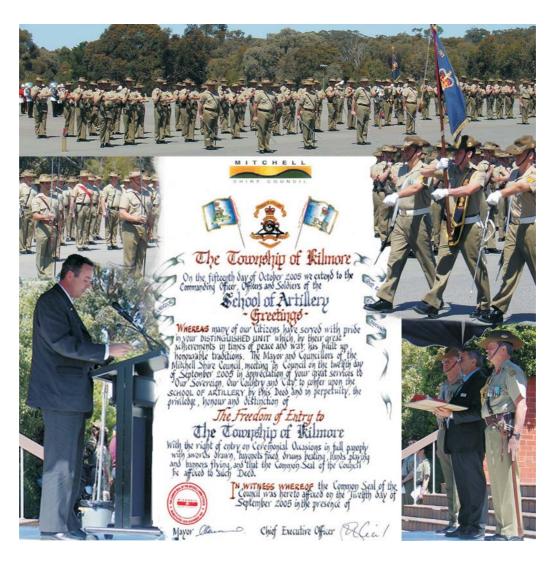
The Royal Australian Artillery

LIAISON LETTER

Autumn Edition 2006



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

First Published in 1948



RAA LIAISON LETTER

Autumn Edition 2006

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- Royal Australian Artillery Association (North Queensland)
- Royal Australian Artillery Association (SA)
- Royal Australian Artillery Association (WA)
- Royal Australian Artillery Association (NT)
- Royal Australian Artillery Association (TAS)
- Miscellaneous Unit and Sub Unit Associations
- Royal Australian Artillery Historical Company
- Royal Australian Artillery National Museum
- Head of Regiment
- CLCA
- All COs
- All BCs of Independent Batteries
- RMG HQ CATC
- MG LC ARTY
- All RSMs
- HQ LC ARTY
- DJFHQ (Joint Exercises and Targeting)
- 1st Field Regiment
- 2nd/10th Field Regiment
- 4th Field Regiment
- 7th Field Regiment
- 23 Field Regiment
- 7th Field Battery
- 16th Field Battery
- 48th Field Battery
- 8th/12th Medium Regiment
- 20th Surveillance and Target Acquisition Regiment
- 16th Air Defence Regiment
- School of Artillery
- Joint Proof and Experimental Unit
- 1st Ground Liaison Group
- Miscellaneous Individual Gunner Officers/Warrant Officers and SNCO

Editors Comment

Introduction

Welcome to the autumn edition of the Liaison Letter. Since the last edition the Head of Regiment has hosted the regimental conference and regimental committee meeting along with the annual farewells. The keynote speaker at the conference was Major General B.A. Power, currently the senior serving Gunner. A copy of his address and a profile is included in this Liaison Letter. A major topic of discussion during the conference was the Royal Regiment of Australia Artillery's place in the new Hardened and Networked Army. I draw your attention to the Chief of Army - Order of the Day included in this edition. Whilst there are many interesting developments for the Regiment with regard to the preservation and promotion of our heritage, I would like to highlight the establishment of the History Sub Committee (HSC) by the Regimental Committee. There is a report by the Representative Colonel Commandant and the Chairman of the HSC that I encourage you to read.

At the farewells last year the following officers were farewelled from the Regiment after 20 or more years service - Colonel M.G. Lovell, Lieutenant Colonel P.R. Tyrell, Major's G. Folkard and A.O. Fleming. In the Regimental Sergeants Mess Warrant Officers Class One D. Callaghan, R. Dunne and T. Nolan; Warrant Officers Class Two F. Marschner and R. Hart; Sergeant D. King and Major D. Faulks were farewelled. In line with a recent change of policy by the Regimental Committee Warrant Officers Class Two S. Boyd, M. Balfe, G. Dengate and S. Wilson were farewelled in North Queensland at 4th Field Regiment. Initial detail including points of contact for the Regimental conference and farewells this year are outlined in this Liaison Letter.

As the editor it is extremely pleasing to see the increasing number of professional papers being submitted. I would like to thank those individuals who have taken the time and made the effort to contribute. I also extend my appreciation to those who have contributed articles on their operational experience both in this and previous editions. Finally I thank those who have sent letters to the editor - the feedback and corrections of fact are most appreciated - keep them coming.

New Appointments

This edition has the biographical details of most new appointments within the Regiment. There have been some major changes with a new colonel commandant eastern region, regimental master gunner as well as a new commander land command artillery.

Mt Schanck Trophy

I have included an article on the Mount Schanck Challenge Trophy. The purpose for this is two fold; firstly to highlight the changed competition arrangements; and secondly to seek input and assistance in 'solving' some of the missing and lost winners and confirm the correct years. If you feel you can contribute to solving part of the mystery please contact me.

Correction

The last paragraph of the article on page 99 of the Liaison Letter 2005 - Spring Edition erroneously cited Major General T. R. Ford AO (Retd) as rededicating the 'Tommy Simpson' memorial instead of Major General J. P. (Paul) Stevens AO (Retd).

Back Issues

I hold a limited number of copies of the more recent editions of the Liaison Letter. If there is anyone, especially those who are not longer serving, who would like to be more aware of what is happening across the Regiment, please contact me and I will arrange for you to receive copies.

Internet and Intranet

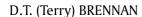
I have taken responsibility for maintaining the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery Intranet and Internet, websites. I will make every effort to keep them current, however please remember that my appointment is a part-time position and I do not always have access to the defence network to make amendments and updates. The other two limiting factors in relation to the content, especially on the Internet is security and privacy matters. The website addresses are below my signature block.

Next Edition

Contributions for the Liaison Letter 2006 - Spring Edition should be forwarded to the editor at the address below by no later than Friday 22nd September 2006. Any 'late' correspondence after that date should be sent to the editor via the School of Artillery.

Conclusion

I would like emphasise the Liaison Letter is your journal and the content is only as good as the input, feedback and contributions you make to it. The challenge to all of us, regardless of rank, is to make time to express our views by putting pen to paper or striking the keyboard.



Major Editor

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

Editor's Note: Retired or serving Gunners who would like to receive future copies of the RAA Liaison Letter should contact the editor by email or write to the address above with their mailing details. Conversely if you would like your name removed from the mailing list please advise the Editor.

Letters to the Editor

106 Battery History

Dear Terry

Many, many thanks for the Spring Edition 2005 of the Liaison Letter. If you did not send it then thanks for organising that I get a copy. It makes a great read and helps one to keep up with what is happening within the greatest Corps in the Australian Army.

Terry whilst browsing through the book yesterday, I read with interest the history of 106 Battery written by Major P.S. Sadler (Retd) circa 1976 and would like to correct a couple of points contained on page 109.

Very few people know that I was the first Battery Guide of 106 so what I am writing is based on my posting to the Battery. I served as the Regimental Survey Sergeant in Headquarters Battery 4th Field Regiment, Wacol, early 1962 to 30 June 1966. A photocopy of my Record of Service - K.J. Salter Army No. 54170 shows:

Keyword	Detail	Date
POSTING	NOW BSM ECN 783 (IN WOS POSTING)	1 JUL 66
RANK/GROUP	NOW T/WO2 GP 6MIL SKILLS BSM ECN 783	5 JUL 66

The above indicates that 106 Battery was on the ground as at 1 July 1966.

When I marched into the Battery, the Battery Commander was Major E.D.M. Cape. We did not have a Battery Captain at the time. The Battery Sergeant Major was Warrant Officer Class Two H. Iddon (an ex World War Two British Army Burma campaign veteran who had joined the Australian Army and had served in Korea and the Malayan Emergency). I was the Battery Guide. We had very few officers and other ranks when I marched in but the Battery gradually started to fill. Gun sergeants were Sergeant 'Tassie' Lincoln, Sergeant 'Feathers' Peacock, Sergeant John Worboys, Sergeant Lance Gilkinson, Sergeant Ross McCann and Sergeant John Ward. Signals Sergeant was Sergeant John Wilson. Operator Command Post Field Sergeant was Sergeant Max Coaster-Garton. Forward Observer was Lieutenant N.J. 'Nobby' Clark, Section Commanders were Lieutenant G. Capper and Lieutenant R.G. Birse. My memory fails me as to the other officers, who must have marched in before Christmas. The Battery fired a

salute in Brisbane late in the year, Lieutenant Birse was the officer in charge, I was the Battery Guide (I cannot remember what the occasion was). The Battery also deployed late in the year to Wide Bay Training Area for some 2-3 weeks conducting live firing, to practice movement/deployment by iroquois helicopter and construction of a fire support base.

I had a lot of trouble with a young Gunner. He was National Service and did not want to go to South Vietnam. He had psych problems in my opinion and was far from a good soldier. I tried to sort him out with long talks but to no avail. I approached the Battery Sergeant Major with the problem who said discuss it with the Battery Commander. The answer that came back was 'we need every soldier, we all were going to South Vietnam in 1967'. I by-passed the Battery Sergeant Major and went to the Regimental Sergeant Major, Warrant Officer Class One Dave Gilday for advice, I told him I had bad vibes about this Gunner. The Regimental Sergeant Major told me I had done everything I could do, had gone through the correct channels and it was the Battery Commanders decision. Sadly I was right and this Gunner was the one that killed Lieutenant Birse in 1967 with a grenade.

Probably at about half strength, the Battery went on Christmas leave in December. I did not go on leave in 1966/1967, I was acting Regimental Sergeant Major over the leave period.

I went to 1 Camp Hospital at Yeronga on the 19th January 1967 for an abdomen XRay (had been ill for several days) and collapsed during the XRay, I had a bleeding stomach ulcer. I was discharged from hospital on 14th February 1967, medically downgraded and moved from Battery Guide 106 Battery to Battery Guide 105 Battery. 105 Battery was in the throws of trying to reform after having returned from South Vietnam in September 1966 and most of its South Vietnam tour members had been posted.

Sadly I waved goodbye to 106 Battery in April 1967 as it moved to South Vietnam. As a regular soldier, I was very disappointed to not be going with the unit that I had joined from scratch.

Will sign off. Again many thanks for thinking of me with the Liaison Letter.

Regards

Kevin Salter

107 Battery History

Dear Sir

I refer to the article on 107th Field Battery written by Lieutenant J.P. Abundo, on page 111. The early history given for the battery requires amendment.

7th Field Artillery Brigade (FAB) AIF comprising four field batteries 25, 26, 27, and 28 was formed at 'The Warren' Marrickville NSW on 17 March 1916. [The Brigade departed Sydney by ship on 11 May 1916,] arriving in England in July 1916.

The 3rd Divisional [Australian Field] Artillery was formed in July [1916] on Salisbury Plain. The 23rd Howitzer Brigade comprising 107, 108 and 109 was part of the division.

At this time the Australian Artillery was being reorganised with the field brigades having three 18 pounder batteries and one howitzer battery. 28 Field Battery was allocated to the new 23rd Field Artillery Brigade and 107 Howitzer Battery allocated to 7 FAB. 23 FAB was later disbanded. [On 18th August 1919 7FAB was removed from the line of battle. This was the end of operations and subsequently it was demobilised.]

On the reorganisation of the Militia artillery, VII Australian Field Artillery Brigade (FAB) with 25, 26, 27 Field Batteries and 107th Howitzer Battery was raised on 31 March 1921.

107th Howitzer Battery was at North Sydney formed from a percentage of 48 Howitzer (H) Battery AFA which was never raised.

In 1929 the battery title was 107th Field Battery 'Howitzer' AFA (Australian Field Artillery).

In February 1941 the Brigade became 7th Field Regiment RAA (Militia) and 107(H) Battery also disbanded and reorganised as a troop of 26 Field Battery.

On 17 November 1943 the 7th Australian Field Regiment (AIF) was disbanded.

References:

The Gunners - David Horner Page 117
The Australian Imperial Force in France Vol 5
- C.E. Bean

The 7th FAB Yandoo - Volumes 1-3 Defence Department Records

Yours Sincerely

R.C.M. Toplis

Editor: The author has written a history on 7FAB and is forwarding a copy to me.

Someone Has Remembered Me

Dear Major Brennan

Surprise, surprise! Someone has remembered me. And I am listed on the list of donors to the Regimental Fund.

I was very pleased to get the Spring 2005 Edition in the mail - please ensure that I am kept on the mailing list.

And, moreover, I am glad to find my reading of it that the Regiment seems to be nowadays in such good hands. I am also glad to find that, contrary to what I receive from the press and TV, our people are in the operations that Army undertakes; not merely the SAS, the armoured corps and infantry. I note, also, that even if there is no need these days for fire support, members of the Regiment are involved.

I write to compliment you on an excellent edition.

Brigadier Ken Fullford OBE (Retd)

Editor: The policy of the Regimental Committee is all life subscribers should receive a copy of the Liaison Letter. The problem in achieving this goal is often knowledge of current addresses.

Grey Coats Off - Great Coats On

Dear Terry

I have just had the pleasure of reading The Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter Spring Edition 2005, courtesy of Keith Cossart. I must congratulate you and all concerned with its publication. It is a first class effort.

If I may, I would like to comment on the Regimental Master Gunner's contribution. In his well-written article, I think a few typos must have crept in. The term 'Grey-coats, on! Grey-coats off' should read 'Great-coats on! Great-coats off'. My recollection of the term dates back to 1941 when I underwent my recruit training at North Head barracks. If the weather was doubtful prior to the morning parade we would be ordered 'Great-coats on' a few minutes later if the weather showed some improvement we would be ordered 'Great-coats off'. This entailed a rush back to the barrack room to stow our coats and return to the 'five minute area'. Hence the term 'Great-coats on! Great-coats off was applied to all manners of indecision or sudden changes of plans.

Kind regards

Major S. N. Penhaligon MBE (RL)

Editor: Many thanks for your informative letter. I only joined the Army in 1979 and must confess I have always thought the expression was as used by the Regimental Master Gunner. Perhaps the expression has evolved.... one thing for sure, the context remains firmly the same.

108 Battery History

Dear Terry

Just a quick note to let you know that you may be getting some mail re the history of 108th Field Battery as listed in the Spring Edition of the RAA Liaison Letter 2005. I loaned a copy to a good ex Gunner friend (Les Cooper - WO1 retired - many moons ago) who was in the 108th when it was raised at Wacol and went to South Vietnam with the Battery. I mentioned to him that there was a series at the back of the book on Battery histories and that 108 was in this edition. I asked him to have a good read of it and if he found anything wrong to let me know. He got back to me and said that there were some errors in it, both in the formation stage and the South Vietnam section. There is a 108th Battery Association that has reunions and has a newsletter whose editor is a former national serviceman who went to South Vietnam with the Battery. He and Les have collaborated and I think Les has given the job to him to have a look at the history by Lieutenant Cook and make good any errors (Les was a sergeant in South Vietnam and the editor was a gunner, talk about the delegation system, it is still alive and well).

I hope you do not think that I am nit picking but I think if we have something written then it should be correct (ex Gunners never forget Artillery training I guess). In the not too distant future us old and bolds (I turned 68 in early January) will be gone to the big 'stand easy area' and our recollections of those post World War Two days of the Regiment and Battery raisings will be lost forever.

Best Wishes

Kev Salter

Editor: I have spoken with the Gunner (John Wells) mentioned. John is currently reviewing the 108th Field Battery history published in the last edition of the Liaison Letter.

Feedback on 100 Series Battery Histories

102 Battery. In 1957 I was posted to 'S' LT Battery 1st Field Regiment. The equipment was the 4.2inch mortar mobile base plate. I believe that it was sometime in 1959 that the unit name was changed from 'S' LT Battery to 102 Lt Battery. The Battery had 3 Troops A, B, and Charlie Troops along with BHQ. Each Troop had 4 mortars. The Battery Commander was Peter Norton and the BSM was Don Donkin.

103 Battery. In late 1963 102 Field Battery replaced 103 Field Battery Battery in Camp Terendak Malacca Malaya. 103 Field Battery returned to Kokoda Barracks and became a sub unit of 1st Field Regiment till its return from South Vietnam, it then was changed to 103 Medium Battery.

Provided by Paddy Durnford Curator 4th Field Regiment Museum



2006 Regimental Conference and Farewells

Annual Regimental Conference

➤ School of Artillery

> Wednesday 25th October 2006 to Friday 27th October 2006

➤ Contact SO2 HOR Captain Tom Adams
Telephone 03 - 5735 6465 (bus) 0407 921 328 (mob) and/or
Email thomas.adams@defence.gov.au

Officer Farewell Dinner

➤ Bridges Barracks Officers Mess - Friday 27th October 2006

➤ Indicative Cost - \$50.00

> Dress - Winter Mess Dress or Dinner Suit

> RSVP - 29th September 2006

➤ Contact SO to HOR Major Terry Brennan Telephone 03 - 5735 6213 (bus) or 07 4651 0939 (h) and/or Email terry.brennan@defence.gov.au or stratford01@bigpond.com

Warrant Officer and SNCO Farewells

> Bridges Barracks Sergeants Mess - Saturday 28th October 2006

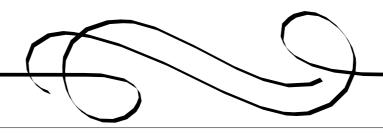
➤ Indicative Cost - \$40.00

> Dress - Coat and Tie

> RSVP - 29th September 2006

➤ Contact:

WO2 D. Birse 03 5735 6429 Email: dean.birse@defence.gov.au WO2 D. Pollard 03 5735 6320 Email: daniel.pollard@defence.gov.au



Regimental Aspects

Why is ANZAC Day So Special to Australians?

When war broke out in 1914 Australia had been a federal commonwealth for only fourteen years. The new national government was eager to establish its reputation among the nations of the world. In 1915 Australian and New Zealand soldiers formed part of the allied expedition that set out to capture the Gallipoli peninsula to open the way to the Black Sea for the allied navies. The plan was to capture Constantinople (now Istanbul), capital of the Ottoman Empire and an ally of Germany. They landed at Gallipoli on 25th April, meeting fierce resistance from the Turkish defenders. What had been planned as a bold stroke to knock Turkey out of the war quickly became a stalemate, and the campaign dragged on for eight months. At the end of 1915 the allied forces were evacuated after both sides had suffered heavy casualties and endured great hardships. Over 8,000 Australian soldiers were killed. News of the landing at Gallipoli made a profound impact on Australians at home and 25th April quickly became the day on which Australians remembered the sacrifice of those who had died in war.

Though the Gallipoli campaign failed in its military objectives of capturing Constantinople and knocking Turkey out of the war, the Australian and New Zealand troops' actions during the campaign bequeathed an intangible but powerful legacy. The creation of what became known as an 'Anzac legend' became an important part of the national identity of both nations. This shaped the ways they viewed both their past and their future.

Early Commemorations

The date, 25th April, was officially named ANZAC Day in 1916; in that year it was marked by a wide variety of ceremonies and services in Australia, a march through London, and a sports day in the Australian camp in Egypt. In London, over 2,000 Australian and New Zealand troops marched through the streets of the city. A London newspaper headline dubbed them 'The knights of Gallipoli'. Marches were held all over Australia in 1916. Wounded soldiers from Gallipoli attended the Sydney march in convoys of cars, attended by nurses. For the remaining years of the war, ANZAC Day was used as an occasion for patriotic rallies and recruiting campaigns, and parades of serving members of the AIF were held in most cities.

During the 1920s, ANZAC Day became established as a national day of commemoration for the 60,000 Australians who died during the war. The first year in which all the States observed some form of public holiday together on ANZAC Day was 1927. By the mid-1930s all the rituals we today associate with the day - dawn vigils, marches, memorial services, reunions, sly two-up games - were firmly established as part of ANZAC Day culture.

With the coming of the Second World War, ANZAC Day became a day on which to commemorate the lives of Australians lost in that war as well, and in subsequent years the meaning of the day has been further broadened to include Australians killed in all the military operations in which Australia has been involved.

E	Extracted From Australian War	Memorial `	Website
	(http://www.awm.gov.au/comm	nemoratio	n/anzac/

Representative Colonel Commandant

Major General Tim Ford AO (Retd)

Dear Fellow Gunners,

On your behalf I want to firstly express our appreciation to Steve Goltz for his leadership as the RAA Head of Regiment and to wish Steve and his family all the very best in his retirement and future plans. I warmly welcome Brigadier Gerard Fogarty as the new Head of Regiment. Since his appointment in October 2005, Brigadier Fogarty has clearly demonstrated that he will be very active and supportive in this role.

I have also written to congratulate Brigadier Paul Retter and Lieutenant Colonel (Retd) Arthur Burke on their awards in the Order of Australia that were announced in the Australia Day Honour list. They have both made major contributions to the Gunners and community over many years, and it is good to see these so fittingly recognized.



There has also been a recent change in the Colonel Commandant Eastern Region. Colonel Don Tait (Retd) is standing down from this appointment to take up another community project. We wish him the best for the future and thank him for his dedicated service in this appointment for over four years, and before that as Chairman of the RAAHC. The Chief of Army has appointed Colonel Allan Piercy to take up this honorary post, and we congratulate him on this appointment. Al has had a distinguished Gunner career with service both as a regular and reserve officer, and I am sure he will contribute significantly to Gunner activities in the Eastern Region.

We held the annual Regimental Committee Meeting at the School of Artillery last October attended by the Colonel Commandants, Head of Regiment staff and the Commanding Officers and RSMs of the RAA. This meeting went well and was a good opportunity to synchronise the activities of the Colonel Commandants with those of our units, and to consolidate our RAA SOPs, regimental property, and grants to support a range of RAA activities. This was followed by attendance as invitees at the RAA regimental conference run by the new Head of Regiment. This was an important conference for the RAA, allowing good discussion and presentations on the future role for the RAA in the hardened and networked Army through providing precision fire support, surveillance and target acquisition, and air defence.

I can also report that the RAA History Sub Committee that was announced in the last Liaison Letter is progressing well with its tasks. The Regimental Committee has approved the plan put forward by the Chairman, Major General John Whitelaw (Retd), to develop the recording of RAA history; and his team and their supporters are getting on with task. I thank our various associations for spreading the word on this project and I endorse the notices that have been placed in many RAA journals and news letters seeking Gunners past and present to enthusiastically assist this project.

I look forward to meeting with you at RAA activities and to your continued contributions. Good luck and good shooting to all.

Ubique

Head of Regiment

Brigadier Gerard Fogarty AM

Greetings Fellow Gunners,

I note that for all of us work tempo continues to place significant demands on our ability to achieve our desired levels of work/life balance. Improving this balance should be an important goal for RAA commanders, and I urge those Gunners amongst us who are in command to focus on it.

Gunners are an essential component of the relevant, highly adaptable and well-protected force that Chief of Army seeks in the *Hardened and Networked Army* (HNA). The widely demonstrated inherent flexibility of the RAA, coupled with the imminent introduction into service of new capabilities, positions us well to transform to the HNA and to meet the challenges posed by complex environments. But retaining the skill and experience resident



within the corps is fundamental to our ability to capitalise on the opportunities that HNA represents. So my message to all Gunners in leadership appointments is to take care of our members; they are our future.

I include at the bottom of the page, the four key messages that we as Gunners should be spreading throughout Army and the Defence Organisation. These messages are part of the RAA Strategic Plan, which will be published in the coming months.

Finally, I note with great pleasure and much pride that members of the RAA continue to produce outstanding results in their day-to-day duties and on operations. I thank all of you for your commitment and look forward to our continued growth and success.

Key Messages

- Artillery provides four networked, 24 hour all weather capabilities: joint, interagency and coalition effects coordination; integrated surveillance and target acquisition; discriminate, precise and scaleable fires; and counter air operations.
- These four capabilities are fundamental to the success of the combined arms team within a joint, interagency and coalition environment, across the full spectrum of conflict.
- Central to these capabilities is our people, who are highly educated, flexible, adaptable and broadly employable. They are combat soldiers first and gunners second.
- RAA commanders are experts at shaping the land battlespace through the coordination of scaleable joint, interagency and coalition effects.



Commander Land Command Artillery

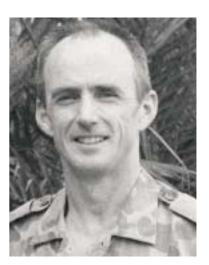
Colonel Simon (Don) Roach AM

Greetings from Land Command Artillery

Having just returned from two years away from the Australian Army and the Royal Australian Artillery it is heartening to find the Regiment in excellent shape. We are as professional and as busy as ever, and with numerous elements from across the Regiment deployed on operations and completing rifle company butterworth throughout this year the profile of the Royal Australian Artillery is high. Our strengths remain our strong training regime and our adaptability.

With an eye to the future, I would make the observation that there is more Royal Australian Artillery capital investment and development work being completed and realised now than at any other time in my 24 years of service. It really is an exciting time to be a Gunner.

As we look to the future the key developments that will enhance our capability by providing greatly enhanced situational awareness,



precision and discrimination will demand us to refine our planning, targeting and integration capacities. Enhanced radars, missiles and command and control for the Ground Based Air Defence capability through the portable surveillance and target acquisition radar - extended range (PSTAR-ER), Bolide (updated RBS70 missile) and tactical command and control system (TACCS) will provide a much broader and more integrated local air defence coverage. Similarly, arrival of the Australian manportable surveillance and target acquisition radar (AMSTAR) and thermal surveillance system (TSS) Type 3, the upgrading of ANTPQ 36 weapon locting radar and the ongoing development of the tactical unmanned aerial vehicle (TUAV) is providing a quantum leap in our tactical ISTAR capability. First pass for Land 17, which includes the networked command and fire control system combined with precision and sensor, fused ammunition procurement provides a responsive and precise capability with reach. The challenge for us all is to integrate these elements effectively into the broader Joint Fires capability and develop the accompanying doctrine and procedures to optimise the system. Our core role continues to evolve and develop as the joint fires integrator.

There are training and personnel challenges that lie ahead with the development of Hardened and Networked Army (HNA) and the Reserve HNA programs. Through the strengths of our leadership and our fundamental approaches to development, training and evaluation we will continue to ensure the Regiment is well placed for the future.

May I congratulate Colonel Steve Goltz on his very successful stewardship of Land Command Artillery over the last three years and on behalf of the entire Royal Australian Artillery community thank him for 30 years service and wish him the best for his future career.

I look forward to visiting the units during training and meeting as many members of the Regiment as possible throughout the year.

Good Shooting

Profile

Colonel Simon Roach was born on 6th July 1963 in Adelaide, South Australia. He completed his secondary education at Melbourne High School in Victoria in 1981. Known as Don since before joining the Army he entered the Royal Military College in 1982 graduating in 1985 into the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery. Immediately upon graduation he completed a year of postgraduate study attaining a Bachelor of Science with Honours. His first Regimental posting was to 8th/12th Medium Regiment as a section commander, gun position officer and assistant operations officer. Colonel Roach was then posted in 1990 as the training officer / battery captain 16th Field Battery, 6th/13th Field Regiment, Launceston.

Following experience as a staff officer operations on Headquarters 6th Brigade in Enoggera he was posted in 1993 as a United Nations Military Observer with the UN Truce Supervision Organisation in the Middle East. He spent six months on the Golan Heights whilst living in Damascus and a further six months were spent in South Lebanon and Northern Israel.

Colonel Roach was posted to 1st Field Regiment, Enoggera from 1994 to 1996 initially as adjutant, and upon promotion to major at the end of 1994 he completed his tenure as battery commander Headquarters Battery/Operations Officer, and battery commander 105th Field Battery. Colonel Roach returned to the Regiment in 2002 as the commanding officer.

At the end of 1999 following a position in Australian Defence Headquarters as staff officer to Head Strategic Policy and Plans Colonel Roach deployed to Headquarters INTERFET, Dili, East Timor. He served as staff officer grade one plans and on return to Australia in February 2000 he retained the plans position with Deployable Joint Force Headquarters.

Colonel Roach is a graduate of the United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, and in addition to his Bachelor of Science (Honours) he has a Masters of Defence Studies from the University of New South Wales. He was appointed as a Member in the Military Division of the Order of Australia in the Queen's Birthday Honours List in 2004 for service as staff officer joint plans Deployable Joint Force Headquarters and commanding officer 1st Field Regiment.

Prior to assuming his current appointment as Commander Land Command Artillery in January 2006 Colonel Roach was posted as the United Kingdom based Australian Army Senior Standardisation Representative to the ABCA Program.

Don and his wife Sue have three children, Jackson, Georgia and Barclay. His other interests include Triathlon/Running, Australian Rules Football, Baseball, Golf and Tennis, as well as military studies and wine tasting.



Regimental Master Gunner

Warrant Officer Class One P. Washford

Profile

Warrant Officer Class One Paul Washford enlisted into the Australian Regular Army on 18th January 1977 and at the completion of his recruit course was allocated to the Royal Australian Artillery. After completing his initial employment training at the School of Artillery in Manly he was posted to 4th Field Regiment, Townsville as a gun number. Warrant Officer Class One Washford gained qualifications as an artillery signaller and operator command post and was subsequently posted to 8th/12th Medium Regiment, Holsworthy in June 1978.

He was promoted to lance bombardier on 19th May 1980 and was posted back to 4th Field Regiment on promotion to bombardier on 5th May 1982. He was employed primarily as a forward observer assistant and operator command post bombardier but he did manage a year as a detachment commander on a 105mm L5 pack howitzer.

In June 1985 he was posted to the School of Artillery as an instructor and promoted to sergeant two weeks later. In July 1986 Warrant Officer Class One Washford was sent to Canada to complete his warrant officer gunnery course and returned to the School of Artillery in October 1987. In January 1988 he was posted to 103rd Medium Battery, 8th/12th Medium Regiment as the operator command post sergeant.

In January 1990 Warrant Officer Class One Washford was promoted to warrant officer class two and took up his appointment as the battery guide 'A' Field Battery. In January 1992 he was posted to the Royal Military College Duntroon where he worked in Field Wing for a year before taking up the position of drill wing sergeant major in 1993.

In December 1993 he was appointed as the battery sergeant major 'A' Field Battery. In January 1997 he took up the position of sergeant major instructor gunnery with 23 Field Regiment and was subsequently posted to the Army Combat Arms Training Centre in January 1999 as the warrant officer class two trade policy for field artillery.

In January 2000 he was promoted to warrant officer class one and took up the appointment of regimental sergeant major 2nd/10th Medium Regiment. In January 2001 he was appointed the regimental sergeant major of the School of Artillery, Puckapunyal and in January 2004 he moved to Queenscliff to take up the position of career manager Royal Australian Artillery/Australian Army Band Corps/Australian Army Public Relations Service at the Soldier Career Management Agency.

In June 2005 Warrant Officer Class One Washford was deployed to Iraq on Operation Catalyst as a military adviser to the Iraqi Training Battalion, Kirkush. He returned to Australia in January 2006 and took up his appointment as the Regimental Master Gunner in the Combined Arms Training Centre on 20th February 2006.

Warrant Officer Class One Washford is married to Yvonne and has four children. His interests include rugby, and watching his youngest son play sport.

New Colonel Commandant

Colonel A.T. Piercy Colonel Commandant Eastern Region

Profile

Colonel Allan Taylor Piercy was born in Murwillumbah, Northern New South Wales. He completed his secondary schooling at Tweed River High School in 1968 before joining Broken Hill Proprietary Limited as a Cadet Metallurgist and commencing a Batchelor of Science in Metallurgy. Seeking a less sedentary occupation, Colonel Piercy joined the Regular Army in June 1971, and was commissioned from the Officer Cadet School Portsea in June 1972. He graduated to the Australian Army Aviation Corps and completed a Royal Australian Artillery Young Officer Basic Course before being posted to 1st Field Regiment in Brisbane. He subsequently Corps transferred to the Royal Australian Artillery in 1974. Colonel Piercy spent his early Regimental service as a gun section commander, gun position officer, assistant adjutant and forward observer in 1st Field Regiment. Postings as adjutant 5th/11th Field Regiment and staff officer (grade three) operations, Headquarters 1st Division Artillery followed. During this period he played 21 matches for the Australian Combined Services Rugby Union.

He moved to Sydney in 1982 to spend two years as adjutant 8th/12th Medium Regiment. During 1983 he enjoyed a six-month detachment to the British Army on the Rhine where he was employed in Headquarters 1st Armoured Division Artillery at Verden Aller and Headquarters 23rd Armoured Brigade at Bergen-Belsen, on the planning staff for Exercise Eternal Triangle 83. On return to Australia he was promoted to major in 1984 and assumed the position of battery commander, 'A' Field Battery in direct support of 3rd Battalion Royal Australian Regiment. In this capacity he completed a parachutist course and was responsible for initiating development of artillery aspects of the newly introduced Army Parachute Battalion Group capability. During the period 1986-1988 he completed staff postings as a major at Headquarters Training Command - Army in the field of doctrine development where his work included manual of land warfare, corps training notes and training video production.

Colonel Piercy was selected for a tour of duty with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation in the Middle East during 1989-1990. Initially based in Israel he served as Operations Team Leader in Southern Lebanon and then moved to Syria as Liaison Officer to the Austrian Battalion on the Golan Heights. On returning to Australian he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and appointed staff officer (grade one) accommodation and works, 2nd Military District, a position he held until electing discharge from the Regular Army in December 1992.

Colonel Piercy commenced his Army Reserve service in 1994 as staff officer (grade one) plans at Headquarters Logistic Support Force. He then commanded 23 Field Regiment in 1995-1996 before attending Joint Service Staff College on full-time service in 1997. His next posting was senior instructor 2nd Training Group followed by staff officer (grade one) development and chief of staff during the move of 2nd Training Group from Ingleburn to Moorebank and its transition to the Regional Training Centre New South Wales.

He was promoted to Colonel and appointed deputy commander 5th Brigade in August 2001. This was followed by a posting as Director Army Personnel Agency Sydney from January 2003 to April 2005 when he transferred to the Stand-by Reserve. He is still serving on DA 50 with Headquarters Joint Operations Command as chief safety officer for multi-jurisdictional exercises.

Colonel Piercy's current civil employment is infrastructure development manager for Land Command - Army. He holds a Batchelor of Social Science (Human Resource Management and Development and a Graduate Diploma in Strategic Studies. He has been an Associate Fellow of the Australian Institute of Management since 1992.

Colonel Piercy is married to Brenda and has three adult children, a son and two daughters. He enjoys walking the dogs, travelling and supporting the ACT Brumbies Super 14 Rugby Team. Other interests include watching most sports, good food, fine wine and politics.

Senior Serving Gunner Address to Regimental Conference – 2005

By Major General B.A. Power CSC Commander 1st Division and Deployable Joint Force Headquarters

I would like to thank the Corps for the opportunity to address the conference today. The Army, including the RAA, faces significant challenges now and in to the foreseeable future, and conferences like this are becoming more important in ensuring contemporary issues are dealt with by subject matter experts, and that we are well prepared to meet these challenges. I would like to acknowledge the attendance by Major General Ford, and congratulate Brigadier Gerard Fogarty on his appointment as Head of Regiment.

Today I intend to discuss issues of command in the current strategic environment. I will give you my view on some of the challenges I face as a divisional commander and the priorities I have set for the division during my tenure. I will refer to my time at the United States Central Command in Tampa, Florida and briefly touch on complexity, as we will hear more about complex warfighting later. I will also touch on the challenges of implementing the Hardened and Network Army (HNA) in this environment. Finally, I will outline some of the outcomes we should strive to achieve at this conference.

I am responsible for the command and control of 1st Division and, upon force assignment, joint and coalition forces. A simple statement, as all mission statements should be. The division itself is a legacy structure, and the ADF has evolved to meet this by dual hatting the 1st Division with the role of Deployable Joint Force Headquarters (DJFHQ). This is currently the subject of a review into command and control (C2) arrangements by Major General Wilson.

My role as divisional commander dictates I have a responsibility to raise, train and sustain assigned forces for the myriad of operational tasking required under the Chief of Army Capability Directive, from low end tasks such as humanitarian assistance and disaster relief to evacuation operations to high end offensive operations. I exercise this role through command of my subordinate formations and direct command units and this has not changed significantly since the 1st Division was formed on 5th August 1914. The division is structured to meet this and does this job well. I won't speculate on the outcomes of the C2 review, suffice to say that I wouldn't be surprised if I have more forces assigned under my command and I give up some of the DJFHQ requirements. The DJFHQ role is difficult and shouldn't be dismissed lightly.

Raising, training and commanding joint and coalition forces is a demanding task. The ADF relies on the component method of command for joint and coalition operations and DJFHQ is the core of this methodology with the other services, special forces and coalition elements 'plug and play' as forces are assigned. I exercise this role through my headquarters and a number of training exercises each year, culminating in the talisman sabre exercise every second year with the United States Seventh Fleet. That is a very important exercise and relationship, and I will be very interested to see what CDF and the Minister of Defence decide on C2 - and what impact that has on me from a 1st Division perspective.

I have set a number of priorities for the division to focus on in my time as commander. These are:

- Support to operations currently the division has personnel deployed to every area of operation the ADF is involved in.
- Maintain readiness and capability for complex warfighting while introducing HNA initiatives. This is a significant challenge for the Division.
- Our people and their families.

