive boards, citing specifically studies based upon a change in corporation law in 2003 in Norway. What the author does not mention in the objective empirical data is that the loss in profit of 3% was reported as short-term, resulting from a 21% increase in workforce labor hiring costs from the change in government policy. Furthermore, "The increase in labor spending signifies that companies under the quota may not necessarily be worse performing, but they may be driven by a different

corporate strategy because of the increased gender diversity of the board."¹ The study also found that a perception of loss in corporate value due to a rapid expansion of relatively inexperienced female board directors, was not supported by evidence when other board characteristics (such as average age, CEO experience and whether members are full-time board members) are controlled for, the share of female board members no longer has a significant relationship suggesting that it is the change in board member characteristics, rather than gender per se, that affects firm value.²

What the author could have also quoted were some of the benefits highlighted in the same referenced article (Smith, N, 2014) which states that having female top executives may have a positive effect on career development of women at lower levels of the organization, and that executive boards with female members tend to be tougher monitors of company executives (and thereby standards). Smith, also contradicts the author stating that 'the decision making process improves with gender diversity on boards'.³

Any reader could be forgiven for thinking that the author has issues with greater female representation in the work force, indicating that 'contemporary research has emphatically demonstrated that affirmative action is unlikely to be successful'. I hardly doubt that the limited examples shown by the author justifies such assertive claims of social failure.

The author goes further in stating that affirmative action will be detrimental to the individual and that the Defence has now *needlessly* given an advantage to any future enemy. This statement displays an obvious immaturity and lack of leadership. The only enemy that has been advanced by these statements is ignorance.

Simply throwing a few general statements at the end of the article about best person for the job does not mask the blatant monomaniacal and hypocritical position that this article sadly tries to mask with 'objective empirical data'. The attitude subliminally portrayed in this article is exactly the negative impact on effectiveness and Defence Capability that Elizabeth Broderick was talking about in her report to Defence about the roles and status of females in Defence. These attitudes, if wide spread throughout the RAA, does not auger well for the future of the Regiment.

Phil Swinsburg
Director
Unmanned Systems Australia

1. <http://www.hks.harvard.edu/fs/rpande/papers/Gender%20Quotas%20-%20April%202011.pdf> (Article 14)
2. Page 22
3. <http://wol.iza.org/articles/gender-quotas-on-boards-of-directors.pdf> (Article 15)

Editor: Thank you for finding the time to offer your insightful observations and comments. Your interest is most appreciated. Lieutenant Colonel Phil Swinsburg is a former Commanding Officer of 20th Surveillance and Target Acquisition Regiment.



We must resist censorship of every kind

KEITH MURDOCH'S GALLIPOLI REPORTS MIGHT NOT HAVE BEEN LEGAL TODAY SAYS LACHLAN MURDOCH

Next year marks the 100th anniversary of the allied assault on Gallipoli. Those events still have remarkable relevance to free speech and a free press. At the outbreak of World War I Lord Kitchener, the British secretary of state for war, opposed embedded correspondents, whereas Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty and a former war correspondent, was a supporter of the press and of the Gallipoli offensive.

Gallipoli would be a great success, it was reasoned. Coverage of the campaign's victory would be a necessary propaganda win, but correspondents would have to agree to strict censorship. The British press was offered two places and Australia one.

Keith Murdoch, who narrowly lost a ballot for that place to Charles Bean, a leader writer at the *Sydney Morning Herald*, was soon offered the job as head of United Cable Service in London. With his two brothers enlisting, he was torn on how he could best serve Australia. He turned for advice to his friend, prime minister Andrew Fisher, who said Murdoch could better serve his country in London than in the trenches.

Bean witnessed the tragedy unfold at Gallipoli but could file only highly sanitised reports. Not only was the Australian public kept in the dark, even the prime minister was. So when Murdoch left for London, Fisher asked him to travel via Gallipoli.

On arrival at the Dardanelles Murdoch signed the war correspondent's declaration that he would not "impart to anyone military information of a confidential nature ... unless first submitted to the chief field censor". But after talking to Bean at Anzac Cove and British journalist Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett at Imbros, Murdoch knew the truth had to be revealed.

Fearing no one would believe an unknown Australian's account he persuaded the highly respected Ashmead-Bartlett to write a letter to the British prime minister. However, General Sir Ian Hamilton, in command of the forces at Gallipoli, found out about the letter and had Murdoch stripped if it when his ship stopped at Marseilles.

So Murdoch cabled his own account to Fisher and forwarded a copy to the British prime minister, Herbert Asquith. Just weeks later, the British cabinet decided to abandon the campaign. Bean was astounded: "It is a shock to find that what the whole

system cannot do after months of close attention ... a single visitor can do within days ... that is to make up the mind of the British government."

Journalists still do heroic tasks, often under terrible threat. So far this year 54 have been killed because of their work and 179 are in prison, including Peter Greste. This is nothing new. In 1530 Henry VIII passed laws prohibiting heretical books, enforced by a Star Chamber, closed court, which declared publisher John Firth a heretic and had him burned at the stake. To this day certain elites have never warmed to the popular press. Political, academic and social groups still sneer at the masses.

Freedom House's annual index shows global press freedom has fallen to its lowest level in more than a decade, and Australia has fallen from ninth place 20 years ago to 33rd today, behind Belize. Last year the previous proposed a government appointed "public interest media advocate", to oversee all media with the power to order investigations into any matter a media outlet published or broadcast. Failure to comply could see the removal of the Privacy Act exemptions, essential for journalists to do their work. And, if all else failed, a single unnamed "super expert" could apply their own undefined "public interest test" and punish an organisation commercially. PIMA was the most draconian attack on the freedom of the press this country has ever seen in peacetime.

Even now, after failing to repeal section 18C of the Racial Discrimination Act, which dramatically reduces free speech by making it unlawful to offend someone, the government is introducing legislation that includes jailing journalists for up to 10 years if they disclose information that relates to a "special intelligence operation". Would the Gallipoli campaign have been a special operation? Would Sir Keith have been arrested with Ashmead-Bartlett's letter to spend the next 10 years in jail?

"Trust us, we're from the government" seems to be a common theme when attempting to censor the media. But freedom of speech and the freedom of the press are not things we should blindly entrust to anyone. The first amendment of the US constitution, adopted as part of the bill of rights in 1791, reads in part: "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press."

Australia has no equivalent constitutional protection of freedom of speech or freedom of the press. We already have hundreds of laws regulating the press. We do not need further laws to jail journalists who responsibly learn and accurately tell.

Keith Murdoch once said a free media must be "dependent on no one for favours". Censorship should be resisted in its insidious all forms. We should be vigilant of the erosion of our freedoms and, like Sir Keith, have the courage to act when those freedoms are threatened.

[This is an edited extract of the Sir Keith Murdoch oration, delivered in Melbourne yesterday]

The Australian Friday October 24 2014
Commentary Section Page 14

Regimental

Representative Colonel Commandant

Brigadier AG (Gerry) Warner AM, LVO (Retd)



Dear Fellow Gunners

My message is one of welcome, appreciation, congratulations and acknowledgment.

I commence by extending a warm welcome to the new Head of Regiment Brigadier Craig Furini CSC. Craig has recently returned to Australia

from deployment and has assumed the appointment of Director General Plans at Headquarters Joint Operations Command and Head of Regiment. He brings with him to the appointment a wealth of artillery and operational experience and on your behalf I wish him a satisfying and enjoyable tenure.

Consistent with *'Deuteronomy 28:6 – You will be blessed when you come in and blessed when you go out'*, I also express appreciation for the sterling work done by Brigadier Peter Gates AM, CSM during his time as Head of Regiment. During his tenure Peter's primary duties were extensive and complex but he still performed his Head of Regiment role with great interest, enthusiasm and passion. I can do no more than thank Peter with the age old gunner approbation – *'Good Shooting'*.

It was pleasing to see that the Queens Birthday honours list was a target rich environment for Gunners. Warrant Officers Class One Michael Johnson and Colin Watego received the Medal of the Order of Australia (OAM); Lieutenant Colonels Bede Galvin and Corey Shillabeer each receiving the Conspicuous Service Cross (CSC); Major Jon Abundo was honoured with a Conspicuous Service Medal (CSM) as was Colonel Andrew Plant and

Major Stuart Seabrook. Colonel Charles Weller received a well deserved Bar to his CSC. Earlier this year in the Australia Day honours Warrant Officer Class One Anthony Hortle was recognised with an OAM; while Colonel David Edwards the recent Deputy Head of Regiment received a CSC and Lieutenant Colonel Dean Ashton was awarded a CSM. On behalf of the Gunner family I extend hearty congratulations on the splendid and public recognition of this outstanding and meritorious service.

The Queens Birthday civilian list also included the award of a well deserved OAM for Lieutenant Colonel David Brook (Retd). David was honoured for his service to military history and to pleasure boating. I am unable to comment on his nautical contribution but his deep interest and involvement in our military history, and particularly Gunner matters, is long standing and well known. I know that the news of David's honour will be received enthusiastically by all.

David is a founding member of the History Sub Committee of the Regimental Committee. His award prompts me to acknowledge the very valuable work done by that committee behind the scenes under the leadership of Brigadier John Cox. The History Sub Committee is geographically dispersed but manages to very effectively bring appropriate focus on important Regimental matters, including but certainly not limited to such subjects as personal histories, equipment, eulogies, artillery customs and traditions and unit and sub unit titles. The current sub committee members are Brigadiers John Cox and Doug Perry (Retd), Colonels (Retd) Arther Burke and Don Rae; Lieutenant Colonels (Retd) David Brook and John Macpherson; and Mr Kevin Browning and Mr Keith Glyde. It is fortunate at this time that the Royal Regiment has such an expert and dedicated committee at its disposal. On behalf of serving and retired Gunners as Representative Colonel Commandant I record the Royal Regiment's appreciation for their fine work.

Until next time I wish everyone Good Shooting.

Ubique

Head of Regiment

Brigadier Craig Furini, CSC



I was honoured to have been appointed by the Chief of Army as the Head of the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery (RAA) on 1st May 2016.

In assuming this role, I am acutely aware of the responsibilities I have as the primary steward of our unique heritage and our future, and the legacy

I have inherited from my predecessors. I would like to acknowledge the outgoing Head of Regiment, Brigadier Peter Gates, and thank him for his leadership, guidance and direction. I particularly thank him for his energy in implementing much needed change to the Regimental Fund. On behalf of the Regiment I wish him and his family the very best and every success as he embarks on a career outside Army.

I also congratulate the Gunners who were recognised in the 2016 Australia Day and Queen's Birthday Honour Lists. It is wonderful to see so many deserving Gunners rewarded for their contributions to the Regiment, Army and the ADF. Those recognised included: Colonel Dave Edwards, Colonel Andrew Plant, Colonel Charles Weller, Lieutenant Colonel Dean Ashton, Lieutenant Colonel Bede Galvin, Lieutenant Colonel Corey Shillabeer, Major Jon Abundo, Major Stuart Seabrook, Warrant Officer Class One Anthony Hortle, Warrant Officers Class One Michael Johnson and Warrant Officers Class One Colin Watego. Lieutenant Colonel David Brook (Retd) was also in the general honours list for his service to military history and pleasure boating.

I also want to recognise the Lieutenant Colonels and Warrant Officers who have been selected for Regimental Command and Sergeant Major appointments in 2017. I congratulate you on this significant achievement and look forward to working with you as the senior leadership team of the RAA.



The outgoing Head of Head of Regiment Brigadier Peter Gates AM, CSM presenting Lieutenant Denholm Laufmann the RAA Prize for the graduating class December 2015

1st Regiment LTCOL SA Hompas WO1 (RSM) SP Thompson	8th/12th Regiment LTCOL DA Ryan	16th Air Land Regiment LTCOL CJ Shillabeer, CSC
20th Surveillance and Target Acquisition Regiment WO1 (RSM) D Nutini	7th Signal Regiment WO1 (RSM) SD Carmichael	Queensland University Regiment WO1 (RSM) SJ Voss

As Head of Regiment I see that I have two important duties: one relating to our heritage and identity and one relating to our current and future capabilities.

Our rich history and heritage are fundamental to who we are today and will be in the future. I think that many of you who are serving often forget that you are adding to this richness; you have made history in places such as Afghanistan and Iraq and continue to do so every day in all aspects of your service.

One of my first official tasks as Head of Regiment was to attend the National Coral Gunner Dinner Weekend in Canberra. The dinner and other supporting events were great opportunities to gather and enjoy our Gunner camaraderie. One of the events included the latest session of the 'Firepower: Lessons from The Great War' History Seminar Series. The insights provided were professionally interesting but more importantly have, in many cases, contemporary applications. As such, I commend future sessions to you all. The Colonel Commandant Eastern Region, Colonel Ian Ahearn (Retd) and Lieutenant Colonel Nick Floyd did a great job in ensuring the weekend was a success and should be congratulated.

I was honoured to attend the first National Coral Gunner Dinner in 2008 and have been incredibly pleased that it has continued, and been well attended, every two or three years since. I was disappointed, however, by the turn-out this year, particularly from serving Canberra based Gunners. I appreciate there are a range of legitimate reasons why people were unable to attend but I would encourage everyone to make time in their busy schedules for this important and enjoyable event.

Most Gunners acknowledge that, since the establishment of permanent Army after World War Two, the most significant battle for the Regiment was the first night of the Battle of Coral on 12th/13th May 1968. As such, it is my desire to establish this dinner as a Royal Regiment tradition. Similar to the way the Waterloo and Black Hat Dinners make you think of Sappers and Tankies, I would like people to think of Gunners when they hear Coral Dinner.

Much of our history - including the recent RAA Gun Troop deployments to Helmand Province Afghanistan - is shared with the Royal Artillery, so it was a great honour to attend their Tercentenary commemorations known as 'Ubique 300' on 26th May at the Royal School of Artillery. This commemoration included the presentation of the Queen's Baton and Scroll to the Captain General, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. In the year leading up to this event, the Baton and Scroll travelled the globe including a visit to Australia. To mark this, Aussie Gunners participated in a number of ceremonies and cricket matches with their fellow British counterparts in Canberra, Puckapunyal and Sydney. The commemorations culminated on 15th February with Brigadier Peter Gates, in the presence of the Representative Colonel Commandant Brigadier Gerry Warner (Retd) and others, signing the scroll on behalf of the RAA.

I was fortunate to be accompanied in Larkhill by Gunner Lochlan Brown from 8th/12th Regiment who was selected from across the RAA. This was possible due to the generosity of the RSL Victorian Branch who provided a grant of \$3,000 to the Gunners' Fund. This is an excellent example of how the Gunners' Fund, if properly supported, can be utilised. However, I note that there are only about 125 of about 1,500 serving Gunners contributing regularly. I remain committed to the Fund and would like to see it grow so that opportunities like the one afforded Gunner Brown are not a one-off. As a sign of the Regimental Committee's commitment and good faith I have directed the introduction of annual Champion Gunner and Bombardier Trophies, with a significant prize to be provided by the Gunners' Fund. I see the recognition of our people as fundamental to our identity and capability, but this will only be possible in a meaningful way if support for the Fund grows.

I would like to congratulate 8th/12th Regiment RAA on being granted Freedom of Entry to the City of Palmerston. This milestone was especially important as it also commemorated the centenary of the raising on 101, 102 and 103 Howitzer Battery's during the Great War. I was pleased that



The Head of Regiment Brigadier Craig Furini CSC presenting Lieutenant Nicholas Buckland the RAA Prize for the June 2016 graduating class.

the Gunners' Fund was able to provide financial support for the associated Regimental Ball.

The second aspect relating to my responsibility relates to our capability. This is an area that gets a great deal of attention from the Commanding Officers and very capable military and civilian staff officers across Defence. Nonetheless, I will take an active role in this area and will chair Army's Joint Fires Working Group. I am encouraged by the range of capabilities currently being introduced into the Regiment or identified in the 2016 White Paper. As these capabilities are not yet guaranteed, we must work together as a collective and cohesive body to ensure that they are not only acquired but that their potential is fully realised. Whilst this will require robust professional internal discussion and debate (something I encourage) it will ultimately require us to align and speak with one voice.

We must also ensure that we remain relevant to Army in high-end land combat and future joint warfare. This is why I am extremely pleased that Commander 1st Division has taken steps to invest in the Divisional Joint Fires and Effects Coordination Cell. Most importantly, from a capability perspective, we need to invest in the cultural and intellectual development of our people, so I encourage all leaders to lead, mentor,

train and educate their subordinates. If we build strong and capable successors, the RAA will continue to be of value to Army on and off the battlefield.

To all members of the Regiment, whether you are Reserve or Regular, serving or retired, I thank you for your loyalty and commitment. It is my desire to get around the Regiment as much as is possible to speak with as many of you as I can.

I look forward to serving you all as Head of Regiment.

Ubique

Profile

Brigadier Craig Furini was born and raised in Sydney. After completing his education at Northholm Grammar School, he attended the Australian Defence Force Academy and the Royal Military College commissioning into the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery in 1990. Since then he has gained experience at the tactical, operational and strategic levels across a range of disciplines. He is currently the Director General Plans/J5 at Headquarters Joint Operations Command.

At the tactical level, Brigadier Furini initially served as a Lieutenant with 8th/12th Medium Regiment, returning

to the Regiment in 2000 as a Battery Commander and again in 2007 as the Commanding Officer. He also served as a Forward Observer in 4th Field Regiment and 26 Regiment (SP) (Royal Artillery). Other artillery appointments have included: student on the UK's Gunnery Staff Course (which prepared artillery officers for command, operational and technical appointments within the joint fires community); and instructor at the School of Artillery. He also served as a junior officer as the Staff Officer Grade 3 Operations/Plans on Headquarters 1st Brigade (Mechanised).

Following Staff College, he was posted to the UK's Defence Intelligence Service (DIS) where he was involved in supporting capability development and operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. On return to Australia he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and posted to the Defence Intelligence Organisation (DIO) as the Deputy Director Weapons Systems (Land). Whilst at DIO he identified an ADF capability gap and was instrumental in establishing the Counter IED Task Force. For his work in DIO, and the UK, he was awarded the Conspicuous Service Cross.

Following promotion to Colonel in December 2010, he served in multiple appointments at the operational and strategic levels. He served as the Director of Global Operations/J35 Global at Headquarters Joint Operations Command (HQJOC). He was subsequently seconded to the National Security Staff in the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet as the Senior Adviser Defence Policy and Operations. In 2013 he completed the Defence and Strategic Studies Course before becoming the Chief of Staff to the Chief of the Defence Force. He was subsequently promoted to Brigadier and deployed as the Director Plans of Combined Joint Task Force - Operation Inherent Resolve. On return to Australia he assumed the position of Director General Plans at HQJOC. He was also appointed Head of Regiment for the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery. In addition to his most recent deployment, Brigadier Furini has served in multiple operational theatres. In 1993, as a Lieutenant, he deployed with the United Nations (UN) to Cambodia as the Commander of an ANZAC Signals Troop. He deployed as a Major in 2000 to East Timor as the Battery Commander supporting the 5th/7th Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment. In 2003, whilst on exchange in the UK, he deployed with a specialist combined UK, US and Australian intelligence unit to Iraq. In 2009 as a Lieutenant Colonel he deployed to Afghanistan as the Chief of Combined Joint Operational Plans (CJ35) on Headquarters Regional Command (South).

Craig and his wife Robynne have two sons: William (2002) and Lachlan (2007). He particularly enjoys reading, theatre, sport and travel. Craig's academic qualifications include a Bachelor of Science, Masters of Management (Defence Studies) and Masters of Arts (Strategic Studies), and he is an alumni of the National Security College's Senior Executive Program.

Regimental Master Gunner

*Warrant Officer Class One DT (Paddy) McGarry
Regimental Master Gunner*

"The moral effect of the thundering of one's own artillery is most extraordinary, and many of us thought that we had never heard any more welcome sound than the deep roaring and crashing that started in at our rear."

Fritz Kreisler



First half of the year. As I write this article I look back at the beginning of the year and cannot believe how fast it has gone. We saw 2015 continuing evolution of introduction-into-service of new RAA capabilities, developing doctrine, refining training management packages supporting current equipment, having a statement of relevance, enhancing the Officer and Other Ranks employment specifications and supporting trade models. These critical changes will support the brigades as they travel through the OPGEN/FORGEN cycle. The RAA is always called upon to assist in the training of the brigade units in the principles of 'All Arms Call for Fire' and prepare the battle groups as the 'Ready Brigade' adopts its focus on the Road to Hamel (and beyond)?

This year I have been very proud being the Regimental Master Gunner (RMG). It has been very rewarding and personally satisfying seeing the Regiment continuing to grow in capability and leading the Army in most cases on raised, train and sustain concept along with continuing to raise the skill levels of our existing members through realistic training and expectations in the Operational Generation Cycle. A planning training cycle for future employment will enable the Regiment to maintain and grow the Fire Support capability by being interoperable towards the Brigades Battle Groups and to the supporting units. This is our corporate knowledge and we should be the subject matter experts towards the networking of the battle space with effects to the digital capability for joint fires. There is a wealth of knowledge within the Regiment and every time we

exercise and train together this knowledge and teamwork grows. So it behoves every individual no matter how small your part is at the moment to maintain your enthusiasm and continue to support all exercises and strive to improve your own skill level.

Continuing the theme of moving forward from September 2015 all RAA employment categories were presented to the Employment Category Review Endorsement Meeting (ECREM). DGPERS-A endorsed the proposal as the RAA trade models are logical, well laid out, and the relevant employment specifications met with the current equipment focusing and continuing to grow our knowledge in the digital space. Once the ECREM was endorsed the next step was to present at the Employment Category and Remuneration Review Committee (ECRRC) and this was done in May 2016. It was once again endorsed by the committee and DGPERS-A and then identified to move forward to the Defence Force Remuneration Tribunal (DFRT). The following ECN trades will be presented to the DFRT as a paper submission this will be a defining year for the RAA: ECN 161 Artillery Light Gunner, ECN 162 Artillery Gunner, ECN 254 Artillery Command Systems Operator, ECN 255, Artillery Observer, ECN 357 Manager Offensive Support and ECN 250 Operator Unmanned Aerial Systems. The ECN 237 Operator Ground Based Air Defence will be presented at the DFRT and will be viewed by the committee as it will show a demonstration of its capability at 16th Air Land Regiment later on in the year.

The efforts of the following personnel who have tirelessly worked hard to get the trade models recognised which will take the RAA training continuum into the future: WO2 Johnny Porter (Offensive Support Training Developer); WO2 Chris Leechman (Offensive Support Trade Manager); WO2 Paul McMillan (Unmanned Aerial Systems Training Developer); WO2 Reece Hay (Unmanned Aerial Systems Manager); SGT Gary Bradford (Ground Based Air Defence Training Developer); and WO2 Mark Mlikota (Ground Based Air Defence Manager).

Once again the evolution of introduction into service of new capabilities in 2016 has seen: the Precision Guidance Kit (PGK); the M1156 Course Correction Fuse (CCF); DFCS v4.1.2 software upgrade, AFATDS v6.8.0 software upgrade; MVS, training and testing will form part of the RAA calibration plan; and incorporating Marwin 32, automated MET System.

As we move closer to the annual RAA CPX, this year it will provide the Royal Regiment with the

opportunity to refine internal procedures with lessons learnt from the Operational Generation Cycle. With constraints of ammunition placed on Regiments and training areas the School of Artillery has incorporated the Dome Simulator as a very effective training tool enhancing the trainee's ability to learn and Officers having the confidence to make decisions and lead. This will be utilised during 2016 RAA CPX. This has been taken from the link between its finite resources and preparedness outputs, which Army will deliver a significant increase in simulation training.

Is the RAA Ready to have an Artillery Army training and Evaluation Programme (ARTEP)? As we have had the M777A2 Howitzer Gun, the Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS) being the Fires Command and Control system and the Digital Terminal Control System (DTCS) being the Fires Forward Observer system, introduced and now embedded into the RAA trade model, the RAA has not been evaluated by a programme detailing any deficiency / shortfalls or consistency levels to measure the efficiencies within units. The Artillery ARTEP was an excellent tool for assessing unit training proficiencies. It was a means by which the commanders could determine their unit's ability to perform any given tasks. It instils leadership by all ranks.

We have demonstrated we are a real force and a united team in 2015 and in 2016. I am looking forward to the remaining of the year, good soldiering for the challenges that lay ahead.

Ubique

Profile

Warrant Officer Class One McGarry enlisted in the Australian Regular Army in February 1986 and on completion of Basic recruit Training he was assigned to the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery.

On completion of Initial Employment Training he was posted to 8th/12th Medium Regiment, during his posting he qualified as a Detachment Second-in-Charge, Detachment Commander on the M2A2 105mm Howitzer and M198 155mm Howitzer. He then completed all associated courses for Sergeant and was promoted to Sergeant in 1993. He was posted to 1st Field Regiment in 1994 and after completing his Management Operations Course he was posted as a Command Post Operator in the Command Post. In 1999 he was posted to the Australian Defence Force Academy as a Divisional Sergeant.

He was promoted to Warrant Officer Class Two in 2000 and was posted to 7th Field Regiment as the Sergeant Major instructor Gunnery. In 2002 he was then posted back to 1st Field Regiment as a Battery Guide. In 2003 he was then posted to 8th/12th Medium Regiment, as a Battery Sergeant Major. In 2005 he was posted to 23 Field Regiment as the Sergeant Major Instructor Gunnery, the Unit Recruit liaison Officer and was the Acting Regimental Sergeant Major.

He was promoted to Warrant Officer Class One in 2008 and he was posted to 8th Signal Regiment, as the Regimental Sergeant Major. In 2010 he was posted back to 7th Field Regiment as the Regimental Sergeant Major. In 2013 he was posted back to 8th/12th Regiment as the Regimental Sergeant Major.

He received a Bronze Army Commendation for his efforts as the Sergeant Major Instructor Gunnery and the Unit Recruit Liaison Officer in 7th Field Regiment. He received a Silver Army Commendation for his efforts at 23 Field Regiment and 8th Signal Regiment.

He was the Operations Warrant Officer on VIC Fires Assist in 2009. He served as the Regimental Sergeant Major for Operation Anode Solomon Islands in 2010. He was appointed as a training Advisor during Operation Slipper in 2012.

He has taken up his new posting as the Regimental Master Gunner in the Royal Australian Artillery Management Cell at Headquarters Combined Arms Training Centre. Warrant Officer McGarry is married to Lyn; he also has two children. He enjoys all outdoor sports, motor racing, exercise and travel.



Front Line of Journalism

MICHAEL HERR WROTE THE BOOK ON WAR JOURNALISM. IT WAS CALLED 'DESPATCHES' WRITES DENNIS ATKINS.

Michael Herr, who died last week aged 76, was a journalist without peer who wrote the book on war that ever writer who has read it wished they'd written, and that list includes giants like John le Carre.

There was something about the war Herr covered - the one we called the Vietnam War while back in the day the Vietnamese called it the American War and now the people of that East Asian nation just refer to it as the war and prefer not to talk about it - which helped shape not just a world but provided everything for a generation we today call the Baby Boomers.