Maintain Readiness and Capability for Complex Warfighting while Introducing HNA Initiatives

Readiness is something that Army must continue to focus on. This has been re-emphasised with our recent short notice deployment of the rifle company group (RCG) to the Solomon Islands within 18 hours of call out, and deployments of task groups to Aceh and Iraq within very restrictive timeframes. Readiness is much about training, equipment availability and serviceability, AIRN and DP1 paperwork, and a lot about mindset.

Complex warfighting means having to conduct operations using kinetic and non lethal capabilities, and conducting counter insurgency, information operations, humanitarian support, civil military cooperation and security reform concurrently and within the same battle space. The ADF future warfighting concept states that the challenges of complex environments reinforce that warfare is now multi-dimensional. Conflict is now no longer viewed just in time and space, but also in context - a context created by the physical, political, cultural and informational environments where conflict is fought. The old maxim of a divisional headquarters manoeuvring large brigade formations over sweeping terrain in Africa and Europe against a similarly arrayed foe no longer holds sway.

Within this complex environment, the division must now be capable of planning and conducting shaping, decisive and rear area operations simultaneously. Therefore, the division must concern itself with more than just the application of kinetic violence into the battle space. The division must now be prepared to concern itself with issues such as:

- planning, resourcing and coordinating the restructure of local security forces, specifically command, control, communication and intelligence (C3I) architecture;
- our own intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition and reconnaissance (ISTAR). The division must have larger, organic ISTAR assets that allow highly accurate and responsive feeds to and from joint and coalition assets, whilst still meeting the tactical and operational requirements;
- coordination with higher political and military authorities on matters of logistics, communications and administration;
- future plans and contingencies;
- information operations;
- media operations;
- synchronisation of military operations and information with development of essential services, governance, and the economy; and
- rear area security operations.

Understanding how the complex environment has changed the 1st Division is one thing, but dealing with that complexity whilst introducing the HNA initiatives creates an even greater challenge.

I am sure all of you have received briefs on HNA, so I will not bore you with another one. Suffice to say HNA will bring into service under the one plan, new equipment as planned for in the Defence Capability Program (DCP), it will remove hollowness from units, and will update doctrine. Most importantly HNA is about battle grouping, ensuring we have the right mix of capability to achieve the mission, and networking, that is effectively linking C2, sensor and engagement systems, via a network - nothing new for us, in fact our core business.

I, like all of you no doubt, am looking forward to hearing the latest on land 17. However, the HNA implications for the RAA are not simply the replacement of the steam gunnery platform, it will address joint terminal attack controllers (JTAC), ISTAR & GBAD resulting in new structures, new trades and better ammunition, as well as a replacement platform. This is the exciting future before us, but we have work to do to ensure decision-makers agree the essentiality of artillery, being part of the battlegroup, part of a balanced Army.

Our People and Their Families

Increasingly, the greatest challenge facing the ADF, is recruiting and retaining quality people. Every unit I visit around Australia has personnel issues, whether it is a lack of vehicle mechanics, cooks or infantrymen. HNA in its mature phase will see Army increase in size by about 1600. To do this, we need to be smart about recruitment, and more importantly retention.

The Army is a busy workplace in 2005, with a very high level of operational and training commitments. I cannot see this changing in the future. This has an impact upon families. Families and support to our families are a key ingredient to the success of Army, and the morale of soldiers. Conditions of service that directly impact families are of key importance to me, as stress on family life is a potential source of discontent within the division. We need to strike a balance between work and family. For example, not enough soldiers are taking their full entitlement of leave. I would welcome any suggestions or initiatives you have to address this situation. Whatever the solution, we must ensure that families are well looked after.

The Future of the Royal Australian Artillery

So what about the future of the RAA. Over the next two days we will receive a number of briefings on the future of our Corps, and the capability we can provide. But do not think of the RAA in isolation. We need to think strategically within the construct of the complex warfighting paradigm and the HNA, which means developing a strategic plan. Then we must sell it, and everyone needs to understand their role on how we get there.

We need to re-emphasise our relevance as a Corps to the wider Army community. We need to sell our role as the subject matter experts from Army on targeting, surveillance and the provision of joint offensive support. We can provide air defence to naval vessels and airfields in the gulf; joint offensive support coordination centres (JOSCCs) and surveillance and target acquisition cells (STACs) to task groups in Iraq; we can coordinate coalition air assets through JTACs, we can, if ever asked to, provide indirect fire to any combat team or battlegroup.

We must demonstrate that the systems we purchase through the DCP are capable of effects that can not only be utilised in complex environment, but are essential, in fact the capability of choice.

Precision guidance munitions, capable of destroying point targets at ranges up to 40km, or engaging area targets at even greater ranges, demonstrate the ability to deliver a range of effects within one system. Modern artillery units can guarantee support to manoeuvre elements with precision in a 5000 km square area, 24/7, in all weather conditions. No helicopter or aircraft can match this. Precision munitions means minimising collateral damage to a far greater extent than many direct fire systems. Senior officers must understand this.

The introduction of new equipment will be significant for soldiers who are increasingly more technically proficient. Mental strength and an agile mind will be as much in demand as physical strength and stamina. The RAA needs to identify what type of personnel will be required and start about recruiting the smartest soldiers we can to exploit the complex equipment they will use in the near future.

The role of females in combat and combat support units has recently been reviewed. The Corps needs to quickly adapt to the opportunity this change provides. What positions in the regiments and batteries will be available to females. Administration or pay clerks, drivers, signallers and technicians, whether they are mechanics or technical electronic systems ground. We must decide.

Role of the Corps Conference

The annual RAA Corps conference provides us the opportunity to farewell long serving members, and deal with issues of historical significance, and this is important. However the conference also provides an opportunity to develop a Corps strategy, and a road map to implement it, and present a unified approach on matters affecting Army and specifically, the RAA.

We must leave this conference with a clear understanding of what direction the RAA is taking. Discontent and disagreement on policy and Corps issues must end. It is self defeating. Our future

relies on a single view that promotes the capabilities the RAA has and needs to support Army in winning the land battle.

So we in the RAA need 'strategic alignment' on our views, consolidate our thoughts, and sell our capability contribution to HNA and complex warfighting. This conference is a great opportunity to get your thoughts, the subject matter experts, into a RAA strategic plan or similar document. That's the first part, secondly and most importantly, is to get your commanders arguing the case on your behalf that's the sell.

I look forward to the robust discussion on the matters we will discuss over the next couple of days. Everyone here has an equal voice. This is the forum to raise your opinion on Corps matters.

Thankyou

Profile

Major General Ash Power was born on the 20th of January 1957 in Wangaratta, Victoria. After completing his secondary education at Wangaratta High School, he entered the Royal Military College in 1975, graduating in 1978 into the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery. His initial appointment was as a section commander in 4th Field Regiment. He further served in 4th Field Regiment as a gun position officer, assistant adjutant, adjutant, operations officer (battery commander Headquarters Battery) and commanding officer. From the 6th December 2002 to 4th June 2004 he commanded the 1st Brigade in Darwin.

From 1985 until 1986 Major General Power served on exchange at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, Camberley, United Kingdom. His other training appointments include the School of Artillery, and the Royal Military College Duntroon.

Major General Power has also held the positions of: brigade major at Headquarters 6th Brigade, staff officer grade one artillery at Land Headquarters, military assistant to the land commander, Land Headquarters and staff officer grade one, operational support, Deployable Joint Force Headquarters.

In November 1998 Major General Power deployed to Bougainville on Operation Belisi as chief of staff and in September 1999, after a short period as chief of staff, Deployable Joint Force Headquarters, deployed as the colonel operations for INTERFET in East Timor. He was posted as the Defence Attaché Thailand in January 2000.

Major General Power is a graduate of the Royal Thai Army Command and General Staff College, and the Australian Centre for Defence and Strategic Studies. As a graduate of the University of New South Wales he was awarded a Bachelor of Arts in Military Studies in 1978, and he completed a Master of Arts (Strategic Studies) while at the Centre for Defence and Strategic Studies.

In 1998 he was awarded the Conspicuous Service Cross for service as the commanding officer of 4th Field Regiment.

Major General Power's last appointment was as Director, Combined Planning Group in US Central Command, Tampa from June 2004 to July 2005. He was promoted to the rank of Major General and assumed command of the 1st Division and Deployable Joint Force Headquarters on 15th July 2005.

He and his wife Narelle have two daughters and one granddaughter. His leisure interests include reading, current affairs and sport, particularly playing golf and supporting the Sydney Swans.

Order of the Day - The Hardened and Networked Army

Chief of the Army - Lieutenant General P.F. Leahy Extracted from School of Artillery Routine Orders - 03/06 Dated 10th March 2006

The Government has today announced the endorsement of the Hardened and Networked Army (HNA) initiative. This represents a significant boost to the Army and is recognition of the increasingly important role the Army is playing in service to the nation.

In recent times, the Australian Army has been successful in missions such as the Australian led coalition in Timor-Leste and as part of coalition operations in Bougainville, Afghanistan, The Solomon Islands and Iraq.

During this period Army has supported the Sydney Olympics, restructured its special forces to align with the emergence of new threats, and continued to undertake a wide range of other tasks, including the response to the Tsunami disaster in Sumatra and the earthquake in Pakistan.

This high operational tempo is likely to be maintained for the foreseeable future. However, if the Army is to maintain the same levels of success, it must adapt in response to the changing demands outlined in the Strategic Update 2005. It must also be prepared for operations against adversaries armed with increasingly lethal weapons that are all too easily available.

The battlefield has also become more complex. It is characterised by close combat in cities and villages against adversaries who hide within the local civilian population. In the same place and at the same time, Army units are required to fight, conduct peacekeeping and provide humanitarian assistance. Army must be structured, trained and equipped accordingly.

HNA is a ten year plan, starting in 2006. Further information will be disseminated to all units and I urge you to speak to your commanding officers or visit the HNA website at for further information.

Armys personnel have been very busy over the past few years and we must ensure that they are not spread too thinly. For Army to maintain the full range of tasks that it has been conducting, while also transitioning to become more capable, it will need more people.

The Army will increase in size and reshape its forces under the HNA initiative to better face future challenges following recent operational experience and to make the most of the acquisition of new equipment.

The Army will also become more capable of sustaining its deployed forces with 1,485 additional new personnel, as well as refocusing the Reserves to provide high readiness forces which will support operations.

The Army will re-role the 3rd Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment, from a parachute battalion based in Sydney, to become the second mechanised battalion based in Adelaide from 2011.

I commend all those who have worked to develop HNA and urge all of you to continue to work hard in the service to the nation.

The Army has achieved great success in recent times and has provided tremendous service to the Government and the people of Australia. The Hardened and Networked Army will capitalise on the Army's strengths, principally its people and its equipment, and will set the Army on a course for success for the next 10 years and beyond.

The Australian public can look to the future with confidence, knowing its Army will continue to modernise, improve and enhance its capability to defend Australia and its national interest.

Personnel Aspects

PAA	Liaison	I ottor	2006 -	Autumn	Edition

Dawn Service

The Dawn Service observed on ANZAC Day has its origins in an operational routine which is still observed by the Australian Army today. The half-light of dawn plays tricks with soldiers' eyes and from the earliest times the half-hour or so before dawn, with all its grey, misty shadows, became one of the most favoured times for an attack. Soldiers in defensive positions were therefore woken up in the dark, before dawn, so that by the time the first dull grey light crept across the battlefield they were awake, alert and manning their weapons. This was, and still is, known as 'Stand-to'. It was also repeated at sunset.

After the First World War, returned soldiers sought the comradeship they felt in those quiet, peaceful moments before dawn. With symbolic links to the dawn landing at Gallipoli, a dawn stand-to or dawn ceremony became a common form of ANZAC Day remembrance during the 1920s; the first official dawn service was held at the Sydney Cenotaph in 1927. Dawn services were originally very simple and followed the operational ritual; in many cases they were restricted to veterans only. The daytime ceremony was for families and other well-wishers, the dawn service was for old soldiers to remember and reflect among the comrades with whom they shared a special bond. Before dawn the gathered veterans would be ordered to 'stand to' and two minutes of silence would follow. At the end of this time a lone bugler would play the 'Last Post' and then concluded the service with 'Reveille'. In more recent times the families and young people have been encouraged to take part in dawn services, and services in Australian capital cities have seen some of the largest turnouts ever. Reflecting this change, the ceremonies have become more elaborate, incorporating hymns, readings, pipers and rifle volleys. Others, though, have retained the simple format of the dawn stand-to, familiar to so many soldiers.

Ext	acted From Australian War Memorial Website
(h	tp://www.awm.gov.au/commemoration/anzac/)

Profiles – New Commanding Officer Appointments

LIEUTENANT COLONEL STUART BAGNALL Commanding Officer 1st Field Regiment

Lieutenant Colonel Stu Bagnall graduated from the Royal Military College in December 1988 and was allocated to Australian Army Aviation. Following an initial non-corps posting as a gun-line section commander at 8th/12th Medium Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Bagnall saw the light and corps transferred to the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery in late 1989.

Lieutenant Colonel Bagnall has held regimental appointments in all ranks including gun position officer, forward observer and battery commander. As a forward observer he deployed on Operation Solace to Somalia with the 1st Battalion Group. Other postings include instructor in military history and leadership at the Royal Military College Duntroon, and a short period as the officer commanding Recruit Company Enoggera for which he was awarded a Land Commander's Commendation. Following Command and Staff College, Lieutenant Colonel Bagnall was posted as brigade major 7th Brigade. This posting included appointment as J3 (operations officer) and chief of staff for the General Support JTF to the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) held in 2002. In April 2002, Lieutenant Colonel Bagnall deployed on Operation Slipper for six months as the J3.

On promotion, Lieutenant Colonel Bagnall was the staff officer grade one - offensive support at Force Development Group in 2003 and 2004. In 2005 Lieutenant Colonel Bagnall completed a Masters in Management as a full time student at the University of New South Wales, ADFA Campus. His current appointment as commanding officer 1st Field Regiment commenced in January 2006.

Lieutenant Colonel Bagnall is married to Rachael, and has a seven-year-old son and four-year-old daughter. His interests include rugby, fishing and reading. He holds a Bachelor of Social Science, Masters of Defence Studies, and a Masters of Management.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DEAN J.R. ASHTON Commanding Officer 2nd/10th Field Regiment

Lieutenant Colonel Dean Ashton graduated from the Royal Military College Duntroon in June 1987. On graduation Lieutenant Colonel Ashton was posted to the Royal Australian Artillery and took up his first regimental appointment at 8th/12th Medium Regiment where he served in a variety of appointments until 1991. He then served at the Royal Military College Duntroon and was subsequently posted to the 1st Field Regiment as a battery captain and the adjutant. Lieutenant Colonel Ashton was posted to Headquarters 1st Division/Deployable Joint Force Headquarters in 1994 where he filled the appointments of staff officer grade three personnel and staff officer grade three operations, for which he was awarded a Commander 1st Division Commendation.

Lieutenant Colonel Ashton was promoted to major in November 1996 and assumed the appointment as operations officer / battery commander Headquarters Battery of 8th/12th Medium Regiment in January 1997. In addition, he concurrently fulfilled the responsibilities of the executive officer / second-in-command of the Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Ashton was then posted to Land Headquarters in 1999 as the staff officer grade two offensive support where he served as the acting colonel artillery for the duration of the appointment.

Lieutenant Colonel Ashton is a graduate of the 2001 Australian Command and Staff Course where he was awarded the Commander Australian Defence College Prize.

Lieutenant Colonel Ashton was posted to Army Headquarters in 2002 as the staff officer grade one personnel liability / force structure (plans). He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in July 2003 and remained as the staff officer grade one force structure (plans). Lieutenant Colonel Ashton was deployed to southern Iraq in March 2005 as the staff officer grade one civil-military cooperation on the Headquarters of the United Kingdom led Multi-National Division (South East).

Lieutenant Colonel Ashton assumed command of the 2nd/10th Field Regiment in January 2006. He is a member of the Tattersall's Club Brisbane, The Returned Services League of Australia, and Royal Australian Artillery Association (Victoria).

Lieutenant Colonel Ashton is single and he enjoys an active sporting and social life.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL MICHAEL J. KINGSFORD Commanding Officer 4th Field Regiment

Lieutenant Colonel Michael Kingsford was born in Bundaberg in 1964. He spent his younger years on the Sunshine Coast before moving to Brisbane to study for a Bachelor of Science at the University of Queensland. While at university he joined the Army Reserve in 1981 and after five years in the reserve decided to join the Regular Army as an officer. His service in the Army Reserve included being the gun position officer of 104th Field Battery, 1st Field Regiment in 1986.

Since graduation from the Royal Military College Duntroon in June 1988 to the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery he has served in a wide variety of regimental, non-corps and operational postings. In regimental postings he has served in both the 1st and 4th Field Regiments. As a Lieutenant he served in the 4th Field Regiment as a section commander, gun position officer, forward observer and assistant adjutant. As a captain he served as battery captain 101st Field Battery in the 1st Field Regiment in 1994. In 1998 he returned to Townsville to command 107th Field Battery for two years. He attended the final Command and Staff College at Fort Queenscliff in 2000.

Non-corps postings have included staff officer grade three (operations) on Headquarters 13th Brigade (1992-1993), career adviser RAA at the Soldier Career Management Agency (1995-1996), staff officer grade two (weapons) in the United Kingdom's Defence Intelligence Staff (2001-2002) and the deputy director weapon systems (land) in the Defence Intelligence Organisation (DIO). In 2005 he served in Army Headquarters as the Provost Marshal - Army.

Lieutenant Colonel Kingsford has had two operational postings, both in the Middle East. In 1997 he spent 12 months serving in Observer Group Lebanon with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation as both an observer and as an operations officer. In 2003 he deployed to Iraq as part of the Iraq Survey Group (ISG), the unit tasked with searching for Saddam's Weapons of Mass Destruction.

He took command of 4th Field Regiment on 2nd December 2005.

He is married to Mary and together they have four children, James (1994), Lachlan (2001), Nathaniel (2003) and Madeline (2005). His out of work interests include bird watching, bush walking and off-road driving. He assesses himself as a below average golfer and mediocre basketball and volleyball player.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SCHON G. CONDON RFD Commanding Officer 23 Field Regiment

Lieutenant Colonel S.G. Condon began his military career when he joined the Officer Cadet Training Unit in 1981, he graduated as part of No. 34 Course in 1982 and was allocated to the Royal Australian Army Pay Corps. He transferred to the Royal Australian Artillery shortly there after.

Between 1982 and 2000, Lieutenant Colonel Condon held regimental appointments at 23 Field Regiment, 133rd Divisional Locating Battery, 113th and 28th Field Batteries, and 7th Field Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Condon's command appointments include battery commander 10th Field Battery, 23 Field Regiment from 2000 to 2001 and second in command 23 Field Regiment in 2003.

Lieutenant Colonel Condon's Training Command appointments include staff officer grade two (operations) with the Army Battle Simulation Group as a captain. He was subsequently appointed staff officer grade two, personnel & logistics at Headquarters 2nd Division Artillery. Indicative of Lieutenant Colonel Condon's experience is he was an instructor on both the full-time and part-time components of the 2005 Australian Command and Staff College Course at Weston Creek

Lieutenant Colonel Condon was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in July 2005 and assumed command of 23 Field Regiment on 1st August 2005.

In civilian life Lieutenant Colonel Condon is a partner in an accounting firm 'Jones Condon'. This is a nation wide accounting firm specialising in insolvency and personal bankruptcy. Lieutenant Colonel Condon is a Registered and Official Liquidator, a Trustee in Bankruptcy and a Registered Tax Agent. In 2001 he was appointed to the position of Chairman of CPA Australia's Public Practice Committee (NSW) and in February 2004 was appointed to the Board Public Practice Sector Committee.

Lieutenant Colonel Condon likes to achieve balance in his life between his three passions: his family, his civilian profession and the Army. He is a devoted father to three children Nicole 21, Scott 19 and Hayley 17 and husband and supporter of his wife Debbie, who runs her own accounting business.

For relaxation he likes walking, golf, squash, model engineering and being involved in professional and ethical discussion groups.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL PHIL R. SWINSBURG

Commanding Officer (Designate) 20th Surveillance and Target Acquisition Regiment

Lieutenant Colonel Philip R. Swinsburg graduated from the Royal Military College Duntroon in 1987. After appointments in the 1st Field Regiment and 131st Divisional Locating Battery he was selected for attendance on the Gunnery Staff Course (Depth Fire), at the Royal School of Artillery Larkhill, United Kingdom. Upon graduation, Lieutenant Colonel Swinsburg was attached to a British army training establishment in Germany, where he instructed principally in multiple launch rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle operations, followed by two years as the senior instructor at Surveillance and Target Acquisition Wing at the School of Artillery in Sydney.

After command of the 131st Surveillance and Target Acquisition Battery in 1997-1998, Lieutenant Colonel Swinsburg was selected to attend the United States Army Command and General Staff College in Fort Leavenworth Kansas in the United States of America. During this year, the United States Army designated Lieutenant Colonel Swinsburg as a strategist and as a master tactician. Lieutenant Colonel Swinsburg graduated from staff college first in his class and was selected to stay for an additional year of study at the School of Advanced Military Studies. He was the first Australian to be selected for the course and only the 8th international student to undertake the advance military studies program.

Since returning from the United States Lieutenant Colonel Swinsburg has been posted to Strategy Branch and then Strategic Operations Division as the staff officer grade one, land operations. During this posting, Lieutenant Colonel Swinsburg was involved in the strategic planning for the deployment

of the Australian contribution to Operation Bastille and then Falconer in the Middle East in 2003. During this posting, Lieutenant Colonel Swinsburg led an operational evaluation team as part of Operation Bastille/Falconer to inform lessons learnt for the operations as well as inform the reforms into the higher level Australian Defence Force command and control arrangements.

Presently, Lieutenant Colonel Swinsburg is the staff officer grade one Surveillance and Target Acquisition Regiment Implementation Team, responsible for the establishment and raising of the 20th Surveillance and Target Acquisition Regiment. This unit will introduce into service the first unmanned aerial vehicle unit in the Australian Defence Force and will be operational from 2007. Lieutenant Colonel Swinsburg will be the first Commanding Officer of the unit in 2007.

Lieutenant Colonel Swinsburg has a degree in Disaster Management, a Masters in Strategy and a Masters in Theatre (Planning) Operations. Articles written by Lieutenant Colonel Swinsburg include: The Australian Indirect Firepower Capability: Bridging the Paradigm between Industrial Age to Information Age Firepower (170 pages); Lethal and None Lethal Effects: The Need for Reorganisation to Harness the Power of the Revolution (69 pages); and The Strategic Planning Process and the Need for Grand Strategy (51 pages).

Lieutenant Colonel Swinsburg is married to Gaye and has two children, Katelyn and Elizabeth. His hobbies include cycling, woodworking and golf. His interests include reading military history, campaign planning and implementing systems analysis awareness in the workplace.

Profiles – New Regimental Sergeant Major Appointments

WARRANT OFFICER CLASS ONE DAVID R. LEHR Regimental Sergeant Major 2nd/10th Field Regiment

Warrant Officer Class One David Lehr was born in Wollongong on 1st November 1964. He was educated at the Illawarra Grammar School and matriculated in 1982. He enlisted into the Australian Regular Army and commenced recruit training on 19th January 1983 and was allocated to the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery.

He has been employed as a gun number, operator command post (field) and battery commander's assistant at 4th Field Regiment and 1st Field Regiment. He deployed for six months to 7th Royal Horse Artillery, United Kingdom in 1991 and in 1992 he was detached as an instructor at the Junior Leader Training Centre - Brisbane. In 1996 he was posted to the School of Artillery, North Head as an instructor at Regimental Training Wing. Warrant Officer Lehr was promoted to Warrant Officer Class Two in 1998 and took up his first appointment as the sergeant major instructor gunnery at 23 Field Regiment.

In 2002 he was posted to 'A' Field Battery, Holsworthy as the battery guide. During this period he deployed to East Timor with the 3rd Parachute Battalion Group. He returned to 4th Field Regiment in January 2003 and took up the appointment of battery sergeant major, 107th Field Battery. Warrant Officer Lehr was posted to Defence Force Recruiting Centre - North Queensland as a defence interviewer in January 2005.

Warrant Officer Lehr has played a number of team sports that include rugby union, rugby league and cricket. He represented the Army playing rugby union. His interests are golf and surfing as well as Australian muscle cars. He is married to Janelle and they have six children.

Warrant Officer Lehr was promoted to Warrant Officer Class One in December 2005 and was appointed as the Regimental Sergeant Major of 2nd/10th Field Regiment on 16th January 2006.

WARRANT OFFICER CLASS ONE BRETT FRANKLIN Regimental Sergeant Major 7th Field Regiment

Warrant Officer Class One Brett Franklin was born and raised in Perth. He enlisted into the Australian Regular Army in January 1982 and following recruit training, he was allocated to the Royal Australian Artillery. He served his initial years as a gun number in 4th Field Regiment rising to the rank of sergeant. During this time he was detached to Exercise Long Look serving with 34 Seriganaptam Battery Royal Artillery, the direct support battery to the Royal School of Artillery Lark Hill, as a section commander.

In 1992 he was posted to the School of Artillery, Manly, as a sergeant instructor. Warrant Officer Franklin was promoted and posted to the 23 Field Regiment in 1996 as the sergeant major instructor gunnery with 11th Field Battery. Then the following year moved to the 7th Field Regiment serving with 28th Field Battery as the sergeant major instructor gunnery and battery sergeant major.

Warrant Officer Franklin was posted to 8th/12th Medium Regiment as the battery guide of the 101st Medium Battery in January 2000. During this time with the Regiment he deployed on active service on Operation Tanager, fulfilling the role of watch keeper in Sector West Headquarters. In the following

year he assumed the position of battery sergeant major. In October 2003 he completed the regimental sergeant majors course, at Canungra.

In January 2004 he was posted on promotion as the master gunner Fire Support Wing School of Artillery, Puckapunyal. In January 2006 he assumed the position of Regimental Sergeant Major of the Sydney based, 7th Field Regiment.

WARRANT OFFICER CLASS ONE RODNEY MORLAND Regimental Sergeant Major 8th/12th Medium Regiment

Warrant Officer Class One Rodney Morland was born and raised in Auckland New Zealand and moved to Melbourne in 1978. He attended Glen Waverley High School and on successful completion of year 11 enlisted into the Australian Regular Army in February 1981. Following recruit training, he was allocated to the Royal Australian Artillery. He served his initial years as a gun number and operator command post in 8th/12th Medium Regiment.

In 1985 he was posted to the School of Artillery, Manly as a bombardier and returned to 8th/12th Medium Regiment in 1987, rising to the rank of sergeant. During this time he was detached to Charlie Company 5th/7th Battalion as a forward observer for duty at Royal Australian Air Force Base Butterworth.

In 1991 he was posted to the 1st Field Regiment, firstly as the operations sergeant and then gun sergeant and operator command post sergeant in 101st Field Battery. Warrant Officer Morland was posted to the 4th Field Regiment in 1996, as the operator command post sergeant, 108th Field Battery. He was posted to the Multinational Force and Observers - Sinai in January 1998.

In December 1998, Warrant Officer Morland was promoted to warrant officer class two and subsequently posted as the battery guide at 38th Medium Battery, 2nd/10th Medium Regiment, Melbourne.

In January 2001, Warrant Officer Morland was posted as the senior sergeant major instructor in gunnery, at Fire Support Wing, School of Artillery, Puckapunyal. In January 2002 Warrant Officer Morland was posted as the battery sergeant major of Headquarters Battery, 8th/12th Medium Regiment in Darwin, the following year he was posted as the battery sergeant major 101st Medium Battery.

In January 2004, he was posted to Land Systems Division at the Defence Material Organisation in Melbourne as the indirect fire support weapons adviser. In January 2005 Warrant Officer Morland was promoted to Warrant Officer Class One and appointed the regimental sergeant major of the 23 Field Regiment, in Sydney.

In January 2006 Warrant Officer Morland was appointed as the Regimental Sergeant Major of 8th/12th Medium Regiment.

Warrant Officer Morland is married to Carol and they have twin 19-year-old girls, Amber and Kirsty. He enjoys rugby, cycling, long board surfing and being out doors.

WARRANT OFFICER CLASS ONE PETER M. SIMIC Regimental Sergeant Major 23 Field Regiment

Warrant Officer Class One Peter Simic enlisted in the Australian Regular Army on the 1st March 1977, on completion of recruit and initial employment training he was posted to 8th/12th Medium Regiment, initially as a gun number. He served with the 103rd Medium Battery from 1977 to 1983. During his time in 8th/12th Medium Regiment, he was cross-trained and employed as a signaller, driver and

operator command post grade one and two and was subsequently promoted from gunner through to sergeant in the same Regiment.

In September 1983, Warrant Officer Class One Simic was posted to the 2nd Army Recruiting Unit in Sydney. There he was employed in the enlistment section, being responsible for female general entry and later as a field recruiter.

In October 1985, Warrant Officer Simic returned to 8th/12th Medium Regiment where he remained until December 1992. During this time Warrant Officer Class One Simic was employed as a forward observer's assistant, command post sergeant, battery commander's assistant, operations sergeant and gun sergeant. In December 1992 Warrant Officer Class One Simic was posted to the School of Artillery. He was employed as an instructor in the Regimental Training Wing until December 1994 when he was promoted to warrant officer class two with effect 25th January 1995. He, however, remained at the School of Artillery until December 1996 and was employed as a sergeant major instructor gunnery. In June 1996 Warrant Officer Class One Simic deployed to United Kingdom on Exercise Long Look. On his return to Australian at the end of 1996 he was posted back to 8th/12th Medium Regiment.

Warrant Officer Class One Simic remained in 8th/12th Medium Regiment until December 1999. During the next three years he was employed as the battery guide 'A' Field Battery. In October 1999 he deployed to East Timor as part of INTERFET and in late December 1999 he returned to Australia to affect his posting to 1st Field Regiment.

The next three years in, 1st Field Regiment, saw Warrant Officer Simic employed as the regimental signals supervisor and battery sergeant major Headquarters Battery. In January 2003 Warrant Officer Class One Simic was posted to the Australian Defence Force Academy and for the next two years was employed as the squadron sergeant major of Army Bravo Squadron, third year Army Officer Cadets.

Warrant Officer Simic's honours and awards include the Australian Active Service Medal (East Timor Clasp), INTERFET Medal and Defence Force Service Medal with two Clasps.

In January 2005 Warrant Officer Class One Simic was posted to the Headquarters Combat Arms Training Centre as the sergeant major offensive support in the Royal Australian Artillery Trade and Policy Cell.

Warrant Officer Class One Simic was appointed the Regimental Sergeant Major 23 Field Regiment with effect 16th January 2006.

WARRANT OFFICER CLASS ONE DANNY MCGINLEY Regimental Sergeant Major 20th Surveillance & Target Acquisition Regiment

Warrant Officer Class One Danny McGinley was born on 8th September 1964 and following a variety of jobs enlisted into the Regular Army in 1982. Warrant Officer McGinley has held a range of appointments in Land Command and Training Command. These have included training warrant officer, company sergeant major, and sergeant major instructor gunnery.

Warrant Officer McGinley's training appointments have included sergeant instructor Military Skills Wing Army Logistic Training Centre, company sergeant major and training warrant officer at the Army Recruit Training Centre (Kapooka). He has also performed the role of sergeant major instructor gunnery within the Surveillance and Target Acquisition Wing at the School of Artillery and as the troop sergeant major of the 1st Weapon Locating Troop, 131st Surveillance and Target Acquisition Battery.

Warrant Officer McGinley was appointed the battery sergeant major 131st Surveillance and Target Acquisition Battery in 2004 and he currently holds the appointment of Regimental Sergeant Major 20th Surveillance and Target Acquisition Regiment. His operational service includes serving as the surveillance troop sergeant major with 4th Battalion, Royal Australia Regiment in East Timor and as the weapon locating troop commander (acting Captain) in Iraq with Al Muthanna Task Group I.

Warrant Officer McGinley's honours and awards include the Australian Active Service Medal (IRAQ & East Timor Clasps), Defence Force Service Medal and United Nations General Service Medal (East

Timor). He has also participated in Exercise Long Look where he was detached to 32 Heavy Regiment Royal Artillery, Dortmund Germany in and on exchange to the US Army's Lightning Division, Target Acquisition Division in both instances operating target acquisition equipment's.

Warrant Officer McGinley is married to his wife Linda. They have two children Luke aged ten years and Elise aged nine years. His interests include rugby, touch football, reading and fishing.

WARRANT OFFICER CLASS ONE RONALD J. TORNEY Regimental Sergeant Major 16th Air Defence Regiment

Warrant Officer Class One Ron Torney was born on 2nd May 1962 in Ballarat Victoria. He completed his secondary education at Ballarat North Technical School in 1977. Immediately upon leaving school he was employed as a picture framer until enlisting into the Australian Army in 1986. He choose to pursue a career in the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery in the specialist field of Air Defence. In June 1986 he was posted to 16th Air Defence Regiment (16 AD Regt). During this time he was posted to 111th Air Defence Battery (111 AD Bty) where he was trained on the RBS-70 Ground Based Air Defence weapon system. In 1989 he was promoted to bombardier and posted to 110th Air Defence Battery (110 AD Bty) where he commanded a rapier ground based air defence detachment for five years; he was promoted to sergeant in December 1991.

In 1995 he was posted to the Royal Military College Duntroon, where he instructed and coordinated field-training activities. In 1997 he returned to 111 AD Bty, and assumed the role of troop sergeant major being promoted to warrant officer class two in October of 1997. In 2000 he was again posted to the Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA) where he assumed the position of a squadron sergeant major. In 2004 he returned to 16 AD Regt where he assumed the appointment as battery sergeant major of 110 AD Bty. In 2005 he was again posted to the Royal Military College Duntroon where he was company sergeant major for III Class. In 2006 Warrant Officer Class One Torney commenced his current appointment as Regimental Sergeant Major 16 AD Regt.

In 2001 he was awarded an Australian Defence Force commendation for outstanding duty as a squadron sergeant major at ADFA.

Warrant Officer Class One Torney and his wife Cheryle have two children, Rachel and Benjamin. His interests include gardening, wine tasting, and all sports.

WARRANT OFFICER CLASS ONE MICHAEL I. JOHNSON Regimental Sergeant Major School of Artillery

Warrant Officer Class One Michael Johnson was born in Adelaide on 8th June 1965 and enlisted in the Regular Army in 1984. Warrant Officer Class One Johnson has held a range of appointments both in Training and Land Command. As a gunner to bombardier the positions he has held have included gun number and signaller. As a sergeant and warrant officer his appointments have included detachment commander 'A' Field Battery and 103rd Medium Battery, sergeant instructor in Military Training Wing and Drill Wing at the Royal Military College Duntroon, command post sergeant in 101st Field Battery, sergeant major instructor gunnery 14th Field Battery 11th Field Regiment, battery guide 104th Field Battery, sergeant major instructor gunnery at the School of Artillery, battery sergeant major 103th Medium Battery and the senior sergeant major instructor gunnery at Fire Support Wing School of Artillery.

Warrant Officer Class One Johnson was appointed the Regimental Sergeant Major of the 2nd/10th Field Regiment in January 2004, and in January 2006 took up the appointment as the Regimental Sergeant Major School of Artillery

Warrant Officer Class One Johnson has had one operational deployment to East Timor as an Operations Duty Officer in Headquarters Sector West.

Warrant Officer Class One Johnson's awards include the Australian Active Service Medal (East Timor Clasp), UN Medal (East Timor), and the Defence Force Service Medal.

Warrant Officer Class One Johnson's interests include rugby, motor sport, and the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery.

Senior Full-time Officer List

PMKeys No	W/Rank	Surname	First Names Pos	Post Nominals	Appointment	Date In	Cohort
8249374	MAJGEN	Power	Brian Ashley	CSC	сомр рјено	15 JUL 05	MAJGEN05
8233497	BRIG	Crane	Michael Peter	AM	соғѕ но јос	25 JUL 05	BRIG02
8259042	BRIG	Fogarty	Gerard Paul	AM	DG WPRR	27 JUL 05	BRIG05
8216673	BRIG	Retter	Paul Bernard	AM	DGLD	23 MAY 04	BRIG00
8266929	BRIG	Symon	Paul Bruce	AM	COMD MIDDLE EAST FORCES	17 NOV 05	BRIG04
8249527	BRIG	Williams	Vincent Hardy	CSC	HADS LONDON	19 JAN 04	BRIG00
8230266	TOO	Amor	Shane Peter	CSC	DIR DOC WG, LWDC	16 JAN 06	COT05
8245727	TOO	Appleton	Paul Frank	CSM	COFS HQJOC PROJECT	13 JAN 04	86 TOO
8241155	COL	Coghlan	David Peter		J5 PLANS, HQ JOC	16 JAN 06	COL04
8220747	TOO	Goodman	Wayne Leonard	AM	J33 DSTRAT, SOD	10 JAN 05	COL04
8215527	TOO	Hall	Brian Matthew Lindsay		DA BAGHDAD	16 JAN 06	96700
8249730	TOO	Lynch	Ian Austin		AS LO USCENTCOM	30 JAN 06	66700
8256975	TOO	Manton	Robert Murray		COMDT CATC	17 JAN 05	COL04
8268966	TOO	McCullagh	Terence John	CSC	DIR DEF FORCE SALARY & ALLOWANCES	20 SEP 04	COL00
8237105	TOO	McLachlan	Paul David		соғѕ, рјғно	11 FEB 06	COL05
8242665	COL	Parrott	Ross Antony	CSC	DA BERLIN	16 JAN 06	COL02
8245432	COL	Phelps	Michael Leo		PRGM MNGR CBT WPN SYS, LSD	16 SEP 02	COL02
8254324	COL	Pickford	Timothy David		DIRECTOR FDG, LWDC	16 DEC 05	COL04
8233197	COL	Roach	Simon (Don)	AM	CLCA, LHQ	16 JAN 06	COL05
8231824	TOD	Smith	John Peter		STUDENT, ADC, CDSS, LTS	11 JAN 06	COT03
8252891	TOD	Stanhope	Richard Hugh		COMDT CTC	19 JAN 04	COL01
8213381	COL	Winter	Philip Douglas	CSC	DIR WPN SYS DIO LOC CBR	17 JAN 05	COL00
8229953	COL (Temp)	Shanahan	Rodger Damian		DA ABUDHABI	2 JAN 06	LTCOL01

Full-time Officer List

Rank Worn	Surname	Given Names	Job	Dept	Unit	Date In	Cohort
TLCOL	BILTON	Gregory Charles	DIRECTING	ACSC	ACSC	16-Jan-06	LTCOL2000
LTCOL	GATES	Peter Campbell	INSTR	UK 8/3	ASARMY O/S	17-Jan-05	LTCOL2000
LTCOL	GIBSON	Robert Grant	DDFA	CPP	CD GROUP	16-Jan-06	LTCOL2000
LTCOL	HODSON	Russell Frederick	COMASC	FORCE COMD	OP MAZURKA	19-Jan-06	LTCOL2000
LTCOL	POTTER	Gary Gordon	SO1 (OPS)	P&E	JALO	19-Jan-04	LTCOL2000
LTCOL	CLINGAN	Scott Edward	07	US HQ CAC	ASARMY O/S	16-Jan-06	LTCOL2001
LTCOL	GARSIDE	David Lindsay	SO1 (CAP)	CAPY RES	AHQ	7-May-05	LTC0L2001
LTCOL	SWINSBURG	Philip Robert	SO1 STA REGT	DGPP-A	STPP	17-Jan-05	LTCOL2001
LTCOL	ANDERSEN	Christian William	SO1 (PERS)	DPERSOPS-A	CMA	15-Mar-06	LTCOL2002
LTCOL	BAGNALL	Stuart Andrew	00	00	1 FD REGT	16-Jan-06	LTCOL2002
LTCOL	BAILEY	Brian James	ID/OO	RTW	ARTC	17-Jan-05	LTCOL2002
LTCOL	FINNEY	Graeme William	00	CO TAC	8/12 MDM	17-Jan-05	LTCOL2002
LTCOL	HUME	Steven John	PROJ MNGR	LSD STPP	DMO STPP	17-Jan-05	LTCOL2002
LTCOL	KINGSFORD	Michael James	00	CO TAC	4 FD REGT	16-Jan-06	LTCOL2002
LTCOL	MCCAULEY	James Greg	DDPSA	DPSA	HDPE	16-Aug-04	LTC0L2002
LTCOL	PLANT	Andrew Alfred	ID/OO	SCH ARTY	CATC	17-Jan-05	LTCOL2002
LTCOL	ROACH	Duncan Andrew	PROG MGR	TSD	LSD	1-Jan-06	LTCOL2002
LTCOL	ASHTON	Dean Jamie Rowan	00	00	2/10 FD RE	16-Jan-06	LTC0L2003
LTCOL	GEE	Cameron Daniel	00	НQ	1 GL GP	16-Jan-06	LTCOL2003
LTCOL	LAWES	Inger Steven	00	RHQ	16 AD REGT	17-Jan-05	LTC0L2003
LTCOL	MCKAY	Paul Denis	SO1 (ARTY)	LC ARTY	ГНО	16-Jan-06	LTC0L2003
LTCOL	SADDINGTON	Stephen Michael	PM (SMALL ARMS)	SM ARMS	LCCSB	19-Jan-04	LTC0L2003
LTCOL	FURINI	Craig Dennis	CO/LAND WPNS	WS	DIO	17-Jan-05	LTC0L2004
LTCOL	GRIGGS	Timothy David	DDCBTSPT	CBT SPT	CD GROUP	17-Jan-05	LTC0L2004
LTCOL	MCINTYRE	Anthony Paul	CO/SO15&A	SELECT/APP	DOCM-A	15-Nov-04	LTC0L2004
LTCOL	OVERHEU	Richard William	ARegP (S-LSL Half)	AP-CANB	APNRE	16-Jan-06	LTC0L2004
LTCOL	RYAN	Sean Thomas	SO1 HNA	DGPP-A	STPP	16-Jan-06	LTC0L2004
LTCOL	SUMMERSBY	Steven Andrew	SO1 (OS)	OS & GBAD	LWDC	17-Jan-05	LTC0L2004
LTCOL	COMBES	Andrew James	SO1 PERSOP	DGPERS-A	STPP	16-Jan-06	LTC0L2005

& Rank Worn	'orn Surname	Given Names	dol	Dept	Unit	Date In	Cohort
LTCOL	CRAWFORD	Robert James	TRNGDEVMNG	ACSC	ACSC	16-Jan-06	LTCOL2005
LTCOL	HAWKE	Brian Nolan	DEV OFFR	DEV BR	HQ RMC-A	1-Jul-05	LTCOL2005
TLCOL	KENNY	Stuart Nicholas	SO1 (DOC)	DOC WG	LWDC	16-Jan-06	LTCOL2005
LTCOL	MCLEAN	John Brendan	GBAD	DIO	DIO	16-Jan-06	LTCOL2005
LTCOL	PEARCE	Dean Stephen	SO1 (TRG)	TRG OPS	LHQ	16-Jan-06	LTCOL2005
TLCOL	SWEENEY	Neil Thomas	SO1 (OS)	JEX & TGT	DJFHQ	16-Jan-06	LTCOL2005
TLCOL	WILTON	David Howard ROSS	SO1 (STRAT)	SHR	АНО	16-Jan-06	LTCOL2005
MAJ	THWAITES	Anthony Alan	SO2 (CBT DEV)	DEV/ANAL	LHQ	16-Jan-05	MAJ1987
MĄJ	GUSTAFSON	Peter	CAPITAL PR	LSD	TSD	16-Jan-06	MAJ1988
MĄJ	GIBBINGS	Timothy John	SO2 (JPLANS)	PLANS TM 3	DJFHQ	16-Jan-06	MAJ1991
MĄJ	HARRIS	Ronald Vaughan	RANGE CONT	CSI-PUCKA	CSI-SV	16-Jan-06	MAJ1993
MĄJ	MAW	Peter Ronald	SO2 (TRG)	ARMY	INT POL	16-Jan-06	MAJ1993
MAJ	WARDROP	Colin Victor	SO2 (DEVEL)	SIM DEV	LWDC	16-Jan-06	MAJ1994
MAJ	BERMINGHAM	David James	OC	EXCON OPS	CTC	16-Jan-06	MAJ1995
MAJ	MCDONAGH	Richard Stuart	ARegUnP (S-LWOP)	ADFPC-CANB	CSIACTSNSW	16-Jun-04	MAJ1995
MĄJ	KOCKA	Joseph Robert	XO	HQ CS&OTC	HQ RTC	16-Jan-05	MAJ1996
MĄJ	CARTER	Gavin James	INSTR	OFFR TRG	HQ RTC	17-Jan-05	MAJ1997
MĄJ	NICHOTS	Terry Mark	ARegP (S-LSL)	AP-BRISB	APNRE	20-Mar-06	MAJ1997
MĄJ	SEABROOK	Kelvin Stuart	SO2 (TRG PLANS)	TRG PLANS	CHQ	16-Jan-06	MAJ1997
MAJ	WEBB	Jeremy John Charles	SO2 (TRADE)	ARTY POL	CATC	16-Jan-06	MAJ1997
MĄJ	DOWN	Gary Martin	SO2 (COL TRG)	COLLECTIVE	ГНО́	16-Jan-06	MAJ1998
MĄJ	GARRAD	Andrew Warren	SO2 (JOPS)	J3 BR	DJFHQ	16-Jan-06	MAJ1998
MĄJ	LIGHT	Gary Maurice	ARegP (S-LSL Half)	AP-SA	APNRE	1-Feb-06	MAJ1998
MĄJ	STRAUME	Andrew Elmar Richard	OTD	13 SECT	1 GL GP	17-Jan-05	MAJ1998
MĄJ	SUTTON	Neale Robert	SO2 (OPS)	OPS CELL	HQ 9 BDE	24-Dec-04	MAJ1998
MAJ	DOBBS	Peter Ernest	J35	DA&SE	CSI - SQ	16-Jan-06	MAJ1999
MĄJ	FLOYD	Nicholas Henry Bernard	SO2 FORCE	FM SECT	AHQ	13-Feb-06	MAJ1999
MĄJ	HARDING	Shaun Edward	JP117 PM	RADAR FLT	CCCSB	17-Jan-05	MAJ1999
MAJ	HOSKING	David	DOC PROJ M	PROJ MNGT	LWDC	16-Jan-06	MAJ1999
MĄJ	JONES	Matthew David	ARegP (S-LSL Half)	AP-DEFPZAS	APNRE	6-Feb-06	MAJ1999
MĄJ	KOSTADINOVIC	Aleksandar	SO2 PM	TRANSITION	SCMA	28-Apr-05	MAJ1999
MĄJ	RICHARDS	Paul Stephen	SO2 (PLANS)	JPLANS	LHQ	16-Jan-06	MAJ1999

Rank Worn	Surname	Given Names	Job	Dept	Unit	Date In	Cohort
MAJ	DAWSON	Michael	21C	RCP	4 FD REGT	13-Jul-04	MAJ2004
MAJ	DOVER	Peter Kevin	SO2 (DOC)	DOC CELL	LWDC	17-Jan-05	MAJ2000
MAJ	MEEKAN	Geoffrey Noel	BC	НQ ВТҮ	23 FD REGT	24-Jul-05	MAJ2000
MAJ	PLUMMER	Marc	PROJECT MA	LSD	LSD	16-Jan-06	MAJ2000
MAJ	QUAGLIA	Simon Maxwell Peter	SO2 COND	EVAL CELL	ADFWC	16-Jan-06	MAJ2000
MAJ	RANDALL	Paul Edward	SOISTAR	DGLD STPP	CD GROUP	17-Jan-05	MAJ2000
MĄJ	WEST	Christopher Robert Lawson	TRIALS MAN	DTRIALS	CD GROUP	16-Jan-06	MAJ2000
MAJ	BENNETT	Steven James	STUDENT	LANG TRG	LTS	22-Jan-06	MAJ2001
MAJ	COLMER	Ashley Craig	2IC	НQ	RMC-D	3-Jan-06	MAJ2001
MAJ	KIRKBY	Jason John	SO2 STA REGT	DGPP-A	STPP	25-Aug-05	MAJ2001
MAJ	LOYNES	Nathan James	INSTR	OFFR TRG	CS&OTC	16-Jan-06	MAJ2001
MAJ	SMITH	Warren James	SO2 (LAND)	JOINT OPER	SOP	16-Jan-06	MAJ2001
MAJ	THOMAS	Griffith Charles	STUD ACSC	ACSC	LTS	23-Jan-06	MAJ2001
MAJ	CROWE	David John	00	DEV GP	SFTC	16-Jan-06	MAJ2002
MAJ	DOUGALL	John Angus	SI	FS WG	CATC	17-Jan-05	MAJ2002
MAJ	GRACE	Simon Michael	AVIATION LO	HQ JTS M06	OP ACOLYTE	1-Jul-05	MAJ2002
MAJ	HAEBICH	Andrew Mark	INSTR	US59	ASARMY O/S	17-Jan-05	MAJ2002
MAJ	HAMSEY	Russell Wayne	BC	TUAV&AMS	20STA REGT	16-Jan-06	MAJ2002
MAJ	HARRIS	Graham Paul	SO2 (TRG)	ГНО	STPP	24-Jan-05	MAJ2002
MAJ	KENNEDY	Michael Robert Carver	SO2 POST 1	EXEC SECT	DOCM-A	16-Jan-06	MAJ2002
MAJ	MANGIN	Kane Antony	STUD ACSC	ACSC	LTS	23-Jan-06	MAJ2002
MAJ	MONKS	Peter David	STUD ACSC	ACSC	LTS	23-Jan-06	MAJ2002
MAJ	PEARSE	Tony Stuart	PROJECT MGR	MEDARTAMMO	LCSB	16-Jan-06	MAJ2002
MAJ	PRATT	Rory Edward	INSTR	OFFR TRG	HQ RTC	23-Feb-05	MAJ2002
MAJ	TAYLOR	Mathew James	SOFS	CBT SPT	CD GROUP	17-Jan-05	MAJ2002
MAJ	WEBBE	Michael John Pascoe	REGCorpMAJ	OFF VCDF	VCDF DIV	16-Jan-06	MAJ2002
MAJ	WELLER	Charles Peter Howard	CA (ARTY/MP)	CBT SECT	DOCM-A	16-Jan-06	MAJ2002
MAJ	WOOD	Brandon Ashley	S02	UK 8/22	ASARMY O/S	17-Jan-05	MAJ2002
MAJ	AHERN	Michael Rodney	TSO(A)	DOS	DOS	17-Jan-05	MAJ2003
MAJ	HARVEY	Robert Andrew Marshall	INSTR	CBT COMD	CATC	16-Jan-06	MAJ2003
MAJ	MANAHAN	Ronaldo Zalamea	SO2 (FORCE	FORCE STR	HQ TC-A	5-Sep-05	MAJ2003
MAJ	MIDDLETON	Malcolm Welsh	SO2 (OFF SPT)	ARTY OPS	DJFHQ	16-Jan-06	MAJ2003
MAJ	WILLSHER	Brian David	SO2 (GBAD)	GBAD CELL	СНО	16-Jan-06	MAJ2003

11	9007	CAPT2000	CAPT2000	CAPT2001	CAPT2001	CAPT2001	CAPT2001	CAPT2001	CAPT2001	CAPT2001	CAPT2001	CAPT2001	CAPT2001	CAPT2001	CAPT2001	CAPT2001	CAPT2001	CAPT2001	CAPT2001	CAPT2001	CAPT2002	CAPT2002	CAPT2002	CAPT2002	:APT2002	CAPT2002	CAPT2002	CAPT2002	CAPT2002	CAPT2002	CAPT2002	CAPT2002	APT2002
Cohort	MAJ2006	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPI	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT
Date In	16-Jan-06	27-Jan-06	12-Dec-04	16-Jan-06	2-Mar-05	16-Jan-06	16-Jan-06	3-Jan-05	16-Jan-06	16-Jan-06	18-Oct-04	28-Nov-04	22-Apr-05	16-Jan-06	17-Jan-05	15-Jan-06	22-Apr-05	14-Feb-05	17-Jan-05	16-Jan-06	16-Jan-06	19-Jan-04	16-Jan-06	3-Jan-06	16-Jan-06	17-Jan-05	16-Jan-06	1-Jul-05	16-Jan-06	17-Jan-05	16-Jan-06	16-Jan-06	16-Ian-06
Unit	16 AD REGT	APNRE	ASARMY O/S	ADFA	LHQ	LTS	LWDC	RMC-D	DJFHQ	LHQ	1 FD REGT	ASARMY O/S	HQ TC-A	16 AD REGT	8/12 MDM	8/12 MDM	4 RAR CDO	CATC	DJFHQ	HQ 1 BDE	LTS	HQ RTC	CATC	RMC-D	16 AD REGT	4 FD REGT	DIR DFR	LTS	CATC	16 FD BTY	CATC	4 FD REGT	OHI
Dept	OPS CELL	AP-VICBKSP	US36	HQINSTRUC	OFF SPT	ATSOC	OS & GBAD	P MASTER 1	ARTY OPS	STA CELL	RCP	6/8 XI	INT'L ACTY	REGT CP	BTY RECON	REGT CP	10 PL HQ	SURVL & TA	OPS SPT	S3 OPS	ATSOC	PLANS BR	SENIOR CSE	SGI TM 8	BTY GBADCC	RECON	MARK	TUAV TRG	53 BTY	JOST 3	PERS/LOG	RCP	OFF SPT
Job	OPS OFFR	ARegP (S-LSL)	INSTR	TRG DEV OFFR	INSTR (GUN)	STUD ATSOC	SO2 (OFF SPT)	SUBJ MASTER	SO3 (S/S)	SO3 (STA)	ADJT	INSTR	SO2 (IA)	ADJT	BTY CAPT	ADJT	PL COMD	SI	SO3 (JOPS)	OPS OFFR	STUD ATSOC	PLANS OFFR	INSTR	INSTR	BTY CAPT/G	BTY CAPT	PRODUCT MGR	2IC TUAV BTY	BTY COMD	FO	ADJT	ADJT	INSTR (GUN)
Given Names	Adam	Lachlan D'arcy William	Bede Thomas	Nicholas Gerard	Justin Mathew	Michael William	Scott Jason	Nicholas James	William James	David Boyce	Karl David	Andrew Scott	Edward Morley	Brendan	Joseph Bede	Lachlan Fletcher	Justin Craig	Russell Keith	Julian James	Paul David	Andrew Michael	Neil Gavin	Antoni Gregory	Peter Charles	Christian Lee	Michael Roger	Daryl Robert	Roderick Lindsay	Peter John	Rhyl Evan	Daimien Joshua	Alwyn Joseph	Cameron Murray
Surname	WEINERT	BURG	GALVIN	BERRY	COLLINS	CROSS	FLETCHER	FOXALL	FRANCIS	GRIFFITHS	HAIN	HOWELL	JACKSON	KELLAWAY	KELLY	SEARLE	TAYLOR	UNDERWOOD	WEST	WINTER	CALLAGHAN	FISHER	FURMAN	GRANT	HAMILTON	HARTAS	JOHNSON	LANG	MEAKIN	OPIE	PATTERSON	PAYNE	SPENCER
Rank Worn	MAJ	MAJ	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT (T/MAJ)	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT	CAPT

ا≩ 42	Rank Worn	Surname	Given Names	Job	Dept	Unit	Date In	Cohort
Ü	CAPT	TURNBULL	Daryl John	SO WMA(A)5	DDWMA(A)	WPRR	16-Jan-06	CAPT2002
J	CAPT	WILSON	Nicholas	SO3 CM	RAA/RACMP	SCMA	17-Jan-05	CAPT2002
J	CAPT	BERTOCCHI	Piero Eros	INSTR	TGT ENGAGE	CATC	17-Jan-05	CAPT2003
Ü	APT	BRUNSKILL	James Brian	CP OFFR	BTY CP	16 AD REGT	16-Jan-06	CAPT2003
Ü	CAPT	DUNBAR	Adam Arthur Hardy	BTY CAPT	RECON	4 FD REGT	16-Jan-06	CAPT2003
Ü	CAPT	HUNTER	Simon John	ADJT	RCP	7 FD BTY	17-Jan-05	CAPT2003
J	CAPT	JONES	David Evan	PLANS OFFR	PLANS DET3	CTC	16-Jan-06	CAPT2003
Ü	CAPT	TXONS	Darryl James	RANGE CONT	RANGES	CSI-TAS	16-Jan-06	CAPT2003
Ü	APT	MANOEL	Paul Bernard	FO	OT SPEC	CTC	16-Jan-06	CAPT2003
J	CAPT	SCHOENE	Kym Franz	OPS OFFR	P&EE Pt Wa	P&EE Pt Wa	28-May-04	CAPT2003
Ü	APT	SHILLABEER	Corey Jason	INSTR	RECON EMPL	CATC	16-Jan-06	CAPT2003
Ü	APT	SILVER	Steven James	ASST OPS O	BDE JOSCC	4 FD REGT	16-Jan-06	CAPT2003
J	CAPT	SIMSON	Richard Shannon	SO3 (JOPS)	LAND	HQ 2 DIV	17-Jan-05	CAPT2003
J	APT	SPENCER	Jolyon Millard	INSTR	FD ARTY TM	CATC	16-Jan-06	CAPT2003
J	CAPT	TURNER	Robin Paul	SO TO COMD	COMDT	HQ RMC-A	16-Jan-06	CAPT2003
J	APT	WAKELING	Timothy Craig	FO	JOST 3	48 FD BTY	16-Jan-06	CAPT2003
J	CAPT	WYNEN	Brenton Dale	CIVIL AFFA	INT EXPL	HQNORCOM	16-Jan-06	CAPT2003
J	APT	BATAYOLA	John Locke Fontanilla	FO	JOST 2	4 FD REGT	16-Jan-06	CAPT2004
J	CAPT	BIBBY	Matthew John	BTY CAPT	BTY RECON	1 FD REGT	16-Jan-06	CAPT2004
Ü	APT	BOLTON	Joshua Lincoln	OPS OFFR	JTAC TP	1 GL GP	16-Jan-06	CAPT2004
J	APT	BRYANT	Marc	CP OFFR	BTY CP	16 AD REGT	1-Jul-05	CAPT2004
J	CAPT	CHEESEMAN	Alex	ADJT	RCP	23 FD REGT	17-Jan-05	CAPT2004
J	APT	GORDON	Dean Maxwell	TRG OFFR	TRG CELL	AUR	14-Nov-05	CAPT2004
Ü	CAPT	HICKEY	Phillip John	INSTR	TGT ENGAGE	CATC	16-Jan-06	CAPT2004
Ü	CAPT	LAUGHTON	Nathan Charles	OPS OFFR	CURR OPS	HQ 3 BDE	16-Jan-06	CAPT2004
Ü	CAPT	RYAN	David Andrew	QM	QM TP	4 FD REGT	16-Jan-06	CAPT2004
Ü	APT	VAN TILBURG	Michael Leigh	TP COMD	TA TP 1	20STA REGT	16-Jan-06	CAPT2004
Ü	CAPT	WHITE	Andrew Barry	ADJT	RCP	7 FD REGT	16-Jan-06	CAPT2004
Ü	CAPT	WRIGHT	Ashley Van	ADJT	RCP	2/10 FD RE	16-Jan-06	CAPT2004
Ü	APT	ANDERSON	Duncan	FO	JOST 3	8/12 MDM	17-Jan-05	CAPT2005
Ü	CAPT	CAREW	David Alan	BK	OPS CELL	20STA REGT	16-Jan-06	CAPT2005
Ü	CAPT	CHAPMAN	Michael John	BTY CAPT	BTY RECON	8/12 MDM	15-Jan-06	CAPT2005
Ü	CAPT	FISK	Shaun Michael	STUD PILOT	PILOT TRG	LTS	14-Aug-05	CAPT2005

Rank Worn	Surname	Given Names	Job	Dept	Unit	Date In	Cohort
CAPT	FREEMAN	Derek Charles	SO3 (DOC)	DOC CEIT	LWDC	16-Jan-06	CAPT2005
CAPT	GRIFFIN	Lachlan David	FO	JOST 4	8/12 MDM	25-Nov-05	CAPT2005
CAPT	JAMES	Stuart Rodney	FO	JOST 1	4 FD REGT	17-Jan-05	CAPT2005
CAPT	MCGREGOR	Travis Ethan	FO	JOST A	4 RAR CDO	16-Jan-06	CAPT2005
CAPT	NEWMAN	Peter John	FO	JOST 4	8/12 MDM	17-Jan-05	CAPT2005
CAPT	SLINGER	Charles Christian	BTY CAPT	BTY CP	16 AD REGT	1-Mar-05	CAPT2005
CAPT	SMITH	Matthew Troy	FO	BDE JOST 1	4 FD REGT	16-Jan-06	CAPT2005
CAPT	STACK	Paul Andrew	FO	JOST 2	8/12 MDM	17-Jan-05	CAPT2005
CAPT	BARROW	Ryan Ronald	FO	JOST 3	8/12 MDM	16-Jan-06	CAPT2006
CAPT	BRIDGE	Andrew	FO	JOST 2	1 FD REGT	16-Jan-06	CAPT2006
CAPT	CAIRNES	Daniel Leigh	FO	JOST 2	8/12 MDM	16-Jan-06	CAPT2006
CAPT	COGGINS	Clifford Arthur	FO	JOST 3	4 FD REGT	26-Sep-05	CAPT2006
CAPT	DULLROY	Ben Fredrick	FO	JOST 3	4 FD REGT	16-Jan-06	CAPT2006
CAPT	HARDY	Anthony John	TP COMD	A SAM TP	16 AD REGT	16-Jan-06	CAPT2006
CAPT	HARPER	Jonathan Wayne	GBADLO	BTY GDADCC	16 AD REGT	16-Jan-06	CAPT2006
CAPT	HARVEY	William Luke	FO	JOST 3	4 FD REGT	16-Jan-06	CAPT2006
CAPT	HOMPAS	Simon Alexander	FO	JOST 2	4 FD REGT	16-Jan-06	CAPT2006
CAPT	JONES	Mathew	TP COMD	A SAM TP	16 AD REGT	16-Jan-06	CAPT2006
CAPT	KLOMP	David Michael	FO	JOST 1	1 FD REGT	16-Jan-06	CAPT2006
CAPT	LEHMANN	Scott Laurence	TP COMD	TUAV TP 2	20STA REGT	16-Jan-06	CAPT2006
CAPT	LINDSAY	Raymond Donald	FO	JOST B	4 RAR CDO	16-Jan-06	CAPT2006
CAPT	METCALF	Gregory David	TRG DEV OF	ARTY TRG	CATC	16-Jan-06	CAPT2006
CAPT	MURCOTT	Steven Thomas	SO3 (DOC)	DOC CEIL	LWDC	16-Jan-06	CAPT2006
CAPT	RYAN	Robert John	BTY CAPT	RECON	4 FD REGT	16-Jan-06	CAPT2006
CAPT	SCHIEB	Jeremy Allen	FO	JOST 1	4 FD REGT	16-Jan-06	CAPT2006
CAPT	SHANASY	Eugene O'day	SO3 (OPS)	OPS/PLANS	ARTC	3-Jan-06	CAPT2006
CAPT	SUTTOR	Andrew John	Ю	JOST 2	8/12 MDM	16-Jan-06	CAPT2006
CAPT	WHEATLEY	Joseph Rayner	Ю	JOSCC	4 RAR CDO	16-Jan-06	CAPT2006
LT	ALLAN	Peter Andrew	07	COMD	HQ 1 BDE	16-Jan-06	LT2002
LT	DAWS	Paul	GPO	CP 1	8/12 MDM	16-Jan-06	LT2002
LT	BRYDEN	Stuart Thomas	ARTY CON	TP GBADCC	16 AD REGT	28-Feb-05	LT2003
LT	BUCCI	Adrian Charles	Ю	JOST 2	4 FD REGT	16-Jan-06	LT2003

Cohort	LT2005	LT2005	LT2005	LT2005	LT2005	LT2005	LT2005	LT2005	LT2005	LT2005	LT2005	LT2005	LT2006	LT2006	LT2006	LT2006
Date In	16-Jan-06	16-Jan-06	4-Jul-05	4-Jul-05	16-Jan-06	16-Jan-06	16-Jan-06	16-Jan-06	4-Jul-05	1-Jan-06	4-Jul-05	15-Jan-06	16-Jan-06	16-Jan-06	16-Jan-06	16-Jan-06
Unit	FD REGT	3/12 MDM	FD REGT	8/12 MDM	16 AD REGT	20STA REGT	4 FD REGT	20STA REGT	FD REGT	FD REGT	4 FD REGT	LTS	FD REGT	16 AD REGT	3/12 MDM	6 AD REGT
Un	4 1	8/1			,		7	GND CONT A 20	1				4 F		8/1	16
Dept	OFFR RCP	HQ	BDE JO	GUN SECT	TP CP	D GND CONT B	GUNLINE TP	_	GUN LINE	HQ	GUNLINE TP	S ADFA 4THYR	OFFR RCP	PERS SECT	CP 1	TP CP
Job	DUTY OPS OFFR	01	01	TP COMD	CP OFFR	SECT COMD	TP COMD	SECT COMD	TP COMD	ARTY 10	TP COMD	SUD HONS	DUTY OPS OFFR	AADJT	GPO	CP OFFR
Given Names	Darren	James Patrick	William Campbell	Nicholas Peter	Jacob Michael	Andrew	Michael	Christopher Daniel	Clinton Lucas	Brett	Peter John	Andrew Charles	Rajesh	Christian Peter	Mathew Simon	Peter Roy
Surname	BRILLIANT	CASEY	CLOSE	COOPER	COSTELLO	CROWE	FUSSELL	O'BRIEN	SHIELL	SPRAGUE	WATKINS	WEGENER	CHETTY	GEORGE	HODDA	MULLALY
Rank Worn Surname	LT	LT	LT	LT	LT	LT	LT	LT	LT	LT	LT	LT	LT	LT	LT	LT

Full-time Warrant Officer and SNCO List

Unit	Name W	orn Rank	Unit	Name W	orn Rank
1 FD REGT	Chilcott, Gene Trevor	WO2	16 AD REGT	Mlikota, Stephen	SGT
1 FD REGT	Chapman, Paul John	WO2	16 AD REGT	O'Hanlon, Kevin James	SGT
1 FD REGT	Graham, Shaun	WO2	16 AD REGT	Flitton, Andrew Scott	SGT
1 FD REGT	Hall, Keith Clayton	WO2	16 AD REGT	Davies, Adam John	SGT
1 FD REGT	Gray, Michael James	WO2	16 AD REGT	Cornwall, Jamie Amos	SGT
1 FD REGT	Whish, Trevor John	WO2	16 AD REGT	Burrows, Malcolm James	SGT
1 FD REGT	Singh, Bobby Dhirendra	WO1			
1 FD REGT	Wallace, Geoffrey Neil	SGT	16 FD BTY	Humphrey, Miles Matthe	w WO2
1 FD REGT	Porter, John Anthony	SGT	16 FD BTY	Organ, Toby	SGT
1 FD REGT	Keith, Wayne	SGT			
1 FD REGT	Davies, William John Osv	vald SGT	2/10 FD RE	Mcrae, Dion Nigel	WO2
1 FD REGT	Mcmillan, Paul Andrew	SGT	2/10 FD RE	Warren, David Ian	WO2
1 FD REGT	Foster, Rodney	SGT	2/10 FD RE	Schuman, Stephen James	
1 FD REGT	Thorogood, Colyn Jon	SGT	2/10 FD RE	Lehr, David Ross	WO1
1 FD REGT	Saint, Gerard Vincent Jos	ephSGT	2/10 FD RE	Le Guern, Adam Eric	SGT
1 GL GP	Dawson, Matthew Roger	SGT	20STA REGT	Ogden, David George	WO2
1 GL GP	Hodson, Bernard Roy	SGT	20STA REGT	Westcott, Peter Adrian	WO2
I GL GI	Hodson, bernard Roy	301	20STA REGT	Herrick, Michael Francis	WO2
16 AD REGT	Goold, Andrew Garth	WO2	20STA REGT	Hooker, Howard James	WO2
16 AD REGT	Thomas, Brett Ronald	WO2	20STA REGT	Andersen, Richard Engha	ve WO2
16 AD REGT	Payne, Sean Gregory	WO2	20STA REGT	Mcginley, Daniel Mark	WO1
16 AD REGT	Roberts, James Michael	WO2	20STA REGT	Scott, Aaron Foy	SGT
16 AD REGT	Hortle, Anthony Maxwell	WO2	20STA REGT	Bennett, David Andrew	SGT
16 AD REGT	Westcott, John David	WO2	20STA REGT	Grieve, Phillip Matthew	SGT
16 AD REGT	Torney, Ronald James	WO1	20STA REGT	Wallace, Andrew Flynn	SGT
16 AD REGT	Dewar, Michael Scott	SGT	20STA REGT	Lawson, Benjamin James	SGT
16 AD REGT	Banfield, Keith Robert	SGT	20STA REGT	Whitelaw, Andrew David	SGT
16 AD REGT	Williams, Darren Anthon		20STA REGT	Rynkiewicz, Glen	SGT
16 AD REGT	Perry, Jonathon Lonsdale	SGT	20STA REGT	Davies, Aaron John	SGT
16 AD REGT	Oldenhove, Dennis	SGT			
16 AD REGT	Couzens, David Ian	SGT	23 FD REGT	Free, Darrin Scott	WO2
16 AD REGT	Honner, Matthew Luke	SGT	23 FD REGT	Mcgarry, David Thomas	WO2
16 AD REGT	Leversha, Ronald	SGT	23 FD REGT	Theiss, Dennis Herbert	WO2
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Unit	Name Wo	rn Rank	Unit	Name Wor	n Rank
23 FD REGT	Voormeulen, Martyn Antho Jacobus	ony WO2	7 FD BTY	Hicks, Trevor Richard	SGT
23 FD REGT	Simic, Peter Michael	WO1	7 FD REGT	Morrison, Donald Angus	WO2
			7 FD REGT	Kristan, David Francis	WO2
4 FD REGT	Johnston, Paul Vernon	WO2	7 FD REGT	Sund, Keith Stevenson	WO2
4 FD REGT	Johnston, Mark Anthony	WO2	7 FD REGT	Franklin, Brett Anthony	WO1
4 FD REGT	Baker, Stuart James	WO2			
4 FD REGT	Armstrong, Ian David	WO2	8/12 MDM	Dimond, Gavin William	WO2
4 FD REGT	Glover, Rodney Stephen	WO2	8/12 MDM	Carthew, Peter Allan	WO2
4 FD REGT	Kennedy, Tony Lionel	WO2	8/12 MDM	Grundell, David Ramon	WO2
4 FD REGT	Armstrong, Brett Laurence	WO2	8/12 MDM	Sinclair, Dean Joseph	WO2
4 FD REGT	Sullivan, Matthew James	WO2	8/12 MDM	Mayfield, Christopher	
4 FD REGT	Hay, Reece Thomas Barry	WO2		Walton	WO2
4 FD REGT	Thompson, Robert James	WO1	8/12 MDM	Richards, Clayton Anthony	WO2
4 FD REGT	Buxton, Shaun William	SGT	8/12 MDM	Morland, Rodney John	WO1
4 FD REGT	Casas, Nestor	SGT	8/12 MDM	Cresta, Frank	SGT
4 FD REGT	Mckay, Shane Matthew	SGT	8/12 MDM	Andersen, Timothy James	SGT
4 FD REGT	Dolan, Kevin	SGT	8/12 MDM	Grant, Christopher Paul	SGT
4 FD REGT	Troy, Michael John	SGT	8/12 MDM	Brown, Benjamen Anthony	SGT
4 FD REGT	Haydock, Iain Edward	SGT	8/12 MDM	Kipa, Matthew Mana	SGT
4 FD REGT	Knight, Simon William	SGT	8/12 MDM	Cooper, Gary Robert	SGT
4 FD REGT	Santo, Wayne Charles	SGT	8/12 MDM	Gow, Damien Brent James	SGT
4 FD REGT	Donaldson, Brett Thomas	SGT	8/12 MDM	Egart, Peter John	SGT
4 FD REGT	Castek, Matthew James	SGT	8/12 MDM	Smith, Andrew Gregory	SGT
4 FD REGT	Spiridonov, Brendan Jamie	SGT	8/12 MDM	Robinson, Scott Edwin	SGT
4 FD REGT	Fogg, Jamie Andrew	SGT	8/12 MDM	Stewart, Daniel Stevan	SGT
4 FD REGT	Smit, Donald	SGT	8/12 MDM	Jolley, Shaun James Dennis	SGT
4 FD REGT	Brown, Peter Jason	SGT	8/12 MDM	Watson, Bryce James	SGT
4 FD REGT	Mackereth, Rodger James	SGT	8/12 MDM	Leechman, Christopher Joh	n SGT
4 FD REGT	Colles, Brendan Mark	SGT			
4 FD REGT	Littleton, Joseph Boyd	SGT	ADFA	Driscoll, Scott Robert	WO2
4 FD REGT	Murphy, Nigel Lawrence	SGT	ADFA	Holstein, Paul Geofrey	WO2
4 FD REGT	Green, Mark John	SGT	ADFA	Cole, Nathan	SGT
4 FD REGT	Hogg, Gary David	SGT	ADFA	Eastley, Jonathon Neville	SGT
4 RAR CDO	Thompson, Simon Peter	WO2	AHQ	Hansen, Jeffrey Stephen	WO1
48 FD BTY	Pearce, Jason Patrick	WO2	AHU	Crawford, Stephen John	WO2
7 FD BTY	Yanner, Colin John	WO2	ALTC	Powell, David William	SGT
7 FD BTY	Morrow, Stephen Edward	SGT			