The Vietnam War has its own soundtrack, which Herr understood, and it managed to frame both a culture and a counterculture. Herr's book *Dispatches* starts in Saigon, now known as Ho Chi Minh City but still called Saigon everywhere except on airline schedules. He was a war correspondent a decade before he wrote his book, going to Saigon for *Esquire* and writing genuinely compelling reports which didn't so much describe the war but brought it to life in the pages of one of the great bastions of long form journalism.

Herr didn't go to the daily briefings and report the war from the "officially sanctioned" voice of America but he pioneered what is now called being embedded. He would jump on helicopters and into other military vehicles to get to the front line. Herr wanted to see what the 18-year-old kids from small town America saw, hear their stories and retell them in the most graphic way possible.

Like all great long-form journalism, Herr's voice and story was a visceral account where the journalist as first person and the character being portrayed became one. Perhaps the most gripping line in *Dispatches* is the one marking the dividing line between bravery of taking enemy fire and the hopelessness of wanting to die.

"How many times did someone have to run in front of a machine gun before it became an act of cowardice?" he asked with intense rhetorical force. The author Matt Gallagher mentions this sentence in his *Paris Review* obituary of Herr, saying it "remains one of the cleanest, most disruptive sentences and ideas" of all time.

My favourite passage in the book captures the lonely fear so many young soldiers had in Vietnam and how they all had a way to deal with it, apart from psychological recklessness and personal destruction.

Story continues on page 62 of the Liaison Letter

Australia Day Awards

MEDAL (OAM) IN THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ORDER OF AUSTRALIA

Warrant Officer Class One Anthony Maxwell Hortle

FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE AS THE REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJOR OF THE 16TH AIR LAND REGIMENT AND THE SCHOOL OF ARTILLERY.

Warrant Officer Class One Hortle developed initiatives, led and supported fundamental changes to unit capability and organisation at 16th Air Land Regiment and has significantly influenced training and development at the School of Artillery. His professionalism, leadership and ability to adapt to new capabilities have inspired all those he has served with, and will have a lasting effect on both the 16th Air Land Regiment and the School of Artillery.

CONSPICUOUS SERVICE CROSS (CSC)

Lieutenant Colonel David Mark Edwards

FOR OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AS THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE SCHOOL OF ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant Colonel Edwards achieved and exceeded requirements in both force generation and support to operations. He displayed outstanding dedication to his duties as the Commanding Officer of the School of Artillery and directly enhanced the School as a modern digitally networked joint fires institution on the international stage. He has played a significant role in successfully introducing new capabilities, supporting the Army's operational commitments while also achieving directed training outcomes.

CONSPICUOUS SERVICE MEDAL (CSM)

Lieutenant Colonel Dean Jamie Ashton

FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT AS DEPUTY DIRECTOR CURRICULUM, AUSTRALIAN COMMAND AND STAFF COLLEGE.

Lieutenant Colonel Ashton has demonstrated meritorious devotion to duty in the development of leading education practices at the Australian Command and Staff College. As Deputy Director Curriculum his peer leadership, personal enthusiasm and professionalism has been fundamental in ensuring the highest military academic education is provided at the Australian Command and Staff College and the wider Australian Defence Force.

Queens Birthday Honours List

MEDAL (OAM) OF THE ORDER OF AUSTRALIA IN THE MILITARY DIVISION

Warrant Officer Class One Michael Ian Johnson

FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE AS THE REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJOR OF THE SCHOOL OF ARTILLERY, THE 1ST RECRUIT TRAINING BATTALION, 4TH BRIGADE AND THE COMBINED ARMS TRAINING CENTRE.

Warrant Officer Johnson has consistently provided meritorious service as a Regimental Sergeant Major. Since 2006, Warrant Officer Johnson has made a significant contribution to individual training for recruits and combat arms soldiers through his professionalism, high standards, and superior trade knowledge. Warrant Officer Johnson's dedication to duty has provided an enduring benefit to the units in which he has served, and for Army.

Warrant Officer Class One Colin Francis Watego

FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE TO INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS IN THE AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE FORCE

Warrant Officer Class One Watego is a highly valued and dedicated Defence member, with professional standards of the highest order, who has worked tirelessly to promote Indigenous recruitment and retention in the Australian Defence Force through the development and conduct of the Australian Defence Force Indigenous Pre-Recruitment Course. Warrant Officer Class One Watego has been inspirational in his leadership, displaying selfless devotion to duty.

BAR TO THE CONSPICUOUS SERVICE CROSS (CSC and Bar)

Colonel Charles Peter Weller CSC

FOR OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AS THE COMMANDER, AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT AND SENIOR MILITARY LIAISON OFFICER - JONGLEI STATE, OPERATION ASLAN, UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN SOUTH SUDAN FROM NOVEMBER 2014 TO JULY 2015.

Colonel Weller has demonstrated superior leadership, outstanding judgment and professionalism during a complex and difficult environment in the United Nations Mission in the South Sudan. His diplomatic approach and composure under pressure ensured the successful establishment of Sector East and its Headquarters and was instrumental to the success of Operation Aslan during an unpredictable period, at times in the face of considerable provocation. His knowledge, attention to detail and intellect earned him the highest respect from his superiors, peers and subordinates alike.

CONSPICUOUS SERVICE CROSS (CSC)

Lieutenant Colonel Bede Thomas Galvin

FOR OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AS THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE 20TH SURVEILLANCE AND TARGET ACQUISITION REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel Galvin has provided exceptional leadership in execution of his command of the 20th Surveillance and Target Acquisition Regiment, and management of the Australian Army's Unmanned Aerial System. He has transformed the system from an immediate service need into an enduring operational capability providing comprehensive intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance support to Army. Lieutenant Colonel Galvin's work has been exceptional, and has improved the delivery of Unmanned Aerial System support to Army.

CONSPICUOUS SERVICE CROSS (CSC)

Lieutenant Colonel Corey Jason Shillabeer

FOR OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AS THE STAFF OFFICER GRADE ONE STRATEGIC FORCE GENERATION WITHIN STRATEGIC PLANS BRANCH, ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

Lieutenant Colonel Shillabeer has displayed exceptional dedication as the Staff Officer Grade One Strategic Force Generation in Strategic Plans Branch, Army Headquarters. Over a prolonged period he has distinguished himself with the highest levels of dedication and devotion to duty that has resulted in more effective and coordinated results for Army's intellectual, educational, learning and training areas. His outstanding achievements have brought great credit upon himself, Strategic Plans Branch and the Australian Army

CONSPICUOUS SERVICE MEDAL (CSM)

Major Jonathan Philip Abundo

FOR MERITORIOUS DEVOTION TO DUTY AS THE OFFICER COMMANDING PROOF AND EXPERIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENT - PORT WAKEFIELD.

Major Abundo consistently displayed exceptional leadership in a remote and resource constrained environment, balancing competing demands to deliver critical testing capability. Major Abundo also significantly improved relationships with the local community and enhanced the reputation of Defence in the Port Wakefield region. Through his professionalism and dedication he had driven site infrastructure improvements that addressed significant work health and safety risks to maintain an essential proof and experimental capability for Defence.

Colonel Andrew Alfred Plant

FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT AS THE DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS AND CHIEF OF STAFF OF HEADQUARTERS JOINT TASK FORCE 633, MIDDLE EAST REGION, FROM OCTOBER 2014 TO JULY 2015.

Colonel Plant's application of exceptional skills, judgement and diligence has directly contributed to the successful development and establishment of each of the task units across the Middle East Region. He has demonstrated a determined devotion to his duties and the highest levels of professional mastery which reflect great credit upon himself, the Australian Army and the Australian Defence Force.

Major Kelvin Stuart Seabrook

FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT AS THE STAFF OFFICER GRADE TWO, JOINT FIRES, HEADQUARTERS 2ND DIVISION.

Major Seabrook has been fundamental to the successful transition of the 2nd Division's Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery units to the Light Battery capability under Plan BEERSHEBA. His expertise and commitment had been essential to the analysis, design, development, establishment, and training of the Light Battery capability. His contribution to the 2nd Division has been outstanding, and is in keeping with the finest traditions of the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery and the Australian Army.

MEDAL (OAM) OF THE ORDER OF AUSTRALIA IN THE GENERAL DIVISION

Lieutenant Colonel David Newbold Brook (Retd)

FOR SERVICE TO MILITARY HISTORY, AND TO THE PLEASURE BOATING INDUSTRY.

Foundation Member, History Committee, Royal Australian Artillery Regimental Committee, current. Member, Royal Australian Artillery Historical Company, current. Patron, Royal Australian Artillery Association SA, current. Colonel Commandant, South Australia and Northern Territory, Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery, 1989-1995. Historical Artillery / Naval Adviser, Army Museum of South Australia, current and Founding Honorary Director, 1992.

Boating Safety Instructor, The Marina Hindmarsh Island, current. Member, Goolwa Regatta Yacht Club, current. Member, Somerton Yacht Club, current.

Publications include: Author, over 10 articles for, 'Cannonball', Journal of the Royal Australian Artillery Historical Company. Author, 'The Club - Martial and Mufti', Peacock Publications, 2007. Author, 'Roundshot to Rapier', Hawthornedene, South Australia, 1986. Researcher and author, 'Bruno and His Guns', Melbourne, 1978. Researcher and Author, 'The Visitor', 2004. Author and Publisher, 'Cruising from Goolwa', Hyde Park Press, 2005.

Award and recognition include recipient, South Australian Boating Industry Association Award, 2010

'Big Sky Publishing' Incentive Prizes

BIG SKY PUBLISHING provides incentive prizes to encourage individuals to contribute to the Liaison Letter. The prizes are awarded by the Liaison Letter Editor.

I am pleased to announce the incentive prizes for this edition are awarded to Major Liam Herbert, and Captain's Rob O'Donnell and Jacob Beale.

Major Liam Herbert will receive a copy of 'Murder at the Fort: A doubt homicide case and cover up!' by Bob Marmion for his professional paper on '*Resurrecting the God of War*'.

Captain Rob O'Donnell will receive a copy of 'A Greater Sum of Sorrow: The Battles of Bullecourt' by David Coombes for his professional paper on '*Shift from a Known Point: The Argument for Event Based Fire Planning*'.

Captain Jacob Beale will receive a copy of 'The High Life of Oswald: Australia's First Military Pilot' by Chris Clark for his two professional papers on '*Event Based Fire Planning at Sub Unit Level*' and the '*JFT in Digital Operations*'.

Congratulations to everyone - I look forward to receiving even more quality contributions from across the Regiment for the Liaison Letter 2016 - Spring Edition.

I would like to acknowledge and thank Big Sky Publishing for their continuing support of the Liaison Letter and encourage all our readers and especially those interested in Australian military history to visit www.bigskypublishing.com.au or the military section of your local book shop.

A GREATER SUM OF SORROW

THE BATTLES OF BULLECOURT

Author:	David Coombs
ISBN:	978-1-925275-65-0
Publisher:	Big Sky Publishing
Release date:	April 2016
Format:	Paperback 155mm x 230mm
Pages:	496 pages
Price (incl. GST):	\$34.99

Key Selling Points

- First Australian account of this significant battle.
- Leading Anzac Day 2016 release. Supported by a national PR campaign and online promotions.
- Easy to read, this book will appeal to a wide readership, not just military enthusiasts.

Marketing Highlights:

- National PR campaign targeting Australia's leading Military – History Magazines and Journals – physical and online.
- Advertised in trade publications – InCite Magazine, Good Reading and B+P Magazine.
- Mainstream Capital City newspaper book reviews and ABC local and national radio for author interviews.

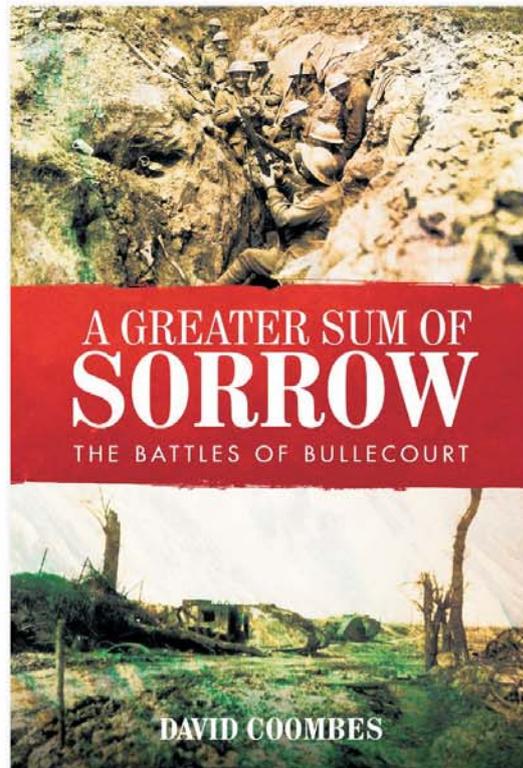
About the Book

In April-May 1917 the sleepy hamlet of Bullecourt in northern France became the focus of two battles involving Australian and British troops. Given the unique place in this nation's military history that both battles occupy, surprisingly little has been written on the AIF's achievements at Bullecourt. *A Greater Sum of Sorrow* seeks to remedy this gaping omission.

The First Battle of Bullecourt marked the Australians' introduction to the latest battlefield weapon — the tank. This much-lauded weapon failed dismally amid enormous casualties. Despite this, two infantry brigades from the 4th Australian Division captured parts of the formidable Hindenburg Line with minimal artillery and tank support, repulsing German counter-attacks until forced to withdraw.

In the second battle, launched with a preliminary artillery barrage, more Australian divisions were forced into the Bullecourt 'meat-grinder' and casualties soared to over 7000. Again Australian soldiers fought hard to capture parts of the enemy line and hold them against savage counter-attacks.

Bullecourt became a charnel-house for the AIF. Many who had endured the nightmare of Pozieres considered Bullecourt far worse. And for what? While Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig considered its capture 'among the great achievements of the war', the village that cost so many lives held no strategic value whatsoever.



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Professional Papers

Shift from a Known Point: The Argument for Event-Based Fire Planning

Captain Robert O'Donnell

Abstract

Event-based fire planning is a concept that is widely mentioned, occasionally discussed and rarely practiced. Despite doctrinal reference and a general acknowledgement of its existence, event-based fire planning has not been explored or developed in any practical sense. With the increasing digitisation and complexity of the modern battle space, the opportunity exists to develop the Army's understanding of contemporary fire planning, the best means to provide a combined arms effect, and the relevance of existing procedures. Revised processes combined with new technology may also generate synergies within the artillery tactical chain and increase the capability and utilisation of key staff. To realise this however, would require not only significant changes to extant training management packages, but also a considerable cultural shift and way of thinking about the employment of joint fires.

There has long been significant and passionate debate on the merits of event-based fire planning.

Introduction

There has long been significant and passionate debate on the merits of event-based fire planning. Whilst many Officers acknowledge the greater flexibility of event-based fire plans over time-based fire plans, a perception exists that there is more to be gained (both in training and operationally) by placing fires on a time schedule than linking them

to events. With the advent of digitisation, the opportunity exists to revise the Royal Australian Artillery (RAA) position on fire planning and develop a practical approach to event-based fire planning that will not only increase our utility to the supported arms, but improve the tactical acumen of our junior Officers. This article will look at five areas. Firstly, it will seek to define event-based fire planning and distinguish it from on-call fire planning. Secondly, it will discuss the merits of event-based fire planning and address some of the arguments against it. Thirdly, it will explore the role of time in fire planning. Fourthly, it will suggest a process for compiling an event-based fire plan and discuss the role of the manoeuvre headquarter (HQ), Joint Fires and Effects Coordination Centre (JFECC), and Command Posts (CP) in its execution. Finally, it will explore the benefits of teaching event-based fire planning.

Definition

'A fire plan is a plan for using the weapons effects available to a formation or unit in a way that best contributes to the success of the combined arms plan'¹. In essence, it is a plan for using the platforms and munitions available to engage targets and provide effects in a sequence that supports the actions of a manoeuvre force, or seeks to shape the enemy or battle space. Fire plans are used across the spectrum of conflict and at both the operational and tactical levels. At the lowest level, fire plans are used to synchronise artillery fires with manoeuvre forces, to enable them to approach or defend physical objectives. This is almost always achieved by directing the delivery platforms to fire so that

the munitions land at the desired time; however, a concept that is regularly mentioned in passing but never really considered in depth is the incorporation of manoeuvre events either in place of or complementary to these times.

It is evident that the concept of event-based fire planning is poorly defined and misunderstood. Australian doctrinal reference to it is limited and inadequate: despite numerous (but isolated) references to the use of events²³, only four paragraphs actually discuss the topic - and even these only discuss event-based fire planning in the context of a formation Military Appreciation Process (MAP)⁴. Further-and in direct contradiction-our doctrine states that '[a]ll targets in a fire plan are known as planned targets ... [that] may be engaged by fire scheduled on a timed program, or by fire on call'⁵. Although the MAP 'produces a plan that focuses on events, and uses these events to synchronise the [Battlespace Operating Systems]⁶, our doctrine tells us '[c]overing fire scheduled on a time program is essential for larger scale attacks, especially at brigade level or higher' and '[e]ven covering fire for attacks at [Battle Group] group or lower should ideally commence with a time program'⁷.

In contrast to on-call fire plans, event-based fire plans require more planning and positive control, and are subsequently much more intimately related to the manoeuvre plan.

On-Call vs Event-Based Fire Planning

In the context of providing covering fires, it is the author's experience that the majority of discussions regarding the topic are more correctly about on-call fire plans. Further to this, even on-call fire plans appear to be subject to debate: some consider them to be pre-planned engagements individually sequenced by an observer's commands; whereas others think that it is simply an observer calling targets as they present themselves. By virtue of the term 'plan', the former is a far more accurate and useful definition for on-call fire planning and will be used throughout this paper: the latter is not as much a coordinated plan as a series of individual engagements.

There is a definite role for on-call fire planning: in training it promotes and develops quick decision making and briefing skills; operationally it may be of benefit in compressed planning cycles where

development of a more thorough plan is not possible. It is crucial however, that the supported commander has ownership of the plan and is comfortable with its execution-and it is here that the true difference between the two definitions of on-call fire planning above is highlighted. History tells us that in battle observers can often become casualties. For example, there are multiple documented cases from the Korean War of observers being targeted - sometimes to the point of having to call in fire on their own locations⁸.

A coordinated on-call fire plan-despite being on-call-will be transmitted to and understood by the commanders on the ground as well as in the HQ and JFECC. Should the observers become casualties, the manoeuvre arm commander (MAC) or their subordinate Officers will be in a position to verbally coordinate the pre-planned engagements to some degree, under the supervision of the JFECC. Should these individuals become casualties themselves, the JFECC may be in a position to continue the execution of the fire plan, with the assistance of the manoeuvre HQ (who will be receiving reports) and utilising technology such as airborne Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) assets and Blue Force Tracker (BFT). Although each of these levels of redundancy brings increased risk, the argument is almost a moot one considering the losses that would give rise to such a situation in the first instance.

In contrast to on-call fire plans, event-based fire plans require more planning and positive control, and are subsequently much more intimately related to the manoeuvre plan. As the author imagines it, true event-based fire plans are similar to time-based fire plans in that they constitute a deliberate, complete plan that can be executed by the JFECC and CP with minimal interruption. Instead of relying solely on timings however, event-based fire planning relies on events: key activities and actions that are responsive to a fluid manoeuvre plan and controlled through triggers for 'fire' and 'check fire', as well as establishing 'go/no-go' parameters and criteria.

For example, a trigger to fire on a target could be friendly assaulting troops crossing a report line just prior to cresting a particular feature, and the trigger to check fire could be a report line denoting a distance from the target (such as a standard Risk Estimate Distance plus distance for time of flight). 'Go/no-go' criteria should be incorporated for situations where the plan could change once past the line of departure: for instance, where a change

in the sequence of objectives, an unforeseen tactical activity (such as passage of lines or change of axis) or a change in the battle space dynamic (such as the identification of civilians or protected infrastructure) would result in the intended sequence of engagements becoming physically, functionally, temporally or morally dislocated, or posing an unacceptable level of risk to friendly troops, civilians or the unit's lines of operation.

Role of Time

Conventional warfare scenarios with this level of complexity at the tactical or operational level could include multi-pronged attacks, or highly-mobile units operating across large frontages, where operations conducted in one sector may impact battlefield dynamics in another and where there might be difficulty synchronising multiple advances or attacks with an artillery time schedule.

... blind adherence to scheduling fires however, pose systemic risks that are difficult to identify in training but could result in casualties on operations.

To devise this level of detail requires a deep understanding of the manoeuvre plan; the risks imposed by the technical and tactical aspects of joint fires employment; and the ways that the tactical situation may change 'post-H'. Whilst time-based fire planning also requires an understanding of the manoeuvre plan, it is largely to support the mathematical equations that are the backbone of these fire plans; and further to this, modifications to the plan tend to be reactive, technical, somewhat complex-certainly not intuitive without considerable training-and definitely a distraction at a time when the observer should be concentrating on keeping their party alive and predicting the way the battle will unfold.

This is not to say that time-based fire planning presents an unacceptable risk: it has been used successfully for several decades, although accounts regarding its use and effectiveness in contemporary non-trench warfare (post-World War Two) are difficult to find. Many accounts of fire support from the Vietnam War, for example, stress the need for 'plans... [to] permit immediate deviation from terrain objectives and other planned control measures (phase lines, boundaries, time schedules, etc. [sic])' in order to capitalise on opportunities as they present⁹.

The secondary effects of blind adherence to scheduling fires however, pose systemic risks that are difficult to identify in training but could result in casualties on operations. Firstly, time-based fire plans are rigid¹⁰ and provide a 'bolt on supporting approach in terms of offensive support' instead of an integrated 'combined arms effect'¹¹. They assume that manoeuvre forces can and will maintain a set pace during a 'templated' advance, assault and fight-through of each objective. Secondly, time-based fire plans are complicated. Whilst they may seem simple to those trained in them, it is the author's experience that non-Artillery Officers see fire planning as a 'dark art' and often cannot read a Form WG2 Fire Plan Proforma, let alone compile one; nor do they properly understand the Artillery tactical organisation.

In effect, 'the tactics, techniques and procedures we employ in the field absolutely banish the manoeuvre [sic] commander from the now-mysterious world of fire support'¹². The flow-on effect of this is that the MAC no longer want to take ownership of their fire plans: they are happy to let their observers own the plan, and will often only provide their intent or guidance when prompted. The implication of not understanding the plan is that they cannot control it-and should their observer become a casualty, the entire manoeuvre plan becomes slaved to the fires schedule. In essence, the problem is that-rather than being an integrated part of 'the plan'-time-based fire plans are fire plans that are distinct from their manoeuvre plans and lack the flexibility and simplicity to support them adequately.

... non-Artillery Officers see fire planning as a 'dark art' ...

Process

Whilst the MAC cannot be expected to be familiar with RAA fire discipline, their strengths lie in their understanding of manoeuvre control measures and it is this that makes event-based fire planning so effective. By using the language of manoeuvre during planning, not only will the MAC be more engaged with the fire plan, but the observer will be able to influence the manoeuvre plan more effectively. For example, rather than directing the lead platoon commander to inform the observer when his lead elements approach the agreed RED, the observer can recommend that a report line be created at the appropriate distance. Whilst the

intended effect is the same, manoeuvre Officers understand and employ report lines and further, do not need to think about what they are supposed to do at that point: they simply need to report their position, making them more likely to do it without prompting.

In this same manner, the observer can insert report lines at various points within the MAC plan and along branches that the plan could foreseeably take, allowing the manoeuvre elements to not only concentrate on their job, but understand the role of fires in terms of their actions on the ground. This concept extends to higher-level planning (such as the Staff MAP), enabling the accurate, timely and safe delivery of firepower whilst supporting the exercise of mission command by subordinate units.

... generational adherence to time-based fire planning stems from the RAA's traditional Officer training bias towards technical competence; and as the quantifiable nature of time-based fire plans lend themselves to assessment and review more than event-based fire plans ...

The natural extension of this type of planning is that the JFECC and CP are aware of the actions they need to take upon receiving tactical information, so that they can execute the fire plan without constant direction from the observer. Just as the time schedule within a time-based fire plan provides the authority for the guns to engage, so to should the control measures and actions stipulated in an event-based fire plan. Officers in the JFECC have always monitored fire plans, but rarely interject: partly because of a lack of situational awareness as to how the fire plan actually supports the manoeuvre action; and partly because we currently place the burden of managing the fire plan solely on the originating observer. Command Posts have typically monitored fire plans as well, but their effort was consumed with the technical aspects of computing and controlling gunfire.

With the advent of modern digital systems, much of the computational burden has been removed, allowing the CP Officer to concentrate on the tactical picture, their role in it, and the best way to provide support to both the manoeuvre formation and the observer in contact. Whilst some pundits believe that '[e]vents... [should not be] executive orders to fire' and that this would lead to 'a pathway

of folly and inevitable pain'¹³, increased digitisation and improved situational awareness in the Hardened and Networked Army enable us to achieve this - and if we maintain a reticence to execute from triggers, then we can never achieve anything more than an on-call fire plan and should abandon the concept of event-based fire planning entirely.

This is not to say that the observer should 'set and forget': it is still desirable for the observer to actively manage their fire plan, as they do with time-based fire planning. Similar to time-based fire planning however, the argument is about redundancy and the guarantee of fires: just as a breakdown of communications or loss of an observer brings increased risk in the conduct of time-based fire plans, so it is with event-based fire plans-except event-based fire planning shifts the burden of response from the manoeuvre element in contact to the HQ/JFECC/CP chain (all of whom are probably out of contact), and enables their decision making to be based on predictable and informed battle tracking rather than reactionary mathematical computation.

Arguments

Whilst these points seem straightforward enough, two main arguments still persist against event-based fire planning. The first appears to revolve around uncertainty: the lack of experience, doctrine and familiarity with event-based fire planning within the RAA lead many to think that that it is an unreliable method; and it is human nature to continue doing those things that we are comfortable performing. Further to this, it is not unrealistic to claim that the generational adherence to time-based fire planning stems from the RAA's traditional Officer training bias towards technical competence; and as the quantifiable nature of time-based fire plans lend themselves to assessment and review more than event-based fire plans that rely more on (admittedly subjective) tactical proficiency, commanders and instructors not practiced or confident in the application of manoeuvre tactics will naturally enforce the use of the less-ambiguous time-based fire plans.

The second argument is the belief that basing fire plans on events is akin to 'cheating': the only 'real' fire plans are time-based because they are supposedly more difficult. This relates to training in that many instructors justify their adherence to time-based fire planning by stating that forcing trainee observers to perform 'post-H' modifications is the best way to introduce pressure to test the

trainee. It is true that forcing modifications to time schedules can impose a large amount of stress and tests the trainee's ability to translate manoeuvre actions into fire support effects; however, there are other ways to achieve this that are more realistic, such as an acting MAC conducting an unexpected manoeuvre, an unexpected enemy action, a drawn-out engagement resulting in the ammunition allocation becoming insufficient, or simulating a survivability move of a supporting call sign just prior to or during the fire plan.