Unit	Name Wor	n Rank	<u>Unit</u>	Name Wor	n Rai
APNRE	Rodgers, Daren Lee	SGT	CATC	Washford, Paul Thomas	W(
			CATC	Mason, Derek James	SG
ARMY	Ross, Darren Malcolm	SGT	CATC	Sharp, Colin John	SG
			CATC	Burgess, Christopher Robin	SG
ARTC	Hawkett, Dion Jay	WO2	CATC	Dunkley, Aaron John	SG
ARTC	McIntyre, Brenden Robert	WO2	CATC	Johnston, Kyle David	SG
ARTC	Fabri, Joseph	WO2	CATC	Gaythwaite, William Kevin	
ARTC	Carter, David Charles	WO2		Johannes	SG
ARTC	Sutcliffe, Gary Matthew	WO2	CATC	Robertson, Struan Campbel	l SG
ARTC	Gowling, Martin Hamilton	WO1	CATC	Skewes, Jason Gary	SG
ARTC	Williams, Kenneth James	SGT	CATC	Major, Brent Charles	SG
ARTC	Millington, Joseph Ronald	SGT	CATC	Waters, Wayne Thomas	SG
ARTC	Salter, Troy Alan	SGT	CATC	Thompson, Glenn William	SG
ARTC	Lindsay, Damien Paul	SGT	CATC	Marshall, Allan Lachlan	SG
ARTC	Clearihan, Jamie Paul	SGT	CATC	Williamson, Paul Anthony	SG
ARTC	Boswell, Paul Robert	SGT	CATC	Berger, John Andrew	SG
ARTC	Maylin, Travis Andrew	SGT	CATC	Sackley, Andrew Edward	SG
	Devlin, Kieran Michael		CATC	Byrne, Wayne Leslie	SG
ASARMY O/S		WO2	CATC	Baxter, Peter John	SG
			CATC	Pepper, Timothy James	SG
CATC	Fox, Brendan John	WO2	CATC	Johnston, Michael Anthony	SG
CATC	O'Donnell, Colin Patrick	WO2	CATC	Heinrich, Michael Peter	SG
CATC	Scheidl, Markus	WO2	CATC	Kelly, Michael Joseph	SG
CATC	Whitwam, Terrence Patrick		CATC	Nipperess, Mark Geoffory	SG
CATC	Smith, Colin George	WO2	CATC	Holmes, Peter Scott	SG
CATC	Crout, Clint Anthony	WO2	CATC	Woodhall, Craig Nathan	SG
CATC	Birse, Dean Neville	WO2	CATC	Brackin, Stephen Thomas	SG
CATC	Clifford, Craig Keiran	WO2		•	
CATC	Ryan, Glenn Michael	WO2	CS&OTC	Rayment, David Thomas	W
CATC	Deeble, Darren John	WO2			
CATC	Swan, Shane William	WO2	CSI - SQ	Mitchell, Gordon John	W
CATC	Pollard, Daniel Hugh	WO2	CSI - SQ	Flavel, Christopher William	W
CATC	Meester, Peter Anthony	WO2	CSI - SQ	Larter, David Edwin	W
CATC	Voss, Sean John	WO2	CSI NQ	Kennedy, Peter Theo	W
CATC	Bowman, Leslie Jon	WO2	CSI NQ	Johnson, Carl	SG
CATC	Wooldrage, Glen Reid	WO2	CSI SWS	Blaxland, Michael Ronald	W
CATC	Parkinson, Michael James	WO2	CSI-SA	Allen, Kym	SG
CATC	Murphy, Graham David	WO2	CSI-TAS	Parker, Wayne Lee	W
CATC	Quinn, James Anthony	WO2			
CATC	Byrne, Thomas Alan	WO1	CTC	Moore, Christopher John	W
CATC	Johnson, Michael Ian	WO1	CTC	Grieshaber, Graham Dougla	s SG

Unit	Name Wor	n Rank	Unit	Name W	orn Rani
DFRC-NQ	Aspden, Troy Douglas	WO2	LWC (NT)	Clemence, Paul Robert	SGT
DFRC-SQ	Harrison, Royden James	SGT	LWC (SA)	Pine, Westley	WO
			- LWC (SA)	Witt, Kelly Robert	SGT
DJFHQ	Morris, Wayne Terrance	SGT	LWC (SQ)	Kyrwood, Barry Colin	WO
			LWC (SQ)	Rappard, Steven Hendrik	SGT
DPTC	Worcester, David Edward	SGT	LWC (VIC)	Jarvis, Jason Graeme	SGT
FED GUARD	Barwick, Timothy Samuel	ССТ	LWC (VIC)	Mlikota, Mark Vincent	SGT
		SGT	LWC (WA)	Potter, Glynn Mervyn	WO
HQ 7 BDE	Degenaro, William John	WO1	LWC (WA)	Duffy, Gordon Alexander	SGT
HQ NQ AAC	Phillips, Mark Gregory	WO2	LWDC	Allibon-Burns, Gordon Jo Macinnes	hn WO
HQ NSW AAC	Evans, Geoffrey Dallas	WO2	LWDC	Franklin, Andrew Eric	WO
HQ NSW AAC	Whetton, Christopher	WO2	LWDC	Reddy, Michael	WO
	whetton, christopher	VVO2	LWDC	Skelton, Raymond Noel	WO
HQ TC-A	Watego, Colin Francis John	WO1			
HQ TC-A	Kelly, Darryl John	WO1	PTS	Nutini, David	WO
 JPEU	Armstrong, Peter Joseph	WO2	RMC-D	Charles, Anthony John	WO
JPEU	O'Leary, Kym Michael	WO2	RMC-D	English, Peter Graham	SGT
JPEU	Boyce, Grant Leigh	WO1	RMC-D	Crump, Andrew George	SGT
JPEU	Robertson, Philip Murray	WO1	RMC-D	Broughton, Maurice	SGT
JPEU	Forrest, Gregory Alan Jame		SCMA	Tauletta, Maurice	WO
LCSB	Richardson, Mark	WO2	STPP	Kelly, Michael	WO
LHQ	Van Oppen, Rene	WO1		really, meanic	
LHQ	Gardiner, Ian	WO1			
LHQ	Matthysen, Philip Arthur	WO1			
LTS	Bertram, Neil David	SGT			
LWC	McConnell, Jeffrey John Samuel	WO2			
LWC (NQ)	Cannon, Paul Henry John	WO2			
LWC (NQ)	O'Connell, George Daniel	WO2			
LWC (NQ)	Mount, Michael Leslie	SGT			
LWC (NSW)	Black, Steven John	WO2			
LWC (NSW)	Henneberry, Mark Frederic				
LWC (NT)	Clayton, Mark Reginald	WO1			

SCMA – 'Empowering the Soldier'

Provided by Captain N. Wilson Career Manager Royal Australian Artillery

Introduction

Welcome to 2006. As the training year gets under way, Warrant Officer One Tauletta and myself wish to take a few moments to highlight several matters of interest. Firstly, SCMA's mission remains the effective provision of soldier career management across Army. Likewise, the Agency's role revolves around the need to staff Army's establishments, and our tasks reflect this with an emphasis on interactive career management, and transitional advice. In the RAA Cell, we intend to provide you the information and knowledge to take responsibility for your own career. Through hard work, application and realistic goal setting, we challenge you to create your own destiny. After all, career managers can only provide their core function when the customer listens and contributes. Therefore, be realistic and know your trade. Read Employment Category Standing Orders (ECSOs) and understand promotion requirements. Above all, seek advice. Use your chain of command, and use SCMA. An old quote stipulates that knowledge is power. In the case of career management, knowledge will empower you to make the right choices. By doing so, your expectations can become reality. Good luck.

2006 Personnel Advisory Committee

The 2006 Personnel Advisory Committee (PAC) process is currently ongoing and is due to be finalised around the end of June. The RAA has already presented the majority of ranks and trades to PAC, however, and notification of result should be forthcoming to unit commanding officers prior to Easter. This year, the notification process will differ from the past. In a nutshell, a standard e-mail will be sent to the unit commanding officer with two attachments. The first is simply an explanation of banding requirements. The second is the notification of PAC result for the individual. In most aspects this is similar to the letter of old, however the new process aims to expedite the notification timeliness. A general synopsis of RAA PAC results to date is below:

ECN 350 (Regt WO1) ECN 357 (WO2) ECN 397 (WO2)

Soldiers presented: 24 Soldiers presented: 20 Soldiers presented: 11 Soldiers cleared: 3 Soldiers cleared: 8 Soldiers cleared: 5

ECN 430 (W02) TGT Rank SGT (all trades)
Soldiers presented: 3 TBA (Part 2 yet to convene)

Soldiers cleared: 1

2006 Posting Planning Cycle

The RAA Posting Planning Cycle (PPC) is well under way. IAW policy, postings are determined primarily by the Service need together with the career development requirements of the individual. Where possible, personal needs and wants are also incorporated. Always expect tenure of not less than two years, however you must note that as you progress through the ranks, there will be a requirement to post IAW the Army need. For example, a senior non commissioned officer requires non-corps or training command experience. Considering our land command units are generally north of Brisbane, and most training command units are south, it is recommended you prepare for the eventuality of serving in the southern states. Regardless of circumstance, SCMA will always keep the soldier informed via the chain of command. Due to our early PAC presentation, expect the majority of posting orders no later than 1st June 2006.

2006 Interview Schedule

For planning purposes, expected RAA tour dates are as follows:

Adelaide/Darwin: 22 - 26 May 2006
Brisbane/Townsville: 19 - 23 June 2006
Sydney/Canberra/Wagga: 24 - 28 Jul 2006
Puckapunyal: 23 - 27 Oct 2006
Tasmanian region: 10 - 11 Aug (TBA)

Key Issues

- *AD148/PMKeys Self Service*. Soldiers are to continue to use these mechanisms in providing career goals and posting preferences. However, unlike the AC833 (PAR), the 'word picture' is not the primary focus. You need to complete the form in every sense to make it useable.
- *DI(A) PERS 47-11.* Commanders and supervisors at all levels should access this new publication. It deals specifically with the career management of ARA and GRes soldiers.
- 20th Surveillance Target Acquisition Regiment (20 STA Regt). The draft Trade Transition Plan that describes the formalities of trade training for the new 20 STA Regt has been submitted by the 20 STA IIT through the chain of command. Pending its signature, prospective trade transferees (eg those who have submitted trade transfers to ECN 250/430) should receive feedback soon. Please note the transfer is to Op AMS, not TUAV as there is no trade as such. Bear this in mind. The trade transfer cut-off is likely SGT, and training will encompass Op AMS IET through to the SPVR STA course.

The SCMA Team

On behalf of the RAA, I would like to welcome Warrant Officer Class One Maurice Tauletta as the new career manager for Gunner-Bombardier. A well-known Corps identity, his posting history and experience will hold him in good stead for his new appointment. Corporal Tim Miller (RAAOC) is also posted into the organisation as the RAA Clerk. After four years at 16th Air Defence Regiment, he is equally well prepared for his tasks. We look forward to working with you.

Honours and Awards

Australia Day Awards – 2006

Member of the Order of Australia - AM (Military Division)

Brigadier Paul Bernard RETTER

For exceptional service to the Australian Defence Force as Director General Preparedness and Plans - Army; Deputy Force Commander United Nations Mission in East Timor; and Director General Land Development.

Medal of the Order of Australia - OAM (Civil Division)

Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Ronald BURKE (Retd)

For service to the community, particularly to veterans and their families through the activities of the ANZAC Day Commemoration Committee of Queensland.



Vale

Warrant Officer Class One W. Cottee

Provided By Colonel A. R. Burke OAM Colonel Commandant Northern Region

Warrant Officer Class One Warren Cottee was born on 15th March 1939 and enlisted in the Australian Regular Army at 17 years of age on 19th November 1956. After two years in air defence with 111th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, he was posted to 1st Field Regiment at Holsworthy and joined 101st Field Battery as it was preparing to leave for Malaya.

Firstly as a gunner and then as a lance bombardier, Warren served with the 101st during the Malayan Emergency from 4th October 1959 until 29th October 1961. His old mate in the C Troop command post from that time, David Troedel told me that the two of them were part of a team of seven with Warren a signaller and David a technical assistant. They had all remained in contact, but with Warren's passing, there was now only David and Dick Knight remaining. Then Lieutenant Jock Jenvey recalls young Cottee's prowess on the rugby field and in the unit cricket team and the occasional, very enjoyable and victorious trip they made to Singapore to play against the British teams.

101st Battery returned to Australia and replaced 103rd Field Battery within 4th Field Regiment at Wacol, Brisbane. Here, he developed his expertise on the rugby field and played in the unit team and one which took on the Kiwi Gunners during an exchange visit to New Zealand. Two years later and now a sergeant signaller in Headquarters Battery, Warren was instrumental in welding together the team spirit of the most disparate sub-unit in 4th Field and was directly responsible for the high morale and winning team accolades that resulted from his leadership. He then became part of the inter battery transfers as 105th Field Battery was brought to an experienced personnel war manning level in preparation for being the first Australian artillery unit to serve in the Vietnam War. Sergeant Cottee was the battery signals sergeant and had to contend with such impetuous young gunners as Neville Galbraith, Sandy Lloyd, Ashley Spann and Doug Watts as well as young officers John Jansen (gun position officer), and Gordon Pound and John Long (section commanders). With a meticulous style for detail and an unflappable attitude, he moulded his team into a very efficient group. Battery captain Bruce Stark describes him as 'one of the finest soldiers I have ever known'. His Vietnam service with the 105th was from 14th September 1965 till 24th September 1966.

On return to Australia, Warren was posted as a signals instructor at the School of Artillery. Many young National Servicemen were trained under his watchful eye and their expertise in the field and on operations in Vietnam were a credit to his supervision and instructional techniques. In 1969 he was rewarded with his warrant and posted as the battery sergeant major of 2nd Battery, 2nd Field Regiment in Victoria. Warren's trademark instructional ability led to his then becoming the assistant instructor in gunnery at the Royal Military College, Duntroon. There were many staff cadets who will fondly recall Warrant Officer Cottee's quiet but firm guidance during 1971 to 1973 and perhaps also thank him for confirming their choice of graduating into the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery.

In 1974 Warren returned to his old 101st Field Battery at Wacol as the battery sergeant major. Again, his quiet, firm guidance brought out the best of all ranks in the battery and he became a highly respected member within Lieutenant Colonel Don Quinn's unit. Colonel Don recalls that Sergeant Major Cottee was unflappable and unassuming but highly professional and just 'got his job done with the minimum of fuss'. 'Cottee was also a real gentleman,' Colonel Quinn complimented him for this was an unusual trait in a BSM.

After a year as an assistant instructor in gunnery at 5th/11th Field Regiment in Brisbane, Warren was promoted to warrant officer class one and became the regimental sergeant major of 4th Field Regiment. Retired Brigadier David Gilroy always remembers his regimental sergeant major of 1978 as 'a fine cricketer . . . [who had] a vice-like grip on the senior non commissioned officers within the unit .

. . [and] there were never any problems in the Sergeants' Mess'. Warren had the loyalty and very high respect of all the unit senior non commissioned officers and officers.

It was really no surprise to those who knew him, that Warrant Officer Cottee became the Divisional Artillery Sergeant Major in 1979. This was the apex of his Gunner career and he was wonderfully suited to this appointment. Warren knew most officers and senior non commissioned officers in the 1st Division Artillery and was able to discuss soldiers' careers and provide astute guidance to unit regimental sergeant majors without stepping outside the bounds of being a polite peer adviser.

Appreciating that he had now reached the top of the Gunner totem pole, and electing not to take a commission, Warren Cottee resigned from the Army on 18th November 1980. He lived at Everton Hills and obtained a position as a disciplinarian at a local school. There, he quietly and efficiently worked till he suffered heart problems. This condition ended his working career and led to his becoming a veteran TPI pensioner. His great interest in sport continued and he was a loyal supporter of the 101st and 105th Battery Associations and a regular attendee at reunions.

Though he had been undergoing chemotherapy during 2005, he still turned up for the annual 105th Reunion on Bribie Island and enjoyed the company of his mates with a brave front that must have totally exhausted him. I visited Warren in hospital and though weak, his sense of humour and deep appreciation for the phone calls and visitors he had received were the topic of many happy memories from a long and enjoyable military career. He was moved into palliative care and departed this world peacefully on Friday morning, 3rd February 2006.

Warren Cottee's medals reflect his span of service: Australian Active Service Medal 1945-75 with clasps Malaya and Vietnam, General Service Medal with clasp Malaya, Australian Service Medal 1945-75 with clasp SE Asia, Vietnam Medal, Defence Force Service Medal with First Clasp, Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Vietnamese Campaign Medal and the Emblem of the US Meritorious Unit Commendation.

Vale Warren Cottee - truly professional Gunner, above par sportsman and one of nature's gentlemen - a much respected and well-liked personality - taken to the Great Gun Park up above at only 66 years young.

Bearing the load

By LBdr Michael Davis

EXERCISE Gunner Bear has seen 150 soldiers from 8/12 Md Regt push an 105mm L119 Hamel, 20km to raise more than \$30,000 for sick kids.

The soldiers – who raised money for children in the Paediatric Isolation Ward 7B at Royal Darwin Hospital – travelled from Darwin's Cenotaph to the hospital in four hours.

Four teams of 10 soldiers took it in turns to push the gun with their mascot, Gnr Bear, sitting astride the barrel. They canvassed businesses and pedestrians along the route for donations:

Lt-Col Graeme Finney, CO 8/12 Md Regt, assisted the gumners, leading the troops in the gun push from start to finish.

"I thought that the response to Gunner Bear was fantastic," Lt-Col Finney said.

"We had the opportunity to collect donations at military establishments and across the wider Darwin community.

"Without exception, the soldiers were welcomed and a number of generous donations were made.

"One elderly lady was waiting at her gate with a \$50 note in anticipation of making a donation.

"Without a doubt, Gunner Bear has reinforced the view that Army is a good corporate citizen within the Durwin community. It has also been the catalyst through which a very strong relationship has been developed between the Regiment and the Royal Darwin Hospital,"

Commander 1 Bde Brig John Cantwell showed his support and congratulated the troops on their successful fundraising by walking with them for the last 5km.

When Gnr Bear and his troops arrived at the hospital the staff supplied drinks and a barbecue for all Regimental members and their families, followed by a charity auction. The highlight came as the staff of the Royal Darwin Hospital bought Gnr Bear for \$330.

"In terms of the Regiment, it has been a great way to finish up the year," Lt-Col Finney said.

"We are in an individual training cycle now because of the wet and Gunner Bear was a way of bringing the lads together for a worthwhile activity, one that benefited others.

"Through Gunner Bear, we were also able to reinforce the theme of 'service to the Australian community' our reason for being."

Lt-Col Finney thanked the Darwin community for their support and Capt Lachlan Searle, WO2 Dean Sinclair, WO2 Peter Carthew and Sgt Jury for their work.



Easy rider: Gnr Bear rallies his troops with 1km to go.
Pholoby LBo Michael Davis

'Army - The Soldiers Newspaper', Thursday 1st December 2005

Professional Papers

The Ode

One traditional recitation on ANZAC Day is 'The Ode', the fourth stanza of the poem 'For the fallen' by Laurence Binyon (1869-1943). Binyon was assistant keeper of prints and drawings at the British Museum and the author of several volumes of verse. 'For the fallen' was first published in the Times (London) in 1914 and later in many anthologies of war verse. It was selected in 1919 to accompany the unveiling of the London Cenotaph and, like so many memorial traditions, it passed into common usage across the Commonwealth. Its use on ANZAC Day may have originated with the Queensland ANZAC Day Commemoration Committee, which placed it on the cover of a collection of sermons and addresses for ANZAC Day published in 1921. It was also used at the laying of the Inauguration Stone of the Australian War Memorial in 1929.

The most well-known lines are:

They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old;
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them.

Laying of Wreaths

Flowers have traditionally been laid on graves and memorials in memory of the dead. Laurel and rosemary have been associated with ANZAC Day. Laurel was used as a symbol of honour, woven into a wreath by the ancient Romans to crown victors and the brave. Rosemary is commonly associated with remembrance, but in recent years, the poppy, formerly associated with Remembrance Day (11th November), has become very popular in wreaths used on ANZAC Day.

Flags at Half Mast

The tradition of lowering flags to half mast as a sign of remembrance is believed to have its origins on the high seas. As a sign of respect or honour for important persons, sailing ships would lower their sails, thus slowing the vessel and allowing for the VIP's own vessel to come alongside and him to board if he so desired. Lowering of sails was also used to honour VIPs who were reviewing a naval procession from the land . In time only the ship's flags were lowered in a symbolic gesture. This practice was also adopted on land.

Extracted From Australian War Memorial Website
(http://www.awm.gov.au/commemoration/anzac/)

Phoenix Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Operation – Iraq 2005

By Captain Roderick Lang

The pending expansion of 20th Surveillance and Target Acquisition Regiment (20 STA Regt) to include 132nd unmanned aerial vehicle Battery (132 UAV Bty), has resulted in Joint Project (JP) 129 and the Introduction Into Service (IIS) team posting future members of the Bty to 32nd Regiment Royal Artillery (32 Regt RA) to acquire both operational and peacetime training experience with UAV platforms. Consequently, four members from 20 STA Regt are currently posted to 32 Regt RA for twelve months. 32 Regt RA is the UAV Regt in the British Army and is currently located at Larkhill near



Phoenix UAV just prior to launch at Shaibah Log Base near Basra, Iraq 2005.

London. Similar to the intention of the Australian Army, the British UAV capability is controlled by Artillery. Traditionally this was because the Phoenix UAV system was directly linked with artillery systems in engaging depth targets in a Cold War scenario. 32 Regt RA offers the British Army a unique ISTAR capability and consequently it has been one of the most deployed units within the British Army and has been on continual operational service since 2000. At present, 57 Bty RA is the sub unit from 32 Regt RA currently deployed to Iraq and I am attached as a tactical group commander (Tac Gp Comd) for this operation.

57 Bty RA is the theatre UAV Bty for the Multi National Division South East (MND (SE)) and is based near Basra. Although the mission of the coalition forces is obvious, the threat posed by insurgent forces is highly complicated and very challenging. Consequently, the ability of MND (SE) to achieve its mission is strongly linked to Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance (ISTAR). Tasking and executing ISTAR operations within a multi national force and operating in a country with a regenerating civilian authority can be complicated. Difficult issues are regularly confronted when dealing with the integration of ISTAR assets and this is why the majority of such assets are held at division and corps level. To inject some ISTAR expertise, the UAV Bty has two Tac Gps that it deploys into headquarters to support ISTAR planning. These Tac Gps are responsible for coordinating current and future ops, along with issuing specific UAV missions to the Flight Troops (Flt Tp). In the current operational environment 57 Bty has deployed one Tac Gp to MND (SE) Divisional Headquarters and another to Battle Group Headquarters. Since very few ISTAR assets provide a similar service, the Tac Gps are considered invaluable and play a leading role in ISTAR planning. An important outcome in the integration of Tac Gps into higher level headquarters is the ability to de-conflict UAV operations in complicated airspace and to manage airspace coordination measure directly influencing UAV operations. In addition to our UAV role, my Tac Gp carries a remote viewing terminal (RVT) that receives near real time (NRT) imagery from other ISTAR platforms, this additional responsibility can have a detrimental effect on a single Tac Gp in an operation supported by significant ISTAR assets like

Iraq, yet the concept of centralizing imagery via a similar set up has merit and is limited by the number of assets transmitting imagery at any one time.

In the Bty there are two Flt Tps and a sizable BHQ Tp. Each Flt Tp comprises of a ground control station (GCS), which controls the UAV and also collects the imagery, a ground data terminal (GDT) provides the essential line of sight link with the UAV, and the launch and recovery detachment (LR) that constructs, launches and recovers UAVs. BHQ Tp is REME heavy as the UAVs require a pool of aviation and avionic technicians to maintain equipment in testing conditions. The Bty also has a Meteorology Detachment (Met Det) providing meteorological information for conducting missions. Accurate meteorological data identifies potential icing altitudes and wind conditions. UAV missions are not conducted without current meteorology.



Ground Data Terminal. Line of Sight is critical. Not a major problem in Iraq but consideration to future theatres will dictate different deployment requirements.

With secure base locations, the only elements that travel regularly outside a secure area are the Tac Gps and the Recovery Detachment. Both elements are B vehicle mounted and require force protection. The Recovery Detachment has the responsibility of recovering UAVs wherever they may land and it requires a large degree of cross country mobility. A truly autonomous recovery vehicle should be armoured and be all terrain capable.

The Phoenix UAV system is vulnerable to a number of different factors. The system is technology heavy, requires a number of different components to function and consequently has a large number of possible failure points. If any one of the potential failure points does not function, then the system can not perform its task. One can never guarantee support with a platform with so many potential failure points. Increasing the number of

systems available can provide an improved degree of reliability. Because only one Flt Tps worth of equipment is currently deployed in Iraq, when critical equipment has failed or broken down, the Bty was unable to provide support until that equipment was repaired. To ensure a degree of guarantee can be provided, equipment redundancy is critical.

When planning ISTAR operations it is important to recognize that ISTAR assets can not work in isolations and need to be integrated into an ISTAR plan. May seem like common sense but in a multi

national environment procedures are not always the same. Since we are more than likely to continue to work in coalition operations, the more integrated our internal ISTAR structure is, the better the results will be. 32 Regt RA is developing a layered UAV capability, this is due to technical issues that restrict medium size UAVs from providing cover directly over the GDT. Since the GDT is situated in a firm base, Phoenix can not support the base. To fill this current gap in coverage, smaller UAVs



Tactical Group moving around Southern Iraq. The need for mobility of Tactical Groups is essential when supporting multiple Formations/Battle Groups.

(Desert Hawks) are intended to provide coverage around the immediate area of bases. Integrating 2 UAV systems from within the one organisation only improves the ISTAR support and effect being achieved.



Without redundancy UAV flights become a gamble. Here is DANBATT's G2 Cell paying their debts to myself following a successful flight. But this was not always the case.

This deployment has highlighted many important lessons, one of the most critical being to develop strong working relationships with not only Army Aviation and the RAAF, but also Civil Air Authorities and have the ability and confidence to function in a complex airspace environment. Without this interaction, future effects provided by UAV assets will be significantly degraded. Gaining knowledge and experience from 32 Regt RA from the current operations they are involved with provide 20 STA Regt with an outstanding training ground to enhance our concept development prior to the UAV Bty coming online, identifying the strengths and weaknesses in other nations UAV operations will assist 20 STA Regt in providing a better ISTAR effect in the future.

Author

Captain Robert Lang is a UAV Tp Comd within 132 UAV Bty, 20 STA Regt, RAA. He has been posted to the British Army for 18 months and is currently serving in Iraq, Captain Lang is due to return to Australia December 2006.

Terrain Denial – A Key Role for the Royal Australian Artillery in Limited Warfare

Provided by Major D. Bermingham

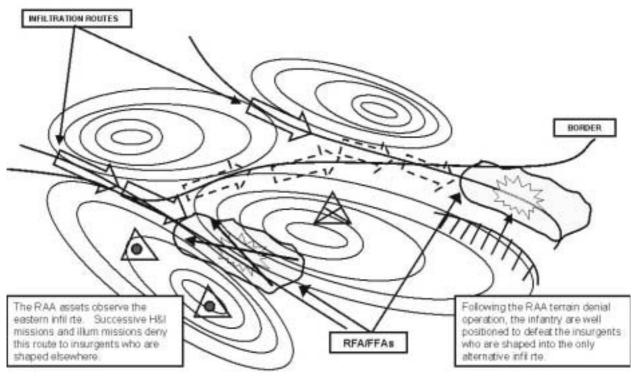
The Challenge

At the Royal Australian Artillery (RAA) Regimental Conference in 2004 we gunners were directly challenged by Lieutenant General Peter Leahy, the Chief of the Army - 'if you do not like change you will like irrelevance even less'. This is a paraphrase of a comment issued by a recent Chief of the US Army, General Shinseki to his commanders. In essence - transform or wither away. This paper is my small contribution to ensuring the RAA remains relevant. In this paper I offer a new way of looking at an old tactic. Field gunners have used the harassment and interdiction (H&I) fire plan for many years as a means of shaping the battlefield. It is particularly useful in counter-insurgency scenarios. It remains however the preserve of the field gunners alone. In this paper I seek to provide a refinement of this tactic to ensure all the elements of the field artillery become involved in its execution. Also I seek to offer this new tactic as a major contributor in a combined arms approach to a continuing problem faced by commanders in counter-insurgency - namely the 'how to deal with low force to space ratios'.

Scenario One

A multi-national Australian led battle group (BG) is postured along a border region in support of a UN sponsored mission to restore democracy to a failed state. The terrain is mountainous and the vegetation ranges from cleared fields to thick jungle. The infrastructure is limited to small villages and rudimentary roads and tracks. The area is drained by several permanent rivers and creeks. The BG is postured to prevent cross border infiltration by a well-equipped and cunning insurgency supported by a third country. The BG has had some success at preventing infiltration but is stretched and cannot cover all the potential crossing points. Enter the RAA. By denying access to certain pieces of terrain, the gunners assist the BG commander by shaping and channelling the insurgents onto ground of his choosing. To meet this challenge the artillery commander brings to bear a range of capabilities into this fight. Firstly he develops an observation plan which concentrates on a given number of crossing points. The deployment of observation posts (OPs) equipped with GPS anchored laser range finders (LRF) and ground surveillance radars (GSR) provides over watch of many potential infiltration points. Secondly he establishes a number of restricted firing areas (RFA) or free fire areas (FFA) which happen to coincide with known border crossing points. Thirdly, he maintains a continuous CIMIC relationship with the local communities. This relationship allows the field artillery to warn off friendly locals so that the field artillery assets can conduct random missions into these RFA with minimising risk of casualties to friendly locals. These missions are ostensibly to achieve daily registration corrections or maintain calibration but ultimately they are designed to deny a number of crossing points to the insurgents. To ensure that these crossing points are denied to the insurgents 24 hours a day, the field artillery conducts random illumination missions into the RFA. The observers who have developed a thorough knowledge of their respective zones are able to effectively call in these missions as insurgents attempt to infiltrate across the border. This operation continues for as long as necessary. The aim being to shape the insurgents into avoiding those crossing points covered solely by the gunners and force them to use those crossing points covered by the remainder of the BG. The BG commander is then able to capture and detain the insurgents as they attempt to infiltrate into friendly territory. (See Terrain Denial - Border Infiltration diagram).

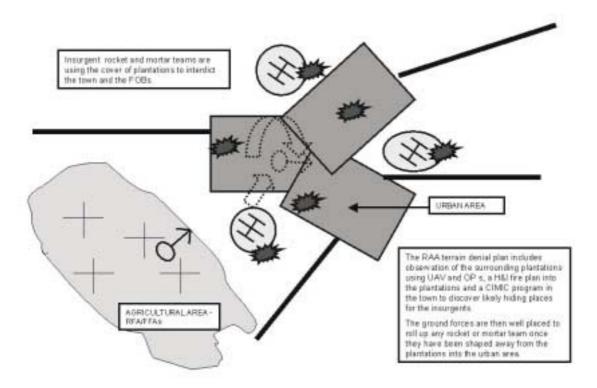
TERRAIN DENIAL - BORDER INFILTRATION



Scenario Two

An Australian BG is deployed into yet another failed state however, this time it is an urbanised environment. The state is under the control of the UN and is attempting to rid itself of a ruthless insurgency. The BG is deployed into a series of mutually supporting forward operating bases (FOBs) in and around a large town. The terrain is flat and the vegetation is sparse. The insurgency has been conducting a continuous program of hit and run attacks against Australian patrols, bombing campaigns against government and UN buildings as well as a series of random mortar and rocket attacks against the FOBs. The local commander has sufficient ground forces to effectively patrol the town but is not able to patrol the surrounding countryside. The surrounding terrain consists of farms and open savannah. The gunners are assigned the task of dealing with the mortar and rocket threat. The artillery commander realising that the insurgents are using the surrounding countryside to deploy its mortars and rockets commences a three pronged attack on the problem. Firstly, he commences an extensive intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) operation bringing to bear uninhabited aerial vehicles (UAV), weapon locating radar (WLR) and interlocked observation posts (OPs) which are equipped with ground surveillance radar (GSR) and laser range finders (LRF). In this way he is able to determine those locations frequently used by insurgent mortar and rocket teams for deployment. Secondly, he commences (if not already commenced) a thorough CIMIC program that sees the RAA CIMIC teams developing a useful relationship with the local community leaders and farmers. Once this relationship is solid he then commences his third phase, which is the conduct of nightly harassment and interdiction (H&I) fire plans into the pre-determined RFAs. These fire plans are directed at the known insurgent deployment areas that have been determined by the ISR operation. This phase may take a few nights or may have to continue over two to three weeks until such time as the insurgent mortar and rocket teams are forced to seek cover in the town. Once this occurs the enemy teams are then tracked and detained following a series of cordons and raids by the Australian manoeuvre forces. (See Terrain Denial - Counter Mortar Operations diagram.)

TERRAIN DENIAL - COUNTER MORTAR OPERATIONS



RAA Deployment in Limited Warfare

Article 42 of the UN Charter allows for the Security Council to deploy those sea, land and air forces as may be necessary to restore international peace and security.¹ The UN also stresses in its public communications that recently UN peacekeeping forces have been permitted to:

'...adopt a robust posture with weaponry that creates a deterrent effect. Rules of engagement governing the use of force have been strengthened, allowing peacekeepers in missions where this is warranted 'to use all necessary means' to protect civilians in their immediate vicinity and prevent violence against UN staff and personnel.' ²

Australian forces have been deployed into myriad theatres of operations in recent years with varying levels of force protection, threat mitigation and deterrence. However, save for the deployment of very low level air defence (VLLAD) detachments aboard Royal Australian Navy ships, there have been no deployments of RAA kinetic assets on any of these operations. The reasoning appears that the presence of artillery in limited war is akin to cracking a walnut with sledge hammer. The consistent view is that guns are only required to engage large concentrations of enemy forces and in counter-insurgency and limited warfare this is not likely to occur. Accordingly the guns have been left behind. While other RAA personnel have served honourably in such roles as observation, CIMIC and command and control, there remains a consistent lack of deployment opportunities for the gun line. There is a prevailing sense that the field artillery is destined to be a perennial bridesmaid until a high intensity conflict is realised. With the virtual demise of state based warfare the chance of Australian forces becoming involved in such a conflict are unlikely to be realised in the near to medium term. It is safe to say however, that Australian forces will remain engaged in limited conflicts and scenarios found at the lower end of the military spectrum. Is the RAA keen to get into these fights or resign itself to bridesmaid status?

Insurgency

Frank Kitson in 1971 suggested in his seminal work Low Intensity Operations that guerilla warfare was not so much an aberration but a traditional form of conflict.³ 14 years later with the Vietnam war concluded but Africa and the Middle East remaining subject to a continuing array of conflicts, Beckett and Pimlott were moved to suggest that insurgency is...'the most common and the most subtle form of modern conflict'. They further suggested that western armies have had little experience at conventional war since 1945.4 Since 1942 Australia has found itself involved in conventional and non-conventional conflicts in the jungle terrain of South East Asia. Conventional wisdom suggests that guerilla warfare in the jungle is the preserve of the light infantry. Bryan Perrett suggests however that with the march of technology all elements of the combined arms team are able to make an effective contribution to the counter-insurgency fight in the jungle.⁵ The current era of counter-insurgency warfare sees the battle space extend not just in three spatial dimensions but also into such esoteric dimensions as cyber space and the suburban living room. The elements of time and culture are also dimensions in which battles are conducted or influenced. It is these latter dimensions that the non-state combatant is most at home and the most difficult for the friendly commander to penetrate. Success in counter-insurgency warfare lies in wresting the initiative from the insurgents both physically and psychologically.⁶ The artillery if used cleverly can be instrumental in achieving both.

What Is To Be Done?

The RAA has a tendency to be its own worst enemy. The Corps persists with doctrine that was highly successful in successive high to medium intensity conflicts (World War Two, Korea, Vietnam) but has yet to develop a doctrine that suits current trends. The current piece of doctrine that sits at the top of the RAA tree - Employment of Artillery, 1995 includes a chapter euphemistically called the 'Employment of Artillery During Offshore Operations'. The chapter attempts to provide a counter balance against the other five chapters on the employment of artillery during medium and high intensity conflict. The chapter is the only doctrinal attempt by the RAA to show that artillery is employable in limited warfare. The chapter ultimately fails as it offers only broad concepts without the detail found in the other chapters. In essence it is the RAA paying lip service to the current realities of warfare. What is a further worry is that the RAA has a wealth of experience in limited warfare, from which it can draw, but fails to do so. One only has to examine the role of the RAA in recent activities such as Konfrontasi to see what a valuable role the Corps can play once it is understood and sold to senior leadership. In that conflict the gunners were used to great affect in the support of the famous 'Claret' operations into Kalimantan as well as in support of the normal patrol routine within Borneo. And yet today the RAA does not seem able to convince the senior leadership of the Army that we have a legitimate place on the battlefield. The United Kingdom and United States armies usually don't go anywhere without their guns but the Australian army is happy to leave them behind. The one exception being Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). United States forces initially deployed into Afghanistan relying solely on the air force for fire support. It was quickly realised that this gave the ground commanders little flexibility so on subsequent rotations artillery was included in the force package. A field artillery battalion from the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) was deployed in January 2002 to conduct missions against the Taliban and Al Qaeda in Afghanistan.⁷ As recently as February 2005 United States artillery was still engaged in defeating insurgents along the Pakistani border.⁸ Despite this there remains a continued perception that artillery just isn't required in counter-insurgency warfare. Is it any wonder that the RAA struggles to recruit from the Royal Military College Duntroon and Kapooka while the infantry, cavalry and engineers are over subscribed?

Training

The training of young artillery officers up to battery commander level is almost exclusively aligned with the formal set piece battalion level attack against a well-defended enemy. This is despite the fact that last battalion level attack by Australian forces was conducted in Korea. While it is not advocated that this training cease - after all it represents the most complex problem that an RAA major is likely to face - our doctrine and training must be broadened to accommodate the varieties of scenarios that exist and are likely to exist. The RAA if it is to retain any degree of relevance must present a number of options to government that encompass all points of the conflict spectrum. While the COAC prepares

young Australian and foreign commanders to fight the big fight, that is, against mechanised divisions, little if any effort is made to prepare these same commanders to fight an uncooperative insurgency in restrictive terrain. Given that the last mechanised force that Australians faced was in North Africa in 1943 there seems little value in learning to defeat such a force at the expense of learning to defeat a more realistic adversary. While learning to fight at the high level is still important as an extension of professional mastery, a little realism in training would be valuable.

Terrain Denial

In the two scenarios highlighted above RAA kinetic and non-kinetic assets where brought to bear to shape and influence an adversary. While the old and bold will correctly point out that in those two scenarios the guns did not actually shoot at anybody, that does not mean that they did not contribute to success on the battlefield. Indeed one of the characteristics of field artillery is that it is able to engage and disengage the enemy at will. Surely this is exactly the sort of capability we need in a limited war? As a fleeting enemy prosecutes a campaign of 'hit and run' tactics and ties down manoeuvre forces, the RAA comes into its own. It does so by engaging those portions of the battlefield beyond the reach of the already busy manoeuvre forces. By denying terrain to the insurgent and forcing him into ground of our choosing the RAA makes a significant contribution to success in the limited war battlefield. In concert with offensive air support (OAS) assets and naval gunfire support (NGS) assets (in littoral environments) the RAA is able to provide a significant capability to a Combined Task Force (CTF) commander forever chasing ground with too few forces. This is how the RAA contributes to wresting the initiative from the insurgent.

Sticking Points

It must be remembered that success in counter-insurgency operations is not necessarily achieved by winning a set piece battle but is more likely to be the result of not letting the insurgents win the political battle. It is a subtle difference and is not easily understood. Terrain denial is an instrumental step in putting an insurgent on the defensive and ensuring he conforms to our plan. There are however legal issues that must be taken into account. The friendly commander will be ever mindful of his/her responsibilities with regard to rules of engagement (ROE) and orders for opening fire (OFOF). Accordingly the rules governing the engagement of targets using predicted fire will undoubtedly be tight. It is not too difficult to imagine an array of prescriptive requirements that to which the commander must adhere prior to authorising an artillery engagement. Again the RAA comes into its own. Prior to a terrain denial campaign the RAA led CIMIC teams should be at the forefront of civic engagement ensuring that the local community is aware and supportive of the actions about to be undertaken by the commander. Security and surprise are not an issue at this point. In essence the CTF commander wants the insurgents to know that they are not to use certain portions of the battle space. Further he may want the insurgency hierarchy to know that we are tracking their movements and we can interdict at a time of our choosing. A body count is not the aim here. The shaping of the insurgents away from certain areas is the aim. To aid in the adherence to ROE the technology available to the RAA is then brought to bear. The use of laser target markers (LTM) for OAS, GPS, GSR and LRF provide precision at the target end while GPS and targeting software enhances the precision of the engagement from the gun end. The use of WLR to adjust targets also adds to the precision of the engagement. The guns, ships and/or aircraft then engage the target area thereby demonstrating to the insurgents and the local community the Commander's intent and resolve. By simply demonstrating that the CTF Commander is prepared to use artillery will be enough in a lot of cases to send an insurgent into hiding - thus reducing the burden on the manoeuvre forces.

Counter Argument

Terrain denial as a doctrinal tactic, technique and procedure (TTP) will have its critics and will meet resistance. There will be those that say it is not the best use of the artillery. This TTP is nothing more than conducting a range practice. Others will argue that it is not in accordance with ROE and OFOF. The political animals will say that this idea can never be sold to government. There is an element of truth in all of these. The point being that if the RAA is not able to overcome these arguments the guns will never leave Australian shores. It behoves the senior RAA leadership to mount a campaign, if

necessary, to ensure that the RAA remains relevant in the minds of the combined arms team. In addition it is important that the senior levels of government are aware of and supportive of the RAA as a deployment option in any future conflict.

Way Ahead

The RAA needs to commence and prosecute a lengthy and intellectually robust debate on the role of the guns. Reverting to type will not help. New TTPs and doctrine is necessary if the guns are to be a ready and relevant option for government. The RAA needs to turn the debate away from 'what platform are we going to buy' to 'what affects are we to produce on the battlefield.' Once the required affects are known the matter of the platform will become evident. In essence the RAA can make a significant contribution to the everlasting problem found in counter-insurgency - that of wresting the initiative away from the insurgent. By denying freedom of movement to insurgents and shaping them into ground of our choosing the RAA makes a major contribution to a successful counter-insurgency campaign. The aim of this paper has been to start such a debate in a small but hopefully useful way. Irrelevance is not appealing.

Footnotes

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Future Australian Defence Force Artillery: Form Follows Function

Provided by Major R. McDonagh

Abstract

'The key to success, whether in 1916 or 2002, is to team heavy, well-directed fires with skilled ground maneuver to exploit their effects and overwhelm the surviving enemy'

Stephen Biddle, Afghanistan and the Future of Warfare¹

Artillery systems remain an essential component of modern combined arms teams. Indirect fire still provides the all-weather, 24-hour, concentrated firepower that allows a commander his freedom of action. Equally important, modern artillery systems provide commanders with control, coordination and liaison services, and should also bring with them communications interfaces with other joint offensive support resources.

Defence Forces should invest intellectual effort and funds at not merely modernising their artillery forces but transforming them. Artillery can become the most lethal, reliable and cost effective firepower resource available to land forces, but in order to do this a number of fundamental questions need to be answered first.

This paper will propose that by identifing what questions need to be asked, defence planners should then take a 'form follows function' approach. Effective capability outcomes would then be achieved by using a 'targeted capability methodology'.

Introduction

Australian Defence Force (ADF) warfighting is based on the premise that 'operations will be planned, executed, and supported as a joint force'². The orchestration of effects provided by the ADF and also any coalition partners is identified as key to successful warfighting. The Australian Army uses a 'concept-led capability-based' approach to force development and modernisation activities. Within this approach, and within a joint and coalition context, doctrine and experiments are concentrated on combined arms warfare. Experimentation, using operational analysis, notes the enduring features of ground conflict, with the balancing and coordination of protection, mobility and firepower a constant dilemma. The tactical commander and strategic force developer must reconcile this dilemma if they are to arrive at successful outcomes. It will be proposed that successful capability development starts with the ends decided, before considering the acquisition of the means. Further, it will be proposed that a 'targeted capability methodology' is required to ensure capabilities are delivered. It is within this context that Future ADF Artillery decisions should be considered.

The Army Mission

'Warfighting is the Army's fundamental skill. Mastery of warfighting makes the other tasks inherent in land power possible. For this reason, the Army's mission is to win the land battle.

The Army achieves its mission by providing a potent, versatile and modern land force that can be applied with discrimination and precision to protect and promote Australia's national interests. In the pursuit of this mission, the Army must be at the leading edge of military thinking in order to ensure that its land forces and their capabilities are strategically relevant. Land forces must be trained and equipped in accordance with doctrine that takes account of the latest developments in technology and is relevant to Australia's geo-strategic circumstances.¹³

Network Centric Warfare

Network Centric Warfare (NCW) and modern computation, information and communications technologies have allowed a greater ability to locate, identify and engage targets on the battlefield. Therefore, the control, coordination and communication of targeting information required to make best use of all offensive support (OS) resources is critical to managing the effects for the land commander. To quote Andrew Balmaks at last year's DSTO Land Warfare Conference: 'coordination of activities will become secondary to the orchestration of effects'4.

Effects orchestration (synchronisation) is a key function of artillery, equal to the provision of indirect firepower. By clearly identifying the key functions of artillery organisations, their resultant forms should be readily identified.

System of Systems

Artillery Systems remain an essential component of modern combined arms teams, and continues to provide the majority of the land based OS. Indirect fire provides protection for early entry forces on arrival, when they are at their most vulnerable, and continues to provide the all-weather, 24-hour, concentrated firepower that allows a commander his freedom of action. As important as the weapons effects that are provided by organic artillery fire units, the other vital capability artillery provides commanders is control, coordination and liaison services including the communications interfaces with other joint offensive support resources.

To fully realise the potential of artillery it is fundamental to understand this unique nature of artillery. To focus on historical structures or technology solutions, particularly delivery methods (guns, mortars and rockets), armies run the risk of focussing on means and ways, rather than ends. Artillery is a system of systems, in that it contains the following:

- decision systems (commanders, coordination centres and tactical OS teams);
- detection/assessment systems (STA devices and tactical OS teams);and
- effects systems (ammunition and delivery means, support systems).

Some of these systems can be grouped together into distinct organisations (a gun battery or regiment); while others concentrate on distinct functions such as STA. The important factor is that all the systems working together as a whole will provide a greater capability than the sum of the individual parts. An over-emphasis on one will unbalance the whole, and will not provide any measurable improvement in the total capability sought. But what form should future artillery take?

Form Follows Function

It is the author's opinion that Defence planners should take a 'form follows function' approach when developing force structures, priorities and doctrine for future artillery forces. Unfortunately, form has often been the intellectual start point. We should not begin by asking which gun? We should begin by asking what effects, for whom and in what circumstances; what are the desired functions?

Manoeuvre Warfare and Effects-Based Operations

'Manoeuvre warfare' is the key strategic and operational concept influencing way the ADF has and will conduct operations. This implies coordinated joint operations across maritime, land, air and information environments. For land forces, it sees the use of combined arms teams as fundamental to achieving success by the application of firepower and direct combat at critical points in space and time. 'Combat Functions describe the range of actions that land forces must be able to undertake to apply land power. They are fundamental to the manoeuvrist approach and are generated through the synergies created by the combined arms team and joint task force.'

The function of artillery should be viewed in this context, not a separate stand-alone function. In particular, artillery functions should underpin effects-based operations (EBO). Noting that EBO is based on the application of capabilities to realise specific and desired outcomes, to focus on required outcome, and then on applying the most appropriate capability in a synchronised manner. Orchestration of effects is the enabler for EBO.

Functions of Artillery

The role of artillery is to enable Army to win the land battle. The ability to conduct close combat is assumed to be a fundamental requirement. Support of mechanised, motorised, dismounted and Special Forces will remain enduring tasks. In all these cases, firepower and manoeuvre are synchronised to provide the desired effects at the right time and place. Therefore the core functions of artillery can be grouped in two:

- *Synchronisation of Effects:* command, control, coordination, liaison and communications.
- *Delivery of Effects:* surveillance, cuing & target acquisition; ammunition & their delivery systems; and support systems.

Once these functions are endorsed, the resultant forms to achieve them can be determined.

Targeted Capability Methodology

Capability Questions

At present many nations have invested intellectual effort and funds to modernise their artillery forces, but should not their effort be concentrated on transforming them? The focus of capability should be placed on ends not means: a 'form follows function' approach. This will allow concentration on the characteristics of future effects systems required to meet the desired functions. The form or means required will thus become easier to identify. The following range of questions is proposed as an essential start point to identify the desired ends or functions.

- What are the effects required?
- Who are the effects for?
- What are the threats to be countered?
- What are the natures of the threats to be countered and at what ranges?
- What environments are the effects to be used in?
- What are the Information Systems Requirements?
- What are the Survivability and Protection Requirements?
- What are the Support Systems Requirements?
- What are the Mobility and Transportability Requirements?
- What are the Human Factors Requirements?
- What are the skills, knowledge and attitudes required to orchestrate these effects?

Capability Outcomes

The above questions will invariably create many more questions; however, by focusing only on the desired functions, in a given doctrinal context, resultant answers will allow decision-makers to be in a position to agree on the following.

- ammunitions systems required to provide the range of desired effects;
- communications and networking requirements to control, coordinate, acquire targets, deliver and/or sustain these effects. Including interfaces into the Defence information grid;
- balance of investment between decision systems, detection/assessment systems and effects systems (ammunition and delivery means); and.
- physical characteristics of specific platforms to allow them to participate within the combined arms team.

Targeted Capability Methodology

The 'targeted capability methodology' is scaleable so it can be used to identify the fundamental functions required of a formation, battle group or combat team. By keeping the focus on the functions

required, capability outcomes can be prioritised, leading to the development of appropriate acquisition strategy.

The process is based on the targeting principles: Decide-Detect-Deliver-Assess.

- Decide What are the 'ends'? The functional requirements and for who.
- Detect What are the ways to achieve these ends? Doctrine, technology, tactics, and what acquisition strategies.
- Deliver What are the means to delivering these ends? Ammunition and equipment choices, training systems, networking systems.
- Assess What assessment do I conduct to ensure the ends are achieved? Operational T & E, Developmental T&E, Acceptance T&E

The methodology is inherently flexible and can be tailored to meet specific needs.

Future ADF Artillery

Future ADF Artillery developments will aspire to ensure that artillery remains an essential component of modern combined arms team. Success in reaching these aspirations will be determined by the manner in which the ADF develops them. If Defence makes its investment decisions based on a 'function' approach, it will not only achieve a balanced and effective artillery system, it will place the ADF in a position to transform artillery. Artillery can then be the foundation (structural and intellectual) that propels the Army into the realm of conducting EBO as part of NCW.

Future ADF Artillery Systems should be developed by determining the core functions, and then deciding the following:

- Ammunitions systems required.
- Communications and Networking requirements.
- Priorities to balance decision, detection/assessment and effects systems.
- Physical Characteristics of specific platforms or systems for specific formations.
- Acquisition strategies to obtain, train, maintain and sustain these functions.

Conclusion

This paper proposes that future investments in artillery must only be made after determining the core functions, within the context of how the Army and ADF will conduct warfare. This will result in a list fundamental questions that need to asked. In answering those questions, Defence planners should apply a 'form follows function' approach.

This paper has concentrated soley on the 'ends' to be achieved by artllery in a modern ADF. An effective artillery will provide Army with the underlying network to enable land forces to orchestrate effects. This will result in an Army that can both 'think' and 'punch above its weight'.

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An Introduction to Event Based Fire Planning – Cracking the Code

Provided by Lieutenant Colonel Neil T. Sweeney

'The greatest effort must be made in the field of training to counteract the separatist tendencies of the various services and arms of the services...One must be particularly vigilant to ensure no kind of corps ambition develops. Anything, which may deflect from unity of purpose, from the will to pull together, must be utterly eradicated.'

- Field Marshal Erwin Rommel¹

Background

This introduction to Event Based Fire Planning (EBF) was brought about by a requirement to define a common start-point for discussion within the Royal Australian Artillery (RAA) on this often-misunderstood concept. There appears to be very little, if any doctrine available that directly discusses the topic and there were no essays or discussion papers tracked down by the author in the course of research for this paper. Nonetheless, EBF has been employed within certain RAA units for approximately ten years. In that time the ebb and flow of postings has seen the rise and fall in popularity of this fire planning technique. EBF does not necessarily replace the tried and tested fire planning techniques historically employed within the RAA, although, it is of little comfort to the author that a FO, serving in World War I, would be quite familiar with many of our current fire-planning techniques. EBF does, however, provide the user with another planning option when providing offensive support, is more easily tied to the manoeuvre plan, is easier to modify if required and is more suited to the requirements of complex, highly mobile or armoured warfare. EBF seeks at its base level to integrate fire support with the manoeuvre plan rather than simply supporting the manoeuvre plan. This introduction will focus on EBF at the combat team level using kinetic, lethal offensive support.

This paper aims to generate further discussion and papers, for and against the technique, generating a database from which doctrine can grow. Further, it aims to encourage you to experiment with EBF within the RAA to further its development. Finally, I would encourage you to write down your thoughts and submit them to this publication for wider discussion.

EBF - A Brief Description

EBF seeks to integrate offensive support with the manoeuvre plan by being a part of that plan rather than simply a supporting concept. In the simplest of terms the engagement of targets is triggered by or tied to the execution of an event in the manoeuvre plan. It should be noted that the relationship between offensive support and manoeuvre is a 'two-way street'. The 'event' can trigger the engagement of a target or the engagement of a target can signal or trigger the commencement of an event in the manoeuvre plan.

So, what are 'events'? An event in a manoeuvre plan could be 'Combat Team Tango 3 crossing the LD'; 'Objective 1 secured'; or 'Victor 21 report line 'Sydney". In short an event in a manoeuvre plan is quite simply 'a thing that happens' in that plan. Each one of the events described above would be associated with a target or target set on the fire plan and the engagement of those targets. The strength of EBF is the linkage between the engagement and the manoeuvre of forces. If engagements enable manoeuvre or are triggered by manoeuvre then the age-old requirement to apply a combined arms effect as opposed to a supporting approach in terms of offensive support is simply solved.

The Problem

Generating this combined arms effect and integrating the offensive support plan into the manoeuvre plan has been conceptually difficult for FOs, particularly when employing time based fire-plans. Similarly, manoeuvre commanders in the past have not seen offensive support as a part of their plan but merely an addendum to it, providing additional combat power where necessary - an afterthought on a TEWT. The problem here has been a simple one. The manoeuvre commander relates his plan to events whilst FOs have employed time lines to design the fire plan. The times stated never directly related to anything the manoeuvre commander was interested in other than a relationship with an H-hour or predicted times of events occurring based on simple planning factors. It all seemed too complex so the FO was left to plan offensive support as best he could based mainly on intuition and the odd templated solution from the School of Artillery whilst the commander got on with his plan. Plans rarely survive first contact with an enemy so modifications are required to the fire-plan to ensure it fits with the manoeuvre. It is here that plans can easily become desynchronised and lead to a less than successful outcome or indeed failure.

This paradigm is reinforced through artillery training. A scheme of manoeuvre is given to the FO. He asks a series of questions and measures distances carefully on a map. This information is converted into estimated times and related to H-hour on a schedule. The plan is executed with modifications applied and the FO conducts a successful fire plan. This model is suitable for basic technical training as it provides a framework for the plan but becomes almost unusable when trying to integrate into a high tempo manoeuvre plan. Examples of such manoeuvre plans include but are not limited to heliborne operations, armoured and mechanised operations and indeed the types of operations considered under the Hardened and Networked Army (HNA) construct.

Time based plans are by definition sequenced in a specific order, however, commanders may decide to change an axis of advance or sequence of attack based on the outcomes of engagements thereby forcing the FO onto an 'on call' fire plan. This sees the FO become reactive to the requirements of manoeuvre and the capacity for offensive support to become de-synchronised increases. One should also consider that rotary wing assets and armoured vehicles provide a commander with multiple approach options. Therefore a linear, timed fire plan may simply not be suitable if indeed it is achievable.

The EBF Solution

Event based fire plans do not become de-synchronised because they are related to specific events rather than a time or specific sequence, engagements are linked to the completion or commencement of an event so the FO is always in step with his manoeuvre commander's plan. More importantly, offensive support is a part of that plan.

Another interesting development of EBF has been the improvement in 'battlefield tracking and reporting' amongst the manoeuvre units. As their report lines are now key for the safe and effective execution of EBF, junior commanders are particularly diligent in ensuring the FO and BC remain aware of their progress in the battle. Troop/platoon leaders normally delegate this role to troop/platoon sergeants. This constant reporting ensures the offensive support plan remains synchronised. This interaction encourages a combined arms approach, as junior commanders understand the relevance of the fire support to the manoeuvre plan. In well-drilled troops/platoons, targets are called 'unsafe' directly to the FO by forward troops based on crossing a report line. This action may also be an event, which triggers the FO to cease his engagement and commence treatment of the next target set (nothing new here!).

The Practicalities of EBF

Theories on how to send and execute an EBF abound. Contrary to some theories current procedures, doctrine and fire discipline provides a robust framework within which an EBF can be executed. A possible solution is as follows:

Target information is compiled on a WG2 Fire Plan Form. Remarks should include a sequence of engagement and first target allowing the GPO to report 'ready fire plan'. The FO should then simply

employ standard fire discipline to execute the plan based on the events he witnesses or those that are reported to him. There is a tendency to 'swamp' GPOs with tactical details of the manoeuvre plan. This is counter-productive as it ties up communications nets with information, which is not readily useable by the GPO. Whilst a brief outline of the tactical plan is a good aid for situational awareness it does not necessarily aid the GPO in the execution of the fire plan. Additionally, FOs should send SITREPs as per current procedure. In short, GPOs require target data, ammunition details, an engagement sequence and an executive order to fire on targets, as they always have. The art of sending a fire-plan in this manner, however, requires practice and well developed SOPs within firing units.

Observers also benefit from the simplicity of the technique. The additional time gained through the employment of EBF allows FOs to ensure offensive support is integrated and tied to events in the manoeuvre plan. Explanations of the plan to GPOs should be kept to a minimum whilst discussions with commanders should remain focussed on the enabling relationship between the manoeuvre plans and the desired effects required. The keys to success are a solid working relationship between the FO and the Manoeuvre Arms Commander (MAC) ensuring the FO has full understanding of the MAC's intent. Secondly, simple, well-defined, easily identifiable triggers to commence and cease engagement will ensure a truly integrated combined arms plan. The FO must ensure that manoeuvre elements understand the triggers or report lines and must dictate reporting responsibilities to those elements.

From an Instructor-in-Gunnery (IG) perspective, the EBF methodology is easy to employ. The planning phase with the FO should cover the triggers for engagement and lead the FO to integrate fire support into the plan through this 'trigger-target' relationship methodology. Once mastered, the technique should be rehearsed as part of battle drill procedures within the company or squadron. Familiarising the MAC with the concept prior to live firing is essential and should form part of the MAC's training regime just as much as the FO's.

EBF Mythology

A lack of doctrine and indeed discussion on the EBF technique has led to a number of myths arising about its employment. This section describes some of the more common myths and dispels them.

Events are not executive orders to fire. If an event is described and sent to a GPO in the hope of a response from the guns then you are travelling down, in my opinion, 'a pathway of folly and inevitable pain'. Fire discipline is still required to control the engagement of targets and its accurate employment ensures less confusion at the OP and the gun line. Use of correct fire discipline will also avoid any requirement to 'chat' with the GPO about the application of fire.

FOs do not need to write Essential Fire Support Tasks (EFSTs) as part of EBF. FOs quite simply do not have the time to do this and the construction of an EFST at this level simply distracts the FO from his primary role - the integration of offensive support into the manoeuvre plan. Whilst FOs will execute EFSTs as part of battle group and higher fire plans they are of little utility in his own planning cycle, particularly at Combat Team level. EFSTs are discussed further in a second paper in this series.

EBF is not a 'glorified on-call fire plan'. On call fire plans tend to be lists of targets executed on a reactionary basis by an observer. EBF is tied to manoeuvre events and synchronised with those events. Engagements are triggered by the event or the engagement itself may trigger a manoeuvre action.

EBF in defence is still linked to manoeuvre events. Additionally, enemy events tied to a target selection standard can also be used to trigger engagements in the defence as an additional synchronisation mechanism.

Time based fire-plans, modifications and fire discipline are not outmoded by EBF. The current training paradigm remains valid for the excellent baseline it sets and the teaching framework it provides. Time based fire planning allows additional pressure to be placed on an FO and ensures fire discipline is developed. The ability to cope with pressure and employ accurate fire discipline is key to the effective employment of offensive support. Once this baseline has been achieved the integration of offensive support and manoeuvre through EBF needs to be developed. FOs will also note that EBF is the only practical way to integrate offensive support into mobile, non-linear, high tempo operations, ergo, the suitability of EBF in complex warfighting environments is even more pronounced.

Relevance for Complex Warfighting

The Future Land Operating Concept (FLOC) and Complex Warfighting are well-articulated concepts. The 'Complex Warfighting' concept paper (2004) discusses the combat functions of Know, Shape, Strike, Shield, Adapt and Sustain. The shaping function requires versatility, agility and orchestration. In short, with HNA and the expected operating environment, offensive support will have an integral and important part to play. Of note is the following comment:

'Orchestration - *forces must be able to tailor and integrate shaping effects*, including kinetic effects (traditional 'fires') and non-kinetic effects (electronic attack, ISR activity, CIMIC activity, PSYOPS and information operations) in order to shape the adversary, the mission environment, neutral populations and friendly forces'.³

The Land Warfare Development Centre Offensive Support Capability Paper (February 2003) also drives home the point and importance of synchronisation with the manoeuvre plan:

The target effects required to support close combat include suppression and neutralisation of point and area targets, and the ability to destroy hardened point targets with precision munitions. *The achievement of this in support of dismounted infantry operations represent the greatest challenge for OS. Less important than the calibre of munitions used, is how OS is layered with direct fire weapons, and coordinated and synchronised with the manoeuvre plan.*⁴

As the concept of operating in a complex environment matures, FOs may be challenged when attempting to apply purely linear, time-based fire-plans in support of 'non-linear' schemes of manoeuvre. This exposes us to the realms of irrelevance and perhaps an inability to truly integrate into the combined arms team detracting significantly from the combined arms effect and placing manoeuvre forces in significant danger. The hardware is coming, as is the software (Land 17) but the human interfaces and our procedures must now be addressed to harness the quantum leap in capabilities that we are about to introduce into service. Event Based Fire Planning and its development as a skill within the RAA will become essential if we are to truly harness the capabilities that are about to arrive and if we are to truly integrate with manoeuvre.

Conclusion

This paper set out to define a common start-point for discussion of EBF within the RAA. EBF was described, the problem of generating a combined arms effect was discussed and a practical approach to EBF offered. For the purists, some of the myths surrounding the technique were dispelled and finally the relevance of truly integrating offensive support into the manoeuvre plan was described against the backdrop of the FLOC. As the tempo of operations increases and the implementation of HNA gathers momentum, RAA units must be prepared to become an integral enabler of the manoeuvre plan in a complex environment. EBF provides a basis through which a truly combined arms effect can be simply and effectively generated. If nothing else, this paper should at least generate discussion on our procedures and their relevance to HNA concepts. Discussion and further papers on this topic and indeed alternative points of view are strongly encouraged and should be forwarded to the author through the Editor of the RAA Liaison Letter.

'Event based fire-planning, how hard can that be Sir? It's just on call, - Isn't it?'

Anonymous 101st Medium Battery FO

Footnotes

- 1. The Rommel Papers, p. 519.
- 2. Oxford English Dictionary definition of 'event'.
- 3. Complex Warfighting, 2004
- 4. 2020 Objective Force Offensive Support Capability Paper, February 2003

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Author

Lieutenant Colonel Sweeney graduated from RMC Duntroon in June 1991 and spent his formative years in 1st Field Regiment, serving in the 105th and 104th Field Batteries and as assistant adjutant and signals officer within Regimental Headquarters. He has served as the instructor-in-gunnery at 13th Field Battery, 5th Field Regiment and as an instructor-in-gunnery at the School of Artillery, Puckapunyal. Lieutenant Colonel Sweeney was the doctrine officer indirect fire in 2000. He has instructed at the United States Army Field Artillery School and commanded 101st Medium Battery, 8th/12th Medium Regiment in 2003 and 2004. He was a member of the first Australian Army Training Team - Iraq in 2004. Lieutenant Colonel Sweeney is a graduate of the Australian Command and Staff College (Weston Creek) and is currently appointed as the J5 Joint Effects and Targeting at DJFHQ/HQ 1st Division.

Articles

Sounding the 'Last Post'

The Last Post is one of a number of bugle calls in military tradition which mark the phases of the day. Where 'Reveille' signalled the start of a soldier's day, the 'Last Post' signalled its end. It is believed originally to have been part of a more elaborate routine, known in the British Army as 'tattoo', that had its origins in the 17th century. During the evening, a duty officer had to do the rounds of his unit's position, checking that the sentry posts were manned and rounding up the off-duty soldiers and packing them off to their beds or billets. He would be accompanied by one or more musicians. The 'first post' was sounded when the duty officer started his rounds and, as the party proceeded from post to post, a drum was played. The drum beats told off-duty soldiers it was time to rest - if the soldiers were billeted in a town, the beats told them it was time to guit the pubs. 'Tattoo' is a derivation of 'doe den tap toe', Dutch for 'turn off the taps', a call which is said to have followed the drum beats in many a Dutch pub while English armies were campaigning through Holland and Flanders in the 1690s. (It is also from this routine that American practice of 'taps' or 'drum taps' originated.) Another bugle call was sounded when the party completed their rounds, when they reached the 'last post': this signalled the night sentries were alert at their posts and gave one last warning to any soldiers still at large that it was time to retire for the evening. 'Last Post' was incorporated into funeral and memorial services as a final farewell and symbolises that the duty of the dead is over and that they can rest in peace.

'Rouse' and 'Reveille'

After the one minute silence, flags are raised from half-mast to the masthead as 'Rouse' is sounded. Today it is associated with the 'Last post' at all military funerals, and at services of dedication and remembrance.

Since Roman times, bugles or horns had been used as signals to command soldiers on the battlefield and regulate soldiers' days in barracks. 'Reveille' was a bright cheerful call to rouse soldiers from their slumber, ready for duty; the call has also been adopted to conclude funeral services and remembrance services. It symbolises an awakening in a better world for the dead and rouses the living, their respects paid to the memory of their comrades, back to duty. 'Rouse' is a shorter bugle call which, as its name suggests, was also used to call soldiers to their duties. It is 'Rouse', due to its much shorter length, which is most commonly used in conjunction with the 'Last Post' at remembrance services. The exception is the Dawn Service, when 'Reveille' is played.

Extracted From Australian War Memorial Website
(http://www.awm.gov.au/commemoration/anzac/)

Networked Precision Artillery Planned for Army

By Corporal Andrew Hetherington - Army News

Army's artillery capability will begin its transition to a mobile, networked and precise indirect fire system in 2010, following the announcement that the Government has given first-pass approval for Project LAND 17. Deputy Director Combat Support in Land Development Branch, CDG, Lieutenant Colonel Tim Griggs said first-pass approval for the project was received on February 14, from the National Security Committee. 'Government has given Defence the direction to develop a capability option between the first and second pass approval of the project. Defence is to develop an option that



Potential Protected SP Howitzer - Denel G6-52 presented for inspection by a LAND 17 study team in South Africa in 2005.

includes a mix of protected self-propelled (SP) howitzers and also light-weight towed howitzers, of which the latter will be required to be deployed by CH47D Chinook helicopters, he said.



Potential Protected SP Howitzer - PzH2000 currently in service in Germany and a number of other European countries.

The two different types of artillery will be allocated to the 1st, 3rd and 7th brigades and Lieutenant Colonel Griggs said all of the guns will be 155mm. The equipment mix strikes the appropriate balance between protected SP guns to support 1st Brigade's warfighting role and lightweight 155mm towed howitzers to support 3rd Brigade's rapid strategic and tactical deployment requirements,' he said. 'All of the guns will be 155mm, which means that all existing 105mm guns will eventually be withdrawn from service. The in-service M198s are currently planned to be re-allocated to reserve RAA units. Importantly, this will also mean that all guns in the RAA will be capable of providing precision artillery support to manoeuvre forces.'

Lieutenant Colonel Griggs said Project LAND 17 is about more than just a new gun platform, it also involves two other critical aspects associated with modernising the Army's artillery capabilities. 'What it also includes is a networked artillery command and control system, which will enable safer and more effective co-ordination and terminal control of joint and coalition fires which means close air support, naval surface fire support and artillery from the ADF and our allies,' he said.



Potential Protected SP Howitzer - K9 Thunder currently in service with the Republic of Korea Armed Forces.



Potential Protected SP Howitzer - BAE Systems Bofors Defence 'Archer' currently undergoing joint trials with the Swedish and Danish Defence Forces.

The ADF is also looking to acquire advanced precision munitions as part of the project. The types of munitions the ADF are looking at include extended range trajectory-correctable munitions, sensor-fused munitions and course correcting fuses. These will primarily be used to assist the manoeuvre commander to destroy high value targets, including armoured vehicles, especially in complex terrain such as that encountered in Iraq and Afghanistan, while minimising the chances of collateral damage. These new munitions used in conjunction with the networked

artillery command and control system, Lieutenant Colonel Griggs said, will be a significant step forward for the RAA. 'The inclusion of protected SP howitzer is a massive step forward for the RAA. The capabilities to be delivered by LAND 17 support Army's complex warfighting approach and will ensure the Hardened and Networked Army's Battle Groups have the type and weight of fire support they need to fight and win battles in the future.'

Exact numbers of guns to be purchased are not known at this stage, but Lieutenant Colonel Griggs said the price of the equipment will be more than \$400 million.

'The funding for LAND 17 is between \$450 and \$600 million,' he said. 'Approximately six Batteries of equipment will be delivered to ARA batteries in Land Command, but an additional number of systems will also be acquired to support Training Command as well as repair and attrition stock. The plan for the M198 is for them to be issued to reserve units.'

Lieutenant Colonel Griggs said Land Development Branch is working together with the Defence Materiel Organisation's LAND 17 Project Office to prepare for the release of a request for tender (RFT) for the project in the last quarter of 2006. 'The tender will be a world-wide open RFT,' he said. 'There are still a number of things that need to be tied down from a requirements and risk mitigation



Potential Lightweight 155mm Towed Howitzer - M777 introduced into service in the USA in 2005 and Canada in 2006.

perspective, and these issues will be finalised in the coming months. No decisions will be made on gun platforms until the Government provides formal project approval at second pass, which will be at the end of 2008. It is expected that the first guns would be delivered to Army by the end of 2010 and Lieutenant Colonel Griggs said that it is planned that from 2011 the equipment will begin introduction into Army service.

'The new capability is then expected to be fully operational by the end of 2014.'



Potential Lightweight 155mm Towed Howitzer - Singaporean Technologies Kinetics 'Pegasus' introduced into service with the Singapore Armed Forces in 2005.

Firing Up – Army's New Generation RBS70 Arrives

Extracted from Defence Magazine- 'The Official Magazine' - February 2006

Evolving as part of the Hardened and Networked Army (HNA) Plan, 16th Air Defence Regiment, the Australian Defence Force's only Ground Based Air Defence (GBAD) capability, is restructuring and taking delivery of new hardware. Army, the Defence Materiel Organisation (DMO) and Saab Systems have worked closely over several years to deliver a more lethal GBAD capability that is networked, versatile, agile and flexible. Captain Brendan Kellaway explains...

Until November 2005, 16th Air Defence Regiment (The Air Defence Regiment) comprised a battery of the Saab Bofors Dynamics RBS70 missile systems and a battery of the BAE (British Aerospace) Rapier missile systems. The last firing of the highly capable but ageing Rapier took place in November 2005 and Rapier was then decommissioned - a sad moment for many Australian Air Defenders, farewelling the 'Kingswood' of GBAD weapons.

From March this year, both missile Batteries at The Air Defence Regiment will introduce the latest generation RBS70 weapon system into service. You may ask, 'is this just more of the same?' The answer? No - the missile performance, night vision, radar performance and command, control, communication (C3) systems are significantly improved. The technology overhaul effectively combats a much changed air threat and provides a networked capability.