Another misconception of event-based fire planning is that it relies solely on physical events. It is the author's opinion however, that time has a very important role to play in all types of fire planning. It is immediately evident that time in itself can be an event or criteria. There is however, a more pragmatic role for time in event-based fire planning. Current RAA doctrine requires observers to send a Request for Resources to their controlling JFECC, outlining the platforms they would like to use and the quantities and natures of munitions they intend to employ. Whilst targeting documents and databases such as Attack Guidance Matrices and Joint Munitions Effectiveness Manuals can enable munitions calculation for specific targets, they are of no use when trying to determine the requirements for continuous covering fire. From some experimentation with event-based fire planning (in a command post exercise environment), the author has come to the opinion that an initial timeline (based on the traditional combination of rates of movement, length of assault and size and number of objectives) is currently the easiest method for accurately calculating munitions requirements.

Time continues to play a significant role with regard to the capabilities of the various delivery platforms. Observers conducting an event-based fire plan cannot expect to place triggers unreasonably close together and not allow the ground or naval fires platform enough time to switch targets. They need to consider munitions time of flight and make allowances for this when developing their triggers. They also need to consider availability windows, 'playtime' (time available on station) and transit, redeployment and reload times, which will vary dependent on asset, threat and theatre.

Much of event-based fire planning is similar to time-based fire planning; the key difference is the 'mental' shift and way of thinking about supporting fires. As stated, event-based fire plans are by definition more closely tied to the manoeuvre plan

and therefore require intimate cooperation with the MAC to develop 'the' plan. Whilst it is possible to devise a time-based fire plan in almost complete isolation from a MAC, the strength of the event-based fire plan lies in the fact that-employed properly-it involves a two-way conversation between the MAC and his observer: the MAC identifying his most likely course of action and providing the usual information to the observer, and the observer recommending the employment of fires, mitigations and risks; identifying the triggers and 'go/no-go' criteria; providing advice on what the MAC can expect to see and when; suggesting ways in which the manoeuvre force can support the fire plan; and by using their position, training, experience and perspective to look at the bigger picture and foresee (and posture for) branches and reactions that may occur during the attack.

Transmission

The conveying of event-based fire plans to JFECC and CP can be done using traditional means (proforma and voice) and by digital free-text message. A WG2 can be used for display of the event-based fire plan information by using the schedule portion of the proforma as a series of columns titled with the appropriate event sequentially left to right (noting that the fluid nature of military operations means that the attack will not necessarily occur in that order, but nor does it need to). Figure 1 and Figure 2 show different approaches for WG2 depiction of an event-based fire plan in support of Battle Group (BG) operations that were developed by the author in a command post exercise environment.

The WG2 could be transmitted by voice or free-text message; however, as current digital systems have Graphical User Interfaces enabling the inclusion of functional geometries (graphics that generate a computational response) on a digital map, there are doubtlessly more effective ways of depicting the fire plan than on a WG2. It should be noted that free-text messages are not part of the Variable Message Format (VMF) and therefore do not generate a computational response within in-service digital systems. It may be possible to design and implement a suitable VMF message, but until an active data exchange relationship exists between the manoeuvre and fires battle management systems, there is little benefit in doing so.

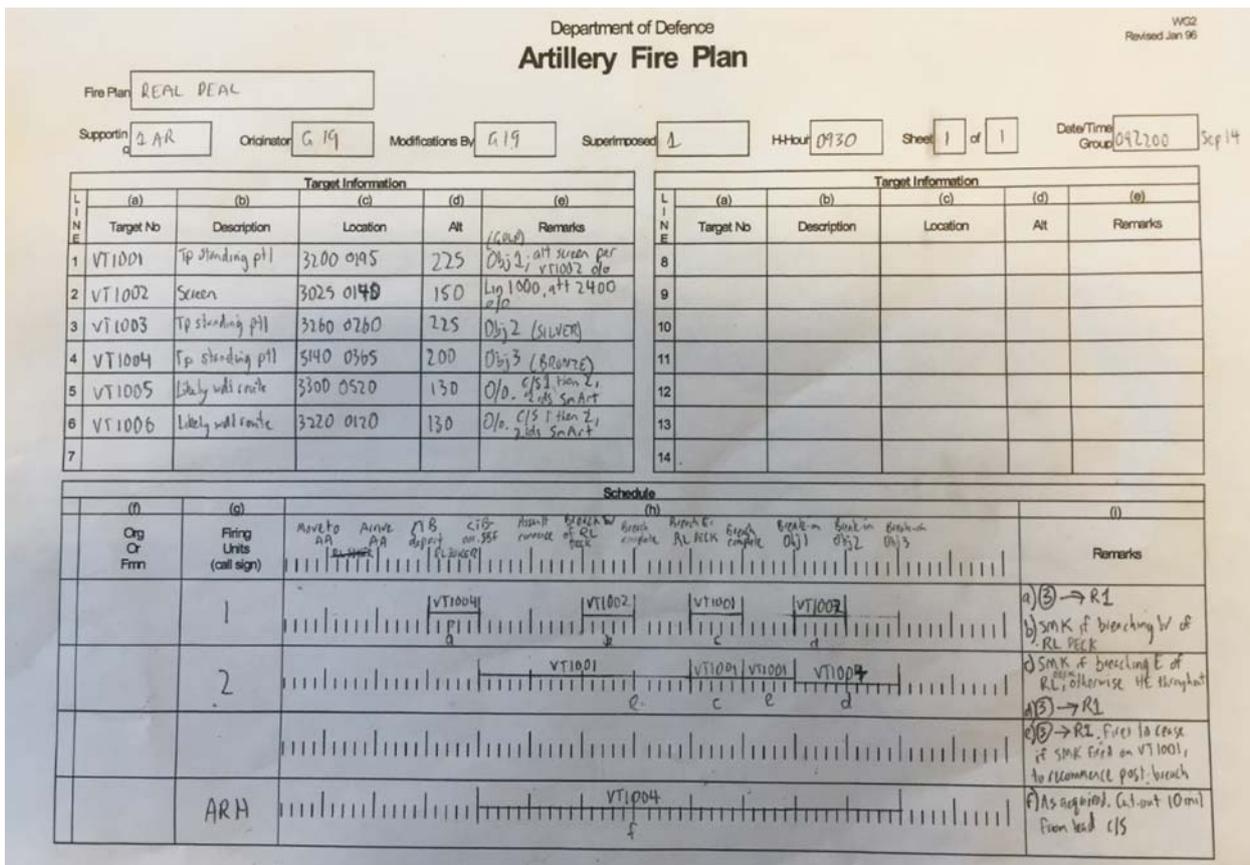


Figure 1

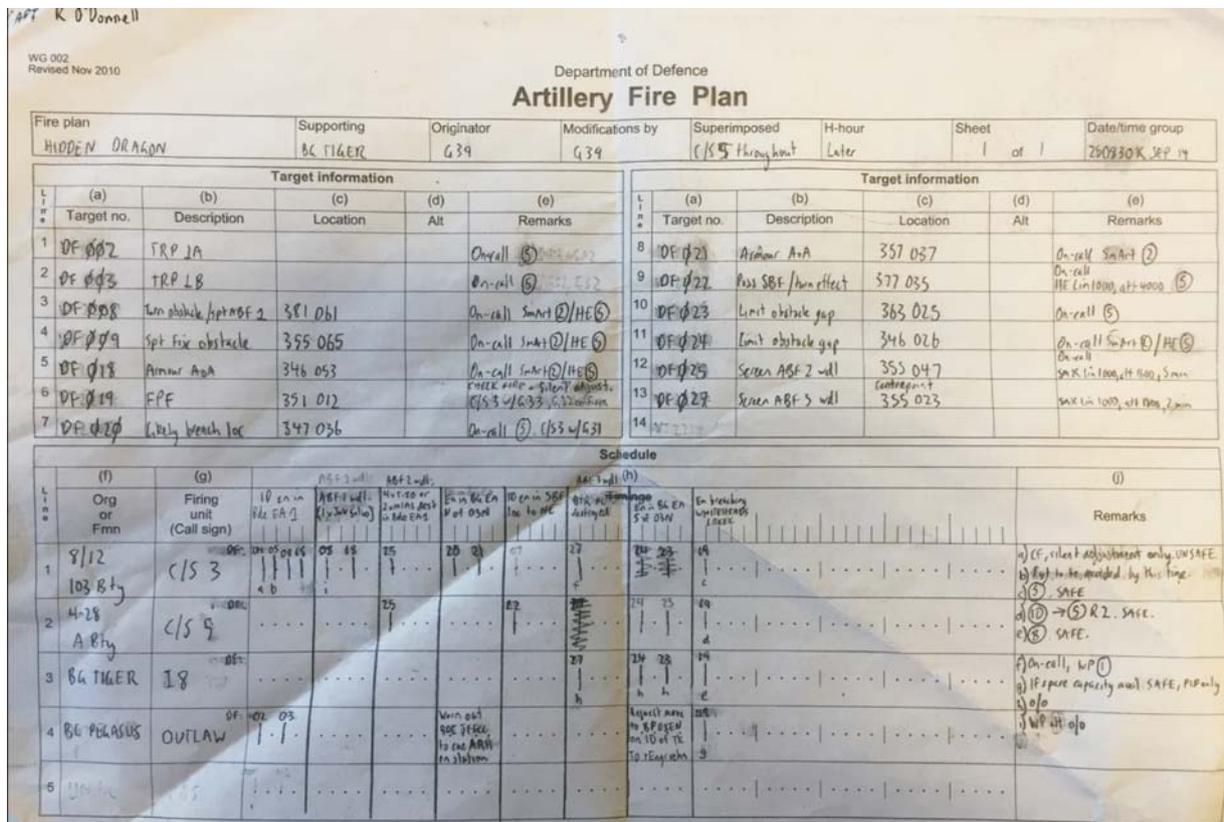


Figure 2

Whilst transmission may seem like a current weakness of event-based fire planning, it forces us to rely on our personnel-and herein lays one of its true strengths. As stated above, Artillery Officers within CP-despite their tactical training-have largely been preoccupied with computation and gunnery prediction, with limited spare capacity to consider the tactical battle they are supporting and the wider battle which may impact them directly. Modern digital systems have considerably lessened this burden and enable Officers to focus on tactical considerations; however, our current model of fire planning places all tactical responsibility on the observer, with both JFECC and CP Officers relegated to monitoring and ensuring the schedule is followed.

In a way, these Officers have the same responsibilities during event-based fire plans, although they will be able (and expected) to follow and fight the battle tactically. Whilst the average junior Officer within a CP would be expected to implement the plan based on the observer's criteria, more experienced and qualified Officers within the JFECC would be favourably positioned (due to proximity to BFT, ISR feeds and manoeuvre HQ staff) to modify the fire plan or potentially control it should the originating observer be rendered ineffective. Further, all Officers would be expected to consider the second-order effects of the fire plan on their organisations (for example, the requirement for platforms to redeploy to a secondary position to avoid counter-battery fire or defend against direct attack) and implement appropriate mitigations and redundancy for the provision of fire support.

Of course, as the ultimate owners of 'the' plan, the manoeuvre staff should not only be abreast of the fire plan but should take an active interest in it, as they may need to fight it in the event that the JFECC becomes disabled. Many may scoff at the thought of a fire plan being controlled by someone other than the observer, but it is not unrealistic to consider that an entire party (or indeed, JFECC or CP) could be destroyed in a high-intensity conventional conflict-and whilst a time-based fire plan would continue to fire to schedule, the only individuals in a position to modify it to a changing manoeuvre situation are the two fire planning-qualified members of the observer's party.

Use in training

The advantages of incorporating event-based fire planning into training as a standard procedure for

fire planning in the RAA should by now be immediately obvious. Whilst time-based fire plans do impose stress upon the trainee and are simple to assess, event-based fire plans not only provide more realistic training, but also force trainee Officers to think about and employ tactical principles, in line with the training of manoeuvre Officers-and indeed, in line with their fundamental role as Officers. By virtue of the requirement to consider unstated tactical criteria and alternate courses of action, trainee Officers will naturally explore and subsequently learn more about the technical employment of joint fires: for example, the effect of gun-target line and sheaf pattern relative to the axis of assault; or the impact of sloping terrain in terms of both fall of shot and terrain shielding afforded to a manoeuvre force.

Event-based fire planning is a misunderstood and underutilised technique that has several distinct advantages over time-based fire planning.

This relationship between the technical and the tactical aspects of gunnery, whilst relatively subjective and difficult to template, is far more logical and intuitive than a key aspect of time-based fire planning: modifications. Our own doctrine identifies that time-based fire plans will generally require modifications, but that they 'are never easy, will usually take time, and always contain an element of risk'¹⁴ – and further, that they require good communications, even though one of the stated benefits of time-based fire plans is that fires can continue despite a break-down in communications¹⁵. Whilst most Artillery Officers are comfortable conducting modifications (due to a lot of practise), the concept can be quite difficult to articulate not only to trainees but also other qualified Officers, and is quite often the topic of heated discussion. The author has personally observed several experienced, knowledgeable and competent instructors confuse both themselves and their trainees whilst trying to explain the logic behind the way modifications work-usually because trainees do not just want to follow a process, but rather intimately understand why that process works.

This then begs the question: if the concept of time modifications is so unintuitive, why does the Regiment persist with it? Of course, event-based fire plans may require modification as well, but due to having tactically-proficient, technically-competent

Officers enabled by technology and who understand the plan, modifications can easily be made 'pre- and post-H' hour by not only the observer, but also the MAC, JFECC and CP (who will be able to monitor the forward line of own troops through BFT, battlefield commentary and ISR, and make decisions on the conduct of the fire plan should they be required to and in accordance with the observer's direction and intent).

Conclusion

Event-based fire planning is a misunderstood and underutilised technique that has several distinct advantages over time-based fire planning. The use of tactical consideration, triggers and criteria to control the technical employment of joint fires is not only practical, but can leverage off existing tactical training within the All-Corps Officer Training Continuum and RAA courses to provide a logical approach to fire planning that better employs our junior Officers. Further, adoption of event-based fire planning would help address the issue of disenfranchisement of MACs from their fire plans, as well as solving the problem of providing responsive and adaptive supporting fires in a situation where the observer becomes a casualty.

In order to achieve this, there needs to be a significant cultural shift within the Regiment-as well as creation of a universally-accepted definition of what an event-based fire plan is-so that commanders will feel comfortable that their units can conduct event-based fire planning safely and in an efficient and effective manner. It should be remembered however, that event-based fire planning is just one 'arrow in the quiver' and that the ability to train and employ all three methods of fire planning is essential to ensuring that the RAA remains flexible, responsive and relevant across the spectrum of conflict.

Endnotes

1. *LWP-CA (OS) 5-3-2 Target Engagement, Coordination and Prediction - Duties in Action, Volume Two*, 2010, p.12-1. Commonwealth of Australia.
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3. *LWP-CA (OS) 5-3-2 Target Engagement, Coordination and Prediction - Duties in Action, Volume Two*, 2010, p.12-4. Commonwealth of Australia.
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5. *LWP-CA (OS) 5-3-2 Target Engagement, Coordination and Prediction - Duties in Action, Volume Two*, 2010, p.12-13. Commonwealth of Australia.
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13. Lieutenant Colonel NT Sweeney, *op cit*, p. 74.
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15. *Ibid*, p. 12-13.

About the Author

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Event-Based Fire Planning at the Sub-Unit Level

Captain Jacob Beale

Introduction

Event-based fire planning is a phrase often thrown around and rarely understood. Between separate batteries, regiments and nations the event-based fire plan means something different and is utilised in separate ways. In this paper I will seek to explain and enhance what I think event-based fire plans should be based around. I will formulate my argument on triggers and how they can be used to manipulate fire plans.

First and foremost event-based fire planning is not an 'on-call' fire plan for the use of Joint Fires and Effects.

First and foremost event-based fire planning is not an 'on-call' fire plan for the use of Joint Fires and Effects. Rather it should be based on technical and tactical triggers. This allows for the fire planner to base their fire plan on report lines (RLs) or phase lines (PLs) rather than a timed schedule. For this to work rehearsals are required between the fire planner and the supporting call sign. Because of this a lot of pre-H hour work is required to formulate how the event-based fire plan works. The following are some principles that can potentially differentiate event-based fire plans from scheduled fire plans or should be focused on more in an event-based fire plan:

- simplicity,
- contingency,
- triggers,
- communications, and
- rehearsals.

Generally the use of event-based fire plans is in response to the conduct of an attack in an uncertain environment. The uncertainty could arise from complex terrain, uncertainty in enemy locations or a plan that is based on branches or sequels. Any of these issues could cause the fire planner to make multiple modifications to their fire plan or have to

revert to an 'on call' fire plan. To avoid this, keep coherence in the plan and allow ease of communication over the net, an event-based fire plan could be the answer. But that is not to say that the event-based fire plan is not without risks.

Many say that potential issues arise with event-based fire planning if communications are not established or are in an area that has communications drop in and out. The theory is that with a 'scheduled' fire plan if communications are disrupted the guns can still operate off the schedule and switch targets. However it becomes a moot point when you look at the pros and cons between potential continual 'engagement' of a target in event-based fire plans (or a scheduled fire plan if dwell has been issued) and the thought of manoeuvre falling behind the schedule and pushing on without covering fire from a joint fires and effects asset. One may waste ammunition but it will give you time to re-establish communications, withdraw or take a tactical pause, the other will have the potential of having no effect or creating greater casualties from losing fires at a critical moment in the battle as targets switch and the ground force is not yet in the close battle with the potential for them to become fixed and destroyed.

The theory is that with a 'scheduled' fire plan if communications are disrupted the guns can still operate off the schedule and switch targets.

Ammunition expenditure still needs to be calculated prior to the conduct of the fire plan and should be kept note of during the fire plan in order to track round usage and help avoid potential waste. Whilst the joint fires and effects coordination centre (JFECC) and command post (CP) can assist in tracking rounds during the fire plan the observer needs to make an accurate assessment of how many rounds will be needed in order to allow the supporting call sign to prepare rounds as well as allow the regimental command post (RCP) to

prepare for potential resupply. An accurate assessment will allow forward planning to be conducted by all call signs.

The two types of triggers associated with an event based fire plan are 'tactical' and 'technical'.

Awareness needs to be maintained of the forward line of own troops (FLOT), this becomes more important as guns will often engage or lift off targets depending on the location of friendly forces in an event-based fire plan. Therefore the observer needs to conduct '*deconfliction*' with the manoeuvre call sign with a burden on both to call in RLs and PLs in order to allow the smooth sequence of shifting targets. Whilst we would always '*tie in*' the manoeuvre call sign with a '*scheduled*' fire plan the event-based fire plan allows greater flexibility in controlling fires for a ground call sign whilst the Artillery call sign is physically dislocated.

Triggers

The two types of triggers associated with an event based fire plan are '*tactical*' and '*technical*'. The company commander with advice from his joint fires team (JFT) commander develops a tactical trigger for each target or event and the JFT commander develops the technical trigger. A tactical trigger is a manoeuvre related event or action that causes the commander to initiate fires. This event can be friendly or enemy based. The tactical trigger is usually determined during course of action (COA) development. The technical trigger is the mathematically derived solution for firing the indirect fires based on the tactical trigger to ensure that the indirect fires arrive at the correct time and location to achieve the desired results.

When selecting a tactical trigger the manoeuvre commander must ensure that either he, or a designated observer, is able to observe the enemy forces or event that is designated as the trigger. For example, 'If a Platoon plus occupies their defensive positions vicinity Objective Red.' The tactical trigger may also be friendly event or time driven; for example, 'When Charlie company crosses phase line Beale' or 'at 0900.'

There are several considerations in the selection and positioning of the technical trigger. A major portion of designating the technical trigger is the observer taking into consideration the friendly or enemy's likely locations and rate of travel, and the

time required for the enemy force to move from the technical trigger to the target areas of interest (TAI), objective, forming up place (FUP) or allocated target associated with the trigger. Using this information, the observer can select the technical trigger location based on the following considerations:

- time taken to initiate the call for fire;
- time needed by the fire support element to fire the mission;
- time required to have fires approved (clear air/ground);
- time of flight of the indirect fire rounds;
- possible adjustment times; and
- operational safe distance (OSD) or check fire line with consideration to rounds still being in the air.

Given this the observer should also plan technical triggers for switching between what asset should be used for the target. For example, if the enemy begins advancing South which is a tactical trigger to engage him in TAI 1 the observer could utilise technical triggers in order to plan how far out he needs to request an asset and when a different asset would need to be requested in order to prosecute the target.

Conversely the observer could use the technical trigger to detail when he needs the asset allocated to him for target prosecution. This can be achieved through analysis of time taken to bring an asset on line. So if it takes ARH 20 minutes to get into location and our approval for them to move into an area isn't giving by that time we need to switch to using Artillery and if that is otherwise out of action or conducting a survivability move and we have not received an MTO by 10 minutes out then we need to send in a call for fire (CFF) to the mortar call sign allocated. This gives the observer flexibility in assets for the target he wants affected. So whilst an armed reconnaissance helicopter (ARH) may be Option 1 on the attack guidance matrix (AGM) he then knows the timeframes in which to work down to Option 3.

As in trigger planning for the initiation of fires, the commander must establish triggers for ceasing or shifting fires based on battlefield events such as the movement of enemy or friendly forces. One technique is the use of an OSD when a friendly element is moving toward an area of indirect fires. As the element approaches the OSD, observers call

for fires shift or cease, allowing the friendly force to move safely in the danger area.

Event-based Fire Plan Execution

The event-based fire plan should be listed as groups of targets with these associated triggers and the resulting action at those triggers. So that as for example if a friendly call sign passes the technical trigger being RL Blue the guns switch from VO 4701 to VO 4702.

In order to achieve an overlap of fires, a trigger can be placed before the OSD to engage with mortars and to lift the fires of guns after an allocated period of time or alternatively through the use of another RL. (If the rate of advance is 50 metre per minute at 50 metres plus of the agreed OSD (plus time of flight) you would call RL Red which would trigger the mortars to begin engagement and the guns would cut off after 1 minute). With multiple assets this can quickly become very complex. However, this demonstrates how a fire plan can have a mixture of timed and event based serials.

With digital gunnery using this method would alleviate the forward observer (FO) from having to send anything over the radio net once the fire plan has begun. As his ownship position would update his location on the JFECC's digital map they can call targets unsafe and switch fires as required. This would allow the JFT commander to focus on the fight itself and allow him to conduct analysis of how the battle is unfolding as well as prepare or react to any unanticipated targets or targets of opportunity. There would also potentially be greater safety as the infantry elements Battle Management System (BMS) would allow a better fix on where the true forward call signs are located thus allowing the switch of fires to occur as they cross a RL.

Whilst we can still incorporate time in an event based fire plan we will analyse other methods to achieve the outcome.

With preparatory fires the use of events for event-based fire planning can lack substance or not achieve an effect if proper analysis is not conducted. Whilst we can still incorporate time in an event based fire plan we will analyse other methods to achieve the outcome. There are four main thoughts and uses for preparatory fires:

- *Example 1.* The commander wants surprise, therefore, we shouldn't use preparatory fire as

the enemy will stand to for half an hour after a round lands anywhere nearby.

- *Example 2.* We want to conduct an adjustment of fires to guarantee fires on some or all of the objectives.
- *Example 3.* We want to be screened from observation of our movement into the FUP. When are we likely to be observed, by who and where will they observe us from?
- *Example 4.* The commander wants to create a definable effect on the enemy before he stands to and we lose surprise, thus achieving a better effect than the covering fire we realistically provide during the fire plan.

In examples 1 and 2 obvious solutions should not need to be stated as they are simply no pre-H fire (example 1) and sending adjustment orders (example 2). Whilst adjusting targets is not strictly preparatory fire it still conducted pre-H and has an identifiable effect on the target before we step off.

In example 3 once we identify where we could be observed, say in an open area between a thicket of trees and a creek line we are going to use for a concealed approach, we provide a smoke screen or blind in order to make the move. This can still be linked to a trigger: based off our approach route and rate of advance we calculate that once the lead elements are 200 metre out from the thicket we need smoke down in order to give it enough time to build up and be effective for our crossing.

So the tactical trigger for this is crossing from the thicket to the creek but the technical trigger now sits at 200 metre short of the thicket. The cut off for the movement can then again be based on both tactical and technical triggers. The tactical being all personnel in the dry creek bed and the technical trigger being that we calculate with wind speed the smoke will last three minutes after the last round are down so we need the cut off trigger to be when troops are calculated as being three minutes out from the creek bed.

In example 4 the commander wants to create a definable effect prior to H. So how do we make this an event? Well a few questions need to be asked: what is the effect the commander wants, when does he want it and why? Once these are answered we can link it to a trigger.

If the commander just wants it to 'soften' the target then a simple fire mission called in pre-H is all that is truly required. Once the rounds go down the defensive positions will get into their pits and be at

stand to. This should be done at Fire For Effect (FFE) as adjustment of the target will give the enemy a chance to get into his pits and protect themselves from our fires.

If the commander wants to achieve a psychological effect on the target and there is both time and ammunition, the trigger could be to engage the target every time the enemy stops standing to. This would tire and frustrate the enemy.

If the effect is to cover an approach into the FUP the trigger could be to engage once we have crossed into the open similar to how we conducted triggers for example 3.

Alternatively to triggers the observer could still use time as an event or location on approach to the FUP even if it is not needed to cover movement.

It is important to note that these are just some examples of how to use triggers and events in order to create preparatory fires for an event based fire plan. The uses and ways to do it are endless.

For post H hour 'targets of opportunity' again we have the conundrum of what constitutes an event.

For post H hour 'targets of opportunity' again we have the conundrum of what constitutes an event. For this our event although not solely based, will primarily be based, on enemy movement and action. Therefore the trigger would be that when the enemy withdraws and crosses trigger point 3 we take this to mean he is heading for a likely vehicle hide so we engage a target number which is located on that vehicle hide. Or if the enemy withdraws to the north and we want him to withdraw west into an ambush, the trigger could be that if the enemy withdraws north we deny the route through use of fires at a pre-designated target in order to turn him west.

Conduct and Coordination

All triggers and events need to be clearly definable and able to be linked to something that can result in a definite action that we will be taken at the guns. Whilst a codeword can be utilised to achieve multiple actions taken at the gun or across multiple assets, the meaning of the codeword needs to be articulated prior with an association to fire discipline and fire control.

This means that delivery systems can still understand the language but the observer who

perhaps wants multiple things to happen at once or is in the thick of a fight can articulate his meaning with fewer words. These triggers could also have the shift made, if well articulated, through ownship positions, blue force tracker or other alternate intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) means. This would also allow the JFECC to help deconflict and control fires on behalf of the FO as well as utilise technology to its full.

Summary

In this paper I have raised examples and discussion points on event-based fire plans as well as given analysis on technical and tactical triggers. This is by no means the end of the conversation. As the Regiment lacks the doctrine to be able to conduct seamless event-based fire plans we should all seek to expand and encourage new methods of conducting fire plans that are both adaptable with new technology and building on the lessons learnt from those before us.