The latest RBS70 missile, called 'Bolide', has an intercept range of about 8 kilometres (km) and a ceiling of about 4.5km (15,000ft), compared to the previous 7kms and 3kms (10,000ft) of the Mark 2 missile. Like its predecessor, 'Bolide' reaches a velocity of about Mach 2.2 (750metres per second). However, increased acceleration and other advances have improved missile performance against high speed crossing, pop-up and other demanding targets.

To defeat complex modern air threats, the 'Bolide' also features a multi-role proximity fuse, selectable for threats like fighters, transport aircraft and helicopters, to smaller targets such as unmanned aerial vehicles or cruise missiles.



L-R: Mike Wilkins (Saab Systems), Ross Erickson (DMO) and LTCOL Inger Lawes (16 AD Regt) inspecting the new hardware. Photograph by 16 AD Regt.

'Saab's involvement with the 16AD [Air Defence] during the development of its new enhanced GBAD system has been invaluable. The ability to access 16AD's expertise and its professional approach to the user workshops has allowed Saab to refine the system during its development.' Michael Wilkin, Project Manager, Saab Systems

Saab Bofors Dynamics has made two key improvements to the new RBS70 weapon sight. The first is fitting the latest generation laser diodes, which produce more laser energy with less heat. Freon gas is no longer needed to cool the laser head, so gone are the associated risks (mainly Freon burns), the cumbersome gas refill kit and safety equipment and the logistical demand of gas resupply.

The second improvement is the 'Borc' night sight which replaces the Clip on Night Device (COND). The 'Borc' weighs about 11 kilograms (half the weight of COND) and incorporates a starring array sensor instead of a scanned array sensor, providing greater resolution and consuming less battery power.

Replacing the Portable Surveillance and Target Acquisition Radar (PSTAR) with the new extended range (designated PSTAR-ER) version sees an increase in range to greater than 40kms, versus the 20kms of its predecessor, and much improved detection of targets in radar clutter.

The most significant capability development is in the new Tactical Command and Control System (TaCCS). TaCCS enables all radars linked to the Command Post (CP) to be networked to produce single correlated local air picture and the instantaneous transmission of threat data to the terminal held by the weapon detachment commander. TaCCS can operate in a fully automatic state so that incoming threats are assessed and then allocated to the weapon detachment with greatest probably of a successful engagement. TaCCS can also operate with a 'soldier in the loop' so that the CP can review the radar information and manually allocate targets to fire units. Using the TaCCS, the CP can also communicate with the Detachments using free text (similar to SMS) or a template messaging system for Air Defence reports and returns.



Detachment training commences with the RBS70 and TaCCS hand held terminal. Photograph provided by Saab Systems.

'Increasing radar range or resolution is aided by technology advances. The real challenge now is to make different types of sensors and networks communicate and present reliable, useful information in whatever configuration or scenario they may be used.' Ross Erickson, Program Director, DMO

At the tactical level, this is Network-Centric Warfare realised! Data from several radars is correlated to generate a single local air picture. TaCCS is designed for growth so that radar feeds from other sources, such as Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) surveillance radars, can be correlated to create the Recognised Air Picture.

At the Detachment site, threat data is received in near real time, appearing on a hand-held computer unit. Audio tones are generated that steer, or cue, the operator toward the potential target.

The TaCCS ability to network several sensor and provide near real-time battlespace information to the Detachment, Troop and Battery Commander will be one of the first realisations of the Chief of Army's vision for a network-enabled Army.

Included in the system are terminals that display the Local Air Picture generated by TaCCS. These terminals can be located at a deployed Battle Group or Joint Task Force Headquarters or at airspace control nodes. They provide situational awareness to conduct both friendly air and counter-air operations.

The new generation RBS70 system - weapon, surveillance and C3 - is capable of supporting the full spectrum of land operations. Normally, a Battery of 15 fire-units will be allocated to Task Force and, depending on the task, a Troop of five fire-units may be allocated to a Battle Group. The versatility of the new systems is such that, for first time, GBAD radars can be deployed independent of the missile launchers. This means The Air Defence Regiment can deploy an independent airspace surveillance force element that is able to distribute the local air picture to commanders throughout the battlespace.

The restructure and re-equipping of 16 Air Defence Regiment delivers a persistent networked counter-air capability that has the flexibility and versatility to deal with complexity of modern warfighting.' Lieutenant Colonel Inger Lawes, Commanding Officer, 16th Air Defence Regiment The Air Defence Regiments' configuration is changing too. The two missile batteries will be mirror images of each other, creating a modular force structure that enables the deployment of up to six independent missile Troops that can be rapidly grouped, task-organised and re-grouped to meet changing operational needs. Changes to the existing RBS70 Battery structure include the introduction of GBAD liaison teams that will initially deploy with the Battery. These teams can be detached to the supported headquarters (such as Task Force or Battle Group Headquarters), RAAF air traffic control towers or the Joint Force Air Operations Centre (JFAOC). GBAD liaison teams will deploy with TaCCS display terminals that provide airspace situational awareness and contribute to the safe use of shared air space.

So with old hardware out and new hardware in and a restructure in place, the careful planning of the last few years is coming to fruition. Defence industry and warfighter experience has combined to deliver a significantly enhanced GBAD capability.

In 2006 GBAD is certainly firing up.

Japanese Iraq Reconstruction Support Group – Liaison Team

Provided by Captain D. Turnbull



AMTGII LT Members:

- Captain Daryl Turnbull Liaison Officer
- Bombardier Kirk Morrissey Assistant Liaison Officer
- Gunner Travis Fardell Liaison Signaller



The Al Muthanna Task Group II (AMTG II) Japanese Iraq Reconstruction Support Group (JIRSG) - Liaison Team (LT) replaced the AMTG I LT on the 11th November 2005 at Camp Samawah (CSA) in Al Muthanna Province, Iraq. It was a day to remember: We received no handover-takeover, and to make things more interesting, it coincided with the relief-in-place between the 7th and 8th JIRSG. Needless to say, with so many headless chooks running about, chicken remained on the menu for about three weeks. And, just to ensure we remained alert, we had two rocket attacks in the first month.

The first attack involved a suspected 107mm rocket, (fired from 'dirty corner' in As Samawah), that flew directly over the camp and impacted as a blind about 2 km to the rear of CSA. When CSA comes under an indirect fire attack, the code word 'Operation Samurai' is called and everyone heads for the shelters. There is an emergency Command Post (CP) set up for 'Operation Samurai' in one of these shelters. The LT are part of the emergency CP. Our role is to set up radio communications with Camp Smitty (CSM) and continually pass information between the two CPs. This we did for about 4 hours and with no further incidents, we were stood-down and the incident was closed.

When the second Op Samurai was called we were a little surprised to find that the rockets had impacted closer to CSM than to CSA. However, we were on the same line of direction so it was considered close enough. During this Op Samurai, the Japanese were able to provide CSM with valuable assistance in locating one of the impact points through their uninhabited aerial vehicle capability. Again after several hours, without further incident, we stood down. These types of incidents are only a small part of our role here at CSA.

Our main effort is the daily coordination of security support provided by AMTG II to the civil-military cooperation (CIMIC) missions conducted by the JIRSG. (The Japanese require AMTG II to enhance their security because their rules of engagement are restricted by Article 9 of their Constitution.) There are three types of support provided to these missions; an escort, a security patrol and a route clearance.

An escort involves an ASLAV patrol travelling with the JIRSG convoy. During an escort, one of the LT travels with the JIRSG and provides radio communications between the two groups in order to coordinate movement. Escorts are normally conducted in higher threat areas such as towns.

A security patrol is an ASLAV callsign positioned within ten minutes response time from a JIRSG convoy. The communication, should it be required, is created directly between the two groups by radio. This was an innovation introduced by AMTG II. As a back up, the LT in CSA provide a channel of communication from the JIRSG convoy via the CSA CP to the CSM CP.

A route clearance is simply an ASLAV patrol moving ahead of the JIRSG convoy in 20 to 30 minute window. It is usually provided in lower threat situations such as travelling at speed along Main Supply Routes.

Coordination of this support is not the only tasks we are required to do. Liaison work also involves co-ordinating the daily traffic between CSA and CSM such as sports and cultural exchanges, and VIP

visits. In addition, large amount of work goes into coordinating the joint training between the JIRSG and AMTG II. We also provide help with language translation to the JIRSG and various other tasks that are to numerous to list here.

In short, our work in CSA is to maintain good communications and hence a co-operative working relationship between the JIRSG and AMTG II, and; to present the best possible face of the Australian Army. This is not only important for our current operation but will provide the basis for future working relationships between the Japanese Self Defence Forces (JSDF) and the Australian Defence Forces.

This is more likely to occur in the future, especially in the Pacific region, if the Japanese amend Article 9 of their Constitution. This will enable the JSDF to become the Japanese Defence Forces; allowing them to deploy, on operations such as East Timor, in a full operational capacity. Our experience here with the JIRSG in Iraq means that RAA LT are well placed to provide this Japanese liaison capability should it is needed.

Kilmore Freedom of Entry to School of Artillery

Compiled by Major D.T. (Terry) Brennan Editor RAA Liaison Letter

The School of Artillery was granted and exercised the Freedom of Entry to the Township of Kilmore on 15th October 2005. The ceremony was divided into three official activities. Initially a dismounted

'Freedom' march in town

THE ancient ritual of Preedom of Entry took place in Kilmore on Saturday afternoon, as the School of Artillery at Puckapunyal was welcomed to town.

The ceremonial march and parade along Powlett and Sydney streets took place as part of the Kilmore Mechanics' Institute's 150th anniversary celebrations over the weekend.

It was also the 120th anniversary of the School of Artillery.

Freedom of Entry served to further cement the long relationship between the local community and the army regiment.

Residents and visitors who turned out saw an old military tradition enacted.

Mitchell Shire Council was pleased to be involved in conferring Freedom of Entry, and a civic reception took place at the Old Town Hall Restaurant, following the march.

On Saturday morning, a granting of the Freedom of Entry parade took place at Tobruk Barracks, Puckapunyal.

Mitchell Mayor Bill Melbourne inspect-

ed the assembled troops and spoke of the close and harmonious links between Mitchell and the Army units at Puckapuryal.

Some Kilmore citizens travelled to Pockapunyal for this ceremony. At 3pm, it was Kilmore's turn to wilness some grandeur.

About 100 army personnel were involved as the School of Artillery exercised its right to enter Kilmore.

The band of 2/10 Field Regiment accompanied the marchers from the corner of Rutledge and Powlett streets northwards into the centre of Kilmore.

Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Plant, the School of Artiflery's commanding officer, was in charge of the march.

Army vehicles towed gurs, and the impressive cavalcade came to a halt outside the old post office, where Superintendent Rodney Johns (Victoria Police) issued the traditional challenge.

He accepted the School of Artillery's right to enter, and after saluting Kilmore's

fallen at the war memorial in Hudson Park, the march proceeded along Sydney Street.

Mayor Melbourne took the salute at a temporary dais erected outside the Kilmore Memorial Hall.

The parade through Kilmore dispersed along Union Street.

in 1984, the former Kilmore Shire Council granted Freedom of Entry to 21st Construction Squadron Royal Australian Engineers. parade was held at Puckapunyal to accept the Freedom of Entry to Kilmore from the Mitchell Shire. The Mayor, Councillor W. Melbourne, presented the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel A.A. Plant, with a framed scroll to mark the occasion. The original scroll is on display in the foyer of the headquarters, whilst copies are located in other areas around the School. After the parade a combined lunch was held at the Bridges Barracks Officers and Sergeants Messes for members and guests of the School of Artillery. The final activity was the School exercising its Freedom of Entry of Kilmore during the afternoon with a combined dismounted and mounted parade though Kilmore.

The key parade participants were:

- Councillor W. Melbourne -Mayor, Mitchell Shire
- Major General T.R. Ford AO -Representative Colonel Commandant - Principal Military Guest
- Brigadier D. Perry RFD, ED -Colonel Commandant Southern Region - Host Officer
- Colonel R.M. Manton -Commandant Combined Arms Training Centre - Military Guest
- Commanding Officer -Lieutenant Colonel A.A. Plant
- Second In Command Major S. Quaglia
- Adjutant Captain P. Winter



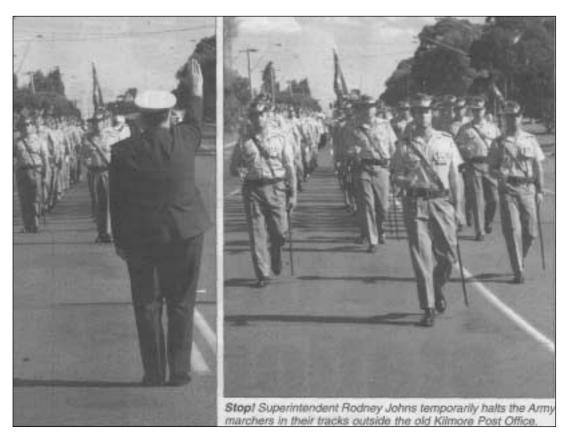
'The Free Press', Wednesday 19th October, 2005

 Regimental Sergeant Major - Warrant Officer Class One R. Van Oppen

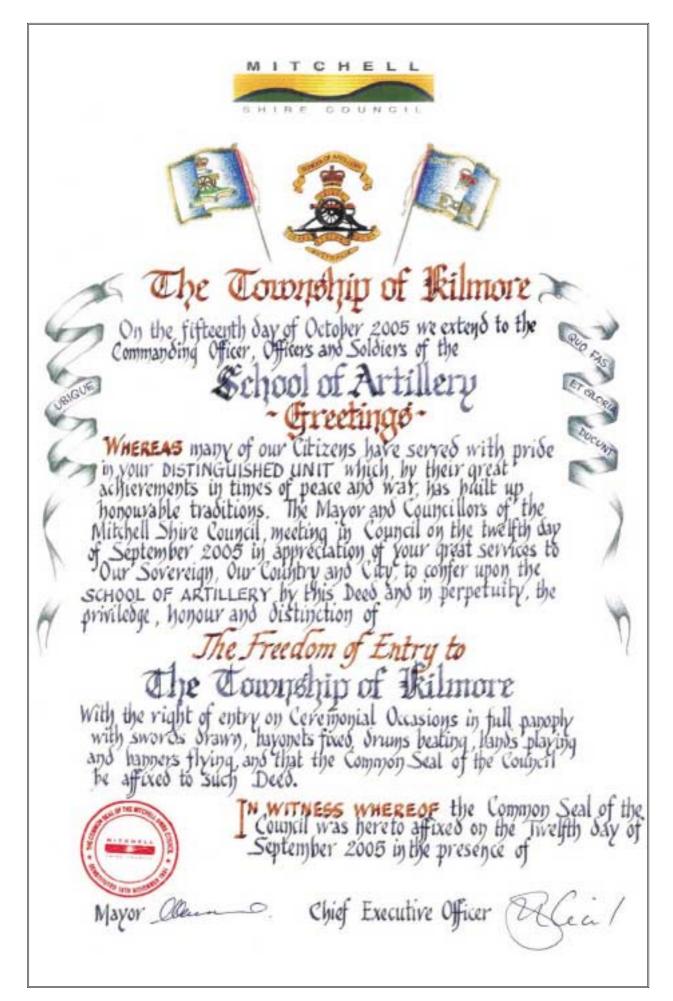
Lieutenant Colonel Plant reported the event was conducted professionally by members of the School. He indicated he had received nothing but positive feedback from the official guests and spectators and commended everyone who participated in or supported the parades. Lieutenant Colonel Plant stated the outcome had been excellent for the School of Artillery as well as the wider Puckapunyal Army community. He emphasised the need for the School to now look for ways to build on the relationship that was emerging with the Township of Kilmore.

Lieutenant Colonel Plant highlighted that organising an activity such as a Freedom of Entry ceremony takes a great deal of work. He said that many people had contributed and that he thanked everyone for their efforts.

He offered a special thank you on behalf of all members of the School of Artillery to the Regimental Sergeant Major, Warrant Officer Class One R. Van Oppen for his work in planning and coordinating such a successful event. Lieutenant Colonel Plant also extended his thanks to all the external agencies, particularly the School of Armour, 53 Military Police Platoon and Corporate Services and Infrastructure - Puckapunyal for their support.



'The Free Press', Wednesday 19th October, 2005



Major General T. F. Cape Bequest

Compiled by Major D.T. (Terry) Brennan Editor RAA Liaison Letter

Bequest

Major General Timothy Frederick Cape CB, CBE, DSO, who passed away on 20th December 2003 left a very generous financial bequest to the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery to be administered by the Regimental Committee. Major General Cape allocated \$10,000 from his estate for the design of a silver centrepiece for the Regimental Officers' Mess.

The design was based on a model of a breech loading 6 inch Mark II gun placed on a simple solid wooden base. The concept represented the early Gunner service of Major General Cape which involved his participation in the emplacement of the initial artillery defences in Papua New Guinea at Paga Hill prior to World War Two. The design also had the goal of being a fitting reminder and focus on the various pre-federation colonial artillery organisations and the Royal Australian Artillery after Federation for the defence of ports until the passing of the Coastal Artillery Branch in the 1960's.

Presentation

The centrepiece was officially presented to the Royal Australian Artillery Regimental Officers' Mess during the Regimental Conference on Thursday 27th October 2005. Mrs Lizette Amorsen, the daughter of Major General Cape, made the presentation. The solemn nature and importance of the occasion to the Regiment was highlighted by Major General T.R. Ford, the Representative Colonel Commandant, who spoke about Major General Cape and his career prior to introducing Mrs Amorsen. Major General J. Whitelaw responded on behalf of the Regiment and in particular the members of the Regimental Officers' Mess.



Military Profile

Major General T.F. Cape marched in to Royal Military College on 1st March 1934 and graduated on 14th December 1937. He was commissioned in the Australian Staff Corps and allotted to Artillery.

His first gunner posting was Regimental duty with 1st Heavy Brigade at Georges Heights, Sydney, where he gained experience with 6-inch coast-defence guns and the newly installed 9.2 inch battery on North Head. With another officer he was posted to the Port Moresby Defences, specifically 13th Heavy Battery, in March 1939. They faced the task of installing two 6-inch guns on Paga Hill for the defence of the port and manning them on a limited basis. With the formation of Headquarters 8th

Military District in Port Moresby, he served for a short while as a staff officer before returning to Australia in March 1941.

Major General Cape was hoping to be allotted to an AIF unit for active service in the Middle East, but this was not to be. Instead he was given the challenge of establishing the Anti-Tank Wing of the School of Artillery at Puckapunyal, Victoria. This he tackled with enthusiasm and drive in the face of extremely limited expertise, doctrine, guns, ammunition and equipment. Quite some time later, his outstanding service at the Anti-Tank Wing and his earlier activities in New Guinea were recognised when he became a Member of the Order of the British Empire.

His desire for an AIF appointment was granted when he was posted as Brigade Major 23rd Infantry Brigade on 5th February 1942 and told to report to Darwin without delay. His appointment was to Headquarters Sparrow Force in Timor. He arrived on the island a few days before the Japanese landed, evaded capture, and linked with the 2nd/2nd Independent Company, which was operating in Portuguese Timor. He then endured the hardships and adventures of guerrilla warfare until he was recalled to Australia in August. Later he was Mentioned In Despatches for exceptional services in the field.

By October 1942, Major General Cape was back in Port Moresby at Headquarters New Guinea Force as a Lieutenant Colonel where he gained a notable reputation, in the face of enormous difficulties, for putting the arrangements for offensive air support and air supply in that theatre on a sound basis.

Thereafter, attendance at the Staff School and a posting to Land Headquarters was followed by a further stint in the air support business for the final campaigns involving Australian forces in Borneo. In recognition of his contributions in the field of air support he was made a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order and awarded the US Bronze Star.

The cessation of hostilities saw him posted to the Occupation Force in Japan as the senior operations staff officer. Two years at Army Headquarters followed, and then his talents in joint operations were put to good use when he became an instructor at the United Kingdom School of Combined Operations from November 1949 and then attended the Staff College, Camberley. Before returning to Australia at the end of 1953 he attended the United Kingdom Joint Services Staff College.

Back in Australia he was promoted to Colonel as Commandant of the Officer Cadet School, an appointment which he averred as the most rewarding of his career. Promoted to Brigadier he was, for a short while, Commandant of the Australian Staff College before assuming duty as Deputy Master General of the Ordnance in April 1957.

Major General Cape wrapped up his already extensive military education by attending the Imperial Defence College, London 1960 course. On return, he was Chief of Staff Northern Command throughout 1961, and married Elizabeth Rabett the daughter of Colonel R. L. R. Rabett on 31st August 1961. They had been friends since schooldays and on occasions he remarked with regret that he had not asked much earlier!

Short stints in Melbourne at Army Headquarters and as Commander Central Command preceded promotion to Major General in February 1965 as General Officer Commanding Northern Command. Three years later he took up his final appointment as Master General of the Ordnance. He retired in August 1972 as a Companion of the Order of the Bath, awarded in 1972 and Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1966.

Mount Schanck Challenge Trophy

Compiled by Major D. T. (Terry) Brennan Editor RAA Liaison Letter

Introduction

The Mount Schanck Challenge Trophy is a perpetual trophy presented in June 1913 by W.J.T. Clarke, Esq of Melbourne for annual competition between field branch batteries of the Australian Field Artillery, Commonwealth Militia.

The Clarke Family Artillery Connection

The connection of W.J.T. Clarke, Esq with the artillery was through his father Sir William John Clarke of Rupertswood. Sir William John Clarke established the Rupertswood Battery in 1884. Sir William, aware of the apparent threat of a Russian invasion, was concerned for the defence of the colony of Victoria. He formed the unit largely with his own funds, as part of the military forces of the colony of Victoria.

The unit was officially designated the 'Nordenfeldt Battery' (named after its armament, the Nordenfeldt machine gun). However because the unit was largely financed and manned by men associated with Rupertswood (Clarke family home and property at Sunbury), it became known affectionately as 'The Rupertswood Battery'.

In March 1889, the unit became part of the Victorian Horse Artillery. The unit was divided into two half Batteries, the left half battery at Werribee Park and the right half battery at Rupertswood. The Werribee half battery disbanded two years later and the Rupertswood Battery became the pride of the colony, growing both in stature and experience.

In 1893, Sir William sent a contingent to London to compete at both the Islington and Dublin Military Tournaments, at both of these tournaments, the Battery was very successful. They competed against the cream of the British Artillery units and in one instance they defeated the Royal Horse Artillery.

While in London the Battery was presented to Queen Victoria at Buckingham Palace. They escorted Queen Victoria at her diamond jubilee celebrations and also were an escort at the wedding of the Duke of York to Princess Mary of Teck. The Duke later became King George V. Upon their return to Australia, the Battery was honoured by being the regular escort for the Governor at the opening of Parliament in Melbourne.

1897 saw much political wrangling and disagreement regarding units of this style in the colony, their cost being the major factor for reviewing their existence, and without their founder (Sir William Clarke had died) the Battery was officially disbanded in July 1897. Their final public appearance was in June 1897, when they escorted the Governor to the opening of State Parliament. The Battery had the dubious honour of having never fired a shot in anger.

Establishment of the Competition

The content of a letter from W.J.T. Clarke, Esq to the Secretary of Defence dated 12th June 1912 outlines the origins of the trophy:

'Dear Sir

At the request of Captain W.S.L. Robertson who suggested that a trophy for the Military Forces would be acceptable and after a conversation with General Kirkpatrick, I have much pleasure in offering a trophy to the Hon: The Minister of Defence to the value of 100 pounds for 'A perpetual Challenge Trophy' to be held for one year by that Field Battery of the Commonwealth Militia which is adjudged to be the most efficient in all branches of its work during the training year'.

The name of the prize to be the Mt Schanck Trophy.

On acceptance by the Hon: The Minister of Defence, I shall have the Trophy sent direct to him when completed.

I am yr obed: Servant W.J.T. Clarke'

The rules for awarding the trophy have evolved over the years to keep pace with the changing structure of the Army and Royal Australian Artillery.

Origins of the Name Mt Schanck

Sir William Clarke was a wealthy grazier in the 19th century with extensive holding of land used for grazing sheep in Victoria, Tasmanian and South Australia. It would seem that some of this land surrounded the area of Mount Schanck near Mount Gambier in South Australia. As to the particular personal connection to Mount Schanck, and hence reason for selecting this name for the trophy by his son is currently unclear to the author. A wood engraving of Mount Schanck circa 1875 is held by the State Library of Victoria and can be viewed at www.slv.gov.au.

Current Conditions of the Competition

The trophy is to be awarded to the most proficient field or medium battery of the Royal Australian Artillery that contains a part-time element. The winning battery is to hold the trophy until the results of the next competition are promulgated.

The Army Training Evaluation Program (ARTEP) exercise is to form the basis for determining the winning battery. The performances, conditions, and standards contained within ARTEP for field and medium Regiments together with the specific training requirements of the Colonel Artillery's Training Directive are to constitute the competition requirements. The exercise is to be a live firing, fire and movement exercise of at least 24 hours duration.

Headquarters Land Command Artillery is to decide the winner of the competition. Consideration will be given to the number of full-time training staff posted to each battery and the ability of the battery to meet its designated training requirements. The competition result is to be promulgated by Headquarters Land Command Artillery at the end of the training period in which all eligible batteries have been evaluated, normally biennially (every two years).

Competition Participation Eligibility

All field and medium batteries with a part-time component are eligible to compete for the Trophy subject to the provisions of this paragraph. To maintain the integrity of the Trophy as a battery challenge the following criteria are to apply:

- Batteries are to be of sufficient strength to perform the ARTEP tasks.
- Field batteries are to man a minimum of three guns and medium batteries a minimum of two guns.
- Personnel are not to be interchanged between batteries during the competition.
- Composite batteries are ineligible.

Security of the Trophy

Originally the trophy was moved to the 'home' location of the winner and held there until the subsequent winner was announced. In the late 1990's spiralling insurance costs due to the increased value of the silver trophy and its security, combined with concern for it being damaged, the Royal Australian Artillery Regimental Committee decided the trophy was to remain at the School of Artillery. In ninety years the trophy has increased in value from 100 pounds to approximately \$80, 000. The Mount Schanck Challenge Trophy is currently held on permanent display in a cabinet located in the foyer of the Bingham Instructional Block. On the wall facing the trophy is a large honour board which lists of all the winning Battery's and their Battery Commanders.

Mount Schanck Shield

As a result of the decision to keep the trophy at the School of Artillery, a shield was designed and acquired which depicts a silver outline of the original trophy and is presented to the winning battery. The shield is held in the home location of the winner in lieu of the trophy. The shield has a removable name plaque that details the current winner and the date. When the trophy is subsequently awarded to another battery, the previous winner is to be presented with a small plaque with its winning name plaque attached to be retained in the battery.

Trophy Winners

- 1912-1913 19th Battery AFA, Melbourne
- 1913-1914 41st Battery AFA, Hobart
- 1915-1925 Not Awarded due to World War I
- 1926-1927 106th Battery AFA, Hobart
- 1927-1928 44th Battery AFA, Melbourne
- 1928-1929 111th Battery AFA, Brisbane
- 1930-1931 60th Field Battery, Hurstville
- 1932-1933 35th Field Battery, Parramatta
- 1934-1935 24th Field Battery AFA, Melbourne
- 1936-1937 53rd field Battery RAA (M), Marrickville
- 1937-1938 50th Field Battery RAA (M), Adelaide
- 1938-1939 110th Field Battery, Melbourne
- 1940-1957 Lapsed due possibility to World War II and post war changes
- 1958-1959 'P' Battery 5th Field Regiment, Brisbane
- 1959-1960 'Q' Battery 13th Field Regiment, Adelaide
- 1960-1961 'P' Battery 3rd Field Regiment RAA, Perth
- 1961-1962 'Q' Battery 2nd Field Regiment RAA, Frankston
- 1962-1963 Vacant / Unknown
- 1963-1964 Vacant / Unknown
- 1964-1965 'Q' Battery 13th Field Regiment RAA, Adelaide
- 1965-1966 'P' Battery 6th Field Regiment RAA, Launceston
- 1967-1968 26th Battery 7th Field Regiment RAA, Willoughby
- 1968-1969 3rd Battery 2nd Field Regiment RAA, Brighton
- 1969-1970 Vacant / Unknown
- 1970-1971 Vacant / Unknown
- 1971-1972 16th Field Battery 6th Field Regiment RAA, Launceston
- 1972-1973 10th Field Battery 23rd Field Regiment RAA, Belmore
- 1973-1974 Composite Battery 11th Field Regiment RAA, Brisbane
- 1974-1975 Vacant / Unknown
- 1975-1976 Vacant / Unknown
- 1976-1977 Vacant / Unknown
- 1977-1978 Composite Battery 5th/11th Field Regiment RAA, Brisbane
- 1978 1979 7th Field Battery RAA, Perth and 16th Field Battery RAA, Tasmania

- 1979-1980 48th Field Battery RAA, Adelaide
- 1980-1981 48th Field Battery RAA, Adelaide and 16th Field Battery RAA, Tasmania
- 1981 48th Field Battery RAA, Adelaide
- 1982 Vacant / Unknown
- 1983 11th Field Battery RAA, Sydney
- 1984 Vacant / Unknown
- 1985 16th Field Battery RAA, Tasmania
- 1986 Vacant / Unknown
- 1987 Vacant / Unknown
- 1988 Vacant / Unknown
- 1989 48th Field Battery RAA, Adelaide
- 1990 Vacant / Unknown
- 1991 48th Field Battery RAA, Adelaide
- 1992 Vacant / Unknown
- 1993 22nd Field Battery RAA, Baxter / Dandenong
- 1994 Vacant / Unknown
- 1995-1996 41st Field Battery, Southport
- 1997-1998 38th Battery, Geelong
- Remainder Vacant / Unknown

Missing Winners / Date Confusion

There are a number of winners whose name is not recorded on the trophy. The problem has been compounded by confusion over the correct dates that should be inscribed against some of the missing winners.

An article published in the RAA Liaison Letter in March 1974 on the Mount Schanck Challenge Trophy possibly sheds light on the 'apparent' date problems. This article outlines that the training year against which Batteries were judged was astride two calender years eg. financial year basis. It further states that the winner was entitled to hold the trophy for the complete training year following the year it was won eg. In the training year 1971-1972 16th Field Battery was awarded the trophy, therefore they would have held it in their Battery until June 1973.

To further add to the confusion it would appear the rules for judging and awarding trophy were amended at some stage prior to 1981 to base the trophy on a calender training year. Based on the names on the trophy, 1981 appears to be the year in which the change was enacted. During this period it was held by 48th Field Battery. It is assumed that from this point on if you were judged the winner in a year eg. 1981 the sub unit held the trophy in the following year eg. 1982.

RAA Standing Orders 2005 (Draft) state that the Mount Schanck Challenge Trophy will 'usually' be awarded biennially (every two years).

A request to any reader who believes they have authentic proof of the winner of any of the missing years on the trophy (see list above) or believe a date has been incorrectly recorded, it would be appreciated if this information could be forwarded to the editor.

Bibliography

- 1. RAA Standing Orders 2005 (Draft) Chapter 1, Annex B
- 2. RAA Liaison Letter March 1975
- 3. www.frontiersmen.org.au The Rupertswood Battery

Iraq Experiences of a Weapon Locating Radar Number One

Provided by Sergeant B.C. Major

There is nothing quite like the experience of deploying overseas on operations in the role for which you have trained for almost a decade. I deployed to Iraq as part of The Al Muthanna Task Group I (AMTG I) in the role of Number One of the AN/TPQ-36 Weapon Locating Radar (WLR) detachment from 131st Surveillance and Target Acquisition Battery. The detachment consisted of myself, Bombardier Barton, Gunners Mathews, Marsh, Ford and Paris and Sergeant Dallwitz providing RAEME support.

I thought it would be a case of tucking the radar away in a corner and forgetting about it for six months. Instead it has proved an essential part of the operation.¹

The mission of AMTG is to provide a secure environment for the Japanese Iraq Reconstruction and Support Group (JIRSG) and assist in the training of local Iraqi Army units so that they are able to take over the internal and external defence of their country.



Handover from the British Army MAMBA Radar Detachment, Camp Smitty Iraq 19th May 2005.

Our mission was to accurately determine the Point of Origin (POO) of any ordinance fired at the Japanese Engineer's Camp in particular. Our secondary role, which in my opinion was of equal importance, was to locate the POO of anything fired at our camp. Additionally we could identify where the projectiles landed, and perform crater analysis and fragment identification. Evidently the radar proved critical to the overall mission and to force protection.

I believe what sets Surveillance and Target Acquisition (STA) apart from the rest of the Royal Australian Artillery is that we can deploy in our role throughout the spectrum of conflict. Previously members from the unit have deployed to East Timor, to conduct our ground surveillance role, and to Operation Anode with trial tactical unmanned aerial vehicles in the STA role. In Iraq, once again we were able to perform another of our key roles on operations with the WLR.

Many people look at the radar as an old out-dated system. This, in fact, is not the case. Many national armies including the United States, Netherlands and Israel still use the AN/TPQ-36 as their primary means of locating hostile mortars, guns and rockets.

One of the most advantageous aspects to deploying to Iraq with the radar was that techniques specific to operating in desert conditions could be tested and, if necessary, amended and subsequently

retested. It was surprising to all members just how many maintenance techniques and procedures had to be either altered or actually developed in order to adequately deal with the extreme conditions we experienced. No doubt the second rotation will return with similar techniques for radar operations in extremely cold conditions.

The experience gained in desert conditions can now be passed on. In my new role as an instructor at the School of Artillery, I am looking forward to passing this experience on to trainees at all levels of my trade. Secondly, I hope, by being involved in the doctrine development process I can ensure these desert experiences will be retained for many years.

The WLR has been in service in the Australian Army for nearly two decades but until last year had not deployed overseas. As such it was not well known, let alone understood by people outside of STA. The fact that AMTG-I included members from more than 50 units Australia wide, means that the wider Army has, to some extent, now gained an appreciation for the value of the equipment. It may well become increasingly difficult for commanders at the upper levels to justify not deploying overseas with an AN/TPQ-36 into a theatre where an indirect fire threat exists!

Many people have asked me whether or not I enjoyed my time 'over there'. All that I will say is that it was great experience from a professional point of view. I'm sure the lessons learnt overseas will prove invaluable and relevant for many more years. Due to the increased exposure of the radar and more importantly, it's capabilities, I'm convinced the radar will be deploying overseas more and more in coming years.

End Notes

1. Lieutenant Colonel R. Noble, Commanding Officer AMTG-I

Combat Arms Doctrine & Development Section

2006 is shaping up to be a productive year for CADDS. The section is almost fully staffed this year, although the Doctrine and Development Officer STA remains unfilled. It is intended that the CADDS newsletter will continue, providing regular updates of doctrine related issues. To facilitate the dissemination of the newsletter it is requested that units provide Warrant Officer Class Two Michael Reddy with the email address of appropriate addressees.

Doctrine Projects

Current projects undertaken by CADDS include:

Offensive Support

- LWP-CA (OS) 5-3-3 Fire Support Planning and Coordination
 - ✓ A working group is to write the publication during June 2006.
- LWP-CA (OS) 5-1-2 Ballistics and Artillery Mathematics
 - ✓ The publication incorporates Artillery Training 2-17, Artillery Basic Mathematics, 1971.
 - ✓ Planned for completion April 2006.
- LWP-G 7-3-3 Indirect Fire Range Orders
 - ✓ Proposed publication is undergoing review by the School of Artillery.
 - ✓ Planned date for release to be decided in consultation with units.

Surveillance and Target Acquisition

- LWP-CA (RISTA) 2-3-4 Artillery Target Acquisition Deployment
 - ✓ Proposed publication is currently being written.
 - ✓ Planned date for release in June 2006.
- LWP-CA (RISTA) 2-3-2 Artillery Surveillance and Target Acquisition
 - ✓ Proposed publication is currently being written.
 - ✓ Planned date for release in September 2006.
- LWP-CA (OS) 2-2-2 Equipment Drill AN/TPQ36 Weapon Locating Radar
 - ✓ Proposed publication is currently being drafted.
 - ✓ Planned date for release in 2006/2007.
- STA doctrine development steering group planned for April to address the immediate and long term doctrine requirements for STA.

Ground Based Air Defence

- LWP-CA (GBAD) 6-2-1 Weapon Drill RBS 70
 - ✓ To incorporate the Introduction Into Service of the new RBS 70 Equipment.
 - ✓ Working group and validation to be conducted at Woodside Barracks during April 2006.
 - ✓ Planned for first draft to be completed July 2006.

- LWP-G 7-3-4 Ground Based Air Defence Range Orders
 - ✓ To incorporate the introduction into service of the Bolide missile.
 - ✓ Working group to be conducted and authors brief written mid year.

Support to DMO Projects

CADDS is currently providing support to the following projects:

- Indirect Fire Computer Software
 - ✓ CADDS is to assist in the production of doctrine to support the introduction into service of the new gunnery computer software and hardware.
- Artillery Orienting System
 - ✓ CADDS is to develop and validate doctrine following the release to CATC of the initial production unit.

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Book Review

Reviewed by Major D.T. (Terry) Brennan Editor RAA Liaison Letter

105th Battery - A Concise History by Arthur Burke

ISBN 0-97500389-1-5, published by Arthur Burke in 2005, printed by Goprint Brisbane, Soft Cover, 48 pages

In the tradition and style of the 4th Field Regiment Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery - Historical Guide written by Colonel A.R. Burke, Colonel Commandant Northern Region and published in 2003, he has now published 105th Battery Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery - A Concise History.

It is written in a relaxed style that is easy to read and understand. This is supported by a layout which is very logical and leads the reader through the history. A strength of the booklet is the comprehensive use of the names of individuals of all ranks and the linking of them to events. This approach gives the book a very personal feel especially for those of us who have been members of the Battery.

The book takes the reader through the history of the Battery from its origins in world war one to its conversion from a field to a medium battery in 2005. The statement by Colonel Burke in the preface that the publication claims to be nothing other than an aide-memoire, in my personal opinion, undersells the importance and quality of the publication. The detail contained within the edition is a testament to the meticulous research undertaken by Colonel Burke prior to compiling it. Anybody who knows Colonel Burke would appreciate that he would not have published the booklet had he not believed the content was accurate, relevant and contributed to the preservation of our Regimental history and most importantly would stand up under the rigour of close scrutiny by fellow historians.

The publication includes a linage overview, a concise history that includes a detailed section on the two tours of South Vietnam by the Battery; and notes on the meritorious unit commendation, Tom Simpson Memorial, and Ken Bade History Room. There is something of interest for everyone in this small but still comprehensive booklet. There is a brief article on the Tom Simpson memorial in this edition of the Liaison Letter. From my personal perspective the section on Captain Ken Bade, a forward observer killed in action during the first tour of Vietnam, was of particular interest to me as he is an old boy of my secondary school (Toowoomba Grammar School). I was not aware that he was the first Australian officer killed in South Vietnam until I read this booklet.

For any current or former member of 105 Battery or for that matter any student of Gunner history this publication would be a fine addition to your professional library. It is six dollars well invested.

The publication is available for sale from the merchandising officer, 105th Battery RAA Association Inc, 2/8 Sun Court, Banksia Beach QLD at a cost of six dollars including packaging and handling.

Note: *The 4th Field Regiment Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery - Historical Guide* is available for sale from Paddy Durnford, Curator, 4th Field Regiment Historical Collection, Chau Pha Lines, Lavarack Barracks Townsville Qld 4813 at a cost of six dollars. See RAA Liaison Letter 2004 - Spring Edition page 119 for further information.



"The Courier Mail" - Wednesday 23rd November 2005

100 Battery Series

A Period of Silence

Silence for one or two minutes is included in the ANZAC ceremony as a sign of respect. It offers a time for reflection on the significance of the whole ceremony.

The idea for the two minutes of silence observed at memorial services in memory of the dead is said to have originated with Edward George Honey, a Melbourne journalist and First World War veteran who was living in London in 1919. He wrote a letter to the London 'Evening News' in which he appealed for a five-minute silence, amid the celebrations planned for the first anniversary of the end of the war to honour the sacrifice of those who had died.

In October 1919, Lord Milner put to the King a suggestion made by Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, a South African, for a period of silence on Armistice Day in all the countries of the empire. Fitzpatrick's idea had its origins in a period of silence that was observed at noon in Cape Town following heavy losses among the South African Brigade on the Western Front; this observance continued until the end of the war. The King readily agreed to the proposal, but after a trial with the Grenadier guards at Buckingham Palace, at which both Honey and Fitzpatrick were present, the period of silence was shortened to two minutes. The connection between Honey and Fitzpatrick, and their ideas, if any existed at all, is unclear.

On 6th November 1919, George V sent a special message to the people of the Commonwealth:

'I believe that my people in every part of the Empire fervently wish to perpetuate the memory of that Great Deliverance, and of those who laid down their lives to achieve it.'

The King continued to ask that 'a complete suspension of all our normal activities' be observed for two minutes at 'the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month' so that 'in perfect stillness the thoughts of everyone may be concentrated on reverent remembrance of the Glorious Dead.'

Two minutes of silence was first observed in Australia on that first anniversary of the armistice and continues to be observed on Remembrance Day today. The two-minute silence has over the years been incorporated into ANZAC Day and other commemorative ceremonies.

Extracted From Australian War Memorial Website
(http://www.awm.gov.au/commemoration/anzac/

110th Air Defence Battery

Written by Sergeant P. Sylvester Troop Sergeant 110th Air Defence Battery



In March 2006 110th Air Defence Battery was deployed as Rifle Company Butterworth as it anticipates a significant change to its weapon system. Hardly a stranger to change, the history of 110th Air Defence Battery is one of adaptation and resourcefulness.

The Battery was raised on 10th May 1965 at Woodside Barracks as 110th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery to relieve commitments of 111th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery in Malaysia.

In 1970 110th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery had its initial weapon system, the Bofors 40mm Anti-Aircraft Gun, replaced with the Redeye surface-to-air missile system. A manning shortage in 1971 saw the Battery reduced to a custodial role while the majority of personnel and equipment was allocated to 111th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery.

In 1978 110th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery was re-named 110th Air Defence Battery and re-manned in response to the Australian Government's commitment to purchase the Rapier surface-to-air missile system. Taking delivery of the first unit in late 1979 for testing, it was officially brought into service in 1980. In 1981 the system was upgraded to provide a 24-hour capability with the introduction of the DN181 Radar Tracker.

The Battery's plaque, approved around 1981, shows the significance and importance of the new weapon system. White upon a black background shows that the Battery encompasses a 24-hour capability, while the crossed Rapiers highlight the skill and accuracy associated with the system and the Battery.

The Battery has maintained a positive approach to supporting operations, exchanges and deployments in Australia and overseas. Over the years the Battery has provided support to Operation Warden, Operation Mazurka, Operation Relex, Operation Slipper and Operation Falconer, Exercise Long Look and ANZUS Exchange.

Possibly employed beyond the realisation of its designers 110th Air Defence Battery has taken Rapier to the extremes in regards to climate, terrain and capabilities. Supported by a resourceful workshop element Rapier has provided a committed service to the Australian Defence Force.

As a consequence of its approaching end of Life of Type after 25 years, Rapier was finally farewelled. As part of Exercise Remember Rapier the final missile was fired on 3rd November 2005 in front of



the current Battery personnel, as well as invited past members who have shared in the history of 110th Air Defence Battery.

The Battery has always maintained a strong commitment to all facets of soldiering. Whether on the sports field, deployments, operations, exercises or as part of military skills competitions 110th Air Defence Battery applies itself wholeheartedly. The commitment was highlighted in 2005 when it was awarded Champion Battery in the Regiment's Sports and Military Skills competition which was run over the course of the year.

With the decommissioning of Rapier, the Battery is looking forward to its changing role as it welcomes the updated RBS 70 weapon system. 110th Air Defence Battery will rise to the challenge of not only carrying out its role in the face of change but doing so to the highest possible standard.

111th Air Defence Battery

Written by Lieutenant N. Bailey Troop Commander 111th Air Defence Battery

The 111th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery was raised as an independent battery from elements of the 103rd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, Royal Australian Artillery. The raising of the independent 111th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery at Middle Head, New South Wales occurred on 21st May 1957. It was equipped with 40mm Bofors Mark III Anti-Aircraft Guns but within a year these guns were replaced by electrically powered 40 mm Bofors Number 12 Guns. The Battery moved to Holsworthy as part of the 1st Infantry Brigade in August 1957. In 1959 the Battery enjoyed a short stint at North Head in Manly, but moved back to Holsworthy that same year.

In May 1964 the Battery was ordered to deploy to RAAF Base Butterworth, Malaysia, during the Malaysian/Indonesian Confrontation. Within three weeks the Battery was aboard HMAS Sydney. The original six-month deployment was progressively extended until June 1966. 111th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery was relieved by 110th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery and it returned to its new location at Woodside Barracks in South Australia.

111th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery retained the 40 mm Bofors Gun even after the formation of the 16th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment in 1969 and subsequent fielding of the Redeye Surface to Air Missile (SAM) by 110th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery in 1970. In 1971, however, a unit manning crisis resulted in 110th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery being unmanned. All Redeye detachment and command post personnel and equipment were transferred to 111th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery.

On 6th June 1973, the Bofors Guns were paraded for the last time. The unit was to change title, and a new establishment authorised. Under the new unit designation, 111th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery became 111th Air Defence Battery (Light) and was fully equipped with the Redeye SAM.

In 1976 a new training establishment came into effect and 111th Air Defence Battery (Light) exercised with the 1st Division as 'Corps Troops' under the guise of Divisional Air Defence Battery (Light). In 1978, 111th Air Defence Battery (Light) was officially redesignated 111th Divisional Air Defence Battery (Light) and allocated to the 1st Division, but was retained under the command of 16th Air Defence Regiment (Light) for local administration.

In 1987, 111th Air Defence Battery (Light) was equipped with the RBS 70 surface-to-air weapon system. In 1991, RBS 70 detachments from 111th Air Defence Battery (Light) were deployed aboard HMAS Success and Westralia for operational service during the First Gulf War.

In 1998, the procurement of a Clip-On Night Device (COND), and a Portable Surveillance and Target Acquisition Radar (PSTAR) in 1999, provided an early warning and 24 hour capability for the RBS 70.

From October 2001 to July 2003, three RBS-70 detachments served on board the HMAS Kanimbla and Manoora as part of The War against Terror and more recently The War to Disarm Iraq.

At present, 111th Air Defence Battery is conducting an upgrade of their equipment. This includes the provision of the new PSTAR-Extended Range (PSTAR-ER), Borc night sight, Bolide missiles and improvements to the RBS 70 itself.

Memorials

Red Poppies

The Flanders poppy has been a part of Armistice or Remembrance Day ritual since the early 1920s and is also increasingly being used as part of ANZAC Day observances. During the First World War, the red poppies were seen to be among the first living plants that sprouted from the devastation of the battlefields of northern France and Belgium. Soldiers' folklore had it that the poppies were vivid red from having been nurtured in ground drenched with the blood of their comrades. The sight of the poppies on the battlefield at Ypres in 1915 moved Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae to write the poem 'In Flanders Fields'. Flanders poppies also featured prominently in several other literary responses to the carnage of the Western Front. In English literature of the nineteenth century poppies had symbolised sleep or a state of oblivion; this symbolism was carried into the literature of the First World War, but a new, more powerful symbolism was now attached to the poppy - that of the sacrifice of shed blood.

An American, Moina Michael, read McCrae's poem and was so moved by it that she wrote a reply and decided to wear a red poppy as a way of keeping faith, as McCrae urged in his poem. Michael worked for the American YMCA and at a meeting of YMCA secretaries from other countries, held in November 1918, she discussed the poem and her poppies. Madame Guerin, the French YMCA secretary, was similarly inspired and she approached organisations throughout the allied nations to sell poppies to raise money for widows, orphans and needy veterans and their families.

The poppy soon became widely accepted throughout the allied nations as the flower of remembrance to be worn on Armistice Day. The Australian Returned Soldiers and Sailors Imperial League (the forerunner to the RSL) first sold poppies for Armistice Day 1921. For this drive, the league imported one million silk poppies, made in French orphanages. Each poppy was sold for a shilling: five pence was donated to a charity for French children, six pence went to the league's own welfare work and one penny went to the league's national coffers. Today, the RSL sells poppies for Remembrance Day to raise funds for welfare work, although they have long since ceased to import them from France.

Rosemary

Rosemary is an ancient symbol of remembrance. Since ancient times, this aromatic herb has been believed to have properties to improve the memory. Even today, rosemary oils and extracts are sold for this purpose. Possibly because of these properties, rosemary became an emblem of both fidelity and remembrance in ancient literature and folklore. Traditionally, sprigs of rosemary are worn on ANZAC Day and sometimes Remembrance Day, and are usually handed out by Legacy and the RSL. Rosemary has particular significance for Australians as it is found growing wild on the Gallipoli peninsula.

Extracted From Australian War Memorial Website
(http://www.awm.gov.au/commemoration/anzac/

Royal Australian Artillery National Memorial

Compiled by Major D.T. (Terry) Brennan Editor RAA Liaison Letter

The Royal Australian Artillery National Memorial is located on Mount Pleasant in Canberra and overlooks the Russell Hill Defence complex, the Royal Military College and the Australian Defence Force Academy.

The construction of the memorial was proposed in September 1975. Plans were drawn up and a National Committee and State Committees were formed in early 1976. Approval to construct the Memorial was obtained from the Canberra National Memorials Committee in May 1976, and fund raising commenced in all



States shortly thereafter. The cost of the Memorial was met entirely from private donations from serving and ex-service Gunners, widows, unit associations, the Returned Services League and various friends of the Regiment.

The Honorary Architect for the Memorial was Mr Maurice T. Mitchell, FRAIA, and the construction was undertaken by Permanent Constructions (Riverina) Pty Ltd. Improvements on Mount Pleasant were undertaken by the National Capital Development Commission.

The Memorial has a stone outer wall symbolic of the early fortresses while the Memorial Plinth reminds us that many of the early fortifications in Australia were constructed by the Gunners in sandstone. The Memorial Plinth incorporates commemorative and descriptive plaques and the Regimental Badge. It is flanked by two 64 pounder Cannon secured through the courtesy of the Commander 2nd Military District from Gallipoli Barracks, Holsworthy. Restoration of the cannon was undertaken jointly by the Chief Engineer ACT staff and the 8th/12th Medium Regiment Light Aid Detachment, RAEME. There is a flag pole incorporated.

The inner wall of the Memorial Plinth has panels inset to commemorate the wars and campaigns in which Australian Gunners have served from the Sudan, Boer War, World War I, World War II, Korea, Malaya, Malaysia, to South Vietnam. These are bracketed at either end by the word 'Ubique'. On the top of the plinth there is a Regimental badge and a plaque which has the following inscription: 'To the Memory of All Ranks of the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery who gave their Lives in the Service of their Sovereign and their Country - 'Quo Fas Et Gloria Ducent'. There is a plaque on the west side of the wall which is inscribed with the words 'Ubique - Since 1885 Australian Gunners have fought in the wars and campaigns inscribed on the parapet. Many did not return. This memorial was erected in their honour and was unveiled by Her Majesty The Queen, Captain General of the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery, on 9th March

1977 during her silver jubilee visit.' There is a plaque on the southside of the memorial inscribed - M.T. Mitchell F.R.A.I.A.Hon. Architect.

The Memorial was designed with a practical focus to provide a site from which the firing of salutes could be conducted on ceremonial occasions as well as to provide a vantage point from which the public could view the National Capital.

The official unveiling of the Royal Australian Artillery National Memorial was carried out by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on Wednesday 9th March 1977.



Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II Receiving a Royal Salute.

Official Guests

Official guests of the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery on the occasion were:

- Queen Elizabeth II Captain General
- President National Memorial Committee His Excellency Sir Roden Cutler VC, KCMG, KCVO, CBE, K St J
- Chairman National Memorial Committee Major General J. Whitelaw CBE
- Representative Colonel Commandant and Colonel Commandant 2nd Military District Brigadier Sir John Pagan CMG, MBE, C St J, ED (RL)
- Colonel Commandant 1st Military District Colonel G.W. Kerruish ED (RL)
- Colonel Commandant 3rd Military District Major General His Honour Judge N.A. Vickery CBE, MC, ED (RL)
- Colonel Commandant 4th Military District Brigadier H.J. Feening ED (RL)
- Colonel Commandant 5th Military District Brigadier D.J. Collins ED (RL)
- Colonel Commandant 6th Military District Lieutenant Colonel The Honourable Sir George Crawford (RL)
- Director of Artillery Colonel J.H. Humphrey
- Commander Field Force Artillery Brigadier J.D. Kelly DSO
- Colonel Artillery, 2nd Division Field Force Group Colonel R.T. Smith AM
- Colonel Artillery, 3rd Division Field Force Group Colonel J.E. Barry ED

Parade Appointments

The key parade appointments for the unveiling ceremony were:

- Parade Commander Major R.A.M. Lenard 8th/12th Medium Regiment
- The Queens Banner Party, provided by the School of Artillery, were:
 - ° Ensign Captain J.R. Vincent
 - ° Escorts Sergeant P.J. Bruce and Sergeant C. Reid
 - ° Regimental Sergeant Major Warrant Officer Class One W.J. French

The Saluting Battery were:

- Commander Second Lieutenant A.A. Thwaites 8th/12th Medium Regiment
- Battery Sergeant Major Warrant Officer Class 2 J.W. Downes 8th/12th Medium Regiment
- Detachment Commanders:
 - ° Sergeant R.A. Casey 1st Field Regiment
 - ° Sergeant D.E. Whitmey 4th Field Regiment
 - ° Sergeant M.A. Allwright 8th/12th Medium Regiment
 - ° Sergeant W.H. Walker 16th Air Defence Regiment (Light)

Endnotes

Official Unveiling Program, 1976 and Other Sources.

'Tom Simpson' Memorial

Provided by Colonel A.R. Burke OAM Colonel Commandant Northern Region

The 'Tom Simpson' Memorial is located in the 105th Medium Battery area of Barce Lines, Enoggera, Brisbane. 36205 Gunner Thomas 'Tommy' Simpson died of illness in South Vietnam on Thursday 9th December 1965, aged 27 years. Gunner Simpson was a driver with the 105th Field Battery. Gunner Simpson became ill with cerebral malaria on 6th December 1965 and died in the 93rd Evacuation Hospital (US Army), Bien Hoa, three days later. Gunner Simpson who enlisted on 5th October 1957, had served in the Regular Army for eight years. During this time he had completed two years service in Malaysia as well as his tour of South Vietnam.

Tom Simpson was the first Royal Australian Artillery unit soldier to die whilst on active service in Vietnam and the 105th Battery Social Club was then named the Tommy Simpson Club in remembrance. On the battery's 40th birthday (1st July 1995) of its re-raising, there was a mounted ceremonial parade at Enoggera to mark the occasion. The parade was reviewed by the then Representative Colonel Commandant Major General J. P. Stevens AO who afterwards with Chaplain Frank White dedicated the 'Tom Simpson' Memorial in the battery's social gathering area behind its headquarters. When the battery moved buildings in 2005, it was necessary to move the memorial and hence its rededication in 2005.



Rededication of the Tom Simpson Memorial by Chaplain Rod MacDonald and Major General J. P. (Paul) Stevens AO (Retd) on 2nd July 2005. Photograph by Lieutenant Arran Smith.

4th Field Regiment Memorial Garden

Provided by Colonel A.R. Burke OAM Colonel Commandant Northern Region

Behind the Memorial Wall (story and photograph of the 4th Field Regiment Memorial Walls was published in the Liaison Letter 2004 - Spring Edition - page 70) and the bordering on the unit parade ground is the 4th Field Regiment Memorial Garden. (The palms, pines and gravelled surrounds can be seen in the image of the Memorial Wall.) The garden originated as a memorial rock on which was an engraved plaque bearing the names of those who paid the supreme sacrifice in South Vietnam. (The original plaque had been outside the unit Guard Room, but years of dedicated polishing had worn away the engraving.) The garden plaque was dedicated by Chaplain Kerry Bartlett and then Commanding Officer Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Burke in 1987. During the stewardship of Lieutenant Colonel Mick Crane on 1st May 1998, Regimental Sergeant Major Darryl Kelly developed the original rock and four pine trees memorial into a palm garden which included additional rocks with plaques for the Great War and the Second World War 4th Field Artillery members who paid the supreme sacrifice.



1987 - Garden Plaque (L-R) Commanding Officer Lieutenant Colonel A.R. Burke, Regimental Sergeant Major Warrant Officer Class One P. Dobbs and Chaplain K. Bartlett

Associations & Organisations

PAA	Liaison	I ottor	2006 -	Autumn	Edition

The Unknown Soldier

The original unknown soldier was entombed in Westminster Abbey in London on 11th November 1920. His body was selected by a blindfolded brigadier from six that had been recovered from all the major Western Front battlefields. He was assumed to have been British but could have been a Canadian, a New Zealander, or even an Australian, and was intended to represent all the young men of the British Empire killed during the Great War. An unknown French soldier was buried under the Arc de Triomphe on the same day and several other allied nations soon entombed unknown soldiers of their own.

Plans for an Australian unknown soldier were first put forward in the 1920s but it was not until 1993 that an unknown Australian was at last brought home. To mark the 75th anniversary of the end of the First World War, the body of an unknown Australian soldier was recovered from Adelaide Cemetery near Villers-Bretonneaux in France and transported to Australia. After lying in state in King's Hall in Parliament House, he was interred in the Hall of Memory at the Australian War Memorial on 11th November 1993. The unknown Australian soldier was buried in a Tasmanian blackwood coffin with a slouch hat and a sprig of wattle, and soil from the Pozieres battlefield was scattered in his tomb.

The unknown soldier represents all Australians who have been killed in war.

Extracted From Australian War Memorial Website
(http://www.awm.gov.au/commemoration/anzac/)

Associations and Organisations Contact List

RAA Regimental Fund

SO2 HOR School of Artillery Bridges Barracks, Puckapunyal, VIC 3662

RAA Historical Company & North Fort Museum

PO Box 1042, Manly, NSW 1655

Phone: (02) 9976 6102 or (02) 9976 3855

Email: northfort@ozemail.com.au Website: www.northfort.org.au [Membership Form See Page 141]

Cannonball (Official Journal)

RAA Historical Society WA (Inc)

President - Bruce Campbell Phone: (08) 9221 2494 (Bus) Secretary - Tom Arnautovic, OAM P O Box 881, Claremont, WA 6910 Email: info@artillerywa.org.au

Phone: 0419 923 584 (mob) Website: www.artillerywa.org.au

Take Post (Quarterly Newsletter)

4 Field Regiment (Vietnam) Association

R.J. (Gabby) Hayes 36 Ravel Street, Burpengary, QLD 4505 Email: gabbyhayes@ozemail.com.au

7 Field Regiment Association

President - Bob Corbett

Email: robcorbett@bigpond.com

Secretary - John Balfour Email: balfourJ@rba.gov.au

Correspondence to:

P O Box 206

Frenchs Forest NSW 2086

Website: 7fd-regt-raa-association.com

10 Medium Regiment Association Inc

P O Box 1915, Geelong, VIC 3220

The Big Gun (Newsletter)

12 Field Regiment Association

To Be Advised. Inquiries to the Editor.

The Tannoy (Quarterly Newsletter)

23 Field Regiment Association

President - Graham Williams

Phone: (02) 4294 2039

Email: eggs_e@optusnet.com.au

Secretary - Deenel Park

15 Boundary Road, Oatley, NSW 2223

Phone: (02) 9570 1079

Email: the23fdassoc@yahoo.com.au

Website: www.23fd-regt-raa-association.org

A Field Battery Association Inc

President - Ron (Tex) Bassan Secretary - Clare Bassan

6 Harveys Road,

Beaconsfield, QLD 4740

Email: texbassan@yahoo.com.au

Email: bonniebassan@yahoo.co.uk

Telephone: (07) 4942 5433

[Membership Form See Page 138]

A Field Battery National Newsletter

101 Battery

Secretary - Jim Booth

8 Calliston Court, Cashmere QLD 4500

Phone: 07 3882 0218

Email: jsbooth@tpg.com.au

102 Battery

Don Tait

Email: dmt63@ozemail.com.au

103 Battery

Doug Heazlewood

10 Tarhood Road, Warrnambool, VIC 3280

Phone: (03) 5561 4370

Email: heazlewd@standard.net.au

104 Battery

John Sullivan

Email: john.sullivan1@optusnet.com.au

105 Battery

President - Ian James

Email: ginaian@bigpond.com

Secretary - Greg West

14 Marral Street, The Gap, QLD 4061

Phone: (07) 3300 5303

Email: gwest105@tpg.com.au [Membership Form See Page 139]

Tiger Rag (Newsletter)

Editor - Arthur Burke

7 Aspley Court, Aspley, QLD 4034

Phone & Fax: (07) 3263 6025

Email: arthurburke@bigpond.com

Website: www.ballaratgenealogy.org.au/105/

106 Battery

Peter J. Tibbett

PO Box 1283, Gympie, QLD 4570

Phone: (07) 5483 7591

Email: tibbs@bigpond.net.au

Ian Clyne

2 Harland Square, Wantirna, VIC 3152

107 Battery

President - Warren D. Feakes

Phone: (02) 6231 8369

Email: wfeakes@netspeed.com.au

Secretary - Hilton Lenard

Email: hiltonlenard@hotmail.com

Correspondence to: 107 Field Battery RAA Association, P O Box 199, Erindale ACT 2903

RAM - RAMBLINGS (Newsletter)

Editor - Barry Pearce

Website: www.107fdbty.com

108 Battery

John Wells

PO Box 407, Beaconsfield, VIC 3807

Phone: (03) 5944 3157 (H)

Email: jcwells2@ozemail.com.au

The Journal With No Name (Newsletter)

RAA Association - Nth Qld

President - John Wilson

Phone: (07) 472 34158

Email: JohnWilson1@bigpond.com

Secretary - Ken Borgges

18 Bainbridge Street, Heatley, QLD 4814

Phone: (07) 477 96430

Email: kenborgges@bigpond.com

Gunners Gossip (Newsletter)

Email: kenborgges@bigpond.com

Website: www.st.net.au/~dunn/raa-nqld.htm

RAA Association (NSW) Inc

President - Don Tait

Email: dmt63@ozemail.com.au

Secretary - Bill Vanderveer

GPO Box 576, Sydney, NSW 2001

[Membership Form See Page 134]

'Gunfire' (Magazine)

Editor - P O Box 1034, West Cessnock, NSW 2325

Email: gunfire@hn.ozemail.com.au

RAA Association (NSW) Newcastle Sub-Branch

Secretary - Grant Nicholls

PO Box 918, Charlestown, NSW 2290

Email: secretary@raaanewcastle.com

Website: www.raaanewcastle.com

RAA Association (ACT)

Secretary - Rob Crawford

Phone: (02) 6266 0358

Email: rob.crawford@defence.gov.au

[Membership Form See Page 137]

Shot Over (Newletter)

RAA Association (VIC) Inc

Secretary - Major R.A.W. Smith RFD 101 Warralong Avenue, Greensborough, VIC 3088

'Cascabel' (Magazine)

The Editor 'Cascabel'

35 Hornsby Drive, Langwarrin, VIC 3910

Email: jlpritchard@bigpond.com

RAA Association (SA)

President - Geoff Laurie

12 Chatsworth Grove, Toorak Gardens, SA 5065

Phone: (08) 8332 4485

Email: gunnersa@chariot.net.au

RAA Association (WA) Inc

President - Bruce Campbell Phone: (08) 9221 2494 (Bus)

Vice-president - Peter Rowles

Email: rowles@highway1.com.au Secretary - Tom Arnautovic, OAM

P O Box 881, Claremont, WA 6910 Email: info@artillerywa.org.au

Phone: 0419 923 584 (mob) Website: www.artillerywa.org.au

Artillery WA (On-line Newsletter)

RAA Association (NT)

The Secretary

GPO Box 3220, Darwin, NT 0801

RAA Association (TAS) Inc

President - Barry Bastick, RFD

Email: barry.bastick@tassie.net.au

Honorary Secretary - Norm Andrews, OAM Tara Room. 24 Robin Street, Newstead, TAS 7250

Email: forfar@gmail.com http://tasartillery.o-f.com

The Artillery News (Newsletter)

Editor - Graeme Petterwood

P O Box 10, Ravenswood, TAS 7250

Email: pwood@vision.net.au

Locating Artillery Association

President - Major Allan Harrison, RFD PO Box W43, Abbotsford, NSW 2046

Phone: (02) 9719 2252 or 0412 021665 (M)

Email: allan@harrisonsolution.com.au

Vice President - Major Joe Kaplun

Phone: (02) 9339 3000

Email: joe.kaplun@defence.gov.au

Secretary - Diane Wood

6 Apex Avenue, Picnic Point, NSW 2213

Email: diane.wood@defence.gov.au Website: www.locatingartillery.org [Membership Form See Page 136]

18 Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment Association

President - Bevan Lennie PO Box 536, Gymea NSW 2227 Phone/Fax: (02) 9524 5524 (H) [Membership Form See Page 135]

41 Battery / 11 Field Regiment RAA Association Inc

President - Graeme Fitzpatrick 25 Manakin Ave, Burleigh Waters QLD 4220

05) 5525 1211 (11)

Phone: (07) 5535 1211 (H)

Email: graemefitz@dodo.com.au [Membership Form See Page 140]

Gunner Ear (Newsletter)

Fort Lytton Historical Association Inc

President - Maurice McGuire, OAM P O Box 293, Wynnum QLD 4178

Phone: (07) 3399 3198

Email: guides@bigpond.net.au

Australian Gunner's Old Comrades

Website: http://tibbsau.com/theguns.html

The Guns (On-line Newsletter)

RA Association

Website: www.raa.uk.com

The Gunner Magazine (RA Publication)

Website: www.gunnermag.com

RAA Unit Websites

Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery 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/

Editors Note: If you are aware of more current information than that published, could you advise me. I would appreciate the contact details of any other *Gunner* organisation not listed. To keep current on what is happening around the *Gunner* community, it is requested that units and associations forward me copies of newsletters.

Benefactors of the Royal Australian Artillery Regimental Fund

Correct as at 1st April 2006

LTGEN D.M. Mueller

MAJGEN J.E. Barry

MAJGEN P.J. Dunn

MAJGEN T.R. Ford (see note)

MAJGEN S.N. Gower

MAJGEN B.A. Power

MAJGEN J.P. Stevens

MAJGEN J.D. Stevenson (see note)

MAJGEN J. Whitelaw (see note)

BRIG M.G. Boyle

BRIG J.R. Cox

BRIG M.P. Crane

BRIG R.K. Fullford

BRIG A.G. Hanson

BRIG J.A.R. Jansen

BRIG P.R. Kilpatrick

BRIG R.A. Lawler

BRIG R.Q. Macarthur- Stranham

BRIG T.J. McKenna

BRIG K.B.J. Mellor

BRIG D. I. Perry

BRIG K.V. Rossi

BRIG G.T. Salmon

BRIG J.R. Salmon

BRIG W.M. Silverstone

BRIG G.B. Standish BRIG R.Q. Stanham

BRIG R.A. Sunderland

BRIG P.B. Symon

BRIG P.J. Tys

BRIG A.G. Warner

BRIG V.H. Williams

COL B.M. Armstrong

COL R.V. Brown

COL D.L. Byrne

COL D.P. Coghlan

COL M. Crawford

COL S.T. Goltz

COL E.D. Hirst

COL J.H. Humphrey

COL C.B.J. Hogan

COL W.T. Kendall

COL J.C. Kirkwood

COL M.G. Lovell

COL I.A. Lynch

COL R.M. Manton

COL R.B. Mitchell

COL D. J. Murray

COL P.R. Patmore

COL J.C. Platt

COL G.M. Salom

COL B.J. Stark

COL D.M. Tait

COL A.D. Watt

COL P.D. Winter

LTCOL R.M. Baguley

LTCOL A.R. Burke

LTCOL M.A. Cameron

LTCOL J.H. Catchlove

LTCOL I.D.S. Caverswall

LTCOL S.E. Clingan

LTCOL R.J. Crawford

LTCOL L.D. Ensor

LTCOL E. Esmonde

LTCOL J. Findlay

LTCOL G.W. Finney (see note)

LTCOL R.J. Foster

LTCOL R.G. Gibson

LTCOL C. D. Furini

LTCOL K.R. Hall

LTCOL M. Harvey (RNZA)

LTCOL P.L. Hodge

LTCOL S.F. Landherr

LTCOL K.W. McKenzie

LTCOL D.M. Murphy

LTCOL S.W. Nicolls

LTCOL P.L. Overstead

LTCOL A.A. Plant

LTCOL G.G. Potter

LTCOL G.F.B. Rickards

LTCOL S.M. Saddington

LTCOL C. Taggart

LTCOL W.R.C. Vickers

MAJ D.T. Brennan

MAJ C.T. Connolly

MAJ M. Dutton

MAJ A.O. Fleming

MAJ T.J. Gibbings

MAJ L.P. Hindmarsh

MAJ D.A. Jenkins

MAJ J.H. McDonagh

MAJ R.S. McDonagh

MAJ M.W. Middleton

MAJ G.K. Milic

MAJ D.R. Morgan

MAJ P.J. Prewett

MAJ V.J. Ray

MAJ S.G. Rohan-Jones

MAJ L.J. Simmons

MAJ A.E.R. Straume

MAJ M. Taggart

MAJ T.W. Vercoe

MAJ M.St C. Walton

MAJ C.V. Wardrop

CAPT P. Bertocchi

CAPT W.J. Francis

CAPT J. Kelly

CAPT K.F. Schoene

WO1 D.W. Bowman

WO1 M.A. Pasteur

WO2 A. Palovich

Deceased Benefactors

Sir Roden Cutler

MAJGEN T. Cape

MAJGEN G.D. Carter

MAJGEN P. Falkland

MAJGEN R. G. Fay

LTCOL R. Harvey

LTCOL G.W. Tippets

Note:

MAJGEN J.D. Stevenson, MAJGEN J. Whitelaw, MAJGEN T.R. Ford and LTCOL G.W. Finney have paid two life subscriptions.

Associations

RAA Association (North Queensland)

105th Field Battery Association

Fort Lytton Historical Association

Royal Australian Artillery Retired Officers of South

East Queensland

Regimental Fund – Seeking Your Contribution 2006

Introduction

The RAA Regimental Fund is designed to provide a source of funds that can be utilised for the benefit of all Gunners. 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 the Regimental heritage. Other worthy goals that this funding supports, is not limited to, but includes purchasing:

- Cyphers for presentation to officers, warrant officers and sergeants who retire from service after more than 20 years.
- 30 year service presentations for warrant officers and sergeants.
- Paintings depicting the Regiment in its many campaigns and at peace.

The Regimental Committee cannot achieve these very worthy goals without the support of individual members and organisations within the Gunner community. All officers, warrant officers and sergeants are encouraged to make an annual financial contribution to the Regimental Fund either as individuals or as a mess or organisation / association or take up the option of a 'Life Subscription' which then absolves the subscriber from being asked for any further subscriptions. The list of life subscribers is published in the Liaison Letter.

Recent Projects

Over the years the Regimental Fund has supported a wide range of requests for financial support, including some of which are ongoing such as insurance and 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 provided if each and everyone of us support the Fund. Recent projects supported by the Fund include the allocation of:

 \$2500 to 8th/12th Medium Regiment to assist the Regiment to build a Regimental Memorial to coincide with the Regiments 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;
- \$1000 to 1st Field Regiment for its 50th anniversary celebrations;
- \$1000 to 4th Field Regiment for its 40th anniversary celebrations;
- \$1500 for shield to be held by winner of Mount Schanck trophy;
- \$1000 to 1st Field Regiment to mark 50th anniversary of 105th Field Battery, 50th anniversary of committment to Malaya and 40th anniversary of committment to South Vietnam;
- \$1,000 to complete the Major General T. Cape Bequest to the Regimental officer's mess; and
- The on-going Royal Military College Graduation Artillery prize which is approximately \$85 per graduation.

Suggested Level of Contribution

The suggested rate of contribution is currently deemed as \$120 for a life subscription and the following sliding scale based on rank for an annual subscription:

- LTCOL and above \$25,
- MAJ and CAPT- \$20,
- LT and WO \$15, and
- SGT \$10.

It is understood that some individuals may not be in a position to meet the suggested scale, therefore any contribution will be gratefully appreciated in helping to continue the good work the Fund has provided the Regiment over many years.

Without your financial support the Regimental Committee is unable to support the preservation of Regimental history and requests for financial support from units.



RAA Regimental Fund

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION

Name Jnit/Association/Individual			BLOCK letters please	
Address				
Address		Postcode		
☐ Please find enclo	osed my/our contribution to the R/ uired	AA Regiment Fui	nd	
Please return to: SO2 HOR, School of Artillery, Bridges Barracks, PUCKAPUNYAL VIC 3662				
	Life Colombian of \$120			

Life Subscription of \$120 means you will never be asked to subscribe again and your name will be published in the list of Benefactors.

Historical Sub-Committee

Gunner History - A Message from the Representative Colonel Commandant

Provided by Major General T.R. Ford AO (Retd)

The RAA Regimental Committee meeting on 26th October at the School of Artillery, Puckapunyal accepted the first report from their Historical Sub-Committee (HSC) which was formed on 19th August 2005.