About the Author

Captain Jacob Beale graduated from the Royal Military College in 2009. His first posting was to 1st Regiment where between 2010 and 2014 he fulfilled the roles of Gun Position Officer, Troop Commander, Joint Fires Team Commander and Battery Captain all in 105th Battery.

In 2012 Captain Beale deployed on Operation Slipper as a Joint Fires Team Commander.

Currently posted to the School of Artillery, Captain Beale is an Instructor of Gunnery for the Strike Cell in the Joint Fires Wing.



Resurrecting the 'God of War'¹: The Future of Army Reserve Artillery

Major Liam Herbert

"The Germans had thought they could replace light artillery with mortars, believing it unnecessary to furnish their troops with light guns and howitzers. The theory was wrong as they found out during the invasion"

Leonid Govorov²

Introduction

In 2013, the Defence White Paper directed that Army must 'integrate the roles of the Australian Regular Army (ARA) and Army Reserve (ARes) components to realise the "Total Force" concept [to] allow multi-role combat brigades to be deployed or elements of these to deploy separately on discrete tasks'³. Critically, to support Plan Beersheba, the ARes must produce a 'ready' Reinforcing Battle Group (REINF BG) each year, to reinforce the relevant 'ready' Combat Brigade. Within the ARes, the most obvious change was Reserve artillery being re-rolled into 'light batteries' of six 81mm mortars.

This paper will outline the current artillery situation from a 'Gunners' perspective, in an attempt to generate some collective discussion on the issue. The paper will first describe the author's experience commanding a Joint Fires Team (JFT) in a REINF BG as a case study of the ARes artillery's current environment, before turning to international comparisons. Having identified the shortfalls of the current employment of ARes artillery, a selection of possible solutions will be discussed. The paper concludes that an urgent review needs to be conducted in order to determine the future of ARes artillery with the purpose of ensuring it provides the ADF with a modernised, digitised and integral Joint Fires (JF) capability, which is not a sub unit of an ARes Infantry Battalion. It is hoped that this article will provoke discussion and stimulate further development of a modernised ARes artillery vision.

Artillery in the Reinforcing Battle Group

In 2014, a Combat Team of Battle Group Cannan - the 'Ready' REINF BG was tasked by 3 Combat Brigade to establish a block position - with the intent of forcing a mechanised Battalion deliberate attack by the enemy (and then cueing Brigade Joint Fires for destruction). Clearly, the position needed appropriate engagement area development to block the lead elements of the enemy battalion and repulse initial quick attacks with his vanguard. The Combat Team Commander asked the author as the commander of the JFT "*what can you give me?*" to my chagrin, I could only answer "*4 REGTs M777s ... maybe; if they're not already being used.*" Whilst the Combat Team Commander understood my predicament, I am sure he wondered why his JFT could only 'request' 4 REGTs M777s through a higher Joint Fires and Effects Coordination Centre (JFECC) and in effect could not rely upon the REINF BG's only integral JF asset, the Light Battery. In fairness to the Battery, the mortars themselves were supporting another Combat Team and could not support the whole Battle Group due to their limited range. Moreover, I am sure the Combat Team Commander also questioned the effectiveness that the six x 81mm mortars provide, particularly against the enemy's armoured vehicles.

The ARes RAA's future capability will demand the function of joint fires and effects, air-land integration, battlespace management, sensor fusion and ISTAR collection, processing and dissemination. This paper argues that an ARes JFT can coordinate and provide these resources. Gone are the days when ARes units employ a gun battery and / or a mortar platoon as the only form of fire support. Now the JFT can not only provide the Manoeuvre Arms Commander (MAC) with these land based assets, but they can provide the MAC with integrated fires from air, land and sea, and synchronise both kinetic and non-kinetic effects to accomplish the mission.

Artillery in the British Army Reserve

Juxtaposed against the ARes experience, is that of the British Army Reserve (and indeed some elements of the US Army Reserve). Rather than simply relying on organic 81 mm mortars, the JFT commander can be allocated, in Direct Support, a light battery of 105 mm L118's to engage and harass the enemy out to 18000 m. In addition, the JFT has access to unmanned aerial vehicles (MUAS Desert Hawk III), which are integral to Reserve units for surveillance and target acquisition; and, a guided multiple launch rocket system (GMLRS) Battery that is manned by reservists and tasked to support reservists.

The ARes RAA's future capability will demand the function of joint fires and effects, air-land integration, battlespace management, sensor fusion and ISTAR collection, processing and dissemination.

The United Kingdom still uses and employs its reserve artillery regiments in similar roles to their full time counterparts and therefore provide integral support and capability to the British Army. Below are the British Reserve artillery regiments and their roles³:

- 101 Regiment RA - Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System (GMLRS);
- 103 Regiment - 105mm L118 Light Gun;
- 104 Regiment RA - UAS and MUAS Desert Hawk III;
- 105 Regiment - 105mm L118 Light Gun;
- 106 Regiment RA - AD regiment with High Velocity Missile (HVM); and
- The Honourable Artillery Company - ISTAR.

As you can see above, reservists are employed in a variety of roles within the British Army. They not only provide integral fire support to their respective manoeuvre elements, but also act as important reinforcing elements for full time artillery regiments. Reservists have also deployed as sub units to Afghanistan and Iraq, validating the utility of reserve artillery as supplementary forces to the full time army.

The Problem

It is argued that ARes artillery batteries are fast becoming ineffective. Plan Beersheba's requirement to replace 105 mm guns with surplus (and aging) 81 mm mortars has already been discussed, but the integration of the now 'light battery' into ARes Infantry Battalions has seen them viewed (incorrectly) as a replacement mortar platoon. Some of the assessed consequences of these decisions include:

- **Decline of Joint Fires Language, Training and Culture.** Whilst ARes Infantry soldiers are highly respected by Gunners, the infantry units do not understand the complexities of planning and operating in a Joint Fires and Effects (JFE) environment, and typically view the light batteries as mortar platoons. In fairness, until the ARes batteries can provide the same capabilities of an ARA battery, with modern artillery units in Direct Support manned by reservists ... some of this criticism has merit.
- **Digitisation.** Reservists are losing the digital battle in that they have limited communication on the JFE digital platform or the advanced field artillery tactical data system (AFATDS). ARes artillery units must be given the opportunity to modernise. If the light batteries can't talk to their ARA counterparts in an operational environment, how can ARes artillery provide an effective capability for the MAC? The lack of a digital terminal control system (DTCS) capability for an ARes JFT means that it takes more time for an analogue JFT to call for fire in a digitised JFE environment. This time lag could mean the difference between defeat and victory.
- **Employability.** The ARes RAA has focused too much on preserving the lanyard and not enough on capability. Future ARes Gunners do not offer supplemental capability (to plug into existing organisations) or complimentary capability (that the ARA doesn't have already - seen as GMLRS). If the Army does not train the Reserve Gunner to an ARA standard (M777 and Digitisation), it is difficult to deploy them in a JFE role.
- **Administration / Maintenance Liability.** Due to a limited number of M32 computers in the Army, along with the aging of the 81 mm mortar itself, maintenance of the equipment are key issues facing the batteries.

Solutions

Below is an ultimate solution to fix the problem. Whilst it may seem far-fetched to some, the below 'god of war' option is one that provides the ADF with a contemporary capability that is focused on the future of warfighting.

To effectively support the ADF within the Plan Beersheba construct, a future force would need to re-raise three x ARes Artillery Regiment's ...

The 'God of War' Option as a Future Force

To effectively support the ADF within the Plan Beersheba construct, a future force would need to re-raise three x ARes Artillery Regiment's (one per Combat Brigade) that are fully digitised with a GMLRS capability. This ARes Regiment will have three x batteries that include:

- Heavy Battery - two-three x GMLRS;
- Medium Battery - two x M777/M198's; and,
- Light / ISR Battery (light tactical UAV and GSR capabilities).

The advantages of a GMLRS capability is that it is a 'break glass in case of war' capability and can therefore be effectively employed by the ARes RAA, which utilise a longer readiness notice. The re-raising of ARes Artillery Regiment's also provides units with sufficient mass to deploy and enables the Battery JFECC to be mentored and trained more effectively. Moreover, the re-integration of M198's provides valuable reinforcements to ARA RAA Regiment's, particularly as an M777 gunner reinforcement.

However, it is acknowledged that such change will take time, particularly to grow the workforce and FIC elements. Therefore, below are three interim measures / options that could be steps to achieve the future force. Step 2a and Step 2b provides the reader with two options after step one has been completed. A supporting concept that assists each of the interim steps is also outlined, insofar as it argues for the reintroduction of a similar concept to the High Readiness Reserve (HRR) scheme to provide incentive payments to reimburse ARes soldiers for their arduous commitment to the REINF BG concept.

Step 1. Detach ARes Batteries from Infantry Battalions. Reserve artillery units must be taken away from infantry battalions and / or:

- Re-raise ARes artillery regiments.
- Integrated with ARA artillery units - this concept has worked before (eg. 1 Regiment and 13/41 Batteries). Not only would reservists gain essential experience to work effectively within an ARA JFT/JFECC, the ARA unit can use battery personnel for reinforcement.
- Allocated directly to the respective Bde's as a stand-alone sub unit - each battery could be under an administrative command arrangement to either the Bde HQ or one of the CSSB's (similar to the 141 Sig and the 11 CSSB model); but essentially report directly to BDE HQ as the JFE specialist unit.

Step 2a. Empower ARes RAA with a Contemporary Capability.

- *Allocate M198's to the ARes Batteries.* This provides each Combat Brigade and indeed each REINF BG with long range integral JF assets, as well as the reinforcement for ARA RAA Regiments. Whilst it is acknowledged that there are 2nd and 3rd order effects to this solution, (i.e. maintenance, training, facilities ect), ARes gunners have proven themselves to be capable of such challenges. Two such examples are when 2/10 Regiment manned M198's and when 13/41 Batteries manned L119's and M198's under 1 Regiment.
- *Dedicated AFATDS Detachment.* There should be a dedicated ARes AFATDS detachment. This can be a fly-in / fly-out unit dedicated solely to ARes JFECC's. Whilst AFATDS is a perishable skill, if their role was solely an AFATDS operator, they would perform to a competent level with limited skill fade. This would limit the reliance of the ARA regiments to provide the AFATDS operator to ARes units.

Step 2b. Transition to unique roles (UAV/ISTAR/OP Batteries). There are a number of unique roles where reservists could provide the ADF with a specialist capability. These include:

- That Reservists should focus solely on the JFT and the JFECC. If the ARes RAA loses the mortar (either equipment or personnel), it still retains its essential capability, that of integrated JF. If the JFT's are lost, the ARes RAA essentially becomes a mortar platoon. An OP battery concept is sustainable for an ARes artillery unit. JFT's and the extra JFECC can also provide essential reinforcement to ARA units during exercise and deployment. OP batteries can also work

effectively in isolation, particularly in outlying depots.

- The UAV / ISTAR capability is another potential role that ARes could fulfil particularly GSR and thermal specialists. Also the use of UAS should be investigated. If this is attached to the ARes BG, this equipment can provide the REINF BG and Combat Brigade with essential situational awareness, particularly in Rear Area Security Operations (RASO).

Supporting Concept

Reserve Battle Group Posting and Use of HRR. If the reinforcing concept is the future of ARes RAA service, then the 'true believers' or those who are committed to the REINF BG concept, should be reimbursed. The commitment for an ARes RAA member who has been selected for a REINF BG position is demanding. The amount of time to be ready for the culminating collective training exercise can be up to 90 training days, which does not include career or essential training courses. The use of HRR can provide appropriate incentive and recognition for the extra demands and readiness requirements that the REINF BG concept requires.

There is of course a fourth option ... that is to do nothing.

Where to from here?

An urgent review needs to be conducted on the future of ARes artillery in order to ensure it can provide the army with an effective capability. Therefore the author suggests that:

- 2016/2017. A review should be conducted to determine the current issues. All ARes RAA personnel should be involved as well as 2nd Division Joint Fires.
- 2018. A trial should be conducted with a number of Battery's around Australia. This could be given to the Ready or Reset Battery/s.
- 2019/2020. Implementation of a new structure and direction.

Conclusion

This paper has discussed the current issues with the ARes RAA from a 'Gunners' perspective. It has provided the reader with a reflective vignette from the author, and outlined a comparative case study with the British Army Reserve that demonstrates where Reserve Gunners are effectively operating complex artillery systems in other nations. This

paper has argued that ARes RAA units must be detached from infantry battalions and allocated in such a way that provides the ADF with an effective artillery capability with contemporary delivery systems.

There is of course a fourth option ... that is to do nothing.

There is of course a fourth option ... that is to do nothing. ARes artillery cannot continue to function as an effective Joint Fires capability in its current state, particularly as JFE is seen as the future of warfighting. Regrettably, the ADF may not understand the consequences and / or realise that Army lacks a modernised and digitised Joint Fires capability in the ARes until it's too late. ARes artillery must change, integrate, digitise and modernise. Failure to do this will create an obsolete and ineffective capability and could jeopardise the defence of this country, particularly in a post modern, near-peer combat environment.

"Renown awaits the commander who first restores artillery to its prime importance on the battlefield."

Winston Churchill

The views expressed here are the author's own and do not reflect those of 11th Brigade, the Australian Army, Australian Defence Force or the Australian Government.

Endnotes:

1. 'Artillery is the god of war' - Joseph Stalin
2. Leonid Aleksandrovich Govorov was a Russian Artillery officer in the Soviet Army during WWII. Pre WWII he was instructor of artillery tactics and was appointed director of artillery on the Western Front during the initial Nazi invasion of 1941. He rose to command an army during the battle of Moscow and then eventually reached the rank of Field Marshal. He was also awarded the title of 'Hero of the Soviet Union'. His noteworthy counter battery fire of the German guns during the siege of Leningrad won him renown throughout the Russian Army. His quote is pertinent as it demonstrates the folly of neglecting guns in favour of mortars.
3. Department of Defence, 2013 Defence White Paper, p. 85.
4. The Royal Artillery Webpage - <http://www.army.mod.uk/artillery/23532.aspx>

About the Author

Major Liam Herbert is an Army Reserve Artillery officer with 16 years' of service. He comes from an Army family with a strong military heritage. His great grandfather was one of the first ashore at Gallipoli, his Grandfather's all served in WWII, his father served with 8 RAR in Vietnam and his brother and sister-in-law are both Warrant Officers' at 1 Intelligence Battalion. Major Herbert started as a rifleman at 25/49 RQR and then moved to Queensland University Regiment as a Staff Cadet. Upon graduation from RMC-D, where he was awarded the Sword of Honour, Major Herbert was posted to 1 REGT RAA which was an integrated ARes / ARA unit at the time. He has fulfilled the role of Section Commander, Gun Position Officer, JFT Commander and Battery Captain.

He is currently studying a PhD part time, holds a Bachelor's degree with Honours in Technology Education, is a qualified carpenter and has credentials in government, personnel and operations management. In his civilian career, he is employed as a curriculum middle leader at St Laurence's College Brisbane, where he leads and manages a Design and Technology Department of sixteen staff. Major Herbert is married to Anna and has two daughters, Emily and Abigail.



US-Russia war would test Australia – Dibb

Brendan Nicholson - Defence Editor

Australia must decide if it will help the US in the event of war with Russia to protect one of the Baltic States, global strategist Paul Dibbs says.

Professor Dibb, an architect of Australia's military strategy of the 1980's, has just returned from Russia, warning that under Vladimir Putin the country is seeking to reassert itself as a major power that could damage Australia's interests.

"It seems set on a path to confrontation with the West and is now challenging the established post-World War II security order in Europe," he says. In a paper to be released today by the Australian Strategic Policy Institute, Professor Dibb says Mr Putin claims the right to a sphere of strategic interest in Russia's neighbourhood. That sphere probably included Crimea and Ukraine, but also the states of Belarus, the Baltic countries, Moldova and Kazakhstan.

Professor Dibb says Russia's rise, its ambition and its greatly increased military effectiveness has significant implications of Australia and the Asia-Pacific Region.

"We need to consider carefully what our reaction would be in the event of major conflict in eastern Europe, provoked by Russia, which could involve our US ally defending one of the Baltic countries," he says.

Russia's refusal to act in ways consistent with international law and its "coercive and aggressive actions in Ukraine" are specifically criticised in the recent defence white paper. Moscow was testing the extended deterrence of the US and its ability to counter military action.

"How things work out in Europe will effect Washington's ability to reassure allies and partners everywhere, including those in our region who must contend with increasing coercion by China," Professor Dibb says.

He says he is not arguing that Australia should earmark a force for possible combat in Europe if Russia attacked a NATO country. "But we do need to think through what our response would be, if any," he says.

Increased Russian aggression could also divert US attention away from the rebalance to Asia-Pacific and emboldened China Sea.

"Russia's aggressive military behaviour makes China's creeping and insidious incrementalism in places such as the South China Sea harder to counter because both Moscow and Beijing will be seen as getting away with it," Professor Dibb says.

Russia could give China advanced technology, which would reduce the Australian Defence Force's technological edge.

The Australian, Wednesday, June 29, 2016
The Nation Section

JFT in Digital Operations

Captain Jacob Beale

'Sans doctrine les textes ne sont rien.'
(Without doctrine texts are nothing)

General Langlois

The operation of a joint fires team (JFT) in a digital environment is something with which Artillery is only now coming to terms. Whilst we have worked hard at the implementation of the advanced field artillery tactical data system (AFATDS), the digital terminal control system (DTCS) has often been the forgotten brother that is looked at as being too hard. This is not dissimilar to our initial reaction to AFATDS, where many people fought the initial implementation. There are many potential reasons for this and our own imagination is one of them. Whilst we won't perfect a digitised JFT until we have a high intensity conflict that demands us to change and learn or be destroyed we can still look at ways we can enhance this concept both from where we want the technology to be and do as well as how we tactically or practically employ the systems we have. I am writing this article to share my thoughts on how I think that the current digitised JFT should operate.

This is not dissimilar to our initial reaction to AFATDS, where many people fought the initial implementation.

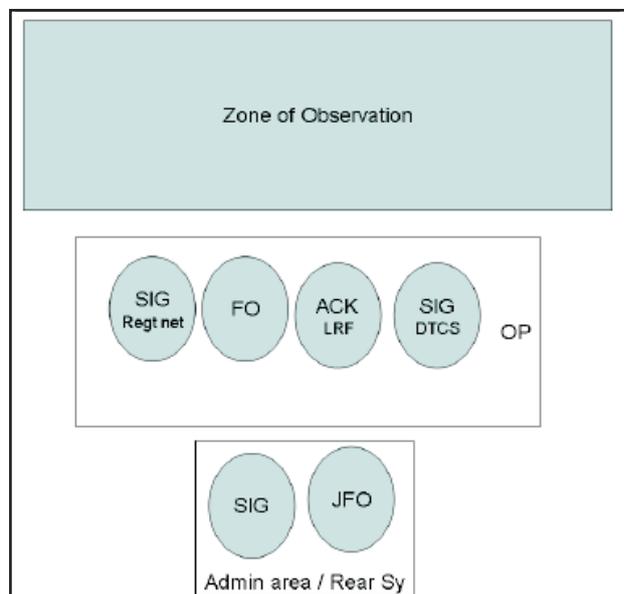
Tactical Operations

The application of DTCS inside the JFT is based on procedures that many are making up as they go. Whilst the focus on AFATDS has grown and we have solidified system use for AFATDS, DTCS has yet to see that same kind of growth and acceptance in the Regiments. In order to combat that I will attempt to articulate how I believe the party drills for DTCS should be used and how we can better exploit the system in a tactical and technical sense.

Traditionally the break up of a party has been one forward observer (FO) as the JFT commander, two FO assistants (FO Ack) with one as the Ack and the other operating as a JFO and sufficient signallers (three). The FO would engage targets; provide advice to his manoeuvre arms commander (MAC); give continual surveillance of his zone of observation and pass tactical information onto

higher. The senior FO Ack would conduct the roles of a second in command (2IC); as well as maintain target records and fire support coordination measures; supervise duty shifts; act as a splinter team commander as well as maintenance of JFT equipment. The signaller would make all reports and returns as required. With DTCS the roles and responsibilities should not change except to represent that the signaller now operates the DTCS when it is the primary means of communications.

In broad outline the observer's fire mission procedure for engaging targets consists of the following two phases: planning (determining the required effect and methods of achieving it are determined) and conduct (the necessary indirect firepower drills and procedures are employed to successfully carry out the plan). Whilst Artillery procedures for planning and the conduct of fire missions are well established what has not been documented and analysed is how to utilise DTCS to achieve these aims.



Suggested set up for DTCS operations in the observation post

With this configuration the following should occur in the sequence of target engagement:

- FO acquires/observes target and 'talks on' the remainder of the JFT;
- FO Ack 'lays' Laser Range Finder (LRF) onto the target and checks back;

- FO gives 'check back' correct / checks the lay of the LRF;
- FO Ack 'lasers target';
- FO 'manually' acquires target for independent check;
- Signaller operating DTCS 'reads target grid' and his grid is checked against FO's target data;
- FO provides 'remaining target information' to target including:
- target description, and
- ammunition (if something different to the Attack Guidance Matrix is required).
- FO Ack 'checks input' of data and informs the FO once all correct; and
- FO 'orders send'.

From this point the signaller on DTCS will report 'shot and splash' which leads us to the party drills for adjustment:

- Fall of shot:
- Observer and Ack 'observe' with graticuled device
- Observer orders 'correction'
- If Ack agrees he monitors input, if input is correct, as checked by the Ack then the FO orders 'send.'

Whilst RAA career progression could be a paper in itself it is outside the scope of this paper to continue down the rabbit hole any further.

By utilising these drills it allows the observer to maintain situational awareness therefore allowing him to monitor the target. Should the situation or target now change he has the flexibility to be able to change the mission aim, procedures or give additional reports as necessary. If the observer were to operate the DTCS he would lose this situational awareness and become too focused on the computer rather than target.

With the Ack having the LRF rather than DTCS he can become the independent check for the signaller's input as well as have the ability to check corrections from the FO. If he were to operate the DTCS he would have to drop and pick up repeatedly the DTCS and LRF. This also allows the party to conduct more traditional LRF drills.

The Ack is also in a prime position to troubleshoot the DTCS, both physically due to his and the DTCS

location in the party but also from a career / experience perspective. If the Ack were to be the primary operator of DTCS during these party drills where would he have gained his experience from? If the signaller operates the DTCS the Ack would have gained the experience from his time as a signaller and operator. He would have also gained knowledge from his Ack having mentored and guided him through the use of DTCS when he was a signaller. Thus by having the signaller operating the DTCS we have created logical stepping stones inside the party and Battery. Career and experience progression would look thus:

- signaller operates DTCS, gains experience on it and then becomes the Ack;
- Ack gets experience mentoring the signaller and troubleshooting DTCS then becomes the BC's Ack; and
- BC's Ack is now in a position where he can operate DTCS for more complex BC fire plans as well as provide a troubleshoot capability over the radio nets for anything outside the scope of the FO Ack. He also has the ability to become the net control station inside the Battery for DTCS.

Whilst RAA career progression could be a paper in itself it is outside the scope of this paper to continue down the rabbit hole any further.

JFT Splinter Team

As was operationally the case in Afghanistan and Iraq there are often times when the JFT must split itself into splinter teams. This is also seen in our conventional setting as it is often expected inside a doctrinal fire plan that the FO Ack will occupy an anchor observation post (OP) either as a two or three man team (whilst they would have security from an infantry brick or section they are not truly part of the checks). With the FO Ack in the OP, the FO would collocate with the MAC and if split into three splinter teams of two then the other FO Ack or JFO with the lead section or platoon. By doing this the independent checks will need to change and the roles and responsibilities will likely shift as well.

Pre H likely tasks given to the anchor Op include:

- adjustment of targets,
- circulation of target data if no adjustment is being conducted, and
- independent check of the FOs data.

Post H hour the duties of the team inside the anchor OP include:

- observe and if necessary, correct fire on planned targets;
- pass tactical information especially on the overall progress of the attack;
- engage targets of opportunity using superimposed fire unit(s); and
- assist the artillery fire planner with any modifications that may be required.

Of note pre-H tasks are not listed inside the Duties in Action (DIA). Circulation of target data when no adjustment was required has often been the job of the FO when sending his fire plan over the radio net. With DTCS we now have the ability for the Anchor OP to laser each target, give it a target number in accordance with either the JFTs Tactics Techniques & Procedures (TTPs) for numbering targets or from the direction of the FO with regards to what he wants the target to be numbered. By creating it as a lased target in DTCS it also greater accuracy for the targets and therefore greater accuracy in measuring distances and timings. When acquiring his target data the FO Ack should utilise the following TTPs.

Splinter Team SOPs

Whilst TTPs for the Ack inside the anchor OP will change dependent on varying circumstances we will assume for the sake of these TTPs that the Ack has been told to occupy the OP independently of the observer having been able to go on a reconnaissance with the MAC. This scenario would likely create the most confusion and thus should be covered with greater fidelity.

On occupation of the OP the Ack should seek to find the targets he should have been informed of from the FO. This should be conducted as quickly as possible and if given grids from either a reconnaissance element or a SITREP these should be used to find the targets. On identification of the targets the Ack should laser the targets if possible or reduce the grid using 'analogue' means. For determination of the grids the Ack should talk his signaller onto the target or vice versa if the signaller spotted the target, both members should determine the location of the target thus acquiring the first independent check. The Ack will then read his grid to the signaller for input into DTCS, if the signaller's target data is within tolerances to the Acks he then continues to input remaining data as necessary. On completion of the target data being inputted the signaller reads back the information thus completing the independent check prior to the information being sent.

If the FO is in contact when target data is acquired the main means would be voice, if there is no contact and the FO is still in planning then the target data should be circulated digitally.

Once all targets have been acquired by the Ack he circulates the target list to all involved for the FO to both check the targets and use the target data for compiling his fireplan. Circulation means would be dependent on the type or timing of the fire plan. If the FO is in contact when target data is acquired the main means would be voice, if there is no contact and the FO is still in planning then the target data should be circulated digitally.

Conclusion

For DTCS to become operational and serve its intended purpose further discussion needs to occur with regards to the implementation of the system inside the JFT. Whilst I have provided one method of employment that does not necessarily mean it is the only option for employment of the system. Further experimentation and adaptation of the system needs to be conducted and whilst there is a push to further digitise the Army now is the time to get things right and move forward in the right direction for both improving the technology and our TTPs.

Endnotes

1. LWP-CA 5-3-2, *Target Engagement, Coordination and Prediction, Duties in Action Volume 1*, 2010
2. LWP-CA (OS) 5-3-2, *Target Engagement, Coordination and Prediction - Duties in Action, Volume Two*, 2010

About the Author

Captain Jacob Beale graduated from the Royal Military College in 2009. His first posting was to 1st Regiment where between 2010 and 2014 he fulfilled the roles of Gun Position Officer, Troop Commander, Joint Fires Team Commander and Battery Captain all in 105th Battery.

In 2012 Captain Beale deployed on Operation Slipper as a Joint Fires Team Commander.

Currently posted to the School of Artillery, Captain Beale is an Instructor of Gunnery for the Strike Cell in the Joint Fires Wing.

Shadows on the Mind

Scientists went searching for the causes of PTSD and came back with an unlikely answer: the immune system

*Brett Szmajda reports
Reproduced with permission from
'Cosmos - The Science of Everything'
Issue 62 Apr – May 2015*

DANIEL* DEPLOYED TO IRAQ AGED 24. He thought he was invincible. His first fire-fight was intoxicating and Daniel quickly became the sort of squad leader everyone looked up to - unshakeable, the first into the line of fire. The problems began after one of Daniel's squad took a bullet to the face.

A couple of weeks later Daniel and his squad were en route to an engagement when panic overwhelmed him: his heart pounded, he couldn't breathe and he was so dizzy he had to brace against the door of the Humvee. Fortunately no one in his squad seemed to notice. Daniel wiped his clammy hands down the sides of his pants, forced himself to breathe and focus on the mission ahead.

Three months into his tour of duty, Daniel was acting erratically. On one occasion he opened fire before the order was given; on another he froze. He told combat stress medics that he felt numb, that he was losing his grip on reality. Counselling didn't help. They sent Daniel home.

After both World Wars, the common term for soldier's trauma was 'shell shock'. In the aftermath of the Vietnam War, with huge numbers of veterans unable to readjust to normal life, the term PTSD entered the lexicon.

Daniel's family found a different person had returned to them. Someone who flew into an explosive rage when a Jehovah's Witness knocked at the door; someone who shrank from crowded streets or malls. Daniel's war had not ended. Cut off in traffic, he was back in the Humvee as it lurched after an explosion. Sleeping next to his wife, he tasted the blood of his fallen comrade. More than anything else, Daniel wanted to forget - but that was the one thing that he seemingly could not do.

Two Million American troops have fought in Iraq and Afghanistan since 2001. Various studies estimate that between 8-13% will be diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). For most people, a traumatic event will leave them in shock and reliving their terror. In time, however, the memory of the event becomes dissociated from the 'life and death' feelings that went with it. But not for people with PTSD. They may be out of danger but any slight trigger pushes the replay button. Instead of getting better with time, they get worse.

Why, for instance, can 10 soldiers in the same combat unit be exposed to the same traumatic events, yet only one develops PTSD?

After both World Wars, the common term for soldier's trauma was 'shell shock'. In the aftermath of the Vietnam War, with huge numbers of veterans unable to readjust to normal life, the term PTSD entered the lexicon. PTSD is not only a huge problem for the military. In the 21st century, the theatre of war was located in our streets and coffee shops. And then there are the victims of natural disasters, violent attacks and rape. Women appear to be twice as susceptible to the disorder as men.

So far, predicting who will be smitten by PTSD has proved impossible. Why, for instance, can 10 soldiers in the same combat unit be exposed to the same traumatic events, yet only one develops PTSD?

Studies of those who live with the disorder are starting to give answers. They point to a crucial dialogue between two parts of the body and the immune system. That dialogue has now been established - and it provides a new way of understanding PTSD. As Indian neurobiologist Sumantra Chattarji put it, 'it's a synergy people

always suspected was there. This is an entire paradigm shift.'

The Hippocampus in the brain plays an important part in PTSD. Named for its resemblance to a seahorse, it is the brain's librarian - the hippocampus files away short-term experiences into long-term memory. It's also highly vulnerable: it disintegrates in Alzheimer's disease and shrinks in people exposed to chronic stress. Hints that differences in the hippocampus could predispose people to PTSD emerged when Mark Gilbertson and colleagues at Harvard Medical School decided to scan the brain of Vietnam vets suffering the disorder. Sure enough, they revealed the hippocampus was noticeably smaller in those with PTSD. But the Harvard researchers thought to ask the question. Did those vets who developed PTSD have a smaller hippocampus to begin with? They found 40 veterans with twin brothers who didn't fight in the war. As they published in *Nature Neuroscience* in 2002, it turned out the untraumatised twins had a smaller hippocampus - like their traumatised brothers. So along with the colour of their eyes, the twins had also inherited an undersized hippocampus - and it seems a predisposition to PTSD.

It's a long way from the jungles of Vietnam to the white stone minarets, churches and synagogues of the Jerusalem Hills. Nestled in one of the cobblestoned streets in a leafy garden lies a colonial villa. Tranquil and romantic with its rose-gold limestone walls and green-shuttered windows, it appears to be a world apart from the conflicts of the day - until you read the plaque proclaiming your arrival at the Jerusalem Crisis Intervention Centre.

Jerusalem is far from peaceful. The City of Gold is also Israel's poorest city, a reflection of a demographic mix of ultra-religious, immigrant and Arab communities - and that 40% of the population is under the age of 14. The city also boasts the country's highest rate of stress disorders - often linked to terrorists' attacks like those that targeted civilians in bus stops, city squares, pizza parlours and cafes in the early 2000's. That's the reason the children and adolescents of Jerusalem need the intervention centre.

Softly spoken child psychiatrist Esti Galili is the founding director. Daily she engages youngsters from her consulting room where a giant teddy bear and shelves of dolls and toys preside over the sessions. Soft skills are important but Galili is also

at the forefront of bringing hard science to bear on the problems of PTSD.

Why are some children at more risk of developing the disorder than others? If there is a physiological basis, perhaps they might better be able to help the children; they might also be able to predict who will go on to develop the disorder.

That's how Galili came to collaborate with Ronen Segman, director of the National Institute of Psychobiology, based close to the intervention centre at Hadassah University Hospital. When questioned about the genetic markers of PTSD, Segman is cautious. 'Human reactions are multifaceted and complex,' he says, warning against distilling a complex disorder down to the action of a few genes. Nevertheless his studies over the last ten years suggest that certain patterns of gene activity might be uniquely tied to PTSD - like a 'fingerprint' for the condition.

More than 650 genes had different signal strengths in those who developed PTSD compared with those who remained resilient.

An obvious place to start looking was the fight-or-flight response. Once aroused by danger, signals travel from the brain to the adrenal glands to release the stress hormones adrenalin and cortisone into the bloodstream. They prepare the body for action: the heart starts thumping and sugar pours into the bloodstream to fuel the muscles. Changes also occur in the brain. The stress starts chipping away at the connections in the hippocampus, while the connections in the amygdale - the part of the brain that stores emotional memories grows stronger.

To find out if genes in the fight-or-flight pathway were different in the PTSD sufferers, Segman and his colleagues recruited 24 people admitted to the emergency ward of Hadassah University Hospital after a traumatic event. One and four months later, the subjects were psychologically evaluated and blood samples taken. The signal strength of thousands of individual genes was gauged by measuring their output of so-called 'messenger RNA'.

Eight subjects showed symptoms of PTSD. Memories of explosions, dismembered bodies, screams and sirens, refused to fade. But were the emergency sirens inside their cells also blaring, unable to turn off? The results, published in the

journal *Molecular Psychiatry* in 2005, answered with a resounding yes.

More than 650 genes had different signal strengths in those who developed PTSD compared with those who remained resilient. Like an intelligence agent tracking test messages, Segman could pick out familiar networks in the cellular data. As he'd guessed, many of these pathways related to the fight-or-flight response. One signal in particular came from a gene called FKBP5. (Later work by Rachel Yehudah and colleagues at Mt Sinai School of Medicine in New York also showed the same changes in this gene in people who developed PTSD after the September 11 attacks.)

But another activated pathway stood out. It was what you'd seen when the cells of the immune system were being called to battle. So what does a system designed to fight microbes have to do with the development of PTSD? The question had Segman and his colleagues scratching their heads. The simplest explanation was that chronic stress was changing their immune systems - cortisol is well known to tamp down immunity. But Segman couldn't help wondering if the data was trying to tell him something else: could the unusual activity of the immune system explain why these people developed PTSD in the first place?

One person unsurprised by Segman's results was Michal Schwartz, now chairwoman of the neuroimmunology at Israel's Weizmann Institute of Science. Schwartz is small in stature, but big on passion - she speaks with an intensity underscored by nearly two decades of assaults on her scientific ideas.

'I was the first in the world to suggest that the immune system can help the brain,' says Schwartz. It was an assertion that tilted at one of medicine's most established beliefs: the immune system and the central nervous system (comprising the brain and spinal cord) supposedly led separate lives. The blood-brain barrier provided clear evidence for that belief. Immune cells execute their sorties via the bloodstream. Like five star generals, they merely flash their credentials (specific proteins on their surface) and squeeze through blood vessel walls into the target tissue. But if that target tissue happens to be the brain, access is denied. If they did gain access, disaster might ensue. Multiple sclerosis, for instance, is a disorder in which the immune system breaches the barrier and attacks the insulating sheath around brain cells.

The brain meanwhile carries out its own surveillance against microbial invaders via a domestic militia of cells called microglia. But microglia never cross out of the brain and the cells of the blood-borne immune system never cross in.

Schwartz questioned the dogma. The blood-borne immune system was crucial for repairs in every other part of the body: the scab on your sore would not form without it. Might it not also help repair the central nervous system? In 1998 she lab tested the idea by injecting macrophages, one of many types of immune cells found in the bloodstream, into the crushed spinal cord of mice. The result was stunning: the macrophages helped repair the damaged spinal cords.

Then they tested to see what effect the immune system might have on the brain's day-to-day functions - for instance the ability of mice to learn a maze. The classic test involves throwing them into a murky pool with a submerged platform. With the first dunk, the mice frantically swam around until their feet found the hidden platform. But with a bit of practice, they headed straight for safety - and they remembered their lesson. Schwartz did the test on mice with an impaired immune system that were missing T cells. It took them much longer to learn the position of the platform and the next day they appeared to have forgotten their lesson. The mice were also exceptionally jittery. When Schwartz fixed their immune system with a bone marrow graft, the slow learners came up to par. They also became much calmer.

How could the T cells of the immune system be affecting learning, memory and even stress responses? Schwartz found a clue when she took a closer look at the brains of the mice with a defective immune system.

Mostly, the brain is rather poor at regenerating itself. But in 1998, Fred Gage and colleagues at California's Salk Institute discovered one part of the human brain can generate new cells in a process termed *neurogenesis*. That part turned out to be the librarian: the hippocampus.

So why, of all the parts of the brain, is it the hippocampus that generates new cells? Is it wiring new cells into the memory circuit the physical correlate of converting short-term memories? It turns out something more subtle is going on. The role of these new neurons is to help distinguish between memories that are closely associated - so called 'pattern separation.'

In everyday life, this could influence such things as recalling where you are parked the car this morning versus where you parked it yesterday morning. Or it could influence how a person recalls a traumatic event.

Many studies have shown that chronic stress dampens neurogenesis. And so, explains Gage, a soldier seeing his friends blown will experience a slow-down in his production of new neurons. Even once returned to safety, fewer hippocampal neurons will make it harder for him to discriminate his memories: 'He'll remember but he won't be able to separate the emotions then from the emotions now.'

And one of the best ways of boosting neurogenesis, it turns out, is exercise. Mouse studies show that a month on a running wheel can boost the hippocampal brain cells of a mouse by up to 40%, says Gage. A stimulating environment, sex, and anti-depressant drugs also boost neurogenesis - at least in mice.

Gage says that psychologists are taking advantage of the new research to try to layer a more positive association with the traumatic event. And one of the best ways of boosting neurogenesis, it turns out, is exercise. Mouse studies show that a month on a running wheel can boost the hippocampal brain cells of a mouse by up to 40%, says Gage. A stimulating environment, sex, and anti-depressant drugs also boost neurogenesis - at least in mice.

And so does the immune system.

As Schwartz reported in 2006 in a paper in *Nature Neuroscience*, mice lacking T cells were not only slow learners, they were also worse at making new cells in the hippocampus.

The findings suggested some sort of crosstalk was going on between the immune system and the brain. Neurogenesis, learning and normal stress response all seemed to rely on it. 'That led us to think that the immune system is a partner in the maintenance of the brain,' summarised Schwartz. T cells normally home in on cells infected with viruses. But the T cells of the mice were travelling to the brain - which is what happens, to devastating effect, in autoimmune diseases such as multiple sclerosis. Schwartz coined a new term for the

paradoxical behaviour of the T cells: 'protective autoimmunity'.

To make sense of all this requires taking a broader view. An immune system is an army but it can be commanded to do battle or carry out disaster relief. Schwartz believes that a stressed brain needs the immune army to provide the disaster relief. Seared by the chronic effects of cortisol, the stressed brain ends up activating the resident microglia. As if responding in an infection, they release toxins that inflame the surrounding tissue and hamper neurogenesis. Toning down the microglia and mopping up the damage relies on the support services of cells from the blood-borne immune system.

How do they breach the blood-brain barrier? The Schwartz lab found the entry point in 2013: the *choroid plexus*. It's a leaky set of structures near the base of the brain that during injury provides a back door for cells of the immune system. T cells can also relay their messages via the back door without actually passing through.

Segman's studies in people have continued to implicate the immune system in traumatic stress disorders. More recently his studies have focussed on a related disorder - post-partum depression. With one in seven new mothers at Hadassah Medical Centre suffering clinical depression, it is a serious problem. But the sheer number also provides Segman with plenty of subjects to study. He found a clear difference in the blood of women who will go on to develop depression - they show activation of genes known to rouse the immune system just 48 hours after giving birth.

Segman has also been tracking the survivors of the Jerusalem suicide bomb attacks. First seen by Esti Galili and her team more than a decade ago, they are now in their early 20's. Some have proven resilient; others developed chronic PTSD. How their immune systems differ is yet to be fully deciphered.

More than a third of PTSD sufferers will never recover.

'We are still lacking biomarkers that would allow us to predict who will go on to develop chronic PTSD and we do not know how to prevent its development during the immediate time window after trauma,' Segman says. He hopes that the soon to be published long-term data set from the residents of Jerusalem will help clarify what distinguishes the immune systems of the resilient from the vulnerable.

Many soldiers still suffer from the lingering spectre of PTSD - not only Iraq and Afghanistan veterans such as Daniel; even Vietnam War veterans still report symptoms. More than a third of PTSD sufferers will never recover. 'There generally seems to be low efficacy for medications or psychotherapy,' says Segman. Yet billions have been spent on various treatments according to a 2014 report from the US Institute of Medicine.

One in 10 soldiers risk becoming debilitated by PTSD. Before deploying, they might be given a preventative 'booster' to make them more stress resilient.

Could manipulating the immune system provide a remedy?

Schwartz has found that a vaccine that recruits immune cells to the brain for a limited time makes mice perform better in stressful situations - cat odours don't petrify them and loud noises are less startling. When it comes to people, Schwartz speaks of a new immune-modulatory treatment her lab is developing that would also recruit immune cells to the back door of the brain. She suggests that if used in the hours after trauma, it might be the beginning of a treatment to prevent the development of PTSD; a treatment that might be used to slow the procession of victims making their way to Galili's crisis centre.

Or it could be used prophylactically for those about to be exposed to traumatic situations. One in 10 soldiers risk becoming debilitated by PTSD. Before deploying, they might be given a preventative 'booster' to make them more stress resilient. 'This is our vision,' says Schwartz.

* Daniel is not his real name

About the Author

Brett Szmajda is a freelance science writer. Additional reporting by Elizabeth Finke.

Haunting memories of horror of war for Diggers of Gallipoli

by Grantlee Kieza

Tiny Falloon's eyes stare back at the camera, reflecting all the melancholy, loneliness and defiance of the 62,000 Australian's killed on foreign fields in World War I. Ting was a giant with a huge heart.

A French photographer captured his doleful expression in 1916 as Australian troops poured into Western Front following the disastrous eight-month campaign at Gallipoli.

His haunting image was in Brisbane recently at a magnificent exhibition by Melbourne artist George Petrou commemorating the Lost Diggers of Vignacourt. The exhibition was based on the discovery of 4000 glass negatives in the attic of a decaying French farm house where the photos of Sgt Falloon and other weary troops taking a breather from war had been stored there undistributed ever since. Tiny had been praised for his bravery on Gallipoli where 45,000 Australians and New Zealanders were evacuated during this week 100 years ago.

The troops had been marooned for eight months pinned down by Turkish fire since being dumped at the base of heavily fortified cliffs on April 25, 1915.

Casualties were enormous, conditions horrific. After a blistering summer and its maddening fly swarms came bone-chilling winds, drenching rain and driving snow.

There was dysentery and typhoid amid the stench of rotting corpses. Fresh food and

clean water were memories. Then, with more than 8000 Australians and almost 2800 New Zealanders dead, British high command finally decided that the remaining Anzacs should join the slaughter on the Western Front.

Under a plan conceived by Brisbane officer Cyril Brudenell White, the Anzacs retreated silently in the dead of night starting on December 13.

The operation, the most successful aspect of the whole Gallipoli fiasco, was designed to convince the Turks that the invaders were still in their bunkers and not vulnerable in open country.

By December 16 the Anzac garrison was reduced from 41,000 to 26,000. Soon there were only 10,000 holding back 170,000 Turks. The last dash to the boats was planned for 2 am on December 20.

The Anzacs fixed rifles to fire automatically to trick the Turks into thinking there were snipers about as only a trickle of Australians remained. It is required a tin to slowly fill with water until it overbalanced, jerking a string to the trigger. The Turks bombarded the beaches as usual on the night of December 19, but the weather was perfect for the escape: the sea calm and the sky dull with little drizzle, so that everything in the distance was dim and blurred.

Down the little gullies all over that wild country, groups of six to a dozen men descended to the jetties like rivulets to the sea. The last man closed each gully with a frame of barbed wire or a fuse that an hour later would blow up a tunnel to prevent the Turks giving chase. With sandbags deadening the sound of feet the Anzacs boarded motor barges, crowding in together for the boat ride across the Aegean Sea to safety.

Brigadier General John Monash wrote that the Australians succeeded in withdrawing "45,000 men, mules, guns, stores, provisions and transport ... without allowing the enemy to entertain the slightest suspicion".

"It was a most brilliant conception, brilliantly organised, and brilliantly executed."

The last officer on shore joined the terminals of an electric battery to fire three enormous mines that, with an ear-splitting explosion and huge sheets of yellow flame, blew up tunnels underneath Russell's Top.

"A couple of hundred Turks must have gone up in the air, but nothing could be seen except a volcano of dust," Monash wrote.

"Thus dramatically with the bullets whistling harmlessly overhead, we drew off in the light of the full moon, mercifully screened by a thin mist - and so ended the story of the Anzacs on Gallipoli."

But the Gallipoli survivors were never really safe.

Ting Falloon, who had fought so bravely there, saw more horrors in Europe. He was awarded the Military Medal and Bar, but in April 1918 near Ypres, Belgium, was killed by a German machinegun bullet.

Today he still lies in an unmarked grave under a field of crops, like so many other fathers, brothers and sons from that time, thousands of miles from home.

The Courier-Mail dated 18th December 2015
'Opinion Section' Page 54



AUSTRALIAN ARMY CAMPAIGNS SERIES

THE LANDING AT ANZAC

1915

A brilliant, deeply researched account that goes beyond the myths and legends to explain what really happened.
Professor David Horner, AM.

... the most accurate account of the Anzac landing yet written. A brilliant work that lays many myths to rest.
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... a fine piece of historical writing, it is the most comprehensive reconstruction of the landing to date ... Roberts tells us what we have needed to know for a century.
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Dr Jack Sheldon.

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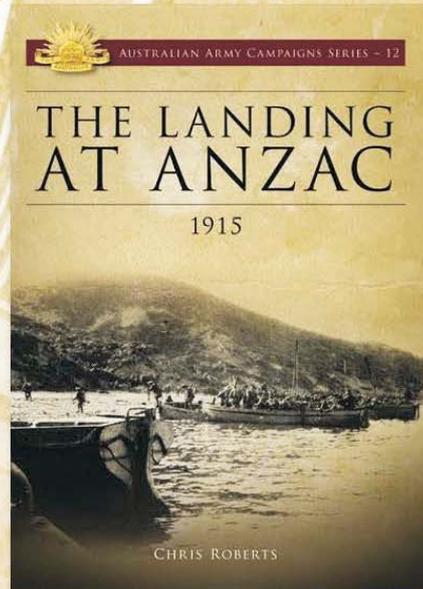
... superbly told story ... It is essential reading for all who would understand 25 April 1915.
Dr Christopher Pugsley.

The Landing at Anzac, 1915 challenges many of the cherished myths of the most celebrated battle in Australian and New Zealand history — myths that have endured for almost a century. Told from both the Anzac and Turkish perspectives, this meticulously researched account questions several of the claims of Charles Bean's magisterial and much-quoted Australian official history and presents a fresh examination of the evidence from a range of participants.

The Landing at Anzac, 1915 reaches a carefully argued conclusion in which Roberts draws together the threads of his analysis delivering some startling findings. But the author's interest extends beyond the simple debunking of hallowed myths, and he produces a number of lessons for the armies of today. This is a book that pulls the Gallipoli campaign into the modern era and provides a compelling argument for its continuing relevance. In short, today's armies must never forget the lessons of Gallipoli.

About the Author

Brigadier Chris Roberts AM, CSC (Rtd) spent 35 years in the Australian Army, including operational service in South Vietnam. More senior appointments included Commanding Officer The SAS Regiment, Commander Special Forces, Director General Corporate Planning - Army and Commander Northern Command. Since retiring he has worked as a volunteer in the Military History Section of the Australian War Memorial. He is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Duntroon; the University of Western Australia (BA Honours in History); the Army Staff College; the United States Armed Forces Staff College; and the Australian College of Defence and Strategic Studies.



Key Selling Points:

- Part of the highly successful Australian Army Campaign Series.
- Full colour with low RRP of \$19.99 provides great value for money.

Marketing Highlights:

- This book will be released with *The Ottoman Defence against the Anzac Landing: 25 April 1915*, which tells the Ottoman's side of the battle. This is a first in Australia - to have two titles; one outlining the enemies position and the other the Australian position.
- Advertising through military trade publications nationally including Army Newspaper.
- Reviews through internal Defence publications.

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AUSTRALIAN ARMY CAMPAIGNS SERIES – 16

THE OTTOMAN DEFENCE AGAINST THE ANZAC LANDING

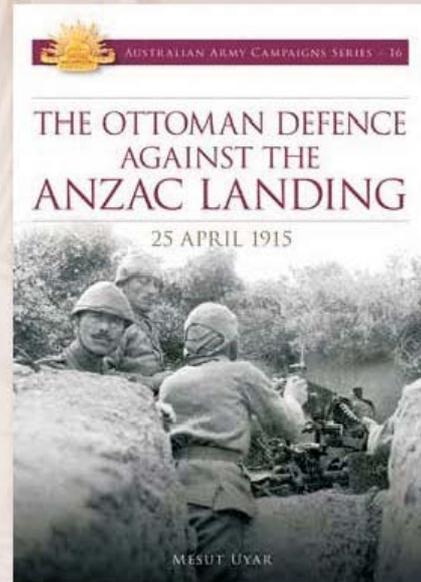
MESUT UYAR

The landing at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915 represents a defining moment, not only for Australia and New Zealand, but also for Turkey. However a detailed account of the landing from the Turkish perspective has yet to be published in English despite the 100 years that has elapsed since the first ANZACs scrambled ashore. Descriptions of the Ottoman forces such as the composition of units, the men who commanded them, their weapons, capabilities and reactions to the ANZAC invasion have generally remained undocumented or described in piecemeal fashion based on secondary sources. The lack of a Turkish perspective has made it almost impossible to construct a balanced account of the events of that fateful April day.

The Ottoman Defence against the Anzac Landing: 25 April 1915 seeks to redress this imbalance, portraying the Ottoman experience based on previously unpublished Ottoman and Turkish sources. This meticulously researched volume describes the Ottoman Army in fascinating detail from its order of battle, unit structure and composition, training and doctrine to the weapons used against the ANZACs. Using Ottoman military documents, regimental war diaries, personal accounts and memoirs, author Mesut Uyar describes the unfolding campaign, unravelling its complexity and resolving many of the questions that have dogged accounts for a century. This valuable chronicle will enhance readers' understanding of the Ottoman war machine, its strengths and weaknesses and why it proved so successful in containing the Allied invasion. Detailed maps and photographs published for the first time add clarity and portray many of the men the ANZACs referred to with grudging respect as 'Johnny Turk'.

About the Author

Mesut Uyar graduated from the Turkish Military Academy in 1991, later completing an MA in politics and a PhD in international relations at Istanbul University. During his military career he served as a platoon leader and company and battalion commander in various infantry units, completing several tours as a United Nations military observer in Georgia and as a staff officer in Afghanistan. He was appointed assistant professor of international relations at the Turkish Military Academy where he served for ten years. He was also curator of the Military Academy Archive and Museum Division for five years, during which time he began his research on Ottoman military history. He is currently associate professor of Ottoman military history at the University of New South Wales, Canberra.



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Around the Regiment

110th Air Land Battery

Major Mike Squire

Generating the first iteration of a composite Air Land Battery meant that 2015 would be a very busy year for 110. The hierarchy of the Battery had, in August 2014, meticulously planned a busy year of force generation (FORGEN) activities that would culminate at Exercise Talisman Sabre 2015 (ExTS15). However, as the old saying goes, no plan survives the first shot. From February, the Battery quickly shifted its focus towards: a short notice Counter Rockets and Mortars (CRAM) OPGEN task; a complex tactical live firing exercise (LFX); marking of the Battery 50th birthday; a hand-off of ExTS15 FORGEN tasks to 111th Air Land Battery; and a myriad of project work. I have written this article for the RAA Liaison Letter, to inform our past members and the wider RAA community of the year that was, as well as to highlight the continued efforts that ensure that our capabilities continue to improve - rest assured, the Ground Based Air Defence (GBAD) and Locating capabilities are alive and well.

Air Defence Battery to Air Land Battery

Following the experiences of Exercise Hamel 2014, it was decided that 16th Air Land Regiment should restructure 111th Sense Warn & Locate (SWL) Battery and 110th Air Defence Battery into two composite Air Land Batteries, each with a Troop of SWL and Air Defence capabilities. 110th was tasked to trial this concept, through direct support to 7X Bde road to Hamel. Throughout the last quarter of 2014 and early 2015, 110th Air Land Battery re-equipped, restructured, planned and trained as a composite capability; this brought forward new

challenges to the Battery hierarchy, balancing the extant responsibility for developing the GBAD capability but also adding a responsibility for learning and applying the SWL capability. Naturally, coming from a purely GBAD background, the addition of a Giraffe Agile Multi-Beam (GAMB) Radar into the EW capability had me salivating at the potential for tactical applications. With the addition of the newly acquired Light Counter Mortar Radar (LCMR-49), digital communications and Battle Management Systems, there was much for the Battery to learn and develop. Fortunately for the Battery, the inclusion of high quality junior officers and junior non commissioned officers into the manning made this initial path into a composite structure a smooth one.

Switch Targets

The Battery's road to Hamel was well underway when, in late February, the order came from AHQ and HQ JOC for the Regiment to dust-off the CRAM equipment from Afghanistan and prepare for potential deployment on Operation Okra. Naturally, 110th Air Land Battery's travels on the road to Hamel had hit a junction; 111th Air Land Battery would continue on that road while 110 would focus on potential operations. What followed was a one month blur of Defence Material Organisation (DMO) and Army Headquarters (AHQ) meetings, administration, individual force preparation, equipment remediation, trials, training and certification. Despite this newly acquired and urgent task, there was still a need for three critical events to occur: Tactical Live Fire, Battery 50th Birthday and the Anzac Centenary - all three activities occurred back-to-back with the CRAM certification.

Tactical Live Fire

As per our last update to the RAA Liaison Letter, 110th Air Land Battery had a line of operation to improve the GBAD capability, marked by initiatives

and tactical challenges at live fire activities. The LFX at Woomera in April 2015 would be the most complex tactical RBS-70 firing undertaken to date. The firing was conducted against Phoenix UATs, from dispersed tactical firing points, employing tactical weapon control orders for Range C2, employing the GAMB and Portable Surveillance and Target Acquisition Radar - Extended Range (P-STAR-ER) Radars for EW and Range C2, and layering MAG-58 AAAD posts alongside the RBS-70s. Despite some arduous weather conditions and some technical difficulties with the Phoenix UAT, the tactical firing was an enormous success, with all four UATs coming down in the minimum of passes. Of interest was an early morning technical firing, employing towed targets behind lear-jet and hovering targets over Lake Hart; 11 missiles were fired from one firing point, in under 35 minutes, with all targets defeated. Past OICs may be interested to note that this feat equated to two missiles being fired from the one RBS-70 post for every single pass of the lear-jet.

BDR Stevens and his Detachment fire 11 Bolide Missiles and defeat 11 targets, in 35 minutes, at Woomera.



Bombardier Stevens and his Detachment fire 11 Bolide Missiles and defeat 11 targets, in 35 minutes, at Woomera.

CRAM certification

The culmination of the CRAM OPGEN was an operational certification activity conducted at Port Wakefield. The activity was coordinated by the Regimental Training Centre and sought to certify both personnel and equipment, by sensing, warning and then locating surface to surface fires. The fires were provided in the form of low-angle M777 engagements and mortar engagements, fired over a 72 hr period. The CRAM contingent established two Forward Operating Base defences and maintained the capability, with a 100% success

rate and extremely accurate locating results. Following the certification, the CRAM systems were pre-packaged for rapid and scalable deployment on operations. Unfortunately for the CRAM contingent group, a Coalition system network was offered to be ready for the deployed forces and, despite meeting all readiness requirements and timelines in very good order, the contingent was released from their task. The success of preparing the CRAM contingent was in no small part due to the cooperation of AHQ, HQ 6 CS Bde, SOARTY, P&EE Port Wakefield, 8/12 Regt, 7 RAR, industry elements, CASG (DMO), 16 ALR RTC, CSS Bty and 110 AL Bty.



An up-armoured GAMB Radar with Tactical Operations Centre and Waves siren, certifying a CRAM capability at Port Wakefield.

Battery 50th Birthday

On 10th May 1965, then Major Garth Hughes raised 110th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery at Woodside. After receiving their Bofors guns and training the new intake Gunners (including a large proportion of National Servicemen), the Battery members, along with their families, deployed to Butterworth and conducted a relief in place with 111th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery. Leading up to the 50th anniversary of the raising of the Battery, the BSM Warrant Officer Class Two Jamie Cornwall and I had the very good fortune to sit with the original Battery members and to be present at the unveiling of a Battery plaque alongside Torrens Parade Ground in Adelaide. The dinner for the Battery 'Originals' attracted over 150 past Gunners, CSS members and their partners. Brigadier Gerry Warner AM, LVO; Brigadier Garth Hughes AM; Colonel Bob McEvoy AM and Lieutenant Geoff

Opray gave excellent speeches and the night was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

I was amazed at how close the ex-members were to each other and what vast service experience our past-members had. I also have no doubt that the current 110th Battery culture is very much credited to the culture created by the original members. The following evening, the newest lieutenants to 16th Air Land Regiment were dined into the Mess at their YO's Dinner, with many officers travelling across Australia to enjoy the occasion and the ensuing frivolity. The next evening, several hundred ex-members of the Battery rejoined the current serving members to celebrate the Battery 50th in style; this included a display of all equipment employed throughout the Battery history and a cocktail-style party at Club 16. Acknowledgement goes to Warrant Officer Class Two Jamie Cornwall for the success of the week, thanks to all of his detailed planning.



Original BC 110th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, Brigadier Garth Hughes AM, with current Battery Commander 110th Air Land Battery, Major Mike Squire.

Air Land Battery Certification

Following the Anzac Centenary celebrations, 110 deployed its Air Defence Troop and elements of its SWL Troop in support of 111th Air Land Battery on Exercise Raptors Stricke 2015 (at Cultana), 7X Bde CATA and Exercise Hamel 2015 (at SWBTA). The Air Defence Troop, under command of Lieutenant Joseph Thomas, provided excellent mobile air defence capability and responded very well to some technically challenging ROE and EMCON.

The SWL assets, under command Lieutenants Matthew Armstrong and James Haggerty, developed some excellent SOPs for the capability and further developed the simulation system.

The BK and BTO, Captain James Nguyen and Warrant Officer Class Two Allan Henry, provided some excellent planning and C2 capabilities to 111th Air Land Battery, and greatly assisted their deployment to and from SWBTA. It was particularly pleasing to hear the plaudits from 2/14 ACR, in appreciation for the mobile defence provided to them by A Troop throughout SWBTA. After 10 weeks of exercise field time across half of Australia and a successful certification of capability, the soldiers welcomed a well earned break.

Project support

Throughout the year, 110th Air Land Battery continued to provide a great deal of support to numerous projects and capability trials. Much of the capability revolved around CRAM and CUA/V technologies and developments, as well as support to L19Ph7B and the development of the GBAMD capability. Other smaller projects and displays included L75 developments, Joint Fires WG briefs, ISR WG briefs, RAA CPX, DSTG (formerly DSTO) trials, JEWOSU briefs and displays, US Army (BCD and AAMDC) briefs and displays, doctrine working groups, concept briefs and papers, the generation of ACNDs, and C-IED TF briefs.

It has been especially rewarding to have some small involvement with CASG (formerly CDG) and AHQ, in their progress of project L19Ph7B; there are some very talented and driven people leading the charge in this area. It has also been very rewarding to observe some of the excellent support gained from DSTG, and discuss some development initiatives that will be taken jointly forward. Members of the Air Land family can rest assured that the capability looks very promising for the future and there are some outstanding initiatives taking place that will ensure world's best practice at 110th Air Land Battery. In cooperation with CASG, AHQ and DSTG, our near-future and future capabilities will fight in ways that we previously never dreamed of being feasible.

Continued Success and Reward

Throughout its busy year, 110th Air Land Battery has maintained its status as Regimental champions for all competitions. Again, it was near-flawless in conquering all the Regiment's sporting competitions; with the only sport not being

dominated by the Battery being the Basketball (lost the grand final by 3 points to 111th Air Land Battery). Otherwise, the Battery conquered all other sports and military competitions.

The Battery also continued to provide the bulk of players to the Regimental teams, with well over two thirds of the Regiment's Aussie Rules, Rugby and Soccer teams coming from 110. Of particular note was the swimming competition, in which 110 succeeded in winning every event in every category for the day. Throughout the year, numerous soldiers participated in representative Army and ADF sports. Additionally, several soldiers were recognised for their individual efforts through the award of medallions and commendations; this included Bombardier's Grayson and Polley as well as Lance Bombardier Miller-Delaney. Notable promotions were gained by Warrant Officer Class Two Cornwall (to warrant officer class one), Bombardier's Stagg and Diaz (to sergeant), and Lieutenant Thomas (to captain).

Hand Off and Thanks

110th Air Land Battery will be, in 2016, commanded by Major Chris Skinn and Warrant Officer Class Two Jon 'Nev' Eastley. I could not think of better leaders to take the Battery forward and continue its growth and development; both Chris and Nev are highly experienced and highly respected Air Defenders, and I wish them every success in the future. They are faced with several challenges and I can attest that the command of composite capabilities is a considerable challenge; the division of effort across capability development and realisation made training year 2015 a much harder year than 2014, for me personally.

I conclude by thanking all of those people and organisations that supported 110 throughout the year and, especially, I thank the Battery Sergeant Major, Jamie Cornwall, for his magnificent service and support - he has been at the very core of 110 and 16th Air Land Regiment capabilities for many years now, and both the Battery and Regiment are indebted to him. I wish him every success as the RSMIG in 2016. Cheers.

Ubique

Schumann's Long Tan anthem

Brendan Nicholson, Defence Editor

On July 21, 1969, Peter "Skipper" Hines and his platoon were patrolling in Vietnam when they heard over military radio that the Americans had landed on the moon.

Then the popular Hines touched off a "Jumping Jack" landmine, a type designed to explode from the ground and detonate at waist height to blast its shrapnel in a giant circle.

The mines were made in the US and laid by Australian engineers. Then they were lifted by the Vietnamese and replaced where Australian patrols were likely to walk into them.

On that day, two mines exploded, killing two members of the patrol, including Hines.

Frank Hunt and Mick Storen survived the patrol and Mick told the story to his brother-in-law John Schumann of the band, Redgum, who wrote the veterans anthem.

In *I was only 19*, it's Frankie rather than Skipper who "kicked a mine the day that mankind kicked the moon". "Denny", who watched the passing out parade at Puckapunyal with her mum and dad, was Mick's sister, who became Schumann's wife.

Yesterday, Schumann handed the guitar he used to the Australian War Memorial to be part of a display marking the 50th anniversary of the battle of Long Tan.

Memorial director Brendan Nelson said the song was deeply healing. "It helped bring thousands of veterans finally home."

The Australian, Wednesday, June 29, 2016,
The Nation Section

Rest

UBIQUE 300

A Global Circumnavigation to Celebrate the Tercentenary of the Royal Artillery

*Lieutenant Colonel MP White
UK ABCA STANREP &
Senior British Liaison Officer &
Other Contributors*

Background

The British Army has used cannon since the 15th century. 2016 marks the tercentenary of the formation of the Royal Artillery when, on 26th May 1716, by Royal Warrant of King George 1 two companies of artillery were formed at Woolwich, alongside the guns, powder and shot located in the Royal Arsenal.

Until 1716 they were provided by artillery trains, raised and disbanded on a campaign-by-campaign basis. That year King George I issued a Royal Warrant to set up two permanent field artillery companies of 100 men each.

This rose to four companies in 1722, when they were merged with the independent artillery companies based at Minorca and Gibraltar. The new unit was renamed the Royal Regiment of Artillery and its first commander was Colonel Albert Borgard.

Ubique 300

'Ubique' (meaning everywhere) is the Royal Artillery motto. 'Ubique 300' was a global circumnavigation, launched on 1st May 2015 at the Royal Arsenal in Woolwich. It consisted of a relay of 60 expeditions through 30 countries. The expeditions ranged from adventure training to battlefield studies to sports tours: over one thousand men and women from the Royal Artillery took part. The circumnavigation carried the Captain-General's Baton and concluded

at a Royal Review in Larkhill on 26th May 2016 where the Queen was presented with her Baton and a Message of Loyal Greeting from the Heads of the Commonwealth Artilleries visited en route.

During the west to east circumnavigation of the globe of the Captain General's Baton, the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery Head of Regiment, Brigadier Craig Furini said "We were honoured and delighted to welcome members of the Royal Artillery to Australia in February this year. I understand that the Royal Artillery Cricket Club tour was a resounding success. Matches were played in Victoria, the Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales with overall honours narrowly going to the touring side! Furthermore, the contingent from the Honourable Artillery Company who drove over land from Perth to Sydney (via Adelaide, Melbourne and Canberra), enjoying Australian Gunner hospitality and engagement en route, had a journey to remember. I was fortunate to be able to travel to Canberra on the 15th of February to witness the signing of the Scroll of Loyal Greetings, signed by our then Head of Regiment Brigadier Peter Gates, AM, CSM. This simple yet significant ceremony brought together a number of Australian Gunners, the Royal Artillery touring cricket squad (resplendent in their Artillery blazers) and members of the Honourable Artillery Company.'

The Loyal Greetings Scroll was signed by Brigadier Peter Gates, outgoing Head of Regiment, during a



Brigadier Peter Gates AM, CSM, Head of Regiment, signing the loyal greeting scroll on behalf of the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery during a ceremony at the Australian War Memorial Mitchell Annex in Canberra on 15th February 2016.

ceremony at the Australian War Memorial Treloar Annex located at Mitchell in Canberra attended by about 30 people including: Brigadier Gerry Warner (Retd), Representative Colonel Commandant; Brigadier Jeremy Bennett, Chairman Royal Artillery Cricket Club; Colonel Ian Ahearn (Retd), Colonel Commandant Eastern Region; Lieutenant Colonel Nick Floyd, President of the RAA Association (ACT); Lieutenant Colonel Matthew White, Senior British Liaison Officer in Australia; Warrant Officer Class One David 'Paddy' McGarry, Regimental Master Gunner; and the members of the Royal Artillery Cricket Club touring squad.

It was reported in The Army Newspaper on the 10th March that during the ceremony Brigadier Peter Gates said "Today we are strengthening the bonds we have with the RA and the UK. The RAA formed in 1871 and has worked with or alongside the UK in every conflict since that date. Being able to celebrate the RA's tercentenary is a particularly important milestone for us - it shows how close we have remained over time." Brigadier Jeremy Bennett representing the RA in response said "We have a history with the RAA going back well over 100 years. The opportunity to come here, play cricket and celebrate a great relationship with the RAA is excellent."

Captain-General's Baton

The Captain-General's Baton was designed to reflect the full gamut of Gunner heritage.

Congreve 6 pounder gun barrel. The essence of the design, unsurprisingly, is a gun barrel and a significant one has been chosen - the 6 pounder gun which was one of the two main types in service in General Congreve's time when the Regiment came of age. There are many of the originals to be seen around London and in museums to this day, in Chelsea Hospital and the Tower of London for example.

Fuse and primer. The Regiment reached its zenith in terms of size and capability in the two world wars. This period is recognized in the design by a World War 1 mechanical time fuse (a significant technological breakthrough in the attack on trenches) being mounted on the point of the Baton and a World War 2 shell primer being screwed into the base. Both these brass items are originals.

Congreve 3 pound rocket canister. Congreve was an innovator and pioneered the use of rockets of a variety of sizes. The dimensions of the smallest one, a 3 pounder, has been hollowed out of the gun barrel to create a small chamber to carry the 'Message of Loyal Greeting'.

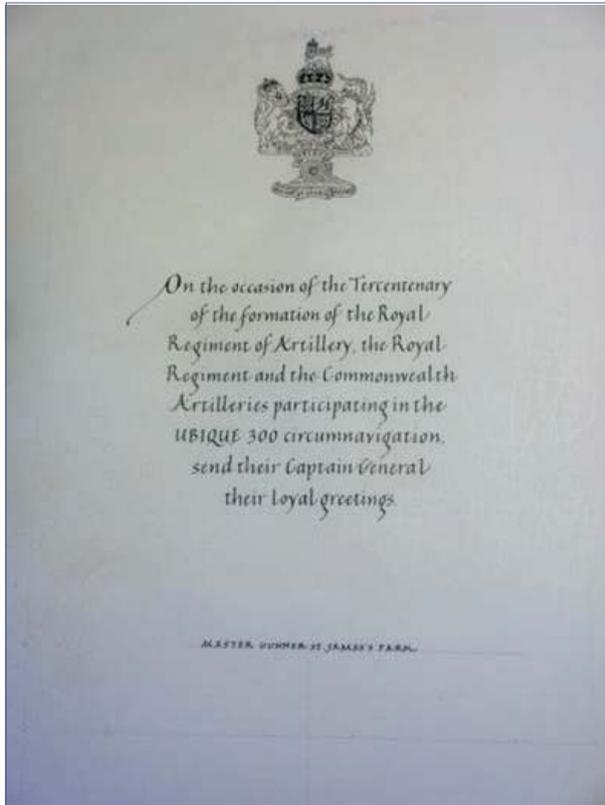
Technological advances. Since World War Two the Regiment has been involved in every theatre and every conflict - latterly, of course, in Iraq and Afghanistan. Our range of capabilities has expanded to reflect the advances in surveillance technology which allow application of indirect fire with great precision. A prime example is the Watchkeeper Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV). So to reflect the 21st Century Regiment Congreve's 6 pounder barrel is made from a lightweight material used in that UAV - titanium.



The Captain-General's Baton (front)

Message of Loyal Greeting

The Message of Loyal Greeting has been inscribed on a specially commissioned vellum scroll. It is being signed by the Heads of Commonwealth Artilleries visited by Ubique 300 (Gibraltar, Malta, South Africa, India, Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Canada) as well as by the Master Gunner St James' Park.



The Message of Loyal Greeting

Unique 300 - Royal Review Larkhill

Background

The Royal Artillery traces its creation to 26th May 1716 and celebrated three centuries of existence in May 2016. To celebrate the Tercentenary of the Royal Regiment of Artillery Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, the Captain-General, reviewed the Regiment at the Knighton Down Arena, Salisbury Plain, on 26th May 2016.

Royal Review

The Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery was officially represented in the United Kingdom at the Royal Review in Larkhill on Thursday 26th May 2016 by the Head of Regiment, Brigadier Craig Furini, CSC. Through of the efforts of Warrant Officer Class

One David 'Paddy' McGarry, the Regimental Master Gunner, the Returned Services League (Victorian Branch) donated \$3k towards supporting the attendance of Gunner Lochlan Brown from 8th/12th Regiment at the Ubique 300 Royal Review as a spectator. For Gunner Brown this was an opportunity of a professional life time to be selected from amongst his peers for such an award. He was hosted for his visit by Warrant Officer Class Two Shaun Jolley, the RAA exchange SMIG with Manoeuvre Branch, Close Support Wing, Royal School of Artillery.

Gunners Fund Award

The RMG invited all Regiments to nominate a 'Gunner' who they felt was deserving of attendance at the Royal Review. One of the criteria was the individual had to be a member of the Gunners Fund. Ultimately Gunner Lochlan Brown from 8th/12th Medium Regiment was selected as the most recipient from a group. Those nominated for the award by their units were:

- Gunner Matthew Hrcan - 4th Regiment;
- **Gunner Lochlan Brown - 8th/12th Regiment;**
- Gunner Elvon Noble - 20th Surveillance and Target Acquisition Regiment; and
- Gunner Kohin Baigrie-Ferguson - 1st Regiment

Report from Gunner Lochlan Brown

I was pleased to learn that the Royal Australian Artillery Gunners Fund accepted my nomination to attend and represent the fund and the Royal Australian Artillery on what was a significant event in our history. The RA 300 ceremony was conducted at the Royal School of Artillery, Larkhill, Salisbury, United Kingdom. This event marked the 300th anniversary of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. In addition to myself, the RAA was represented by Brigadier Craig Furini (Head of Regiment), Major David Carew (Exchange Officer), Captain Jeremy Satchell (Exchange Troop Commander, Sandhurst), Captain Ben Hutchinson (Exchange Officer) and Warrant Officer Class Two Shaun Jolley (Exchange SSMIG).

From the display of the in-service equipment, to the dress and bearing of the members serving in the Royal Artillery, it was an extraordinary parade. During the parade, the youngest member of the Royal Artillery, Gunner Brown, returned the Captain Generals' Baton to Her Majesty the Queen. The parade was then reviewed by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, who was escorted by General Sir Timothy Granville-Chapman the Master Gunner St James's Park and 1st Royal

Horse Artillery Commanding Officer Lieutenant Colonel Charles Hewitt RA.

In addition to the Royal Artillery personnel present there was a small element of members from the New Zealand and United States Army. There were also in attendance many veterans who had served within the Royal Artillery. I had the pleasure to witness a spectacular display of gunnery and international solidarity. Esprit de Corps soared as an impressive display of fire power commenced. A twenty one gun salute was provided by the King's Troop 13 Pounder ceremonial guns, which was emphasized by AS90s closing the proceedings.

After the parade, the afternoon's activities began. Inter - unit Tug-of-Wars, elaborate Gun Runs and the 'Party on the Plain'. The Party on the Plain involved displays and demonstrations of previously served artillery systems which all participated in blank firing missions. The Party also saw demonstrations, auctions, clay shooting, theme rides and recruiting stands. It was rounds complete at the conclusion of the fireworks display, a perfect ending to such a rewarding experience.

Thank you again to the Royal Australian Artillery Gunners Fund for this opportunity.



Left to Right: Warrant Officer Class Two Shaun Jolley, Exchange Sergeant Major Instructor Gunnery, and Gunner Lochlan Brown, 8th/12th Regiment.



Left to Right: Major David Carew, Exchange Officer at Ministry of Defence; Warrant Officer Class Two Shaun Jolley, Exchange Sergeant Major Instructor Gunnery; Brigadier Craig Furini, Head of Regiment; Captain Jeremy Satchell, Exchange Instructor Sandhurst; and Gunner Lochlan Brown, 8th/12th Regiment.

North Russia Relief Force

Christopher Jobson

As 2019 approaches more and more myths are rising with regard to Australia's role in the North Russia Relief Force of 1919. The fact is that neither any Australian Forces, nor any Australian troops took part in the campaign.

In early 1919 there were a large number of Australian, New Zealand and Canadian troops in both England and Western Europe, who had arrived in the areas after the Armistice of 11th November, the previous year, and had not been involved in any combat activities. At the same time Britain and several other allied forces had become involved in the civil war in Russia between the anti-Bolshevik White forces and the Russian communist forces. In mid-1919 Britain needed to send more troops to the area but, by this time, they had a shortage of troops due to the end of The Great War.

With the end of the War British volunteer and conscript troops discharged from the Army to return back to their civil life and a good number of regular soldiers also discharged having had enough with five years of warfare. This presented a problem for the British Army with regard to sending-in a relief force to Russia, so it offered positions to Australian, New Zealand and Canadian troops within its Army. However, for this to take place these Empire troops had to discharge from their own armed forces and then enlist into the British Army. As a result a good number of Australian soldiers discharged from the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) and enlisted into British units, with most joining battalions of the Royal Fusiliers and others joining units such as a British machine gun battalion. A number of New Zealand and Canadian soldiers also discharged from their armies and joined the British Army to serve in the Relief Force.

Another problem the British Army had at the time was a shortage of uniforms, again as a result of five years of warfare, and so it was agreed that these former Australian troops could join the British units whilst continuing to wear their AIF uniforms. There are a good number of photographs from the period showing Australians in the Relief Force wearing AIF uniforms, hence the myth that Australian troops served in the Force. These troops were in fact British soldiers (Australians who had discharged from the AIF and enlisted into the British Army).

Australians wearing 'wrong' uniforms was not just restricted to the North Russia Relief Force. A good

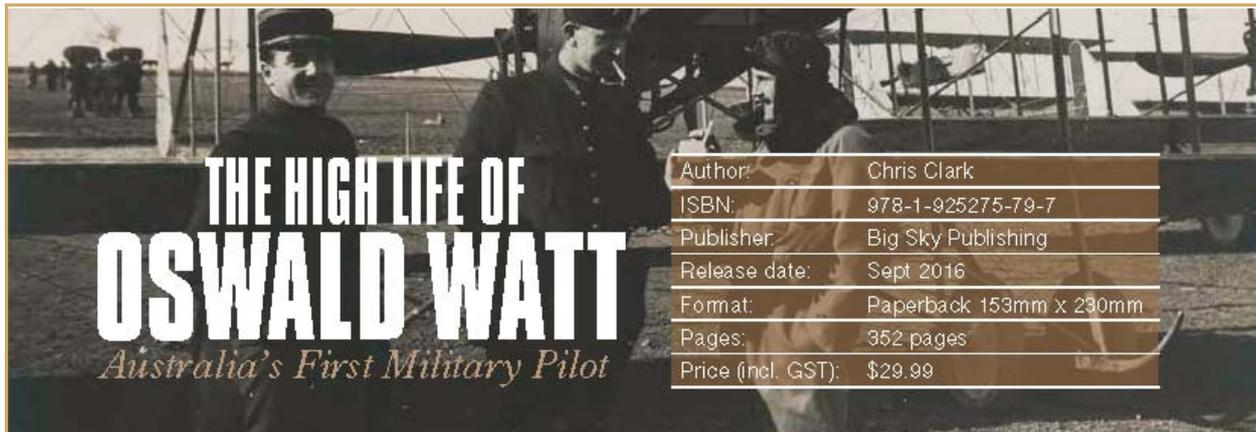
number of Australian officers and warrant officers serving in the Australian Army Training Team - Vietnam (AATTV) wore, at times, United States Army uniforms because they were unable to get replacement Australian uniforms when theirs became damaged; these were Australian troops, not American (Warrant Officer Class 2 Kevin Wheatly was wearing a US Army uniform when he carried-out the actions for which he was posthumously awarded a Victoria Cross in 1965).

Two Victoria Crosses were awarded to British troops of the Relief Force for their actions during the campaign and both were to soldiers of the 45th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers; the relevant recipients were Sergeant Samuel Pearse and Corporal Arthur Sullivan. The two had previous service in the AIF but had discharged from the Force in July and June 1919 respectively, and had then enlisted into the British Army. At the times of their relevant actions they were British soldiers, not Australian soldiers.

Another 'argument' used by some in support of Australia's involvement in the North Russia Relief Force is that a good number of war memorials across Australia list 'The Great War' as '1914-1919' because Australia took-part in the campaign. Again, this is a myth and one started by those who don't understand as to when the War ended. A large majority of memorials across the world, which are dedicated to 'The Great War', list the dates as '1914-1919' because the Armistice of 11th November 1918 was just that, an armistice, a truce. The War did not officially end until the signing of the Treaty of Versailles on the 28th June 1919. In addition, the reverse of the War's Victory Medal lists the War as 'The Great War' and its dates as '1914-1919' (troops who served in the Relief Force were awarded the British War Medal 1914-1920). No Australian Forces, nor any Australian troops, took part in the North Russia Relief Force of 1919.

About the Author

Christopher Jobson has had three books published: *Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery - Customs and Traditions*, in 1997; *Looking Forward, Looking Back - Customs and Traditions of the Australian Army*, in 2009; and *We Will Remember Them: Canberra's War Memorials*, in 2015.



Key Selling Points

- First detailed account of the life of Australia's first Military Pilot.
- Meticulously researched by the author over several years.

Marketing Highlights:

- National PR campaign targeting Australia's leading Military History Magazines and Journals – physical and online.
- Advertised in trade publications – InCite Magazine, Good Reading and B+P Magazine.
- Mainstream Capital City newspaper book reviews and ABC local and national radio for author interviews.

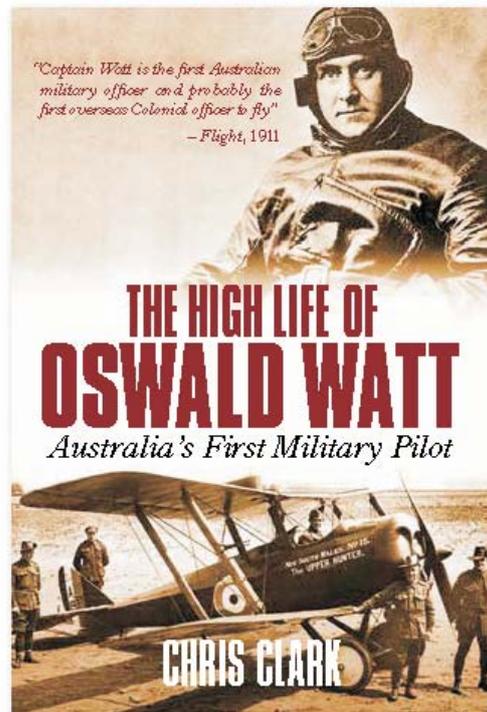
About the Book

'Father of the Flying Corps' and 'Father of Australian Aviation' were two of the unofficial titles conferred on Oswald ("Toby") Watt when he died in tragic circumstances shortly after the end of the First World War. He had become the Australian Army's first qualified pilot in 1911, but spent the first 18 months of the war with the French Air Service, the *Aéronautique Militaire*, before arranging a rare transfer to the Australian Imperial Force. Already an experienced combat pilot, he rose quickly through the ranks of the Australian Flying Corps, becoming a squadron leader and leading his unit at the battle of Cambrai, then commander of No 1 Training Wing with the senior AFC rank of lieutenant colonel.

These were elements in a colourful and at times romantic career long exciting interest and attention—not just during Watt's lifetime but in the interval since his death nearly a century ago. His name had been rarely out of Australian newspapers for more than a decade before the war, reflecting his wealthy lifestyle and extensive and influential social and political connections. But this focus has enveloped Watt's story with an array of false and misleading elements verging on mythology. For the first time, this book attempts to establish the true story of Watt's life and achievements, and provide a proper basis for evaluating his place in Australian history.

About the Author

Chris Clark graduated from the Royal Military College in 1972 and served in the Australian Army Intelligence Corps until 1979. Following this he worked in the Departments of Defence, Foreign Affairs, and Prime Minister and Cabinet. After writing commissioned histories for six years, during which time he completed a PhD at the Australian Defence Force Academy, he worked at the Australian National University and the Australian War Memorial. From 2004, until he retired nine years later, he was RAAF Historian and Head of the Office of Air Force History. He has written extensively on aspects of Australian defence over many years in a variety of publications—as sole author, contributor and editor.



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Personnel

Full-time Senior Officer Appointments

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Cohort</i>	<i>Appointment</i>
Major General Gregory Charles BILTON AM, CSC		Deputy Commanding General US Army Pacific
Major General David Peter COGHLAN AM		Head Land Systems Division
Major General Paul Bruce McLACHLAN AM, CSC		Commander 1st Division
Brigadier Craig Dennis FURINI CSC		Director General Plans, HQ JOC & HOR
Colonel Michael Rodney AHERN	(2014)	Director Munitions SPO
Colonel Brian James BAILEY CSC	(2008)	Deputy Commander Northern Command
Colonel Scott Edward CLINGAN	(2007)	Director Centenary of Anzac, Paris
Colonel John Angus DOUGALL	(2013)	Director Combat Support Systems Program Office
Colonel David Mark EDWARDS CSC	(2015)	Director Preparedness, Plans & Training, HQ JOC
Colonel Andrew Mark HAEBICH	(2012)	COS Joint Capability Coordination Division
Colonel Damian John HILL	(2015)	Commander Combat Training Centre
Colonel Steven John HUME	(2012)	Director Military Operations & Liaison, CASG
Colonel David John KELLY	(2014)	CDF Secondment to Pentagon, USA
Colonel Michael Robert Carver KENNEDY	(2013)	Director Personnel Policy - Army
Colonel Stuart Nicholas KENNY CSC	(2011)	Syndicate Director, Defence & Strategic Studies Course, CDSS
Colonel John Brendan McLEAN CSC	(2012)	Project Director-Land121PH4, CASG
Colonel Sean Thomas RYAN	(2010)	Director Special Operations Training, HQ JOC
Colonel Stephen Michael SADDINGTON	(2009)	Director Capability Development - AHQ
Colonel Neil Thomas SWEENEY	(2011)	Director Future Military Commitments, Military Strategic Commitments Branch
Colonel Richard Anthony VAGG	(2014)	Director of Military Art, RMC-D
Colonel Charles Peter Howard WELLER CSC	(2012)	Student, CDSS
Colonel Brandon Ashley WOOD	(2012)	Director Senior Officer Management, Defence Personnel Group

Other Senior Officers Currently Serving Full-time

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Cohort</i>	<i>Appointment</i>
Colonel Francis Gerard COLLEY AM, CSC	(1999)	DA50 Pool-DIO
Colonel Andrew James COMBES	(2011)	DA50 Pool Army Headquarters
Colonel Garry Gordon POTTER CSC	(2006)	DA50 Pool-Munitions Branch (CASG)

Full-Time Warrant Officer Class One Appointments

<i>Worn Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Job Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
WO1	Richard Enghave ANDERSEN	RSM	MUR
WO1	Stuart James BAKER	A/ADMIN TIER A	HQ 2 DIV
WO1	Stephen Donald CARMICHAEL	Standards WO	20 STA Regt
WO1	Mark Reginald CLAYTON	Projects	ARTC
WO1	Nathan COLE	MG	8/12 Regt
WO1	Jamie Amos CORNWALL	RSMIG	16 ALR
WO1	Michael Scott DEWAR	Standards WO	SOARTY
WO1	Brendan John FOX	Standards WO	RMC-D
WO1	Brett Anthony FRANKLIN	RSM	13 BDE
WO1	David Ramon GRUNDELL	MG	4 Regt
WO1	Paul Geoffrey HOLSTEIN	RSM	1 Regt
WO1	Anthony Maxwell HORTLE	RSM	6 CS BDE
WO1	Miles Matthew HUMPHREY	MG	SOARTY
WO1	Jason Graeme JARVIS	RSM	16 ALR
WO1	Michael Ian JOHNSON	RSM	CATC
WO1	Tony Lionel KENNEDY	Career Advisor	CMA
WO1	David Ross LEHR	RSM	3 BDE
WO1	Damien Paul LINDSAY	RSM	SOARTY
WO1	David Thomas McGARRY	RMG	CATC
WO1	Brenden Robert McINTYRE	Artillery Advisor	LMS, CASG
WO1	David NUTINI	RSM	PTS
WO1	James Anthony QUINN	MG	P&EE Graytown
WO1	David Thomas Rayment	Instructor	WONCO-A
WO1	Stephen James SCHUMAN	RSM	4 Regt
WO1	Dean Joseph SINCLAIR	RSM	8/12 Regt
WO1	Matthew James SULLIVAN	RSM	1 BDE
WO1	Simon Peter THOMPSON	MG	1 Regt
WO1	Sean John VOSS	RSM	20 STA Regt

New Commanding Officers

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SCOTT FLETCHER

School of Artillery & Deputy Head of Regiment



Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher was born on 1st July 1975 in Sydney. He completed Year 12 at Parkes High School, New South Wales before entering the Australian Defence Force Academy where he completed a

Bachelor of the Arts - History in 1996. He graduated from the Royal Military College in 1997 into the Royal Australian Artillery.

Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher's Regimental experience was in 1st Field Regiment and 8th/12th Medium Regiment from 1998 to 2003. In 2000, Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher deployed to East Timor as the second-in-command of the Civilian Military Liaison Group. Between 2003 and 2004 Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher was posted to the School of Artillery as an Instructor-in-Gunnery.

Posted to the Australian Technical Staff Officer Course in 2005, Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher completed a Masters in Management Studies in Defence Capability Development and Acquisition and was granted his Technical Staff Officer (TSO) and Qualified Technical College (qtc) qualifications.

In 2006, Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher was posted to the Force Development Group, promoted to Major and deployed to the United Nations Mission in Sudan as a Team Site Commander and was awarded a Force Commander's commendation for his performance.

In 2008, Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher completed Proof Officer and technical training in the United Kingdom. In 2009 he assumed sub-unit command as the Officer Commanding Proof and Experimental Establishment - Port Wakefield.

Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher completed the Australian Command and Staff College course in 2011 and in 2012 was posted as the MA to Head Capability Systems within Capability Development Group. At the end of 2012 deployed to HQ ISAF,

Afghanistan within the current operations planning team.

From 2013 to 2015 Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher was promoted and assumed the SO1 Joint Fires - Army position within Army Headquarters. In 2016 Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher assumed command of the School of Artillery.

Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher is married to Desiree and they have a six year old son, Hayden and three year old Caleb. They enjoy travelling, family outings and home improvement.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ALWYN PAYNE

4th Regiment RAA



Lieutenant Colonel Alwyn Payne was born in Brisbane in 1974. After completing secondary schooling he underwent Army Reserve Officer Training and was commissioned in 1995. He resigned his commission in 1996 after successfully applying for acceptance to

the Royal Military College - Duntroon in the regular Army.

Lieutenant Colonel Payne was commissioned into the Royal Australian Artillery in December 1997 and posted to the 4th Field Regiment where he completed a number of Regimental appointments. In 2002 Lieutenant Colonel Payne was promoted to captain and posted to the 1st Field Regiment as a Forward Observer. In the same year he was selected to participate in Exercise Long Look, where he assisted in developing the British Army's Indirect Fire Coordination Doctrine for Aviation (Airmobile) Assault Forces within 16th Air Assault Brigade. After a posting in the operations cell of 7th Brigade Headquarters, he returned to the 4th Field Regiment in 2006 as the Adjutant, then Battery Commander 'A' Field Battery on promotion to Major. In 2009 Lieutenant Colonel Payne was posted to the Directorate of Future Land Warfare.

Lieutenant Colonel Payne attended the Advanced Command and Staff Course in 2010. He was posted to London in 2011 where he was employed as the United Kingdom's Artillery Threat Analyst for Capability Assessments within Defence Intelligence. During this posting he has completed

major assessments in support of the United Kingdom's operations in Afghanistan and Libya. Upon return to Australia in 2013, Lieutenant Colonel Payne was promoted and posted to the Defence Intelligence Organisation as the Director of Land Systems, responsible for technical threat assessments of current and emerging land threats. Lieutenant Colonel Payne's most recent posting has been with the Amphibious Capability Development Branch in Headquarters 1st Division. In 2015 he was notified of his selection as the Commanding Officer of the 4th Regiment, Royal Australian Artillery from January 2016

Lieutenant Colonel Payne deployed on operations including Timor Leste as a Civil Military Team Commander in 1999, 2003 and 2006; Indonesia as a Joint Task Force Watchkeeper in 2004; and Afghanistan as the Battery Commander of the 4th Reconstruction Task Force. He was recognised for his performance during the 2003 deployment to Timor Leste with a Commander Australian Theatre's Silver Commendation. He is a graduate of the Royal Military College - Duntroon, the Advanced Command and Staff Course and the University of New South Wales. He holds a Master of Arts, majoring in Strategy and Policy.

Lieutenant Colonel Payne is happily married to Belinda. They have twins, William and Ruby (2008). He is an enthusiastic golfer and follower of rugby and rugby league. He also enjoys renovating houses.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL PETER GRANT

20th Surveillance and Target Acquisition Regiment



Lieutenant Colonel Grant was selected to enter the Royal Military College - Duntroon in 1997 and took up the subsequent offer to train at the Officer Cadet School of New Zealand. He graduated to the Royal Australian Artillery Regiment in 1998 specializing in Ground Based Air Defence (GBAD). His regimental experience as a junior officer at 16th Air Defence Regiment included Troop Command in both 110th and 111th Air Defence Battery and Assistant Operations Officer in the Headquarters.

In 2008, he assumed sub-unit command of the 110th Air Defence Battery. It was during this appointment he deployed to Timor Leste with 5 RAR as Company Commander of a composite Rifle Company from the Regiment based on his Battery. The deployment was followed by the rapid re-establishment of his GBAD Battery on return to prepare for external evaluation at the end of 2009. The challenges of these two years in sub-unit command remain the most rewarding to date.

Lieutenant Colonel Grant's non-corps postings included Platoon Commander, Company Second-In-Command and Liaison Officer to the Commandant at the Army Recruit Training Centre in 2000 and 2001. His most rewarding non-corps appointments were served at the Royal Military College - Duntroon as an Instructor and Package Master - Leadership in First Class and Company Commander of Long Tan Company. He has also served as a Staff Officer Grade One - Joint Fires at Headquarters Forces Command.

Lieutenant Colonel Grant's operational experiences also include service as an Operations Watchkeeper on Headquarters Peace Keeping Force, East Timor in 2002. After the 2008 experience as a Rifle Company Commander in Timor Leste, he deployed to Afghanistan in 2012 as the Chief Plans of Combined Team Uruzgan - Three; service for which he was awarded a United States Army Commendation. In 2015, Lieutenant Colonel Grant also served as the Deputy Chief of the Joint Fires Division in the Combined Joint Task Force Headquarters - Operation Inherent Resolve in Kuwait.

Lieutenant Colonel Grant has been awarded a Master of Business Administration after studying part-time from 2004-2009. He is a graduate of the Australian Command and Staff College 2010 where he was awarded a Master of Arts and Graduate Diplomas in Strategy and Management.

Lieutenant Colonel Grant is married to Natasha, an accountant and they have two children; a daughter Ashley aged twelve and son Lachlan aged nine. They enjoy travelling, fishing and water sports. Lieutenant Colonel Grant is a Rugby League and Union enthusiast, having played for military teams and represented Army during his playing career.

New Regimental Sergeant Majors

WARRANT OFFICER CLASS ONE DAMIEN LINDSAY School of Artillery



Warrant Officer Class One Damien Lindsay was born in Albury, New South Wales, Australia. He enlisted into the Army in 1992 and was allocated to the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery.

On completion of his initial employment training, Warrant Officer

Lindsay was posted to the 8th/12th Medium Regiment where he spent the next eight years. During this time Warrant Officer Lindsay completed many roles, including Detachment Commander, Command Post Operator and Forward Observer. Warrant Officer Lindsay was deployed to East Timor in January 2000 as a Civil Military Liaison Team second-in-command.

In 2002, Warrant Officer Lindsay was posted to the 4th Field Regiment as the Operator Command Post Sergeant, followed by the Operations Sergeant. During his time at the 4th Field Regiment Warrant Officer Lindsay was deployed on Operation Relex as a Boarding Party Commander.

Warrant Officer Lindsay was subsequently posted to the Army Recruit Training Battalion as a Platoon Sergeant. On completion of several platoons he was employed as the Training Sergeant where he conducted several Recruit Instructor Development Courses prior to an early promotion. Warrant Officer Lindsay completed his last six months at the Army Recruit Training Battalion as a Company Sergeant Major.

Warrant Officer Lindsay was posted back to the 8th/12th Medium Regiment in 2007 as the Battery Guide of the 101st Medium Battery. Warrant Officer Lindsay deployed as the Troop Sergeant Major for the Australian Artillery contingent to Operation Herrick. In 2008 Warrant Officer Lindsay deployed to Afghanistan as a Joint Fires and Effects Coordination Centre Watchkeeper.

On completion of his tour in Afghanistan, Warrant Officer Lindsay was posted to the School of Artillery as a Sergeant Major Instructor in Gunnery in the Career Development Team. In 2011 Warrant Officer Lindsay was subsequently posted back to the 4th Regiment as the Battery Sergeant Major of the 107th Battery.

Warrant Officer Lindsay completed the Regimental Sergeant Majors course in 2012 and was promoted into the Master Gunners position at the 4th Regiment, where he remained until his appointment as the Regimental Sergeant Major of the Melbourne University Regiment in 2015. After a short tenure at the Melbourne University Regiment, Warrant Officer Lindsay was appointed as the Regimental Sergeant Major of the School of Artillery.

Warrant Officer Lindsay is married to Rebecca and has four children. The family enjoys all things outdoors and spends their spare time camping around Australia.

WARRANT OFFICER CLASS ONE DEAN SINCLAIR 8th/12th Regiment



Warrant Officer Class One Sinclair achieved grade 10 level education within Queensland. After leaving home in 1984 he underwent tertiary education at TAFE. He then went on to work in the Health industry in New South Wales and

became a morgue assistant which allowed him to work in the city morgue and the morgue at the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney.

Warrant Officer Class One Sinclair enlisted in the Australian Regular Army on 25th November 1987, and after completing recruit training was allocated to artillery as a gun number. At the completion of initial employment training he was posted to 1st Field Regiment. Subsequent postings include 4th Field Regiment, School of Artillery, a return to 1st Field Regiment, 8th/12th Medium Regiment, Warrant Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer Academy, 1st Regiment, and he is now posted to 8th/12th Regiment as the Regimental Sergeant Major.

His most rewarding experiences in Army to date were his promotion to Warrant Officer Class One followed by his deployments to the Solomon's as part of Joint Task Force 635, Operation Anode II, to support the Regional Assist Mission Solomon Islands as the Company Sergeant Major and as the Regimental Sergeant Major on deployment with the Artillery Mobile Training Team, Afghanistan.

He has been awarded the Defence Long Service Medal with second clasp, Australian Service Medal with two clasps (South East Asia and Solomon's) the Australian Defence Medal the Afghanistan Campaign Medal, The Australian Active Service Medal and the NATO Non Article Five with Clasp (ICAT). Warrant Officer Class Two Sinclair was awarded the Soldiers Medallion in 2006. Warrant Officer Class One Sinclair was awarded a Silver Commendation in 2013 for his duty to 1st Regiment during the Introduction into Service of the M777A2 and the Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System.

He was a keen active sportsman until injuries took over however his interests include football, martial arts, squash and tennis. Warrant Officer Class One Sinclair enjoys time with his family, fishing, boating and the sports listed above. He has been with his wife Lara-Ann since prior to enlistment and has two boys Joseph aged 21 and Jack aged 18.

WARRANT OFFICER CLASS ONE JASON JARVIS, CSM 16th Air Land Regiment



Warrant Officer Jarvis was born and raised in Hobart, Tasmania, and enlisted into the Australian Regular Army in March 1991. Following Recruit Training, he was allocated to the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery and served his initial years as an Operator Command Post (Ground Based Air Defence) and Missile Number at the 16th Air Defence Regiment. During these formative years, Warrant Officer Jarvis was employed from the rank of Gunner to Bombardier in Command Posts, Rapier and RBS-70 Detachments.

Warrant Officer Jarvis was promoted to Bombardier in 1996 and was posted to the 1st Recruit Training Battalion in 1998 as a Recruit Instructor. In 2001, he returned to the 16th Air Defence Regiment and was

employed as a Rapier Detachment Commander, Command Post Sergeant and Troop Sergeant. In 2005, Warrant Officer Jarvis spent two years as an Instructor for Subject One Corporal and Sergeant Courses at the Regional Training Centre (Victoria). In 2007, Warrant Officer Jarvis was posted to the Land Warfare Centre (South Australia) as an Instructor on the newly created Junior Leaders' Course.

A highlight of Warrant Officer Jarvis's career was his return to the 16th Air Defence Regiment in 2008, on promotion to Warrant Officer Class Two, and employment as a Troop Sergeant Major and then as the Battery Sergeant Major, 110th Air Defence Battery. In 2010, Warrant Officer Jarvis was posted to the Royal Military College - Duntroon. Across a four year period, he was employed as a Training Warrant Officer, Small Group Instructor and Company Sergeant Major in I Class (Field Training), Company Sergeant Major Bridges Company and as the Drill Wing Sergeant Major.

Warrant Officer Jarvis completed the Regimental Sergeant Majors' Course in 2013 and was subsequently promoted to Warrant Officer Class One and posted to the 16th Air Land Regiment, as the Regimental Sergeant Major Instructor in Gunnery, in January of 2014. He assumed his current appointment as the Regimental Sergeant Major of the 16th Air Land Regiment in January of 2016.

In September 2009, Warrant Officer Jarvis deployed to East Timor on Operation Astute with the 5th Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment, as the Golf Company Sergeant Major, Timor Leste Battle Group Five. In October 2014, he deployed to Afghanistan on Operation Slipper as an Operations Advisor with the 205th Coalition Advisory Team.

Warrant Officer Jarvis has been awarded a Commander Joint Operations Command Gold Commendation for his efforts during Operation Astute. Warrant Officer Jarvis was awarded the Conspicuous Service Medal in the 2015 Queen's Birthday Honours List for his service as the Drill Wing Sergeant Major at the Royal Military College - Duntroon.

Warrant Officer Jarvis's partner, Sally, is a serving member of the Royal Australian Air Force. His interests include all football codes, basketball, classic Australian muscle cars and spending time with Sally and their Jack Russell Terrier.

New Formation Regimental Sergeant Majors

WARRANT OFFICER CLASS ONE MATTHEW JAMES SULLIVAN

1st Brigade



Born and raised in Western Australia, Warrant Officer Class One Sullivan enlisted into the Australian Regular Army in February 1989 and was allocated to the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery. His initial years of service were with 4th Field Regiment.

Subsequent posting have included: in 2000 to the Royal Military College - Duntroon; in 2002, 7th Field Battery as the Sergeant Major Instructor Gunnery; in 2004 as the Royal Australian Artillery Exchange Warrant Officer, The Queen's Gunnery Staff, Royal School of Artillery - Lark Hill, United Kingdom; in 2006 4th Field Regiment as the Battery Sergeant Major; in 2008 to the Land 17 (Artillery Replacement) Programme, Defence Materiel Organisation, as the Artillery Advisor; in 2011, 1st Regiment, RAA as the Regimental Sergeant Major; in 2014 as the Master Gunner, School of Artillery; in June 2014, he was appointed as the Regimental Master Gunner, Combined Arms Training Centre. In January 2016 he took up his current appointment as the Regimental Sergeant Major 1st Brigade.

In 1993 he deployed to Operation Gemini with the Force Communications Unit to the United Nations Transitional Authority Cambodia; in 1999 to INTERFET as a Platoon Sergeant with Golf Company, 3rd Battalion, RAR; in 2006 to Operation Astute as a Company Sergeant Major with Golf Company of 3rd Battalion, RAR and in 2012 to Operation Slipper as the RSM of the Artillery Training Advisory Team (ATAT) and mentor to the Command Sergeant Major of the Afghan National Army, School of Artillery.

Non-operational deployments have included in 1990 to Rifle Company Butterworth with the 2nd/4th Battalion, RAR; in 1996 to Thailand for

Exercise Temple Jade with the 2nd/4th Battalion, RAR; in 1999 to New Zealand for Exercise Pacific Exchange with 4th Field Regiment; in 1999 to New Caledonia for Exercise Quad Asud as a Company Sergeant Major; in 2010 to South Korea for the Self Propelled Howitzer Risk Reduction Exercise and between 2008 and 2010 he lead three Artillery Train-The-Trainer contingents to the United States of America to complete initial training on the M777A2 Howitzer and the Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS).

Warrant Officer Class One Sullivan is a graduate of the New Zealand Defence Force, Command and Staff College, Joint Warrant Officer Advanced Course, Number 7. He is married to Karen and they have three school age children Katelyn, Ronan and Lucy. He is a keen kayaker and enjoys Australian military history.

WARRANT OFFICER CLASS ONE AM HORTLE, OAM
6th Combat Support Brigade



Warrant Officer Class One Anthony Hortle joined the Australian Regular Army in March 1987, and on completion of Recruit Training was allocated to the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery. After completing Initial Employment Training as an Operator Command Post Air Defence, he was posted to the 16th Air Defence Regiment, Woodside South Australia. He has predominantly served with the 16th Air Defence Regiment fulfilling the full range of appointments, from Gunner Signaller to Sergeant Rapier Air Defence System Commander.

In 1994 he participated on Exercise Long Look, serving with 16th Regiment Royal Artillery, Germany, working with Tracked Rapier Air Defence System. In 2000 he was posted to the School of Artillery, Puckapunyal, as an Instructor Ground Based Air Defence.

In 2001 he was promoted to Warrant Officer Class Two and posted back to 16th Air Defence Regiment as a Troop Sergeant Major. During this appointment he saw active service with a Troop on-board HMAS Kanimbla during Operation Slipper, The War on Terror.

In June 2002 he undertook Long Term Schooling, based from the Combat Arms Training Centre, where he completed several courses in relation to Laser and Radar Systems. This led to his posting and appointment as the Senior Sergeant Major Instructor Gunnery Ground Based Air Defence at the School of Artillery in 2003.

In 2005 he was posted back to the 16th Air Defence Regiment as a Battery Sergeant Major. During this appointment he deployed to Malaysia as the Company Sergeant Major, Rifle Company Butterworth Rotation 73.

He was promoted to Warrant Officer Class One in 2007 and appointed the Regimental Sergeant Major Instructor Gunnery Ground Based Air Defence. In 2009 he was appointed as the Regimental Sergeant Major of the Adelaide Universities Regiment, followed by Regimental Sergeant Major of 16 Air Defence Regiment, later 16th Air Land Regiment. In August 2012 he deployed to Afghanistan as the G7 Training Resources with the Afghan National Army Officer Academy Project Team, on his return he was appointed Regimental Sergeant Major of the School of Artillery. It was in these last two postings that he was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia on Australia Day 2016. In 2016 he took up his current appointment as Regimental Sergeant Major of 6th Combat Support Brigade.

Warrant Officer Hortle is married to Tash and they have two sons Connor and Declan. Warrant Officer Hortle enjoys following the Rugby, a Waratahs fan, and the sporting exploits of his son's.



Continued from page 13 of the Liaison Letter

"I met this kid from Miles City, Montana, who read the (US military newspaper) Stars and Stripes every day, checking the casualty lists to if by some chance anybody from his home town had been killed," wrote Herr.

"He didn't even know if there was anyone else from Miles City in Vietnam, but he checked anyway because he knew for sure that if there was someone else and the got killed, he would be al right." The logic was compelling as Herr asked: "I mean, can you just see 'two' guys from a raggedly-ass town like Miles City getting killed in Vietnam?"

Herr didn't write much else - he tried a novel, crafted a biography of his friend, the filmmaker Stanley Kubrick, and wrote large parts of the screenplays for two of the best war films of all time, *Apocalypse Now* and *Full Metal Jacket*.

John le Carre called the book the best he'd ever read on men and war in our time while John Leonard, the former editor of the *New York Review of Books* said *Despatches* was as if "Dante had gone to hell with a cassette recording of Jimi Hendrix and a pocketful of pills".

Fear is central to war - wars are fought on the basis of fear and intended to use fear to bring an opponent down and to heel. There's hardly a page in *Despatches* which doesn't reference fear or have someone expressing or talking about fear.

At one stage, Herr mentions the Lord's Prayer and the "standard" version given to soldiers by the Defence Department. He then goes on to refer to the "revised" version which is what actually happens in war: the desperate cries of men in pain, suffering and confusion. Herr says they'll "scream, beg, threaten, and repeat holy names til their throats were dry and cracked".

Perhaps the best tribute to Herr is by another practitioner of "new journalism", political "gonzo" writer Hunter S. Thompson who saw the 1960's through the eyes of the *Esquire* journalist: "We have all spent 10 years trying to explain what happened to our heads and our lives in the decade we finally survived - but Michael Herr's *Dispatches* puts the rest of us in the shade."

Herr captured a war and a world that was in turmoil and transition and he did it without missing one moment of the madness and the fierce humanity. All with Jimi Hendrix asking: "Have you ever been experienced?"

*Denis Atkins is the Courier Mail's national affairs editor.
Opinion, Wednesday June 29 2016,
COURIERMAIL.COM.AU*

Rank and circumstance

A BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN MONASH ARGUES THE WORLD WAR I HERO HAS NOT BEEN DULY RECOGNISED, WRITES TONY WALKER.

When Tim Fischer's biography-polemic - *Maestro John Monash: Australian's Greatest Citizen General* - is launched at Melbourne's Scotch College this coming Monday, he will stir a debate that has rippled for the better part of a century. Should Monash, Australia's World War I commander, be elevated posthumously to the rank of field marshal?

A Vietnam veteran, former deputy prime minister and leader of the National Party, Fischer has no doubt Monash deserves this recognition. He advances two main reasons: first that Monash's elevation would be "a salute" to those who served in World War I, including the 61,000 who perished; and second, it would represent an acknowledgement "Monash was our greatest general to date."

This latter proposition is contentious not because Monash is undeserving of recognition: to the contrary. But because such a step - taken posthumously - would be unprecedented in Australia and would raise questions about other worthy candidates. If Monash, then why not Harry Chauvel, the commander of the Australian Light Horse in Palestine whose exploits matched those of Monash on the Western Front?

In August 1917, Chauvel, as commander of the Desert Mounted Corps became the first Australian to attain the rank of lieutenant-general.

As the Anzac centenary approaches, what is in convertible is that Australia was blessed by the quality of its generals on both the Western and Eastern fronts.

In considering Fischer's argument for Monash, two strands might be addressed. First, what weight should be given to Monash's leadership on the Western Front? And second, what judgements might be made about a denial of appropriate recognition of Monash's exploits by an ungrateful Australian government under then prime minister William Morris Hughes? And allied with that question is whether a failure to elevate Monash to full general from the rank of lieutenant-general at war's end was due to an incipient anti-Semitism under which a citizen soldier laboured for much of his military career?

Monash was born of Prussian-Jewish parents in West Melbourne on June 27, 1865. He spent part of his childhood in Jerilderie, where his father operated a store after falling on hard times. Fischer's quest for recognition for Monash rests partly, it seems, on their shared connections with the Riverina. Thus, the boy from Boree Creek (Fischer's hometown) argues the case for "John Monash of Jerilderie and Melbourne, Gallipoli and Hamel."

He might have added Amiens, a far more significant moment in the Great War than the battle of Hamel, in northern France, since it led to the end of war enabled by Monash's master plan in which artillery, armour and infantry launched a co-ordinated and devastating assault on German positions. This moment is regarded as the forerunner of flexible, modern military doctrine and the end of trench warfare.

Monash's tactical brilliance had been tested a month earlier on July 4, 1918, in Hamel in which American units served for the first time under Australian command. Australian politicians never tire of mentioning Hamel as a means of reminding Americans of a thread that connects Australia with the US in war to the present day. Hamel may be an important marker in Australian military history, but to the Americans it barely registers.

Fischer is joined in his campaign to elevate Monash by Josh Frydenberg, member for the Melbourne seat of Kooyong, and one of a handful of Jewish members of the Federal Parliament.

Frydenberg makes a plausible case that, if Monash had been promoted to full general in the field from lieutenant-general, he may well have been elevated to field marshal by King George V, as was the case with British generals Allenby, Plumer and Wilson, and Frenchman Ferdinand Foch. Monash was a favourite of the king, who knighted him on August 12, 1918, just days after the battle of Amiens.

Fischer and Frydenberg are on firm ground when they complain that it took a decade for Monash to be made a full general in belated recognition of his exploits - by Labor prime minister James Scullin.

Among options for Frydenberg is to go seek a resolution of the Australian Parliament calling for Monash's elevation, in the same way the US Congress conferred the equivalent rank of field marshal on George Washington as General of the Armies of the United States on America's bicentenary in 1976. The Fischer-Frydenberg campaign has the support of Roland Perry, author of the biography of Monash - *Monash: The Outsider Who Won a War*.

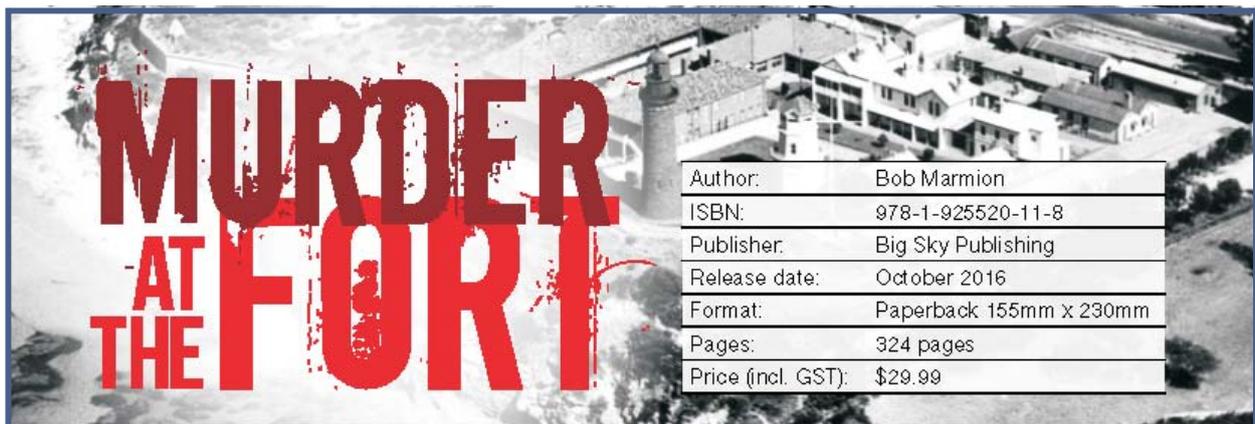
"In the context of the war and his impact on history, Monash needs that elevation for people to understand what he achieved," Perry says. "He's been grossly underplayed."

Prime Minister Tony Abbott is said to be equivocal not on whether Monash is deserving of recognition - he has announced that a visitors centre at Villers-Bretonneux will be named for John Monash - but whether such a step would be the best way to acknowledge his contribution.

Complicating efforts to elevate Monash is the precedent set by Robert Menzies, who elevated Thomas Blamey to field marshal on June 8, 1950. No disrespect for Blamey, but there is no valid comparison between Blamey on the one hand and Monash on the other.

Some might observe that Australia has one too many field marshals.

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Friday 7 November 2014 Page 3R



Author:	Bob Marmion
ISBN:	978-1-925520-11-8
Publisher:	Big Sky Publishing
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Format:	Paperback 155mm x 230mm
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Price (incl. GST):	\$29.99

Key Selling Points

- Brings two of the best selling genres together in one title - True Crime and Military History.
- Extensively researched by a former homicide detective.
- Easy to read, this book will appeal to a wide readership.

Key Selling Points

- National PR campaign targeting Australia's leading Military – History Magazines and Journals – physical and online.
- Advertised in trade publications – InCite Magazine, Good Reading and B+P Magazine.
- Mainstream Capital City newspaper book reviews and ABC local and national radio for author interviews.

About the Book

Early one cold, wintry morning in late May 1942, the bullet-ridden body of Driver Roy Willis was found on the side of the road. He had been shot a number of times with a military revolver. Despite extensive enquiries by some of the Victoria Police's most experienced homicide detectives, the murderer was not found.

Then three months later, the killer struck again.

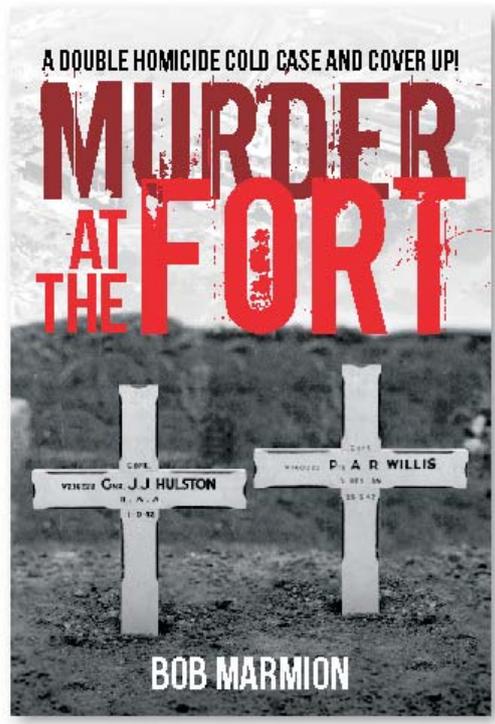
In September 1942 Gunner John Hulston went missing whilst on guard duty. His gun crew immediately began a search. Two soldiers followed what appeared to be drag marks from the gate down towards the beach. They saw a figure some way off and thinking it was Hulston, they called out to him. Instead of a friendly reply, they were met with a barrage of bullets. The figure ran off and disappeared towards the camp.

Incredibly the garrison was not turned out to search for the missing man or the mysterious figure. The searchlights which could have turned the night into day along the beach, were not activated. Hulston's rifle and bayonet were found in the water. His torn trousers were also found on the beach. His body was eventually recovered further along the coastline, 10 days later. Like Driver Willis, back in May, he had also been shot in the chest with a .455 calibre army revolver.

As with any good murder mystery, this story has more twists and turns than the Great Ocean Road. They range from black market operations, confessions, suspects identified in later years, lost or missing police files, disagreements between the police and the army over the investigation, and an attempted cover-up that went all the way to the wartime Deputy Prime Minister's office.

About the Author

Bob was a member of the Victoria Police for fifteen years. As a detective he was involved in the investigation of many serious crimes including murders, manslaughter, armed robbery, fraud, arson and sexual offences. On leaving the Police he completed a PHD in Victorian History. He was appointed the Fort Queenscliff Historian. It was there that he first learnt about the two murders.



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[See Membership Form in Cannonball]

Cannonball (Official Journal)

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LOCREP (Newsletter)

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131 Locators Association Inc.

Eyes & Ears (Newsletter)
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13 Bty Assoc Inc SITREP (Newsletter)

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'The Custodian' (Newsletter)

Editor: Harry Lynas

Fort Scratchley Historical Society

Website: www.fortscratchley.org.au

RA Association

Website: www.forums.theraa.co.uk.php

RAA Unit Websites

RAA and other unit websites maybe accessed via the Australian Army website.

<http://www.defence.gov.au/army/RRAA>

<http://intranet.defence.gov.au/armyweb/Sites/RRAA>

Important Websites

'Australian Artillery Association'

Website:

www.australianartilleryassociation.com

Email:

president@australianartilleryassociation.com

'Royal Australian Artillery Historical Company'

Website:

www.artilleryhistory.org

Email:

raahcoffice@gmail.com

We Will Remember Them



Anti Aircraft & Air Defence Memorial Woodside Army Barracks, South Australia

Support the Memorial Upgrade

The Anti Aircraft and Air Defence Memorial is located at Woodside Barracks South Australia, and honours the men and woman who served with, or in support of, Air Defence Units during war and peace.

Constructed in 2009 the memorial is positioned just inside the main gate and sits proudly in front of the Regiment's flagpole. Constructed of concrete and black marble it bears the inscription "Lest we Forget" with an image emblazoned on the front depicting two Lewis gunners from the 14th Australian Anti Aircraft Battery during the defence of Darwin in February 1942. The image was taken from a famous painting by Roy Hodgkinson.

Over the years there has been some deterioration of the landscaping surrounding the memorial and the Association is embarking on a project to upgrade the area around the site.



The memorial in its current condition showing the poor state of the surrounding landscaping.

The Association plans to pave around the memorial and border the site on three sides with a low wall. The improvements will create a place of reflection and provide sufficient space for the Regiment to mount a Catafalque party and carry out other drill during memorial services. The wall will be a convenient height to sit, rest and reflect on the deeds accomplished by our predecessors and the outer surrounds of the site will be bordered by trees that will provide some protection from the elements and give a feeling of solitude and peace.



An artist's impression of the upgrade work

We need your help – we are calling on supporters to provide the funds to accomplish the upgrade. Your support will be recognised with an engraved paver and laid near the memorial. This is an exclusive and limited offer for people and organisations to contribute to the landscaping of the memorial. Due to the restricted size of the area there are only a certain amount of pavers available.

To order your paver, please complete and return the order form or visit our online store at: www.aadaa.asn.au/store.



**AUSTRALIAN AIR DEFENCE
ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION**

A BOND NEVER FORGOTTEN
www.aadaa.asn.au



We Will Remember Them

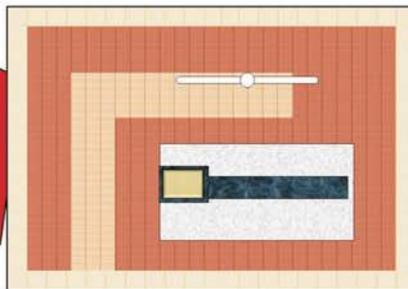


Anti Aircraft & Air Defence Memorial Woodside Army Barracks, South Australia

Make Your Mark!

Take up this exclusive and limited offer to display your pride in Air Defence.

LIMITED OFFER
Get yours before they are all taken



Rojo pavers will cover the bulk of the area, with sand pavers used to border the memorial and provide a path to the Regiment's flagpole.

Choose your preferred colour

Sand	Rojo

Refer to the layout diagram to see where the colours are used.

Single Paver
\$55.00

Have a single paver engraved as a permanent record of your service or simply name your business as a permanent record of your valued support.

3 lines of text are available, up to 16 characters per line.

Double Paver
\$105.00

Use a double paver to recognise you and your family, say a few words or make a dedication.

6 lines of text are available, up to 14 characters per line.

Large 300 x 300
\$250.00

This large 300 x 300 paver is ideal for Unit or Military logos and will border the memorial.

Please contact us to discuss your requirements.

To order your paver, please complete and return the order form or visit our online store at: www.adaa.asn.au/store.



**AUSTRALIAN AIR DEFENCE
ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION**
A BOND NEVER FORGOTTEN
www.adaa.asn.au





Memorial Paver Order Form

Name:	Phone:
Address:	State: Postcode:
Email:	

SINGLE PAVER – 16 CHARACTERS PER LINE **\$55** Please indicate your colour*

Please print clearly using ALL CAPITALS.

DOUBLE PAVER – 14 CHARACTERS PER LINE **\$105** Please indicate your colour*

Please print clearly using ALL CAPITALS.

First Paver

Second Paver

Payment Method

<input type="checkbox"/> Money Order	<input type="checkbox"/> Cheque	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Deposit	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash
Cheques and Money Orders payable to: Australian Air Defence Artillery Association Post to: AADAA Villa 9/4 Fradd Road ANGLE VALE SA 5117		Direct Debit BSB: 085180 Acc #: 828503441 Ensure your name is entered as Payee, and reference to a paver purchase.	

For other paver configurations, give us a call on 0437 008 569 or email memorialpaver@aadaa.asn.au

Other configurations include triples, 300cm x 300cm singles, and inclusion of certain logos such as the Rising Sun, Unit Logos etc. Call us to discuss your requirements.



AUSTRALIAN AIR DEFENCE ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION
 A BOND NEVER FORGOTTEN
 www.aadaa.asn.au

Regimental Fund Benefactors

Correct as at 17th June 2016

LTGEN D.M. Mueller	COL B.J. Bailey	COL B.J. Stark
LTGEN B.A. Power	COL J.F. Bertram	COL D.M. Tait
MAJGEN J.E. Barry	COL J.P.C. Black	COL R.A. Vagg
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BRIG I.G.A. MacInnis	COL J.C. Kirkwood	LTCOL L.D. Ensor
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BRIG K.J. O'Brien	COL M.G. Lovell	LTCOL N.H.B. Floyd
BRIG M.F. Paramor	COL I.A. Lynch	LTCOL R.J. Foster
BRIG D. I. Perry	COL R.M. Manton	LTCOL N.J. Foxall
BRIG M.L. Phelps	COL N.H. Marshall	LTCOL A.W. Garrad
BRIG S. Roach	COL J.H. McDonagh (AALC) (see note)	LTCOL I.D.W. George
BRIG K.V. Rossi	COL R.V. McEvoy	LTCOL R.G. Gibson
BRIG G.T. Salmon	COL B.H. Mitchell	LTCOL G. Gilbert
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LTCOL K.W. MacKenzie	MAJ D. Klomp	WO1 T.L. Kennedy
LTCOL P.D. Monks	MAJ M.D. Laurence	WO1 D.R. Lehr
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LTCOL V.M. Mullins	MAJ R.S. McDonagh	WO1 R.J. Thompson
LTCOL D.M. Murphy (see note)	MAJ A.R. McDonell	WO1 M. Vandyke (see note)
LTCOL S.W. Nicolls	MAJ G.D. Metcalf (see note)	WO1 P.T. Washford
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LTCOL G.F.B. Rickards	MAJ G.K. Milic	WO1 G.J. Webster
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MAJ A.J. Balsillie (see note)	MAJ S.G. Rohan-Jones	WO2 D.G. Ogden (see note)
MAJ W.C. Barnard	MAJ W.A. Ritchie	WO2 A. Pavlovich
MAJ G.K. Bartels	MAJ P.S. Richards	WO2 R.N. Skelton
MAJ G.F. Berson	MAJ K.F. Schoene	SSGT R.W. Morrell
MAJ P.E. Bertocchi	MAJ L.J. Simmons	SSGT E.J. Paddon
MAJ D.T. Brennan	MAJ A.H. Smith (see note)	SGT J. Nield
MAJ J.P. Casey	MAJ P.W. Spencer	SGT G.V. Saint
MAJ P. Cimbaljevic	MAJ M.C. Squire	SGT D.H. Wood
MAJ C.T. Connolly	MAJ A.E.R. Straume	Mr K.M. Cossart
MAJ I.K. Cossart	MAJ M. Taggart	Mr N. Fox
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MAJ P.K. Dover	MAJ A.C. Turner	
MAJ M. Dutton	MAJ M.L. Van Tilburg	Note:
MAJ M.J. Finnerty	MAJ T.W. Vercoe	COL M.C. Crawford, COL E.D. Hirst,
MAJ C.A. Flear	MAJ M. St C. Walton	MAJ A.J. Balsillie and MAJ A.H. Smith
MAJ A.O. Fleming	MAJ C.V. Wardrop	have paid three life subscriptions.
MAJ W.J. Francis	MAJ P.J. Watkins	LTGEN B.A. Power, MAJGEN T.R.
MAJ T.J. Gibbings	MAJ P.R. Widelewski	Ford, MAJGEN J.P. Stevens, MAJGEN
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MAJ N. Hamer	CAPT P. Wertheimer	BRIG N.D. Graham, BRIG J.R.
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MAJ M.S. Hodda	WO1 D.W. Bowman	LTCOL G.K. Phillips, MAJ J.B. Evans,
MAJ S.A. Hompas	WO1 K.J. Browning (see note)	MAJ G.D. Metcalf, WO1 K.J.
MAJ D.A. Jenkins	WO1 L.A. Cooper	Browning, WO1 M. Vandyke and
MAJ G. Johns	WO1 B.A. Franklin	WO2 D.G. Ogden have paid two life
MAJ D.E. Jones	WO1 E. Harkin	subscriptions.
MAJ J. Kaplun	WO1 G.A. Jebb	

Associations

RAA Association (Tas)
RAA Association (Qld)
RAA Association (North Qld)
RAA Association (Vic)
RAA Association (SA)
RAA Association (NSW)
RAA Association (NSW) - Newcastle Branch
105th Field Battery Association
107 (Field) Battery Association
Fort Lytton Historical Assoc
RAA Retired Officers of South East Queensland
Australian Air Defence Artillery Association
13th Battery Association

Deceased Benefactors

Sir Roden Cutler
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MAJGEN R. G. Fay
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MAJGEN J.D. Stevenson (see note)
MAJGEN J. Whitelaw (see note)
BRIG R.K. Fullford (see note)
BRIG A.G. Hanson
BRIG R.Q. Macarthur-Stranham
BRIG I.J. Meibusch
BRIG J.R. Salmon (see note)
BRIG D.D. Weir
COL M.C. Crawford (see note)
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COL G.M. Salom
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LTCOL P.L. Overstead
LTCOL G.K. Phillips
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MAJ J.B. Evans (see note)
MAJ A.A. Thwaites
CAPT A.E. Sheridan



RAA Gunners Fund – Needs Your Support

Introduction

The RAA Gunners' Fund is designed to provide a source of funds that can be utilised for the benefit of all Gunners regardless of rank. One of the most important uses for these funds is to support requests from RAA units and organisations to assist in the ongoing preservation and promotion of Regimental heritage. Other worthy goals that the Fund supports includes, but is not limited to:

- support RAA extra-Regimental activities,
- encourage RAA Officers and Soldiers who excel in their profession,
- support activities that benefit RAA personnel, not normally funded by public money,
- safeguard, maintain and purchase items of RAA Regimental property,
- preserve RAA heritage and history, and
- record RAA Operational service since deployments began in the 1990s.

The Regimental Committee cannot achieve these very worthy goals without the support of individual members and organisations within the Gunner community. All ranks are encouraged to make a financial contribution to the Gunners' Fund. Since the establishment of the Fund the option to take out a 'Life Subscription' is only available to retired members and serving Part-time (Reserve) members. Whilst a 'Life Subscription' absolves the subscriber from being asked for any further financial contribution they are most welcome to make additional contributions should they desire to further support the Royal Regiment. The list of life subscribers is published in the Liaison Letter and they automatically receive a complimentary copy.

Recent Projects

Over the years the Gunners' Fund has supported a wide range of requests for financial support, including some of which are ongoing such as the maintenance of the AIF and Mount Schank Trophies. It is worth noting that the sums of money requested from the Fund are generally significant and therefore can only realistically have any chance of being supported if each and every one of us contribute to the Fund. Projects supported by the Fund include the allocation of:

- \$500 to 107 Battery for its 50th Anniversary celebrations;
- \$500 each to 101 Battery and 103 Battery for their 100th Anniversary celebrations;

- \$2,500 to 8th/12th Medium Regiment to assist the Regiment to build a Regimental Memorial to coincide with the Regiment's 30th anniversary celebrations;
- \$500 to 131st Surveillance and Target Acquisition Battery to improve the Battery memorial and add a plaque to mark the 50th Anniversary of the unit and its name change from 131st Divisional Locating Battery;
- \$1,000 to 1st Field Regiment for its 50th anniversary celebrations;
- \$1,000 to 4th Field Regiment for its 40th anniversary celebrations;
- \$1,500 for shield to be held by winner of Mount Schanck trophy;
- \$1,000 to 1st Field Regiment to mark 50th anniversary of 105th Field Battery, 50th anniversary of commitment to Malaya and 40th anniversary of commitment to South Vietnam;
- \$1,000 to complete the Major General T. Cape Bequest to the Regimental officer's mess;
- \$5,000 to commission a painting to mark the withdrawal from service of Rapier;
- \$6,000 to support commissioning a painting to mark the RAA/RA deployment in Afghanistan;
- \$2,500 towards the Anti-Aircraft and Air Defence Memorial at 16th Air Land Regiment;
- Purchase of RAA Memorial Walk Pavers for Warrant Officer Class Two KB Dolan MG & Sergeant D Robertson MG in recognition of their bravery in Afghanistan;
- 53 Battery World War Two Battery Flag restoration and preservation;
- Presentation of a framed miniature RAA Standard with supporting service history to those who have achieved the milestone of 40 years service;
- The on-going Royal Military College Graduation Artillery prize; and
- Annual Regimental Officer, Warrant Officer and Sergeant farewells.

Subscriptions – See the subscription form on the next page for details.

RAA Gunners' Fund - Subscription Form



Categories

Rank	ARA Member	ARA Member	Reserve Member	Reserve and Retired Members Only
	Fortnightly Rate	Annual Rate	Annual Rate	Life Membership
MAJ and above/WO1	\$2.00	\$52.00	\$26.00	All Ranks \$260
CAPT, WO2/SGT	\$1.50	\$39.00	\$19.00	
LT/GNR/LBDR/BDR	\$1.00	\$26.00	\$13.00	

Payment Method

(Please tick)

- Enclosed is my/our subscription to the RAA Gunners' Fund
- Paying by **cheque**: Please return this form with a cheque made payable to 'RAA Regimental Fund' and addressed to: MAJ Gary Down, SO2 HOR, School of Artillery, Bridges Barracks, Puckapunyal VIC 3662.
- Paying via **Direct Debit**: The account details of the RAA Regimental Fund are as follows:

Financial Institution: Australian Military Bank

Account Name: RAA Gunners' Fund

BSB: 642 170

Account Number: 526805

Reference: Must include Initials and Surname and the word 'Subscription'

* **Note:** A copy of this completed subscription form is to be forwarded to MAJ G M Down (SO2 HOR) to enable the issue of an RAA key ring. Email: gary.down@defence.gov.au

PMKeyS No: _____ **Regimental No (if applicable):** _____

Rank/Initials: _____ **Unit:** _____
[BLOCK letters please]

Surname: _____
(or Association)

Address: _____

_____ **P/Code:** _____

Email Address: _____

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Amount: \$ _____

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Signature: _____ **Date:** _____



Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery **Regimental Shop**



RAA Items

- Silk ties
- RAA berets and badges
(officers and ORs)
- RAA socks
- RAA cuff links
- RAA caps

General Items

- Stubbie holders
- Polo shirts
- Sports wear (basic)

Field Equipment

- Knives and tool selection
- Alice pack frames
- Dive bags
- Hydration packs
- Jet biloers
- Goggles
- Gloves
- Torches
- Sleeping mats

For Information and Orders:
School of Artillery, Bridges Barracks

Contact Details:
Email: RAACorps.Shop@defence.gov.au

RAA berets and badges
(officers and ORs)
RAA badge \$7.00/\$10.00
RAA beret \$20.00

RAA caps \$13.00

RAA ties \$35.00

RAA cummerbund \$40.00

RAA scarf \$35.00

RAA cuff links \$20.00

RAA socks \$10.00

RAA Polo shirts \$30.00
RAA Jumpers \$50.00



Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery
Catalogue

Contact Details:
Email: RAACorps.Shop@defence.gov.au

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2	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 3 June 1954#
3	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 18 October 1954+
4	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 24 November 1954+
5	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – February 1955+
6	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 31 May 1955+
7	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 30 September 1955#
8	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 20 January 1956+
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10	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 26 November 1956#
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15	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 28 November 1958+
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2	Australian Gunner – Vol. 1.No. 2*
3	Australian Gunner – Vol. 2 No.1 – September 1979*
4	Australian Gunner – March 1980*
5	Australian Gunner – December 1980*
6	Australian Gunner – May 81*
7	Australian Gunner – November 81*
8	Australian Gunner – The Official Journal of the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery – March 1997*

Miscellaneous Regimental Publications

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1	DARTY Personnel Notes – December 1969#
2	Royal Australian Artillery Personnel Notes – 1978#

Note:

*Copy held by SO to HOR

Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library

+ Copy held by HOR at School of Artillery

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