The HSC Report dealt with some amendments to its Terms of Reference (TOR), the concept of a series of projects covering the span of Gunner history, comments on the RAA network and publicity, contacts which may usefully assist, how the 'product' may be presented, the need for oral histories, aspects of research, finance, the importance of RAA and unit associations in this endeavour, RAA museums and collections. Recommendations were made and a list of identified projects presented. This report was accepted by the Regimental Committee. The need to inform the Gunner community of this initiative was deemed to be a priority task. This, therefore, is an 'initial release'. It is hoped that it will be given a wide exposure in our various Gunner newsletters and journals and throughout the Gunner family. It is appreciated that releases such as this will need to be succinct, informative, consistent and regular.

The HSC has a fairly wide spread from the point of view of artillery experience and geography:

- David Brook (field, proof and experimental, Australian Regular Army and Army Reserve, South Australia);
- Kevin Browning (locating and field, instructional, Australian Regular Army, New South Wales);
- Arthur Burke (field, Australian Regular Army, and Army Reserve, Queensland);
- Graham Farley (field, Army Reserve, Victoria);
- Don Rae (field, Army Reserve, Western Australia); with
- John Whitelaw (field and coast, Australian Regular Army and Army Reserve, Australian Capital Territory) as chairman.

To these will be added ex officio members from the RAA Historical Company and the National Artillery Museum (Army History Unit).

There are others who have agreed to assist with their expertise, knowledge and talents such as Keith Glyde (Tasmania), Alan Smith (New South Wales), Don Tier (Australian Capital Territory) hopefully to be joined by David Spethman (Queensland) and others who feel they may contribute. We hope to give more about contributors in future releases.

The important message is that the HSC has taken a broad look at the history of artillery in Australia; its nature, personnel, locations, guns, equipment, technology, records, publications, museums and collections, contributors, associations, the Gunner network, lineage, dress, customs and traditions, and other aspects.

This overview was made with the intent, as expressed in its TOR, 'that the history of the Australian Artillery is fully and accurately recorded.' It also took account of the aims, the guidance and the provisions of Defence Instructions (Army) No 34-1 'Management of Army History' and 34-2 'Management and Operation of Army Museums and Heritage'.

The HSC concluded that the five branches in the Regiment (coast, field, air defence, anti-tank, locating) each had a technical and a personal side. Some aspects were 'overarching' in the sense that they

affected more than one branch. HSC took the view that the overall field should be covered by a series of manageable interlocking projects. Some duplications would be acceptable such as dealing with radar in a discrete project and with the particular application of radar in fields of coast, air defence, searchlights, locating and meteorology in other projects. Hopefully gaps would be avoided.

From this review twenty six projects have evolved and are being further defined. The projects are as follows:

- Project No 1 An RAA Bibliography
- Project No 2 Australian Gunners
- Project No 3 Australia's Forts and Batteries
- Project No 4 The National Artillery Register
- Project No 5 Australia's Coastal Guns
- Project No 6 Australia's Air Defence Guns and Missiles
- Project No 7 RAA Historical Publications
- Project No 8 RAA Unit Histories
- Project No 9 RAA Lineage
- Project No 10 Australian Artillery Dress
- Project No 11 RAA Oral History
- Project No 12 Artillery Trophies
- Project No 13 RAA Electronic Records
- Project No 14 RAA Counter Bombardment
- Project No 15 RAA Pictorial
- Project No 16 Anti-tank Artillery
- Project No 17 Moving the Guns
- Project No 18 Australia's Field Artillery
- Project No 19 RAA Honours and Awards
- Project No 20 RAA Communications
- Project No 21 RAA Ammunition
- Project No 22 Air Observation
- Project No 23 Meteorology for Artillery
- Project No 24 RAA Radar
- Project No 25 Searchlights
- Project No 26 RAA Traditions and Customs

It is the intention of the HSC to have a team leader for each project who will contact others with a like interest to gather material and information about the designated project. Already some team leaders have been identified, the HSC hopes the interest of others will be sparked as news of this initiative spreads through the Gunner network.

The list of the Projects and contacts has been made available to the Colonels Commandant in each region, to RAA units, the RAA associations, RAA Historical Company, RAA Historical Society of WA, The National Artillery Museum (AHU), and throughout the known Gunner network. Contact and comment will be welcome. If you cannot make contact thought the means outlined above please contact the editor of the Liaison Letter for further contact information.

History Sub-Committee Message No 9

Provided by Major General J.S. Whitelaw AO, CBE (Retd) Chairman of the Historical Sub-Committee

Offers of Assistance

Contact with Reg Kidd and Ray Neal authors of 'The Letter Batteries' gained unsolicited support for using their book in anyway it will be useful. I'm sure this generous offer will be of use in particular for Project No 3 Australia's Forts and Batteries and Project No 5 Australia's Coastal Guns.

David Spethman, whose name has been mentioned previously in connection with his books on coastal artillery and the defences of Brisbane has very kindly offered to take on Project No 5 - Australia's Coastal Guns. He brings with him a ready made team from the Fort Lytton Historical Association. D.W. Spethman (leader), R. Miller (research, archives and plans) and L. Deighton (research, computer graphics, digital images, etc). This adds up to a hefty reinforcement and gives great encouragement.

Don Rae in Western Australia has recruited Matthew Adams, a member of the RAAHS of WA who is assisting them in their library and in research. He has accumulated much information on coastal defence. He has already made a contribution to Project No 4. I intend to seek his help in giving a hand with Projects Nos 3, 5 and 6 particularly in detail of Western Australian aspects.

Bob Marmion of Victoria is an energetic member of the Fort Queenscliff Museum Foundation. His PhD is on Victoria's colonial defence scheme between 1854 and 1901. He has had extensive experience over the last 25 years in gun restoration and assisting with family military history enquiries. He has suggested he could help with Projects 3, 4, 5, 10 and 15.

Graham Farley has very kindly offered to take on Project No 10 -Australian Artillery Dress as team leader. Over the years he has gathered considerable material which he fells can be put together with other contributions. You will recall that I mentioned Keith Gyde in relation to this project. Keith Glyde in his work on the lineage of the Australian artillery had intended to cover this aspect and has done a great deal of research. I feel sure that Graham and Keith will have a useful interchange. Graham has also put his hand up for Project No 17 - Moving the Guns. Of course I am most grateful but wonder if he is aware of the mysteries of the art of repository, the intricacies of a Saddles, Commonwealth, Universal, Pattern 1897 and the arrangements for bullock draught?

Christopher Jobson the editor of 'RAA Customs and Traditions' has kindly agreed to take on Project No 26 - RAA Traditions and Customs. He is eminently qualified not only in terms of his very considerable knowledge of the subject as it pertains to the RAA but also from his experience of the Army generally for example his appointment as RSM Ceremonial and Protocol at Army Headquarters.

Discussions with Army History Unit

I called on the Head of the Army History Unit (AHU), Roger Lee, to discuss matters of mutual interest and to brief him about the HSC Report submitted to the Regimental Committee in late October, our structure, aims, approach and aspirations. As you know he has wide ranging responsibilities for the recording of Army history and also the conduct of the Army Museum System including the National Artillery Museum. These responsibilities are outlined in DI(A) 34-1 and 34-2.

Roger raised the matter of the presentation of the results of our work which in many case will lend itself to a published form. He also mentioned the usefulness of adopting some type of standard form. I told him of the way in which the Naval Historical Society of Australia (NHSA) handled the production of their books and monographs (with some profitable return) and indicated we were looking at such possibilities.

As you know the AHU has considerable experience and success in the publishing field. Most notable is their sponsorship of the publishing of many books in the Australian Army History Series under the General Editorship of David Horner. It follows that when considering the publication of any substantial work resulting from our projects it would be both sensible and valuable to discuss our approach with, and seek advice from, the AHU.

Ex Officio Member of Historical Sub-committee

Our Terms of Reference include the nomination of an ex officio member by the RAAHC and by the AHU. Formal requests were sent to Cliff Dodds and Roger Lee on 2 Jan seeking a nomination.

Projects

I thought it would be useful to give a resume of our project list and progress.

- *No 1 An RAA Bibliography.* No material progress since Message No HSC 7 except to include a further three or four books. John Whitelaw Team Leader (TL).
- *No 2 Australian Gunners*. Alan Smith has produced not less than 20 draft bio-sketches this past year, we are tidying a new target list and gathered further information and possibilities from examination of RAA newsletters. John Whitelaw is assisting. Would anyone like a copy of the new target list when printed?
- *No 3 Australia's Forts and Batteries.* We do not have a TL for this one. Perhaps it is one to firstly agree on the information required, along the lines indicated in the project definition, and seek assistance from Bob Marmion, Matthew Adams and David Spethman in having a 'trial run' in their respective States on a few forts then assess the position on how we can get it together. John Whitelaw to initiate action with the above.
- *No 4 The National Artillery Register.* Kevin Browning TL with John Whitelaw giving a hand. About ten work sheets were sent to RAAHC for entry trial. No result yet. Application has been made by RAAHC for a grant to do the job for New South Wales.
- *No 5 Australia's Coastal Guns.* The best news is David Spethman as TL with his Fort Lytton team of R. Miller and L. Deighton. They are no doubt doing some quiet thinking how this should be handled.
- *No 6 Australia's Air Defence Guns and Missiles.* Kevin Browning and Arthur Kennedy are carrying on the good work of putting 'The Bird Gunners' together. It is a big job and what I have seen of the draft it will be a splendid reference.
- *No 7 RAA Historical Publications.* I have to have some more discussion with Arthur Burke about this project as he has experience in this area. See also discussion with Roger Lee above.
- No 8 RAA Unit Histories. Nothing to report (NTR).
- *No 9 RAA Lineage*. Keith Glyde is TL he indicated that finding information to support Project 6 has somewhat slowed progress.
- *No 10 Australia Artillery Dress.* As indicated above Graham Farley has taken this on as TL. I am aware that he has been given access to some of the research of the indefatigable Jim Killender.
- *No 11 RAA Oral History.* We do not have a team leader yet for this Project. Any ideas who may be approached? I have obtained a copy of 'Oral History Handbook' produced by the Oral History Association of Aust (South Australian Branch) which should help in writing the project definition draft which I have undertaken.
- *No 12 Artillery Trophies.* Again we do not have a TL for this. There is some mention of trophies in Chris Jobson's book and a few more references have turned up. NTR.
- No 13 Electronic Records. Again we do not have a TL yet. NTR.
- *No 14 Counter Bombardment*. Alan Smith is TL and already has a mass of basic information. You will know of his 12 articles on the subject in successive issues of 'Cannonball'. Alan produced a draft Project definition and I have chipped in, we now have to agree it for circulation as Draft 1.
- No 15 RAA Pictorial. No TL yet. NTR.
- No 16 Anti-tank Artillery. No TL yet. NTR.
- *No 17 Moving the Guns.* Graham Farley has stepped in as TL thankfully. I have drafted a project definition that he is considering when we agree it will be distributed as a Draft 1.
- *No18 Australia's Field Artillery.* No TL yet. NTR.

- No 19 RAA Honours and Awards. No TL yet. NTR.
- No 20 RAA Communications. No TL yet. NTR.
- No 21 Artillery Ammunition. No TL yet. NTR.
- *No 22 Air Observation.* No TL yet, but last issue of 'Cannonball' may stir some interest. I have had a first crack at producing a project definition and Bruce Stark has agreed to have a look at it. I also have a couple of other Air OP pilots in the frame to give me an opinion. When it is ready for Draft 1 it will be distributed.
- *No 23 Artillery Meteorology.* No TL yet. NTR.
- *No 24 RAA Radar.* Don Tier is TL he has undertaken to prepare a project definition. When it is in Draft 1 it will be circulated.
- *No 25 Searchlights*. No TL yet NTR. I have undertaken to draft a project definition. When it is at Draft 1 status it will be circulated.
- No 26 RAA Traditions and Customs. Chris Jobson has agreed to be TL. I have drafted a project
 definition and it is with him for comment, correction and discussion. When we get it to Draft 1
 status it will be circulated.

Project Definitions

You will note from the above listing that project definitions for Projects Nos 14, 17, 22 and 24 are in some stage of preparation and I intend to take on No 11 RAA Oral History and No 25 Searchlights. On my count that leaves ten project definitions on which a start has to be made.

Conclusion

There are a few other matters to discuss and exchange info about which I will put in another message. I need a backstop here in Canberra.

Association Updates

105 Battery Association

Extracted from Tiger Rag Newsletter of 105 Battery Association Issue 26, January 2006

Ian James - President's Ponderings

The strong word going around the traps is that the last annual general meeting and reunion was the best yet with all the functions and accommodation being at the same location. So again, thanks to the reunion committee who put so much work into the week-end, Tony and Marg Nelson, and backup team Doug and Fay Watts. There were 52 at the annual general meeting and 93 at the dinner. Well done!

The 6 RAR Association is having a dinner to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Battle of Long Tan and there is word in the pipeline that supporting units will be invited. We will keep you informed of any information we receive.

The next annual general meeting and reunion will be at Noble Park, Melbourne, Victoria on the week-end 20-22 October [2006]. Start planning for it now. Ray Howe is the organizer and he has some great trips and activities planned. Hope to see you southerners at this one. You will have an experience to catch up and revive old memories, most of them good and happy.

I would like to thank the previous committee for all the work they have done in running the Association. Greg West the harried Secretary, Nev Galbraith for his exceptional work as Treasurer, Arthur Burke (I am lost for superlatives) our Editor [TigerRag], Arthur Clendinen and Chris Cybulski and all others who helped in the Ken Bade History Room, Tony Nelson for his great salesmanship of merchandise, also Peter Tedder our past patron for the many years he has helped and guided us in many ways especially the history room. Thanks Peter. I would also like to say 'welcome' to our new patron Lachie Thomson, and anyone else new on the committee.

We have changed the venue of our local get togethers to Scotts Point Beach, 1.5 km south of Suttons Beach. The next one is on Tuesday 14 March 2006 and a big one on Tuesday 26 September to celebrate 40 years since 105's first tour homecoming from South Vietnam (the actual date is Sunday 24 September). This will be one to really celebrate.

New Association Patron - Colonel Lachlan Armstrong Thomson AM (Retd)

Colonel Lachlan Thomson is the new Patron of the 105th Battery RAA Association Inc and was welcomed with acclamation at the annual general meeting. He replaces Peter Tedder who has been the guiding godfather of the Association for the last six years. Peter is part of many community groups and we are thankful that this 105th First Tour Vietnam Battery Commander has given us the benefit of his time, experience and knowledge during this time.

Lachie Thomson was born at Finlay, NSW in the Riverina and spent his early years on the family property 'Onepah Station', via Broken Hill. He was educated at Brighton Grammar School, Melbourne and graduated from the Royal Military College in 1955.

His Regimental service included postings in 101st Field Battery, 111th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, 121st Light Anti-Aircraft Battery (Army Reserve) in Darwin which he raised in 1964 and 105th Field Battery which he commanded during its second tour of South Vietnam (1969-70). His later career was spent as a Thailand specialist. He spent almost 15 years in that country at SEATO Headquarters and twice as the Australian Defence Attache to Bangkok and Rangoon (Myanmar).

Lachie is a qualified parachutist, graduate of the Army Staff College and the Joint Services Staff College, an A Grade Thai interpreter/translator and in 1987 was made a member of the Order of Australia (AM) for his contribution to Thai-Australia relations. He retired in 1990 and lives in Brisbane with his wife, Pat (nee Gibbons). They have three children.

Introductory Words by Colonel Thomson

I am honoured to have been invited to become Patron of the 105 Battery Association. The unit has proud history and has played an important role in the Regiment's support to Australian Army operations, particularly since the Second World War.

My own service with the Battery was as Battery Commander during its second tour of South Vietnam (1969-70). We provided direct support to the 5th Battalion (Tigers), Royal Australian Regiment; so given our own emblem granted to the Battery following its Malayan campaign, it is the case of 'two Tigers in the camp!' As a measure of how active the tour was the Battery fired 76 000 rounds, more than any other Australian gun battery during the conflict. 5 RAR, for its part, caused more enemy casualties (KIA) than any other Australian unit. It is small wonder then that even today, there still remains a strong bond between the units.

I am, however, very conscious of the fact that the Association stands for a lot more than just its ex-South Vietnam members. It includes the oldest and boldest from all years, right up to the youngest Gunner who has just marched into the unit and, given the rate of evolving military technology, national defence thinking and the changes in Australia culture generally, it must respond by being a dynamic organization, able to respond to these changes.

Our Association is blest with a wonderfully robust committee, carefully husbanded funds and a magazine 'Tiger Rag' that has no equal anywhere. There is much for us to be proud of and I feel very humble to be the Association's Patron.

107 Field Battery Association

Extracted from Ram-Rambling Volume 3, Edition 1 March 2006

Formation of 107 Field Battery Association

The 107 Field Battery Association is open to all current and former members of 107 Field Battery to join. The Association has been formed to provide a contact point for personnel who have served in 107 Field Battery since it was re-formed on 1st August 1965 for service in the Australian Defence Force during the Vietnam era.

The Battery had previously seen service in the 1st World War on the Western Front and in the 2nd World War in Defence of Australia.

Since 1965 the Battery has seen service in Australia in some very significant exercises with forces from all around the world. It has also been called on to serve Australia's interests in Malaysia and South Vietnam as well as provide personnel for multi service contingents to Cambodia, Somalia, East Timor and Bougainville.

The Battery was deployed for service in The Solomon Islands, but after 'standing to' off shore on HMAS Manoora for three weeks, were returned to Townsville without having set foot on the islands. How many of us remember those 'Hurry up and wait' experiences and the frustration of being ready for duty, but not being able to fulfil the role you have trained for.

In the modern defence force many roles are shared between Corps and a growing number of personnel who are deemed as providing 'service' are being attached to fighting units rather than being made substantive in the unit. This applies especially to signallers, drivers and cooks in Artillery Battery's.

As many of us from previous generations will recognize, being part of the team is all important when you are relying on each other for safety and survival. These same aspects are important in civilian life

also, hence the formation of this Association for all persons who have had a connection with 107 Field Battery in whatever capacity.

107 Battery History Room

In August 2005 the 107 Field Battery Association gathered at Townsville to present the [107] History Room and the [4th Field Regiment RAA] Museum with a copy of 'The Black Sheep at War: 107 Field Battery; 4th Field Regiment RAA, South Vietnam 1970-71'. This document filled a hole in the written history of the Regiment and the Battery in the historical collections held in Townsville.

The collection in Townsville in both the History Room at the Battery and the Museum that the Regiment has put together follows the history of the Battery from its formation during the 1st World War to its role in the 21st century as part of Australia's Peacekeeping obligations around the world.

Like any good historical collection it relies on inputs from people who were involved in these events. I realise that being part of history can be a very daunting thought for some people, but be aware that all members and former members of 107 Field Battery are an important part of Australian military history. As a part of that history the voluntary curator of the museum, Paddy Durnford, would like to hear from you with any objects, equipment or photographs that you might have that relate to the historical story of the Battery. These objects may be as simple as the 'Zippo' lighter that you brought in Vung Tau and no longer use, and don't want your grandchildren to have access too; to the damaged gun part that you smuggled home in your pack as a memento of your tour overseas or exercise in Australia. Photographs from sporting events and exercises in Australia are also a very important part of the story and therefore the collection.

During the visit the members of 107 Field Battery Association made to 107 Field Battery and 4 Field Regiment the young Gunners were very keen to hear the stories from the past and to have access to the historical background of the unit that they now claim as their own. We can all help Paddy to fill in the gaps and make the collection meaningful. Paddy Durnford can be contacted by mail at 4th Field Regiment Historical Collection, Chau Phu Lines, Lavarack Baracks, Townsville Queensland 4813 or by email at paddy@yourhub.com.au.

RAA Association of Tasmania

Extracted from The Artillery News The Newsletter of the RAA Association of Tasmania Inc

The annual general meeting of the Royal Australia Artillery Association of Tasmania Inc. was held on Saturday 3rd December 2005. There were 18 members present and one observer and 34 apologies. The President's report by Major Barry Bastick highlighted the social and 'business' meetings attended by representatives of the Association such as the ANZAC Day March in all major cities and towns across the State, the always moving El Alamein Day ceremony in Hobart on 19th October, the unveiling of the Launceston Artillery Old Comrades function at Paterson Barracks, the unveiling of the Tasmanian Gunners memorial plaque by the Honorable Lieutenant Colonel W.J.E. Cox AC,RFD,ED, Governor of Tasmania at the Royal Park Cenotaph Memorial Wall on the 4th June and the Gunner Dinner at Anglesea Barracks at Hobart on 20th August 2005.

The President acknowledged the assistance that had been forthcoming from members of the Association, at all level, in making these functions the successes they were. He called for more member input to the committee process and highlighted the fact that the brunt of work is falling on just a few shoulders and that all members should make the effort to participate at this level - or at least offer - or the Association could face the possibility of 'burn-out' of essential officers.

The Presidents words appeared to have an effect when nominations for the Executive Office bearers and Committee members were called with a few new hands joining the management team. Several matters were raised in General Business regarding a great Tasmanian soldier, the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry (Harry) William Murray VC, CMG, DSO and Bar, Croix deGuerre and it was agreed by members to assist with the costs connected with the proposed erection of an appropriate statue and surrounds at Evandale.



Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery

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For Information and Orders:

 $SGT\ John\ Berger\ -\ School\ of\ Artillery,\ Bridges\ Barracks\ -\ john.berger@defence.gov. au\\ SGT\ Michael\ Heinrich\ -\ School\ of\ Artillery,\ Bridges\ Barracks\ -\ michael.heinrich@defence.gov. au\\$

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ROYAL AUSTRALIAN ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION (NSW) INC.

The Royal Australian Artillery Association (NSW) Inc. needs your support. The association undertakes a number of activities for Gunners of all ranks, full and part time, currently serving or retired. It's journal Gunfire is published three times a year and aims to keep members up to date with issues in the Gunner world.

The AIMS of the association are:

- be the peak Gunner organisation in NSW;
- foster esprit-de-corps, Gunner traditions and comradeship amongst all Gunner ranks;
- communicate with the Gunner fraternity; and
- represent and make representations on behalf of Gunners.

A number of strategies have been determined in relation to each of those aims.

So, if you wish to be involved in traditional activities of the Regiment such as the Annual Gunner Dinner, maintain social contact with Gunner mates through the Anzac Day reunion or sporting activities or just want to support your corps, join the association now. The cost is only \$25 in the first year which includes an enamel lapel badge and \$15 per annum thereafter.

An application form is on page 134.

Gunner Dinner Dates

- ✓ 30 June 2006 Gunner Dinner Victoria
- ✓ 8 July 2006 Gunner Dinner South East Queensland

Contact

Colonel Commandant Northern Region Colonel A.R. Burke closer to the date for details on (07) 3263 6025

'A' Field Battery Commemoration

On the 1st of August 2006 'A' Field Battery will be 135 years old and to commemorate this event, a plaque will be laid at the Australian War Memorial. The plaque will be dedicated to all those who have served and to the memory of the those who have died.

The committee of 'A' Field Battery Association would like to see as many past and present members of the Battery as possible be able to attend.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION (NSW) INC.

The Honorary Secretary RAA Association (NSW) Inc. G.P.O. Box 576 SYDNEY NSW 2001		Date:	
	APPLICATION FOR MEMB	ERSHIP	
	member of the Royal Australian Artiller gree to be bound by the rules of the Ass		
Surname:			
Given Names:			
Service Rank:			
Decorations:			
Permanent Address for all Correspondence:		Postcode	
Email Address:			
Preferred Title on Correspon	ndence (Our policy is to address all as N	Ar or Ms)	
Artillery Unit(s) and approxi	mate dates you served:		
Birth Date	Enlistment Date		
 Annual membership subs RAA Association lapel bad □ I enclose cheque/s for \$2 			
Applicant's Signature:			
Proposer's Signature:			
Proposer's Name:		Date:	
If you can't find a member t	to propose you, a member of the Committe	e will propose after your	eligibility is verified.
Office Use Only: Committee approves membership: Particulars recorded: Payment received (Treasurer):			

18 Light Anti Aircraft Regiment Association

The Honorary Secretary 18 LAA Regiment Association P O Box 536 Gymea NSW 2227		Date:	
	Application for Me	mbership	
Surname:			
Given Names:			
Service Rank:			
Decorations:			
Permanent Address For All Co	orrespondence:		
Email Address:			
Details of your service with the Regiment:			
Date of Birth:			
Date of Enlistment:			
Period of Service:			
Applicant's Signature:		Date:	
There Are No Membership Fees			
Committee Use Only			
Membership accepted:		Date:	
Particulars registered:		Date:	
Member Advised:		Date:	



LOCATING ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION

Application For Membership

I hereby apply to become a member of the Locating Artillery Association and agree to abide by the rules of the Association in force from time to time.

Surname				
Given Names				
Address				
		State	Postcode	
Telephone		Mobile		
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Signature				
Joining Fee – \$5.00		Annual Membership – \$10.00 Total on Joining – \$15.00		
Please make cheques payable to 'Locating Artillery Association' and post to: Locating Artillery Association PO Box 1042 Manly NSW 1655				
Brief outline of Service (volun	tary information)			
Year enlisted:		Year discharged:		
Rank Attained:		Unit(s):		

Royal Australian Artillery Association (ACT)

	Application: Please accept me RAA Association of the ACT.	as a yearly/life subscrib	per to the
	Renewal: Please renew my year 1st April 2006 to 31 March 200	•	association from
	I enclose cheque/cash/money o (\$15 Annual/\$25 Bi-annual/\$12		
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ПΤ	Telephone	☐ Email	☐ Mail
☐ T Plea Lieu Train Aust ADC Dep CAN	•	☐ Email	☐ Mail

'A' Field Battery Association (Inc)

Application:	Please accept me as a yearly subscriber to the Association.					
Renewal:	newal: Please renew my yearly membership of the association from 1st August to 31st July. I enclose cheque/cash/money order for \$ (\$15 Annually).					
My curent det	ails are (for new members or renewing members with changes).					
Full Name:						
	wn Name:					
	Postcode:					
Phone (home)	: (work):					
Email Address	S:					
	s: Regimental Number					
	Highest rank reached					
Dates with Ba	ttery:					
	hin Battery:					
Other Details:	Wifes/Partner's Name					
	NOK Name:Relationship:					
	Address:					
	Postcode:					
Are you in rec	eipt of a DVA Pension? Yes/No					
Association.	give permission for my contact details to be given to other members of the any immediate assistance to you? Yes/No (Please describe separately)					
cuit we be or						
	All Members Please Complete and Return as a Priority					
	Privacy Act Consent Form					
Roadrunner, o permitted to p	sent details for members willing to sign to allow their names to be printed in the n the Association website and so on. Due to the Privacy Act, the Association is not print any names without written permission. (Without their consent, we will not be heg. members's lists.)					
newsletter, we from time to t	e 'A' Field Battery Association Inc to print my name in its correspondence, ebsite or any publication that the Management Committee may agree to publish time, providing that the information or use of my name is not associated with or any defamatory writings or publication.					
Signatue:	Date:					
Please post to:	Secretary, 'A' Field BatteryAssociation Inc, 6 Harveys Road Beaconsfield, Qld, 4740.					

105TH FIELD BATTERY ROYAL AUSTRALIAN ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION INC.

APPLICATION: Please accept me as a yearly/life subscriber to the association or						
	RENEWAL: Please renew my yearly membership of the association from 1 January to 31 December.					
	I enclose cheque	/ cash / money or	der for \$	(\$10 Annual,	/\$105 Life)	
			Details			
Full name	:					
Preferred /known na	ame:					
Address:					Postcode:	
Phone:		Home:		Business:		
			Service Detai	ils		
Regiment	al No:		Dates with Batte	ery:		
Rank:			Postings:			
			Other Detail	s		
Wife/Partı	ner's name:					
NOK name	e:			Relationship:		
Address:						
Address:					Postcode:	
Are you in	n receipt of a DVA	pension? Yes / N	lo			
l give/do r	not give permission	on for my contact	details to be give	n to other membe	ers of the associat	tion only.
Can we be Details:	e of any immedia	te assistance to y	ou? Yes/No			
Signature	Signature: Date:					
Post to:						
The Secre	tary,					
105th Field Battery RAA Association Inc, 14 Marral Street, The Gap, Qld, 4061						
14 Marral	street, the Gap,	Qia, 406 I				

41 BATTERY, 11 FIELD REGIMENT RAA ASSOCIATION INC.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

(Please Print)

Name:	
Address:	
	DIC 1
Postal Address (if different):	
	P/Code:
Telephone:	
Mobile:	
Email:	
	(Signature of Applicant)
	(Date)

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C/- 25 Manakin Ave, Burleigh Waters Qld 4220.



Swift to Strike





APPLICATION FOR ORDINARY MEMBERSHIP of the ROYAL AUSTRALIAN ARTILLERY HISTORICAL COMPANY (RAAHC)

The Company Secretary (Registrar) 02 9976 6102 phone **RAAHC** Fax 02 9977 2607 PO Box 1042 e-mail northfort@bigpond.com Manly NSW 1655 I apply to become an Ordinary (Active) member of the Royal Australian Artillery Historical Company (RAAHC) and agree, subject to my admission, to abide by the Company's Constitution and its By-Laws. Rank/Title.....Surname.... Post nominals/decorations/qualifications..... Address for mailing and contact details: No & Street..... Suburb.......StateP/ Code...... I enclose my cheque (Royal Australian Artillery Historical Company) /cash for \$25 (Annual Membership Fee) (Signature) (Date)

CONCESSIONS AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE RAAHC

Four issues of Cannonball per annum

Free access to the RAA National Museum at North Fort, and most of the other museums in the Army Museum Network

Free use of the RAA National Museum Library

10% discount on books and merchandise purchased from the North Fort Café

Associate membership of the North Fort Mess

To offer your services as a North Fort Volunteer please complete the additional information on the next page......

OFFER TO SERVE AS A NORTH FORT VOLUNTEER

☐ I wish to offer my services to the Company as a Volunteer.			
☐ I agree to conform to any instructions issued by Defence and notified to me by officers of the Company.			
Next of Kin (required for use only i	n case of an emergency).		
Full name	Rela	tionship	
No & Street			
Suburb	State	P/Code	
Preferred phone number in an eme	rgency ()		
Alternative emergency contact			
Interests and capabilities			
Please indicate (tick) those areas in of expertise that might be useful to	2	or list below any other areas	
☐ Accessioning	☐ Administration (Office)	☐ Computers, IT (website)	
☐ Displays & models	☐ Editorial Cannonball	☐ Editorial newsletter	
☐ Fundraising	Lecturing and Training	☐ Library administration	
☐ Library research & cataloguing	☐ Maintenance and repairs	☐ Marketing andPromotion	
☐ Medals and Uniforms	☐ North Fort Cafe	☐ Project Management	
☐ Publications	☐ Sound & AV	☐ Special Events	
☐ Tour Guide (training required)	☐ Workshops and refurbishme	ent	
Other areas of expertise			
Please note that any personal information provided in this application and offer will not be used for purposes other than those applicable to the proper functioning of the Company in its support for the RAA National Museum.			
Approved by the Board of Directors	s on :	(Date)	
Office Use Only			
Receipt No:	Amount:		
Entered Membership Roll: (August 2005)			

North Fort



THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN ARTILLERY HISTORICAL COMPANY

Invites YOU to be part of our "Memorial Walk"

al

Historic North Fort, North Head, Manly

For a tax deductible donation of \$50.00 your name or message will be engraved into a paver which will then be laid permanently in our

North Fort "Memorial Walk"

The walkway & five memorials are dedicated to the men & women of the Armed Forces of Australia & her allies, & people who served in the Civilian Services & Volunteer organisations from Australia's Colonial past through to the present.



All proceeds go towards completing the Memorial Walk & Memorials and restoring our National Heritage listed site for the education of present and future generations. The Five Memorials will be dedicated to the Colonial Wars, WWI, WWII, Post 1945 Conflicts & Peace Keeping Operations.

To order your paver please complete and return the order form on reverse'



Become a major sponsor.

For \$1,500.00 your unit badge, club emblem or organisation logo will be engraved onto a centre piece paver measuring 460mm x 460mm.







~ ORDER FORM ~

FOR MEMORIAL WALK PAVERS

Please complete the details of the name or message you would like engraved in your paver/s in the template provided below.

PAVER N	O.1	Please print clearly. Each lette	r, number, pund	tuation mark or space	represents one	character.
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Regimental Publications Index

Liaison Letter

Ser	Title	Remarks
1	Director Royal Artillery Technical Liaison Letter 1/48	Copy held by HOR at School of Artillery
2	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 3 June 1954	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
3	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 18 October 1954	Copy held by HOR at School of Artillery
4	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 24 November 1954	Copy held by HOR at School of Artillery
5	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – February 1955	Copy held by HOR at School of Artillery
6	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 31 May 1955	Copy held by HOR at School of Artillery
7	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 30 September 1955	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
8	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 20 January 1956	Copy held by HOR at School of Artillery
9	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 18 June 1956	Copy held by HOR at School of Artillery
10	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 26 November 1956	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
12	Director Royal Australia Artillery Liaison Letter – 24 February 1957	Copy held by HOR at School of Artillery
13	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 26 November 1957	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
14	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 30 April 1958	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
15	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 28 November 1958	Copy held by HOR at School of Artillery
16	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 17 June 1959	Copy held by HOR at School of Artillery
17	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – January 1960	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
18	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 29 July 1960	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
19	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 17 February 1961	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
20	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 6 November 1961	Copy held by HOR at School of Artillery
21	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – July1962	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
22	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – October 1962	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
23	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – February 1971	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library

Ser	Title	Remarks
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25	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – February 1973	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
26	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – September 1973	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
27	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – March 1974	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
28	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – September 1974	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
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31	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – March 1976	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
32	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – September 1976	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
33	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – March 1977	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
34	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – September 1977	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
35	Royal Australian Artillery Personnel Notes – October 1977	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
36	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – May 1978	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
37	Royal Australian Artillery Personnel Notes – 1978	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
38	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – March 1980	Not available to HOR at School of Artillery
39	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – December 1980	Not available to HOR at School of Artillery
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42	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – 1982 (issue One)	Not available to HOR at School of Artillery
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46	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – 1986 (Issue One)	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
47	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – 1986 (Issue Two) dated 4 November 1986	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library

Ser	Title	Remarks
48	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – Issue One – 1987 dated 18 June 1987	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
49	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – Issue Two – 1987 dated 11 November 1987	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
50	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – Edition 1 – 1988 – dated 23 June 1988	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
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54	1997 – Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
55	1998–99 RAA Liaison Letter	Copy held by HOR at School of Artillery
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58	RAA Liaison Letter – 2002	Copy held by HOR at School of Artillery
59	RAA Liaison Letter 2003 – Autumn Edition	Copy held by HOR at School of Artillery
60	RAA Liaison Letter 2003 – Spring Edition	Copy held by HOR at School of Artillery
61	The Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter 2004 – Autumn Edition	Copy held by HOR at School of Artillery
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63	The Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter 2005 – Autumn Edition	Copy held by HOR at School of Artillery
64	The Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter 2005 – Spring Edition	Copy held by HOR at School of Artillery

Australian Gunner Magazine

Ser	Title	Remarks
1	Australian Gunner – Vol. 1 No. 1	Copy held by SO to HOR
2	Australian Gunner – Vol. 1.No. 2	Copy held by SO to HOR
3	Australian Gunner – Vol. 2 No.1 – September 1979	Copy held by SO to HOR
4	Australian Gunner – March 1980	Copy held by SO to HOR
5	Australian Gunner – December 1980	Copy held by SO to HOR
6	Australian Gunner – May 81	Copy held by SO to HOR
7	Australian Gunner – November 81	Copy held by SO to HOR
8	Australian Gunner – The Official Journal of the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery – March 1997	Copy held by SO to HOR

Miscellaneous Regimental Publications

Ser	Title	Remarks
1	DARTY Personnel Notes – December 1969	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library
2	Royal Australian Artillery Personnel Notes – 1978	Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library

NORTH FORT

NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT

The Royal Australian Artillery Historical Company Needs Your Help to Support the Ongoing Development of the RAA National Museum

➤ How Can You Assist?

- Become a member of the RAA Historical Company
 - Annual Cost \$20.00
 - All gunners are invited to join

➤ What Do You Get In Return?

- Four issues of Cannonball (quarterly journal)
- Free access to the RAA National Museum, most other Australian Army Corp museums and free use of the RAA National Museum's Library resources
- The satisfaction of assisting with the ongoing enhancement of a magnificent facility that preserves our gunner heritage
 - 10% discount on books and merchandise purchased from the Museum shop

➤ How Does The Company Benefit?

- They can add your weight to the membership numbers when seeking grants and other assistance from public and non-public sources
- Your subscription assists with ongoing administration costs, including the publication of Cannonball

➤ How Do You Join?

- A membership form can be found in this publication
- Submit a form and start supporting a very worthwhile cause
 you will not regret it

NORTH FORT THANKS YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT