

The Royal Australian Artillery LIAISON LETTER

Autumn Edition 2009



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

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RAA

LIAISON

LETTER

Autumn Edition

2009

Contents

Editors Comment	1
Letters to the Editor	4
Regimental	9
Operations	25
Take Post	32
Professional Papers	35
Personnel	66
Associations & Organisations	89

Next Edition Contribution Deadline

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Liaison Letter In Colour On-line

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Top Row: 03 December 2008

Lieutenant Michael Fussell Returns Home

Lieutenant Michael Fussell returned home in a solemn ramp ceremony at RAAF base Richmond in New South Wales after he recently lost his life to an Improvised Explosive Device, while conducting a dismounted patrol in Afghanistan.

The Soldier, who is the first Officer since Vietnam to lose his life on the Battlefield, was carried from the RAAF A41 C-17 Globe Master, through an honour guard made up of members from the Sydney-based 4th Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment (Commando).

His colleagues and class mates, slow marched Lieutenant Fussell's casket across the tarmac to the haunting melody of a lone bagpipe to be received by his family and friends.

Dignitaries at the ceremony included The Hon. Joel Fitzgibbon MP, Minister for Defence, Senator the Hon. David Johnston, The Shadow Minister of Defence, Lieutenant General Ken Gillespie, AO, DSC, CSM, the Chief of Army, Major General Timothy McOwan, DSC, CSM, Special Operations Commander Australia, Major General Ash Power, AM, CSC, Commander Headquarters Training Command – Army (representing the Royal Regiment Australian Artillery) and The Commanding Officer, 4th Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment (Commando).

Bottom Row: 04 December 2008

Lieutenant Michael Fussell Memorial Service

Family, friends and colleagues gathered together at Holsworthy Barracks today, to pay their respects to Lieutenant Michael Fussell, who lost his life to an Improvised Explosive Device in Afghanistan on the 27th November 2008.

Family and fellow Officers spoke to the gathering and reflected on the young Lieutenants career with the Army, in particular his service with the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery and 4th Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment (Commando) (4RAR).

A Catafalque party took position around 4 RAR's memorial, known as 'the Rock', before Lieutenant Fussell's name was unveiled, and officially added him to the list recognizing those members of the battalion, who had made the supreme sacrifice in battle.



Editors Comment



Introduction

I would like to thank everyone who has contributed to this edition. I continue to receive a most welcome stream of articles on operations, not to mention excellent contributions to the professional papers section on a range of interesting topics which I encourage you to read. Operationally we have reports from Afghanistan and East Timor, as well as from the United Kingdom where the 1st Field Regiment troop is preparing for the next deployment rotation to Afghanistan. An article written by Captain Nick Cooper commander of the RAA Troop Afghanistan -1 entitled 'The Ten Things I wish I had known' caught my attention and I am in no doubt it will attract the interest of both serving as well as those more experienced retired Gunners. My immediate thought was – Where did our training go wrong? Possibly the demise of Headquarters 1st Division Artillery!

A significant step towards better managing the offensive support capability within Army has been made with the creation of the offensive support cell within the new Forces Command. I draw reader's attention to the article by the new Colonel Offensive Support Colonel Brian Bailey.

I cannot emphasise enough the Liaison Letter is your very own Gunner forum regardless of rank to express your opinion, to record your operational and training experiences and generally contribute to the current debate as well as preserve our history and heritage. Without the efforts of those who take the time and effort to contribute there would not be a Liaison Letter especially one people appreciate and enjoy.

Gunner Family & Generation Y

In the last edition of the Liaison Letter I published a newspaper interview with retiring Chief of Army Lieutenant General Peter Leahy entitled 'Gen Y set to fight the next war'. This got me thinking about changing generational attitudes within the Royal

Regiment and the wider Army. It worries me that whilst we seem to be forever striving to improve the standard of our professional training to meet 'civilian accreditation' and enhancing the methods of training delivery through simulation etc I sometimes feel we may be losing our more holistic Regimental direction, especially with regards to what it means to be a 'Gunner'. We have a rich intrinsic cultural heritage which has evolved over a very long time and has been passed down from generation to generation. In my opinion it is this inherent sense of 'Gunner' conduct and tradition that sets us apart from other Corps.

I believe our inherent culture is the envy of the Army although you will rarely if ever hear anyone admit it, instead many choose to make backhanded comments to express their feelings towards Gunners. As a Regiment we have always been above engaging in such games!

It took me some years as a subaltern to fully come to terms with the expectations and personal responsibilities this 'Gunner' culture brought with it. As I read about events and observe the machinations of the 'modern' Regiment it gives me cause to stop and contemplate whether there has been an erosion of this 'Gunner' culture that has held us in good stead for many generations. Before some howl me down or simply call me old fashioned – I am not referring to our technical ability to solve the Gunnery problem. I will leave that to those more qualified than me to comment. What I am about is the very essence of being a Gunner that is being part of the 'Gunner Family'. Yes, like all robust families it can be dysfunctional at times or at least feel that way.

I have been assured by some with whom I have raised my thoughts that I am wrong – there is a 'Gunner Family' in Generation Y. I do not doubt that the members of this generation who I acknowledge are the foundation and future of the present Regiment are highly motivated professionals and have their own culture. I appreciate times change and we must collectively and individually adapt to remain relevant. My assertion is the outlook and attitude of Generation Y brings does not seem to always mesh with the implied expectations of what it means to be part of the holistic Royal Regiment.

I do not doubt that there is esprit de corps and camaraderie across all levels of the modern Regiment – what I am about is looking for that little bit more cultural commitment. To highlight my assertion as someone who lived in the Regimental Officer's Mess at North Head and was involved with

moving to Puckapunyal I can say that we attempted to bring as much of the tradition as possible especially the atmosphere of the Mess such as the Blue Room and Portrait Room and the associated traditions and expectations including the dress code.

On arrival unfortunately the expansion of the Regimental Officers' Mess to include non Gunner units, courses and individuals brought with it a clash of cultures and varying standards and traditions. Sadly I believe this scenario almost always results in the lowest standard becoming the norm and then shortly there after no one is any the wiser of what was the standard. This follows on to such commonsense aspects as civilian dress when travelling on official business. How many young officers wear a coat and tie when they travel or for that matter have been provided with the guidance that they should??? I had a commanding officer who believed that all officers should have a dinner suit in their wardrobe. To make the point he held a black tie dinner and did not accept apologies.

Officer Training

Although on a slightly different bent I still think a subject that relates to my theme is officer and warrant officer and senior non commissioned officer training. I would love to be proven wrong but I wonder how many Regiments allocate the time in their programs to conduct this training either as combined and/or separate, even if outside normal working hours. It is these type and style of activities, the content, structure and conduct that provide the extra development that is not provided by 'official' training, be it individual or collective. It should be challenging and encourage individuals to think outside the square and stimulate intellectual interest.

New History Publications

I am sure there would be very few Gunner's who have not heard of Chris Jobson, the author of the 'Customs and Traditions of the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery'. Chris has not been idle since he retired from the Army. In between many other tasks Chris has written another book entitled 'Looking Forward Looking Back – Customs and Traditions of the Australian Army'. This book will be launched around July and will be available for sale in all good book stores. I congratulate Chris on his achievement and encourage you to support his endeavour.

I also commend and encourage you to purchase the recent Gunner history book 'Gunners in Borneo' by Alan Smith. It is extremely good value for money and all profits go to the RAAHC. There is more information on both these books in this edition of the Liaison Letter.

Myths and Legends

On a lighter note I have heard from a reliable source that the red and blue sock tradition of medium Gunners may not be as deeply entrenched in our folklore as I was first lead to believe. It may not go back any further than the late 1980's and a few imaginative subbies. I would appreciate further advice and feedback from any body who may be able to shed further light on the subject. I would also welcome information on other quirky traditions eg. Red Card (most officers would be aware of the Brian the Barman instigated 'Red Card' – what they probably do not know was that he was held in such high esteem by the officers of the Regiment that on his retirement not only was a special function held in the officer mess at North Head to farewell him but he was presented a car as a retirement gift).

Re-Inventing the Wheel

There will be some readers who will immediately think that I am whingeing and should get my head out of the sand. I will resist the urge and stick my head up – We always seem to be exposed to constant change and I sometimes wonder if it always necessary. During my service there have been times when I have reached the conclusion that we were being subjected to 'change for change sake'. This was sometimes at unit level whilst other times it was more overarching, however I feel the constant was a culture within the Army that commander's must make sweeping change or they are not seen to be doing their job.

My observation is that commanders and supervisors in their desire to show they have flare and initiative at times, unless self-consciously checked, feel obligated to change things in order to be seen to be performing in their leadership appointment. In my view this is compounded by the constant direction to develop initiatives to be more stream lined and efficient to save money whilst being hamstrung by red tape and bureaucracy. This gives people the perfect excuse to change structures, names and issue directions that are often difficult to practically implement. My current pet hate with this is airline tickets. I accept when you are making group bookings flexibility to

change names and the like is desirable and sensible, what I do not agree with is that those who have been issued individual travel cards, especially senior soldiers and officers, can not utilise the ability to purchase 'truly' discount tickets. We are expected to save money on one hand but no allowed to do it!!!! I appreciate there is a degree of risk management however the ticket is rarely if ever wasted.

Regimental Fund Subscriptions

I draw your attention to the decision by the Regimental Committee at it's annual meeting last year to raise the cost of subscriptions. The new levels are detailed in the Associations & Organisations Section and take effect on the 1st July 2009.

Conclusion

If any topic I have touched on has raised your ire or even if you agree I encourage and welcome your views and opinions on these and any other subject that you may care to raise. I look forward to receiving your input and continuing support of the Liaison Letter.



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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.

Top military club ends after 127 years

Cameron Stewart | February 03, 2009
Article from: The Australian

THE nation's most famous military club has gone broke and been forced to shut its doors for the last time.

Melbourne's Naval and Military Club, which once boasted presidents such as General John Monash and Field Marshal Thomas Blamey, went into voluntary administration yesterday, ending 127 years of tradition.

The club, which wielded enormous influence in Melbourne society in its heyday, ended its life with a whimper, crippled by debt, a dwindling membership and by changing social values.

"It's the end of an era," the club's general manager, Major Steve Pilmore, said yesterday as he drowned his sorrows with a glass of wine near a portrait of General Monash.

"I really feel sorry for our World War II guys, who were the spirit of this club, but they are too old to come here and use the facilities so our business model no longer worked.

"We have failed to reinvent ourselves and remain relevant as our membership aged – we should have seen this coming, but we didn't."

Despite opening its membership to women and to people of non-military background in the 1990s, the club failed to attract new generations of members, leaving it in the hands of a dwindling number of old soldiers.

From its glory days in the 1960s, when the club had 4000 members, there are now only 1100 members left, with an average age of 63.

In a letter sent to members yesterday, club president Marcus Elgin said the club was \$11 million in debt and had "absolutely no ability to survive" on its own revenue.

"The halcyon days of the 1970s are long gone," he wrote. "Members are ageing, and sadly you are not introducing your friends or relations. The New Year's Eve dance this year had 35 attendees, of which more than half were guests. Members are voting with their feet, their hearts, minds and wallets against the future of the club."

The club, which once hosted the Duke of Gloucester, Earl Mountbatten and Field Marshal William Slim, was involved in several failed property deals in recent years which left it sagging under the burden of excessive debt.

"The board no longer feels the club can trade profitably or solvently," Mr Elgin wrote. "Let us be proud our nation has not had to suffer the wars which bolstered the membership of clubs like ours."

As its final act, the club has struck a deal for its members to be given free membership of the RACV Club.

Letters to the Editor

The Coral Battery

Your comprehensive coverage of the conferment of the Honour title 'Coral' to the 102nd Field Battery in the Spring edition of the Liaison Letter has provided an excellent record for the history books. As the last battery commander of the 'Coral' battery, albeit in its medium form, I heartily welcome the official endorsement of what the 1986-1987 generation of gunners in 102 knew then as the 'Coral' battery. Our success in winning the 'Coral' Trophy back then only served to reinforce our claim to the title. I cannot help but wonder if the one-way conversation that the commanding officer of 8/12 Medium Regiment in 1987, Lieutenant Colonel Mike Boyle, had with me one morning in 1987 immediately prior to a Regimental parade when he told me that 102 was to be disbanded by the end of the year, might have been different if the title had been official back then. Perhaps the tribal elders of the day who participated in that decision would now like to have their decision-making time over again. I only hope that 102 will rise once more and carry the official title with as much pride as we did in 1986-1987.

Good shooting

Lieutenant Colonel Philip Tyrell

Editor. I agree with your sentiments whole heartedly. It is always a difficult decision to make when a unit or sub-unit has to be disbanded but what happened to 102nd Field Battery given its history, especially in South Vietnam, was reprehensible. Ever since I became involved with the exploits of 102nd Field Battery at Coral I have never been able to fathom the rationale of our leaders at the time for disbanding it. Sadly I am sure there would have been little logic applied in the process to determine which battery had to be disbanded. I have no doubt it came down to the strength of personalities of key decision makers, associated with loyalties to batteries in which they served. When I initiated the process in 1998 to seek an honour title for 102nd Field Battery it quickly became evident there were forces from within the Royal Regiment who did not support this goal. I often say to people when the disbandment of 102nd Field Battery is raised – could you imagine the outcry if A Field Battery was disbanded. One can only hope that in the not to distant future this wrong can be righted.

Most Welcome Feedback

Another great edition well done! What you are doing is an important part of the cultural fabric of the Regiment and needs to be done.

Regards

Major Martin Dutton (Retd)

Historical Company Needs Your Support

I write on a topic dear to my heart, Australian artillery history, and this letter is a 'crie de coeur' on the subject of recording our heritage.

Firstly, I begin by examining the response the RAA Historical Company had to the advertisement in the last RAA LL for my book, 'Gunners in Borneo'. It was, to say the least, a very disappointing result from former and serving gunners you have on your address list. Predictably, buyers mainly came from those gentlemen – half a dozen – who had written a book, penned articles for the AAJ, for Cannonball, and doubtless other RAA media. Few retired Gunners are supporting the RAAHC's attempts to fully record the fine heritage and history of the Regiment, especially 1950-60s.

Secondly, as I work through what written record we hold at North Head I am saddened that there is not very much we have recorded of the career activities of your recipients. I hasten to add I don't see all artillery media, and I may be being unfair to some. I try through Cannonball to get some, but it's like pulling teeth. By way of comparison, last year when I was in contact with the Editor of the RA Journal, I asked him would he be interested in an article on my secondment to an RA(TA) SP regiment in London in the 'fifties as a newly commissioned officer. He said yes, read the draft, and published it with one minor amendment. During my CMF career of 16 years my two secondments (also to RCA) were the highlight of my career as a regimental and staff officer. These were over 18 months, and in the light of my forgoing comments, if I can write 5 pages on 18 months of interesting experiences, why cannot a regular officer/senior non commissioned officer do the same with their 20+ years? Was career 'gunnery' so boring that only active service is worth recording?

Among your mailing list addressees there must be those who had secondments, did long gunnery staff or similar career broadening courses, attended manoeuvres with other nation's forces, were DS for notable exercises, and so forth. Did any write research papers on artillery topics at staff college? Where are they now? Without their record we will have a generation of Gunners whose collective experiences will be lost forever. It seems to me these fellows will be quite content to have lots of 'one liners' in their obituaries, as and when

they are written from their service record, that tells us nothing about what service life was like in those times. The Regiment's heritage will be all the poorer for it if this plea falls on deaf ears.

So, Terry, there you have it. I look forward to the days if, through your pages, I am inundated with papers from the gentlemen from your address list. That will be a lot more than I have now.

Ubique

Major Alan Smith ED (Retd),
Editor 'Cannonball', RAAHC Journal

Editor. I support your desire to capture and preserve the history and heritage of the Royal Regiment. To that end I encourage Liaison Letter readers to take up the challenge and record their experiences. It is also unfortunate that you have had a disappointing response in terms of sales for your publication, 'Gunners in Borneo'. I refer readers to the advertisement in this edition and recommend you purchase a copy – it is a well presented and informative publication at a very reasonable price. I would like to highlight that all proceeds go to the RAAHC.

More Welcome Feedback

You are to be congratulated on the recent Liaison Letter; it was excellent, full of interesting material which the Letter now attracts together with your meaningful contributions and comments. When do you get time to work?

My Best Wishes

Brigadier Don Tier (Retd)

'Coral' Honour Title

I thought the series of articles in the Letter's Spring Edition 2008, with regard to the Battle of Coral, were excellent, however, there's a certain matter that's been unintentionally overlooked, and that's the Coral Honour Title Scroll.

The presentation of a scroll for an Honour Title is uniquely Australian. In the Royal Artillery the only physical recognition of the awarding of a Title is in the design of the relevant battery's crest (this has been adopted here too with the inclusion of a scroll, bearing the title CORAL, into the 102nd Field Battery crest). However, during the lead-up to the 40th Commemorative Anniversary services Head of Regiment and the Gunner Coral Committee agreed that something more deserving and recognizable should be produced to honour the award; the result was the Committee agreeing to the presentation of an appropriate scroll.

Having agreed to this the Committee then set-about to find somebody suitably qualified to

take-on the task of both designing and producing the necessary document, and that person was quickly identified in a young lady named Cate Riley.

Whilst the Scroll's wording is the result of a combined input from Terry Brennan, Don Tait, Ian Ahearn and Phil Winter, the credit for both the design and the production of the Scroll goes solely to Cate. She gave the Scroll, in its layout (which includes our National floral emblem, the wattle) and material make-up, an 'old world' appearance; the resulting historical document, signed by His Excellency the Governor-General, is a credit to both Cate and the Regiment.

Cate and her husband were invited to the Coral Memorial Service at Mount Pleasant, where the Scroll was presented to the Battery by the Governor-General, however, at the last moment their daughter took ill and unfortunately they were unable to attend.

Whilst it should never be forgotten that the granting of the Honour Title to the Battery was the result of a lot of hard, dedicated and persistent work from a number of people, in particular Terry Brennan, it should also be remembered that the Title's unique physical recognition is due entirely to the imagination and professionalism of Cate Riley.

Yours sincerely

Christopher Jobson

Editor. You are right as usual – I unwittingly omitted to acknowledge the contribution of Cate Riley in my report in the Spring Edition on the 40th Anniversary of the Battles of Coral and Balmoral. I thank you for setting the record right. On another related matter I appreciate you are too modest to draw to my attention that I also failed to mention that you were a key Gunner member of the national organising committee. Without your contribution to planning and execution of the ceremonial aspects, the commemorative events in Canberra last May would not have been any where near as successful as history will record. On behalf of the Regiment many thanks for your contribution as well as that of Cate Riley both your efforts were most appreciated.

Recollections

Sincerely mate, the Spring 08 edition of the RAA Liaison Letter is nothing short of outstanding. I can remember your efforts in the late 90's to resurrect this publication, but I think it has become so much more than you ever intended.

When you have been out of the game and driving a desk for as long as I have, the number of articles from our boys serving overseas really hits home the fantastic job we are doing as a Regiment. This

publication is no longer just a simple liaison letter and in time, I sincerely hope you are justly rewarded for all your years of effort.

I also wanted to note the awarding of the Honour Title Coral to 102 Field Battery. I know how much of a passion this was for you – congratulations!

Finally I would like to contribute a life subscription.

Regards

Lieutenant Colonel David Wilton

Editor. Many thanks for your very kind and generous words. Without trying to sound pompous I truly appreciate your sentiments as it is very special when those with who you have served acknowledge your efforts. I was pushing the cause of 102nd Field Battery as far back as 1994 when we served in 1st Field Regiment and you would recall we conducted a very rewarding officer and warrant officer / senior non commissioned officer training on Coral with Colonel Ian Ahearn (gun position officer 102nd Field Battery at FSB Coral) as our guest to critique and comment on the presentation. In regard to the Liaison Letter I think it has come along way since 1999 when we served at the School of Artillery and responsibility for the Liaison Letter was being tossed around from person to person as an Extra Regimental appointment with no one wanting (or allegedly not having the time) to pick up the challenge. It could have easily been one of those things that slipped through the cracks as a result of the demise of the Directorate of Artillery.

Readership Grows

Just a short thank you for putting me on the mailing list. Was absolutely delighted to receive the spring edition. Again, thanks.

Major Karl Milic

Liaison Letter Recollections

Thank you for sending me a copy of the Spring Edition of the RAA Liaison Letter. Although I don't know how this happened (perhaps Arthur Burke) it is greatly appreciated.

It has prompted me to take out a life subscription in an attempt to atone for allowing my contributions to lapse over the years. Some might say as I approach my 80th year, that is being a bit optimistic but I like to think of it as a positive thinking.

Is it possible to obtain a copy of the Autumn Edition, I've been told that there are items of particular interest to me.

Congratulations on a great journal, for content, presentation and a good read. It is a far cry from the days in the Artillery Directorate (70's) when armed with a giant stapler with much help from the typing

pool and printing room it was all hands to the wheel.

Sincere Regards

Warrant Officer Class One Geoff Jeff (Retd)

Editor. I am very pleased to hear that you enjoyed the last edition of the Liaison Letter. Many thanks for your kind and very positive feedback. I would like to especially thank you for setting the example for others by taking out a life subscription. The back copy you requested is in the mail.

Accolades for Regimental Farewells

Just a quick note to thank you (and the rest of the people present) for a superb night last Friday. It was great to catch up with people who I have not seen for a long time and to see the 'spirit' of the Regiment is so alive and well.

Lieutenant Colonel Jon Hill

Many thanx for a gr8 night.

Regards Hodso (Colonel Russell Hodson)

Arrived back after a fantastic couple of days at the School of Artillery. I just wanted you to know how much I appreciated everything you did for me. Organising to get me farewelled and then the actual farewell itself, it was all a great way to finish my RAA career. My thanks to Phil Winter and Kym Schoene for the actual invitation and the admin arrangements too.

Best wishes

Major Warren Tapp

Just a quick note to say thanks for the opportunity to attend the farewells last Friday. I thoroughly enjoyed the whole evening and it just great to catch up with so many people from the past.

Again thanks for your efforts and persistence in chasing people like myself up.

Cheers

Major Simon Donnelly

Once again a wonderful evening and thanks for the invite to the days presentations – it was much appreciated. The process gets better each year.

Cheers

Colonel Steve Goltz

Brigadier C W Tadier CBE ADC
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6 November 2008

Dear Phil,

Please find attached an extract from a letter, by Lieutenant Colonel James Learmont, to me. It says it all!

I look forward to meeting up, when you are next in England.

*I hope you have a great
Conference - James is 'ready in all
respects'!*

*Yours ever,
Gavin*

Enclosure:

1. Extract from Lieutenant Colonel Learmont's letter



Extract from Lieutenant Colonel James Learmont's Letter

Towards the end of October 2007 7th Parachute Regiment Royal Horse Artillery adopted its ORBAT for the deployment to Afghanistan on Operation HERRICK 8. The Regiment were fortunate to be augmented by 16 members of 8/12 Medium Regiment Royal Australian Artillery who were to deploy on operations 'in role' for the first time since Vietnam. The Australian Contingent was attached to I Parachute Battery and formed the nucleus of the Gun Troop that deployed to Forward Operating Base (FOB) ARMADILLO in the Upper Gereshk Valley. Throughout the tour they provided indirect fire support to Battlegroup (Centre) which was principally based on Danish and Afghan National Army soldiers. Throughout the tour they fired constantly in support of operations across the 'Green Zone' and gained a significant reputation for accuracy and responsive fires. This was perhaps best demonstrated by their outstanding support to a patrol from FOB ATALL which had been completely surrounded by an extensive Taliban force and only managed to extract without serious casualties through the determined actions of the Gun Troop. The technical proficiency and excellence of Lieutenant Nick Cooper RAA was instrumental in the delivery of responsive joint fires on this day, and indeed throughout the tour, and he proved to be an excellent ambassador for his country as well as a worthy contingent commander.

I would suggest, however, that the Australian Contingent's greatest moment was to provide a Gun Detachment in support of Operation OQAB TSUKA which was the movement of turbine 2 to Kajaki. This support entailed an air assault into an isolated gun position near FOB ZEEBRUGGE and then the provision of indirect fire support to the Regional Battlegroup (South) in Kajaki Sofla. The firing of some 500 rounds in 2 days intense fighting provided the framework for a successful operation in destroying the Taliban capability in this vital and strategically important town. The outstanding leadership shown by Warrant Officer Class 2 Nathan Cole is worthy of particular mention and his resolute determination and highly proactive nature were instrumental in the success of this temporary gun troop. It was the belief of Commanding Officer 3 PARA that the Gunner's "role as the technical experts of Joint Fires and their command and control of a wide variety of assets was pivotal to the success of the operation; not one friendly casualty was taken yet reports were received of over 150 enemy casualties, with minimal collateral damage".

I had the honour to address the Australian Contingent at FOB ARMADILLO on ANZAC Day. It was an excellent day that was played out in front of the world's media. I believe that the words I used that day still resonate, perhaps more now than ever before:

"C E W Bean, an iconic Australian war historian who accompanied the Australians at Gallipoli, postulated that the stereotypical ANZAC soldier was a superb soldier, egalitarian, distrustful of authority, resourceful and loyal to his 'mates'. He believed that the ANZAC soldier had all the qualities of the Anglo-Saxon warrior with additional Australian qualities which came from the harsh 'bush' upbringing of many of the soldiers. He also articulated the unusual egalitarian social structure of Australian society. To Bean discipline wasn't required for the typical ANZAC soldier as the informal discipline of 'mateship' or the fear of letting down your friends was enough to make an effective force.

Whilst these words were written some 90 years ago, they still resonate with us today as, once again, Australian soldiers serve alongside their UK counterparts in a foreign and inhospitable land. The modern day ANZAC soldier has proved in battle that he has the same fighting qualities as his forebears and I know that the informal discipline of 'mateship' will ensure that he will not let his friends and colleagues down. Just as with those original ANZACs it is now your turn to further define an Army. Now it is your turn to make history. Just like those original ANZACs you will do this with pride and distinction and you will make your nation proud. You will add lustre to the story of the Australian Army."

Regimental

Representative Colonel Commandant

Major General Tim Ford AO (Retd)



Dear Fellow Gunners,

This is now my fifth year as the Representative Colonel Commandant and I am pleased to report that the Regiment is doing pretty well both from the perspective of our serving and past

Gunners. This was very evident from the positive presentations and meetings at the RAA Regimental Conference held at the School last November which analysed the activities and progress of the RAA today and reflected on our heritage and history. This view was also reinforced by the many that enjoyed the RAA officers and warrant officers / senior non commissioned officers farewells held at the same time and which were attended by record numbers of serving and retired Gunners.

... many lessons are being drawn from these experiences to be incorporated in our training and our manuals.

The conference noted that the Regiment continues to be very busy on operations and training with field, surveillance and target acquisition and air defence gunners, both regular and reserves, and contingents all deployed overseas, including in Afghanistan and Timor Leste. As reported elsewhere in this Liaison Letter, many lessons are

being drawn from these experiences to be incorporated in our training and our manuals. During the Regimental Committee meeting your representatives considered how we might better use the RAA Regimental Fund to which all Gunners are encouraged to contribute annually to serve the Regiment, and to meet the expectations of both those serving now and those who have contributed in the past. I would welcome your comments to me personally, through your representatives or via your 'letters to the editor'.

... Brigadier Wayne Goodman succeeded Brigadier Phil Winter as Head of the Regiment. We welcome Wayne to this demanding role and thank Phil for the many achievements that have occurred during his tenure.

St Barbara's Day on the 4th December saw a number of RAA activities conducted around Australia, and as has become the practice that day also saw several new RAA appointments. On this day Brigadier Wayne Goodman succeeded Brigadier Phil Winter as Head of the Regiment. We welcome Wayne to this demanding role and thank Phil for the many achievements that have occurred during his tenure. This date also saw the changeover of Colonel Commandants in Southern and Northern Regions as reported in the last Liaison Letter. December also saw the periodic changes of command in several RAA units and we welcome all our new unit and sub-unit commanders, regimental sergeant majors and battery sergeant majors, as well as our new RAA graduates from the Royal Military College and recruits now undergoing their initial courses at the School of Artillery.

On the history side, 2009 will see the 60th anniversary for 1st Field Regiment RAA and 40th anniversary of 16th Air Defence Regiment RAA celebrated. Hopefully reports on these important events will be written and find their way into our

unit histories and into our Gunner magazines and journals. In this respect I encourage all Gunners past and present to write more extensively about the activities they have experienced during their careers and send them in for the information of others. You will note elsewhere in Liaison letter an impassioned plea by the editor of Cannonball, the journal of the RAA Historical Company, that indicates that we are not doing this well.

Another issue on which I seek your input and support is the future of our RAA National Museum presently located at North Fort. The site at North Fort has now been handed over by Army to the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust and negotiations are continuing on what this will eventually mean for the Museum. While we are certain that the history of the RAA in Sydney will continue to be acknowledged and displayed at North Head, the nature of the future relationships that the RAA National Museum should have there and with other historic forts and artillery collections around Australia, the School of Artillery, the Army History Unit and other regional museums are yet to be clarified. I have therefore appointed Brigadier Vince Williams (Retd) as our representative to report on these matters to the Regimental Committee.

I am also pleased to report that our new Chair of the RAA History Sub Committee (HSC), Brigadier John Cox, will convene a meeting of the HSC in Sydney on 11th-13th June. Your input and support to the HSC and the many projects it is trying to complete would be greatly appreciated.

On your behalf I have written to Sergeant Toms, now at 4th Field Regiment RAA, to express congratulations for the award to him of a Commendation of Distinguished Service in the Australia Day Honours List for distinguished performance of duties as a Joint Terminal Attack Controller, Third Reconstruction Task Force on Operation SLIPPER.

I look forward to meeting with you at RAA activities in 2009 and to your continued contributions to our effectiveness as a Regiment and to our heritage. Good luck and good shooting to all.

Ubique



Head of Regiment

Brigadier W.L. Goodman AM



Although I officially assumed the appointment of Head of Regiment in December last year on Saint Barbara's Day I was fortunate to have been able to attend and participate in the Regimental Conference and Farewells prior to that date. Having been somewhat removed from Regimental activities and issues in recent years, this afforded me an ideal opportunity to gain a thorough insight into a wide range of Regimental matters. A recent welcomed initiative which has evolved from the creation of Forces Command has been the establishment of a position entitled Director Offensive Support. Colonel Brian Bailey is the first incumbent and is supported currently by a major and captain. There will be more information regarding the role and responsibilities of this position in the future. Needless to say this is a very promising and positive outcome for the Regiment.

... welcomed initiative which has evolved from the creation of Forces Command has been the establishment of a position entitled Director Offensive Support.

I would like to acknowledge on behalf of the Regiment my predecessor Brigadier Phil Winter and thank him for his dedication and service to the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery. He has worked tirelessly and with determination for all of us on many levels throughout the tenure of his appointment. He made every effort to ensure the Regiment and its requirements were well represented in Army Headquarters and Headquarters Australian Defence Force and in particular argued our position on many matters to our leaders. Two of his successes were to secure the ongoing gunline troop deployment to Afghanistan with the Royal Artillery and the awarding of the honour title of 'Coral' to 102nd

Field Battery. Whilst these are two very different achievements they are both very important to the Regiment. He also saw the introduction of females into 20th Surveillance and Target Acquisition Regiment which is a significant leap forward for the Royal Regiment.

On a solemn note the Gunner family was saddened to receive the news in late November last year of the death of Lieutenant Michael Fussell on operations in Afghanistan whilst serving as a Joint Terminal Attack Controller with the 4th Battalion (Commando) Royal Australian Regiment. There is further information regarding Lieutenant Fussell in this Liaison Letter. It was also unfortunate to receive news of the death of Lieutenant Nicholas Reeve, a graduate from the last RMC class, who had been allocated to the Royal Australian Artillery and posted to 20th Surveillance and Target Acquisition Regiment. On behalf of all members of the Royal Regiment I extend our collective sympathy to the families and friends of both officers.

I would also like to acknowledge the recent promotion of Major General Paul Symon and his appointment as Deputy Chief of Army. We now have three serving two star generals, two holding key appointments in Army Headquarters and Headquarters Australian Defence Force. This all goes well for ensuring the collective goals and aspirations of the Regiment are well represented. I would also like to congratulate Sergeant Noel Toms for his Commendation for Distinguished Service announced in the Australia Day honours list. I also highlight and congratulate Private Michael Rayner who was awarded a Conspicuous Service Medal whilst serving with 110th Air Defence Battery.

Whilst for some readers reference to the 'high tempo of operations' may seem like an over used statement, the facts are that Gunners remain very busy supporting operations both collectively and as individuals. Members of the 1st Field Regiment currently in the United Kingdom preparing for operations in Afghanistan with 40 Regiment Royal Artillery will soon deploy. This will see their predecessors' from 4th Field Regiment return to Australia. 16th Air Defence Regiment has been involved in supporting 20th Surveillance and Target Acquisition Regiment UAV operations in Afghanistan, whilst concurrently providing a battery in East Timor in an infantry role to support 5th Battalion Royal Australian Regiment. There are a range of individuals deployed in a wide variety of roles and appointments across most operations. Closer to home there are elements of our reserve regiments deployed in support of the aftermath of

the Victorian bushfires including members of 23 Field Regiment.

For those who have recently returned from operations welcome home and well done for maintaining the Regiment's high standard and contributing to enhancing our reputation as professionals both collectively and individually within the Australian Defence Force as well as with our coalition partners. For those who are about to deploy or who are currently on operations, wherever that may be, I strongly encourage you to remain vigilant and always set yourselves the highest standards and maintain them whilst always ensuring you take every precaution to remain as safe as the situation permits.

An ongoing Regimental matter on which I am keen to hear views from across the Regiment is financial support for the Regimental Fund. The Regimental committee chaired by Major General Tim Ford receives numerous requests from units and associations seeking financial support for a wide range of commendable and worthy projects and activities each year. The only way these requests can have any chance of being funded is if the Regimental Fund continues to have a regular income flow. One of the traditional and primary sources of income has been subscriptions from individuals either on an annual basis or as a life subscriber. Details of how to make these contributions are published in each edition of the Liaison Letter. Unfortunately the response by individuals and units has been somewhat inconsistent over recent years.

At last years Regimental Committee meeting a proposal was made and supported that as a short term measure the value of subscriptions be increased. In addition a scheme was proposed by which a member on joining the Regiment (or currently serving) could elect to direct debut a small contribution based on rank to the Regimental Fund on a fortnightly basis. It was decided that this scheme would not be introduced at this time but rather the views of the Regiment be sought as well as canvas any other ideas on how to secure a steady income for the Regimental Fund. A minute seeking input was sent to key Regimental appointment holders late last year. If you have a view, idea or specific proposal I request you forward it to Major Kym Schoene via email kym.schoene@defence.gov.au. I look forward to your feedback.

The Regimental conference will be conducted at the School of Artillery over the period 28th to 31st

October this year. I strongly encourage everyone to put the dates in their Regimental programs as well in their personal calendars. The Regimental farewells will be held in conjunction with the conference and I encourage as many people as possible to make the effort to attend the conference capstone day as well as the farewells. This is one of the few opportunities during the year that members of the Regiment are able to gather to discuss a wide range of matters formally and informally and contribute to mapping the future of the Regiment. It also allows us to share in the camaraderie and spirit of the farewell functions as well as to publicly acknowledge the dedicated service of individuals who have served for 20 years or more.

I look forward to moving around the Regiment as much as I can and to meeting you and hearing your thoughts, views and ideas over the tenure of my appointment. It is a great honour to have been appointed Head of Regiment and I look forward to contributing to ensuring the role and capabilities we bring to the battlefield is never underestimated or forgotten by those we support.

Ubique



Lieutenant Alexandra Vick presented the Artillery prize for the last RMC graduation class by HOR

Profile

Wayne Goodman graduated from the Officer Cadet School, Portsea in June 1983 into the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery. His initial Regimental service included a variety of gun line postings, serving in 8th/12th Medium Regiment, 2nd/15th and 4th Field Regiment. He commanded 107th Field Battery in 1993 and 1994. During 2001 and 2002 he commanded the School of Artillery in Puckapunyal. In 2005 he was promoted to take up the position of Director Joint Operations in Strategic Operations Division. In mid 2006 he moved his position to the newly created Military Strategic Commitments. In 2007 he attended the Centre for Defence and Strategic Studies and was promoted to Brigadier in January 2008.

His extra-regimental service has included instructional appointments as a tactics instructor at the Royal Military College (1990/91), at the United States Army Field Artillery School (1995/96) instructing on the advance course and on the directing staff at the Australian Command and Staff College (2003/04). He has held staff appointments as a Lieutenant Colonel in Army Headquarters in the areas of personnel liability, personnel policy, and in 2000 acted as the Colonel Military Secretary in the Office of Chief of Army. In 2000, Colonel Goodman commanded the Australian Federation Guard contingent to the UK for duties at Buckingham Palace to celebrate Australia's Centenary of Federation.

He has served in Malaysia in 1984 as a rifle platoon commander with 3rd Battalion Royal Australian Regiment and in 1998 he served as an operations officer with the UN special commission for Iraq. In 2004, he served as a liaison officer on ARCENT Headquarters in Kuwait.

Brigadier Goodman is a graduate of the Australian Army Command and Staff College and the Centre for Defence and Strategic Studies. He has a Bachelor of Professional Studies, a Graduate Diploma in Strategic Studies and a Masters of Defence Studies. Brigadier Goodman was appointed Head of Regiment, Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery by the Chief of Army with effect the 4th of December 2008.

Brigadier Goodman was awarded a Chief of Army commendation for his staff work at Army Headquarters and was appointed as a Member in the Military Division of the Order of Australia in the Queens Birthday Honours List in 2003, for ongoing service to the Army. Wayne and his wife Kathleen have two daughters and a son. His leisure interests include golf, bike riding and following Australian Rules Football.

Regimental Master Gunner

Warrant Officer Class One Phil Matthysen



The profession of arms – it's more than just a 9 to 5 job. In the 1980s there were 16 Australian Defence Force (ADF) operational deployments involving just over 1,000

personnel. In the 1990s there was a spike with INTERFET, and operational deployments involving nearly 17,000 personnel. Since then, thousands more personnel have taken part in deployments between 2001 and 2009. The RAA has commitments to these operations: currently 16 soldiers from 4th Field Regiment have deployed to Helmand Province Afghanistan; 30 personnel from 20th Surveillance and Target Acquisition Regiment have deployed as a detachment operating the Scan Eagle UAV; 19 soldiers from 8th/12th Medium Regiment are mentoring and training Afghan National Army in Oruzgan Province as part of MRTF 1 while a company strength contribution from 16th Air Defence Regiment have deployed to Timor Leste. The individuals deployed to other operations or various headquarters are not forgotten either.

We are entrusted with the security of our nation, and the protection of its citizens.

There have been many articles written about the Profession of Arms, what it really means and what the Australian public expects from us as soldiers. By definition, a profession may be defined as an occupation that requires extensive education or specialised training; a vocation or calling in which knowledge and learning is applied to the practice of an art such as the military; a sector of a profession holding out to the public the offer of public service. Notwithstanding the Profession of Arms reflecting many characteristics of other professions, it is distinguished primarily by the obligation of protection to our society from armed aggression; lawyers, doctors etc make sacrifices in pursuit of their profession – but are not asked or expected to make that final sacrifice. We are entrusted with the

security of our nation, and the protection of its citizens. This responsibility requires us to place the needs of our service and our country before personal concerns. No other profession expects its members to lay down their lives for their friends, families, or freedoms.

In order for an Army to fulfil this commitment mentioned above there are certain and unique demands placed upon us.

This means as military professionals, we may serve in different environments, wear different ranks and are competent in a wide range of different occupations. In order for an Army to fulfil this commitment mentioned above there are certain and unique demands placed upon us. For example, we are subject to command and discipline under military and civilian law; we are required to provide unrestricted service whereby many of us are on call at all times; we may work long and irregular hours; and at all times are expected to behave in a way that reflects the community's expectation for accountability within the military environment. By willingly serving in the military profession however, we accept these unique responsibilities. These conditions and others are inextricably linked to Army's core values of duty, loyalty, integrity and courage that bind us together in order to best serve the nation's interests; service to Australia being our primary duty.

I have met many men and women who embody the concept of service before self. Regrettably I have also met soldiers not so professional that do not necessarily have the same philosophy; fortunately they are only a minority.

Our Army is an all volunteer force that may be deployed in various roles such as counter insurgency, counter terrorism or peacekeeping. In my 30 years of service, I have met many men and women who embody the concept of service before self. Regrettably I have also met soldiers not so professional that do not necessarily have the same philosophy; fortunately they are only a minority. The majority are professionals and remain with the Army for any number of reasons; additionally, intangibles such as the satisfaction gained from doing something significant for themselves; the

pride in being part of a unique organisation that sets and achieves high standards; or the sense of accomplishment gained from defending our nation and its way of life may be added to the list. With the operational tempo at its current level, a reasonable percentage of Gunners are currently deployed. It is imperative that all individuals remain focused on the operational and trade issues and not be distracted by those who fail to meet the standard required within the Profession of Arms. Those members that are not committed to serve wholeheartedly become inevitable administrative burdens to their chain of command, a distraction we can ill afford.

We, and I refer to leaders at all levels, must continue to educate, train, develop and challenge our subordinates.

It is my observation that the majority of Gunners are happy with the military 'Profession of Arms' aspects of their work. Any soldier dissatisfaction with service life is not necessarily brought about by issues of leadership, postings, pay, communication etc but frequently through boredom and lack of challenge. We, and I refer to leaders at all levels, must continue to educate, train, develop and challenge our subordinates. An environment that encourages continued learning and development is a must within the Profession of Arms; only this will create the open, flexible minds we need, as individuals and as an institution, to think quickly and act decisively in our jobs.

No doubt you are aware of the planned introduction into service of a range of new capabilities to the RAA; equipment and technology such as Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, Land 17, Battlefield Management Systems utilising digitised communications and munitions including Precision Guided Munitions. Concurrent to this, existing RAA force structures and career trades will be tailored to reflect greater capability for planning, coordinating and execution of joint fires. Recently the Chief of Army articulated his thoughts in no uncertain terms; 'one of our first duties is to ensure that we are ready and able to deploy at short notice with our joint and interagency partners to undertake a range of missions'. Elsewhere he describes a soldier as 'the human, who must possess the mental hardness to successfully operate in ambiguous environments, respond effectively to shock and who is able to out think the adversary'. Are our soldiers professional enough to meet the

expectations and the challenges our leaders want in the future? Both these Chief of Army quotes describe scenarios that recently our Gunners have excelled in; I have no doubt that the answer is *yes they are!*

Are our soldiers professional enough to meet the expectations and the challenges our leaders want in the future?

By enlisting in the Army, we have undertaken a demanding and yet rewarding challenge. Ours is a unique profession, with unique responsibilities requiring unique individuals to contribute to the national cause; there can be no room for individuals that fail to accept this concept as they essentially consume the time of those focusing on core tasks. The principles of integrity first, service before self, and excellence in all we do are at the heart and soul of our military profession. That's what makes the Army part of the Profession of Arms requiring more than a 9 to 5 mentality. Food for thought anyway... .

The principles of integrity first, service before self, and excellence in all we do are at the heart and soul of our military profession. That's what makes the Army part of the Profession of Arms requiring more than a 9 to 5 mentality.

In finishing, I would like to pass on my congratulations for all those individuals taking up the senior RAA Regimental appointments for 2009 as well as those recently promoted. Additionally, I would like to pass on my congratulations to Sergeant Noel Toms of 4th Field Regiment for being awarded on Australia Day a Commendation for Distinguished Service.

Ubique and Good Soldiering

Offensive Support Cell

*Colonel Brian Bailey
Colonel Offensive Support*

In November 2008, the Chief of Army Staff Advisory Committee (CASAC) agreed that a Colonel and small staff should be established within Forces Command in order to facilitate the regeneration of the Army's offensive support capability. Colonel Offensive Support (COL OS) was subsequently appointed by the Chief of Army in January 2009 and a small cell consisting of a Colonel, Major (Stu Seabrook) and Captain (Josh Bolton) was established within Land Command. The OS Cell will migrate to Combat Support Group as part of Forces Command (FORCOMD) on 1st July 2009.

... Colonel and small staff should be established within Forces Command in order to facilitate the regeneration of the Army's offensive support capability.

The purpose of the OS cell is to regenerate Army's OS capability. The first step was the conduct of a Fundamental Inputs to Capability (FIC) analysis of the Army current OS and GBAD capabilities. This involved extensive consultation with key stakeholders and identified a number of areas where focused effort is required. Issues including resources, personnel, training, doctrine and unit structures were examined in detail, with key deficiencies noted. What became very clear during the analysis was that a lot of good work by a number of very dedicated personnel has assisted greatly in ensuring that the skills and professionalism of the RAA remained intact. This has been proven with commendable efforts by gunners deployed on operations and will stand the capability in good stead as it engages future challenges.

COL OS will also be responsible for integrating new OS and GBAD capabilities within FORCOMD and to ensure that these are aligned to the Adaptive Army construct. This will include ensuring that an effective battlespace and airspace management regime is adopted throughout Army and that OS units are properly certified in Foundation

Warfighting Skills. The aim will be to ensure that the OS capability is standardised and capable of deploying across the spectrum of operations.

What became very clear during the analysis was that a lot of good work by a number of very dedicated personnel has assisted greatly in ensuring that the skills and professionalism of the RAA remained intact.

There is no doubt that the imminent introduction into service of a number of modern and sophisticated systems will significantly enhance the lethality and effectiveness of the OS capability within Army. This will test our high professional standards and challenge existing paradigms. There is still a great deal of work to be done, however the evidence suggests that the RAA is more than up to the challenge.

I look forward to working with all of you in implementing the OS Regeneration Strategy and in ensuring that OS remains at the forefront of Army capability.

Australia Day Honours 2009

Commendation for Distinguished Service

Sergeant Noel Jonathan Toms

For performance of duties in warlike operations as a Joint Terminal Attack Controller, Third Reconstruction Task Force on Operation Slipper.

Conspicuous Service Medal

Private Michael Anthony

For devotion to duty as the Operator Supply of the 110th Air Defence Battery, 16th Air Defence Regiment.

Latest Gunner Two Star – DCA



Major General Paul Symon, AO was born in Melbourne in 1960, and completed his Higher School Certificate at Scotch College, Hawthorn, before entering the Royal Military College, Duntroon, in 1979. On graduating from the

College in 1982 he was allotted to the Royal Australian Artillery.

He has seen regimental service in the 8th/12th Medium Regiment and three tours with the 1st Field Regiment, culminating in command of the Regiment in 1998-1999. He has held an exchange instructor's and command position at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, in the United Kingdom.

Major General Symon has served in a number of staff appointments. In 1986 he was posted as Aide de Camp (ADC) to the Chief of the General Staff and in 1996 he was posted as the Military Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Army. He has served in Army's Personnel Branch twice; as a major in officer career management and as a Brigadier as Director General Personnel. He has served on two occasions at the Deployable Joint Force Headquarters; first, as Staff Officer Grade One Training and then, on promotion to Colonel, as Chief of Staff. He subsequently served as Director-General Pacific, International Policy Division, on promotion to Brigadier, in 2005.

Major General Symon has deployed on operations on four occasions. In 1997, he was Commander of the Australian Service Contingent (COMASC) to the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO) and deployed to Southern Lebanon and the Golan Heights. In June 1999, he was appointed COMASC and Chief Military Operations Officer (G3) for the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET). Following the outbreak of violence in Dili in September 1999, he served as Chief Liaison Officer between UNAMET and the International Force East Timor (INTERFET). In July 2003, he was appointed Military Adviser to the Special

Coordinator, Regional Assistance Mission in Solomon Islands (RAMSI). From November 2005 until May 2006, he was Commander Middle East, incorporating national command of Australian troops serving on operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

He was awarded the Sword of Honour at the Royal Military College, Duntroon, and is a graduate of the Australian Command and Staff College, Queenscliff, and the Centre for Defence and Strategic Studies in Canberra. In recognition of his service in command and his operational duty in East Timor, he was named a Member in the Military Division of the Order of Australia in the 2000 Queen's Birthday honours list. He was further recognised in the 2007 Australia Day honours list, for his operational service in the Middle East, with the award of Officer in the Military Division of the Order of Australia (AO).

He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree and a Master of Defence Studies from the University of New South Wales. He also holds a Master of Arts from Deakin University.

Major General Symon assumed the appointment of Deputy Chief of Army in November 2008.

Major General Symon is married with two children. He is a keen sportsman.



New Colonel Commandants

Southern Region

Brigadier Neil D. Graham AM



Neil Graham was born in Adelaide and completed his schooling there. In 1965 he graduated from Duntroon and was allotted to Artillery. He undertook early Regimental service in field and air defence artillery, which included operational service in South Vietnam as Battery Captain, 104th Field Battery.

Neil is a graduate of the Army Command and Staff College (1977) and the Joint Services Staff College (1983). He was subsequently an instructor at the Army Command and Staff College. His later service covered many fields, with a focus on logistics and materiel acquisition. Appointments included:

- Director of Joint Command and Control,
- Director Logistics Policy – Army,
- Director, Defence Logistics Redevelopment Project,
- Director of Defence Procurement – Washington,
- Director Weapons and Vehicle Systems Procurement, and
- Commander Army Technology and Engineering Agency.

Neil retired from the Army in 1999 with the rank of Brigadier. Since that time he has been a manager and consultant in Defence industry, specializing in the fields of materiel acquisition and logistics. Companies he has worked for include Total Logistics Management, Kellogg Brown and Root and GHD. He currently works for GHD on a part time basis.

Neil has also been active outside the direct work environment. This has included:

- President of ACT Branch of the RAA Association,
- Vice President of Victorian Branch of the RAA Association, and

- President of Washington Sub-Branch of the RSL.

He is married to Maureen, and they have three children and two grandchildren. Neil and Maureen are keen tennis players. As a South Australian, Neil also follows the fortunes of the Adelaide Crows.

Northern Region

Brigadier Michael F. Paramor AM



Michael Paramor graduated from the Royal Military College, Duntroon in 1976 and after a successful career in senior Army and Defence appointments both in Australia and overseas, left the Army and joined Tattersall's Club as Chief Executive in March 2005.

During his Army and Defence career, he held senior command appointments including the Royal Military College at Duntroon in 2002/2003, 1st Division Artillery in 1996/97 and the 1st Field Regiment, Brisbane in 1993/94. He also held senior operations, training and staff appointments in a number of positions in major Australian and British military units, serving both in England and Germany on a number of occasions. These included Chief of Staff at HQ Australian Theatre, HQ Training Command – Army and as Military Secretary to Chief of Army.

He deployed to the Middle East for a period in 2002 as Commander of the Australian forces committed to the international coalition against terrorism.

He holds a Masters of Strategic Studies, a Bachelor of Arts in Military Studies and a Graduate Diploma of Management Studies. He is a graduate of the United Kingdom Gunnery Staff Course, the Army Command and Staff College at Fort Queenscliff, Victoria and the United States Army War College. He is a Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

He was made a Member of the Order of Australia in 2003. Michael and his wife Rosie have three children. His interests include Australian Rules football, golf, surfing and reading.

Vale

Lieutenant Michael Kenneth Housdan Fussell



Lieutenant Fussell was born on 17th November 1983 at Coffs Harbour, New south Wales. He enlisted in the Australian Army January 2002 and was appointed as an officer cadet at the Australian Defence Force Academy. He completed a Bachelor of Arts and

was a keen sportsman, with a strong interest in rugby.

He attended Royal Military College, Duntroon in 2005, commissioning in December 2005 into the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery. On graduation he was posted to 'A' Field Battery, 4th Field Regiment, where he fulfilled a number of junior officer roles.

During his time at 'A' Field Battery he qualified as a para-trooper. He also deployed to East Timor on Operation Astute in 2006 and 2007.

Lieutenant Fussell was posted to 4th Battalion Royal Australian Regiment (Commando) in January 2008 as a joint offensive support team commander. He was a platoon commander for the Advance Infantry Course at Singleton and completed the joint terminal attack controllers (JTAC) course.

Lieutenant Fussell's military decorations include the Australian Active Service Medal with clasp International Campaign Against Terrorism (ICAT), the Afghanistan Campaign Medal, the Australian Service Medal clasp, Timor-Leste and the Australian Defence Medal.

Lieutenant Michael Fussell was killed by an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) detonation on 27th November 2008 in Afghanistan. He leaves behind two loving parents, his younger brother Daniel and two younger foster sisters Nikki and Nyah. His brother Daniel is a Lieutenant with 1st Field Regiment, Royal Australian Artillery (RAA) in Brisbane.

The extract below is from a statement promulgated by the Head of Regiment Brigadier Phil Winter on the 1st December 2008 throughout the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery.

Death of Lieutenant M.K. Fussell

I am saddened to inform the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery and the wider Royal Australian Artillery community that Lieutenant Michael Kenneth Fussell has died whilst serving Australia with the Joint Offensive Support Team, 4th Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment (Commando) in Afghanistan.

The Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery mourns the loss of Michael and sends our sincere thoughts and deepest sympathy to his parents, family and friends. Our special thoughts also go to his brother Lieutenant Daniel Fussell who is currently serving with 1st Field Regiment.

Michael commenced his service with A Field Battery, 4th Field Regiment prior to his posting to the Joint Offensive Support Team, 4th Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment (Commando). He was looking forward to re-uniting with his brother Daniel on his reposting to 1st Field Regiment on the completion of his tour.

Michael has made the supreme sacrifice to Australia, take time to pause and reflect on his death, support his family in their grief, remember his service to Australia and his contribution to the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery.

Remember too, that the demands of current operations continue and we also need to look forward, to continue to undertake our training, to prepare ourselves for operational deployment, and to fully support those gunners currently serving and preparing for overseas deployments and their families.

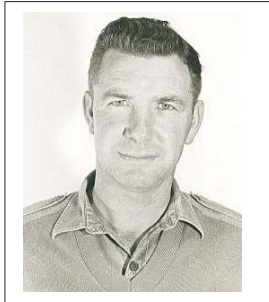
Lest we forget

Ubique

Brigadier P.D. Winter, CSC
Head of Regiment

Warrant Officer Class One Thomas Patrick Banfield (Retd)

Colonel Arthur Burke OAM (Retd)



Tom Banfield belonged to a very special era of gentlemen who believed that there is a correct way of doing everything, and that is the only way things should be done. The Tom Banfield's of this world lead by example and the Royal Regiment of Australian

Artillery has been blessed by a number of these gentlemen. Sadly, they are a dying breed.

Those of you who knew Thomas Patrick Banfield well, will not be surprised he had told his daughter, Vicky that when his time came, there was a written list of steps to be taken. One of those steps was to phone Arthur Burke and ask him to deliver the eulogy. At the time I was Honorary Colonel of Artillery in Queensland and a long time friend of Tom Banfield.

It may surprise some, but Tom was not born a warrant officer. He was born the youngest and only boy to seven sisters at Richmond in Melbourne, and yes, he was born a one-eyed supporter of the Richmond Tigers football team. His military records say that he came into this world on 19th November 1927. He grew up in tough Depression years and when his father passed away far too early, Tom was obliged to leave home and work on a dairy farm not far from Melbourne.

One Saturday evening, he hung on a beauty with his mates down in Melbourne and was half an hour late into the stalls to milk the cows next morning. His boss clipped him over the ear and reminded him of his obligations. To his credit, Tom, a fair strapping country lad by this stage, merely set down his bucket, collected his belongings and left the farm – forever.

This was March 1946 and the only part left of the Second World War was service with the Occupation Forces in Japan. Knowing that he had to be 19 years of age to be accepted, Tom merely wound back his birthday some 16 months and became a soldier. Gunner Banfield achieved his goal posted as a reinforcement to A Field Battery in Japan and one day, Tom was introduced to a new room mate, Gunner Donkin. The pair became lifelong friends and indeed, I owe much of the low-down on Tom to this retired Warrant Officer Class One, Don Donkin.

Don recalls that he had not heard of the term 'Goose' to describe a dunce, a dim wit or a drongo before meeting Tom, but when Tom said, 'Yer know Don, this chap's a real goose', then you also knew that this bloke would certainly not be on Tom's Christmas card list that year.

Both Tom and Don were drivers and Don fondly remembers his mate as 'good, sharp, always on time, very particular with his gear, and looked after his truck well'.

Tom returned to Australia with A Battery in December 1948 and became part of the new 1st Field Regiment five months later. Here, he remembered many duty tasks, perhaps the most enjoyable of which was when he and Don Donkin were lead drivers for the precision regimental musical drive at the annual Army Tattoos in Sydney.

Despite a limited education, Tom applied himself and became a technical assistant in the Royal Artillery, a TARA whose prime duties were to plot targets in the guns' command post. He was no slouch on the sporting fields either – Brian Czulowski remembers him as a very good Aussie rules player in the 1st Field Regiment team which won the Eastern Command Inter-service Competition in 1955. Brian also cites him as 'a very competent inter-service representative basketballer'.

By 1955 Tom was a gun sergeant allocated to the new field battery being raised for service in the Malaya Emergency-M, which became 105th. Gerry Salom, his troop commander described Tom as a 'number one top soldier' whilst then Lieutenant Colin Cunningham remembers him as being very professional, running a very disciplined gun detachment, and always being pleasant and helpful to a young officer. Fellow sergeant, Geoff Jebb remembers Tom driving a bleeding Lieutenant Pat Gowans to hospital in a GMC truck following a vehicle accident when looking for a missing navigation exercise pair. Tom lost control on a bend, dived out to save himself, and Pat ended up thrown out of the truck in the ditch. Tom rushed up expecting the worst, but instead was asked by a dazed Pat, 'Have we found those fellows yet?'

This was a short tour of duty for Sergeant Banfield who returned to Australia in 1956. Then, living up to his belief that things must be done correctly, he promptly returned to Malaya in 1957 for a full two-year tour as a TARA sergeant with A Field Battery. Each morning when he came into the command post, Tom would hang up his belt and study the battle map in detail for the first ten minutes or so. Bob Cunningham was a gunner TARA in this command post and, with his mate

Barry Olver, began surreptitiously taking in Tom's belt one notch each morning. Tom was very keen on physical fitness but it was noted that he seemed to be having trouble putting on his belt as he left the command post. After five days, when it was impossible to do up the belt, Bob told Tom of his little game and he good-humouredly thought it a great joke.

Back in Australia in 1960, Tom was posted to the School of Artillery but he didn't really like this break away from what he called 'real soldiering'. Instead, Tom opted for the warmer climes again and rejoined 105th Battery to move to the fledgling 4th Field Regiment at Wacol, Brisbane. There he continued to excel in the unit Aussie Rules team and also became a star in Second-In-Command John Stevenson's basketball team.

When he next returned to the School, it was on promotion to warrant officer, so there was a salve in this posting. Not only that, but he found a striking redhead named Margaret who was the switchboard operator. They were married and happily produced two offspring – Stephen and Vicky.

Following cadre service with the CMF in Sydney then Geelong, Tom returned to Holsworthy as battery sergeant major of 104th Medium Battery. This lined him up to be promoted warrant officer class one and appointed regimental sergeant major of 12th Field Regiment.

However, the Vietnam War was well under way and Tom was worried that 12th Field might not get there before it ended. To ensure he received a slice of the action, he took a reduction in rank, became the battery sergeant major of 108th Field Battery, and headed for Vietnam in 1967. With his many years of experience, Tom performed above the average and welded the non commissioned officers of the 108th into a very strong team. His battery commander, Jock Jenvey described him as 'a bloody capable guy' who was 'a tower of strength and very highly regarded by all members of the battery'. Jock also recalls how, when a soldier presented Tom with a chit for five days no standing, he was told, 'In all my 21 years of service I have never seen such a chit ... and still have not,' he added as he ripped up the chit.

On return to Australia, Tom was promoted temporary warrant officer class one again and posted as the regimental sergeant major of a cadet battalion based in Mackay, then another in Melbourne. After that he was welcomed back into the Gunner fold as the regimental sergeant major of the Proof and Experimental Establishment at Graytown, Victoria.

In 1973, Warrant Officer Class One Banfield was appointed the Divisional Artillery Sergeant Major of the emerging Headquarters 1st Division in Brisbane. Tom showed his versatility and experience with administration, stores, training and operational procedures. He interacted well with staff of all ranks, both in barracks and in the field, and enjoyed a good rapport with the RAA units of the division.

Nevertheless, after exactly 30 years of soldiering, Tom had reached a pinnacle and decided it was time to hang up his spurs. His stance was still erect and proud, his head of thick hair still held a knife-edge part, he was still tanned, fit and capable of passing all the Army's physical fitness tests with ease, but his time had come. Colonel Gerry Salom made Tom's farewell speech highlighting 30 years of dedication, professionalism and harmonious work ethics. On 15th March 1976, Mister Thomas Banfield emerged from the Army.

Mr Banfield worked as a warehouse manager for Mitchell's Brushes and then a stationary firm. In 1988, in his 60th year, Tom finally retired from remunerative employment. However, this did not mean that he stopped work as he became very active in ex-service organisations, particularly the RSL and the Ex-service Men and Women's Welfare Association. There are still ladies smiling at the memories of the many interesting activities and outings organised by 'their' Tom.

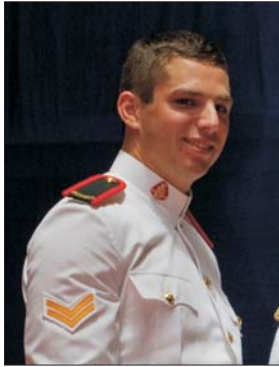
He also took an active part in his service battery organisations – foundation vice president of the 105th Battery Association, Anzac Day March organiser for the 108th Battery and he was a former patron and travelled all over the country to reunions with his mates from A Battery. Skeeter Wills called him 'The Dictionary' because, whenever someone couldn't remember a name, they'd phone Tom, describe the person and the year and Tom would tell them the bloke's name.

At almost four score years, age did weary Tom – the last few months have been a roller coaster health ride with an overall downward spiral. Just when it looked like he was about to settle down under care, Tom was called upon to serve one final time on the staff of that Great Gun Park up above.

Vale Thomas Patrick Banfield – professional soldier, Gunner, devoted family man, gentleman, one-eyed Richmond Tigers supporter, good mate, and one who always believed in the highest standards of ethical behaviour and doing things correctly the first time. Sadly, the Regiment has lost another one of its icons. *Stand Easy old friend – your duty here on earth is done.*

Lieutenant Nicholas Luke Reeve

*Lieutenant John Harris
20th Surveillance & Target Acquisition Regiment*



Lieutenant Nicholas Reeve (Nick to his friends) was born on the 2nd August 1985 and entered the Royal Military College in July 2007 and graduated in December 2008. During his time in Canberra Nick demonstrated a number of the qualities that are needed as an officer in the Australian Army. He was one of the most popular cadets at the college, respected by both cadets and instructors alike. Nick strived for excellence in every aspect of his life, and he devoted countless hours to his studies and to Kapyong Company. However he was no 'military moron', and had a number of interests outside of the Army. In particular Nick had a passion for cooking, a passion that many of his friends took advantage of as often as they could.

Nick always had a smile on his face, and had an extremely positive effect on the morale of those around him. No matter whatever difficulty being faced, Nick would often make a joke and a laugh and would bring a smile to the face of those in his team. Nick also spent a lot of time engaging with and mentoring those cadets more junior than him, and would often help those who were finding RMC difficult.

Nick was incredibly excited to be allocated to the RAA, as he had wanted to join 20th Surveillance & Target Acquisition Regiment ever since he attended an unmanned aerial vehicle demonstration at the School of Artillery. Unfortunately Nick passed away on the 19th January 2009 before he had a chance to start with the unit. Nick will forever be remembered by his friends as someone who lived life to the full, and who had experienced more in his 23 years than many people do in twice that amount of time. He will never be far from our thoughts, and will continue to provide us inspiration.

Warrant Officer Class One Michael Edgar Ponder

Major Darryl Kelly OAM

Warrant Officer Class One Mick Ponder was born in the rural Victorian town of Hamilton. He attended the Hamilton Primary School and completed his secondary studies at the Hamilton Technical College. On leaving school Mick knocked around the local community in a number of jobs, mainly as a farm hand.

Mick decided that he needed a change in vocation and he enlisted in the Australian Regular Army on the 10th of October 1973. Following recruit training Mick was allocated to the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery as a gun number. His initial posting was to 4th Field Regiment where he qualified as a detachment commander, signaller, operator command post field and he finally choose to change over to the Q store stream.

During the ensuing years Mick was posted to 1st Division Artillery, 1st Field Regiment and 2nd/10th Medium Regiment with another couple of postings to 4th Field thrown in for good measure. He was promoted through the artillery ranks finally receiving his crown in October 1991. With the absorption of the RAA Clerical and Logistic Trades into Ordnance Corps, Mick laid up his white lanyard but not his love for the Royal Regiment.

Mick soon made his mark within the Ordnance community and was posted to a number of senior logistic postings in Brisbane and Darwin and was promoted to Warrant Officer Class One on the 18th of January 1999. The culmination of his career came when he was appointed as one of the first Royal Australian Ordnance Corps Conductors in modern times. His badge of office, being his coveted Conductors Batten adorned his casket at Micks farewell.

Over the past few years Mick battled cancer which spread throughout the lower parts his body. As he fought the illness he took a turn for the worse last year which resulted in the amputation of the right leg, first below the knee and a short time later, the same leg needed to be taken off above the knee. His mates rallied around him and conducted a successful fund raising activity in an effort to make his life just a little more comfortable.

Determined not to be beaten, Mick again fought on but the illness had again taken hold. Mick lost his battle on the morning of Sunday the 15th of

February. Mick was farewelled at the Royal Military College Chapel on Friday the 20th of February and his casket was carried by a number of his mates from both Artillery and Ordnance Corps.

As a celebration of Mick's life was portrayed at his farewell, he was remembered for his love of life, devotion to his family and his love for the Army. He was a renowned sportsman and committed himself to maintaining the highest level of fitness that was the envy of men more than half his age.

Mick Ponder's honours and award's include the Australian Active Service Medal with clasp East Timor, the Australian Service Medal with clasps Sinai and East Timor, the Australian Defence Medal, the Defence Force Service Medal with four clasps, the Multi National Force and Observers Medal, the United Nations Medal with ribbon UNTAET and a Commander 1st Division Commendation for his outstanding performance as the Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant of the 1st Command Support Regiment.

Mick is survived by his devoted wife Margaret, son's Daryl (RAN), Matthew (RAAOC) and Stephen. He is also remembered by his daughter-in-law Melissa (RAAF).

Lest we forget – Michael Ponder.



Australian soldier killed by blast in Afghanistan

Article from: **Courier Mail**

November 27, 2008 05:10pm

AUSTRALIA is grieving the seventh Digger killed in Afghanistan by Taliban insurgents in six years after a commando was killed by a roadside bomb.

Prime Minister Kevin Rudd said his prayers were with the family of an unidentified Special Operations Task Group soldier killed on Thursday by an improvised explosive device in the dangerous Oruzgan province. Two other Diggers were injured in the attack and the Australian Defence Force has been liaising with their families.

The death - just weeks before Christmas - comes two months after an Australian soldier was seriously injured and eight others were wounded during a protracted gunfight with Taliban fighters.

It had been expected insurgents would ramp up their attacks in the last few weeks of the annual "fighting season", during the northern hemisphere's summer months, however the Defence Force said Afghanistan was always dangerous. Seven Australians have died in Afghanistan since 2002.

SAS Signaller Sean McCarthy, 25, and Lance-Corporal Jason Marks, 27, died this year; Private Luke Worsley, SAS Sgt Matthew Locke and Trooper David Pearce were killed in 2007 and Sgt Andrew Russell, 33, was killed in 2002.

Mr Rudd, who has ruled out boosting troop numbers in Afghanistan beyond the 1000 already there, yesterday paid tribute to the serving soldiers.

"Our troops in Afghanistan are engaged in dangerous work, they are engaged in important work and they perform their role with distinction, with bravery and professionalism," Mr Rudd said.

"There is no higher calling for any person than to wear the uniform of Australia and today we are tragically reminded of the risks that come ... with that calling."

In a statement, Defence Force Vice-Chief Lieutenant-General David Hurley said the blast happened during an offensive operation by members of Special Operations Task Group in an area of Oruzgan province in which Australian troops had previously operated.

General Hurley said the soldiers were on foot, conducting an operation against Taliban insurgents.

No more information could be released about the incident because it could jeopardise the safety of other soldiers, he said.

"Our nation mourns the loss of a fine soldier," General Hurley said.

"On behalf of the men and women of the Australian Defence Force, I offer my deepest sympathy to his family and to his friends."

He said the soldier's family was receiving support. An inquiry will be held into the soldier's death and the results will be made public.

Customs & Traditions

Christopher Jobson

Former RSM Ceremonial & Protocol – Army; and
Author of RAA Customs and Traditions

Title of Royal

There is a thought that corps' and regiments pre-fixed with the title *Royal* are noticeable as such because of the incorporation of the Crown within their badges; this is not so. Prior to 1751 many units within the British Army wore the Arms of their commanders on their dress. However, in that year King George II issued a Warrant which stated, amongst other things, that '..... no colonel (is) to put his Arms, Crest, Device or Livery on any part of the Appointments of the Regiment under his command'. The Warrant went on to state that the King's Cypher and Crown were to be placed on the front of caps; in other words, the Crown was incorporated into the badges to signify that the troops are the soldiers of the King, and not the colonels.

There are six corps' within the Australian Army that have the Crown incorporated within their badges and yet do not carry the prefix *Royal*. These are the Australian Army Aviation Corps, Australian Intelligence Corps, Australian Army Catering Corps, Australian Army Legal Corps, Australian Army Psychology Corps, and the Australian Army Band Corps; to this list the Australian Army Public Relations Service and the university regiments can also be added. Whilst there are no such examples within the Australian Army, there are a number of units within the British Army that have the prefix *Royal* and yet have no Crown within their badges (eg. 10th Royal Hussars, the Royal Scots, the Royal Sussex Regiment and the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers). So how are corps' and units granted the prefix *Royal*?

It is the prerogative of the Sovereign to grant the Title, for technically it cannot be requested. It is accepted though that the Title is 'granted for a distinguished service' along with some special occasion (perhaps, for example, the relevant regiment/corps centenary?). However, someone has to bring the matter to the attention of the Sovereign for the honour to be so granted.

The first granting of the Title in Australia was given by Queen Victoria, in August 1899, when the New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland colonial regular Artillery regiments were amalgamated as the Royal Australian Artillery; and this was 17 months before Federation. The next granting of the Title was that of the Royal Australian Engineers in 1907.

The first granting of the Title in Australia was given by Queen Victoria, in August 1899, when the New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland colonial regular Artillery regiments were amalgamated ...

In late 1948 a formal request was made by the then Prime Minister (Ben Chifley), through the Governor-General, to King George VI, for the Title to be granted to 13 Australian Army arms and services '... in recognition of their services in World War II', which was subsequently approved. In the same year another request was made for the Title to be granted to the Infantry's Australian Regiment and this submission was signed-off in March 1949 (now the Royal Australian Regiment).

Similar requests were later submitted in 1951 and 1960, and approved, for the Title to be granted to the Woman's Australian Army Corps (WRAAC) and the Australian Army Educational Corps (RAAEC) respectively.

There are, however, exceptions. The Royal Military College was raised in 1911 with the prefix *Royal* as a part of the Corps title. Another was the Royal Australian Corps of Transport which was raised in 1973, but it must be understood that the Corps was raised from elements of the Royal Australian Engineers and that it replaced the Royal Australian Army Service Corps – in other words, the Corps was raised from two other Corps' that already had the Title.

However, not all requests for the Title *Royal* have been approved. In March 1939 the Director General of Health Services requested that the Title be granted to the Australian Army Medical Corps, however, the application was rejected, stating that the request needed to '.... be set-out in more detail' but the Title was eventually granted in 1948.

In 1976 a request was submitted for the Title to be granted to the School of Military Engineering, but the then Chief of the Personnel Division (Army Headquarters) rejected the submission, stating

that such a proposal '*...would create a precedent*'. A request from the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery, in 1985, for its School to be granted the Title, in conjunction with its Centenary, was refused by the Chief of the General Staff (now the Chief of Army), who stated that '*...the time was not appropriate*'.

... the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery, in 1985, for its School to be granted the Title, in conjunction with its Centenary, was refused ...

It could be said that the criterion for the granting of the Title *Royal* is really one of 'timing', or in conjunction with an appropriate occasion or occurrence. In essence the 'guide lines' now are that a submission for the granting of the Title is initiated by the relevant head of corps/regiment. Such requests are then passed to the Chief of Army and, if he agrees, they are put through to the Minister for Defence. If the request is approved at this level it is then passed onto the Prime Minister and, if the Prime Minister agrees, it is sent to the Governor-General for his/her endorsement; then the recommendation is formally submitted to the Sovereign.

Title of Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery

Technically speaking Artillery is the only arm or service within the Australian Army that is not a corps; it is in reality a Regiment and the origins of this can be traced back to the early 1700s within the British Army.

Prior to 1685 artillery pieces (cannons) were allotted to infantry regiments, and the regiments were responsible for deploying the equipments to the required locations, in other words the gunners had to rely on the infantry to move the pieces if no civilian 'contractors' were available. In that same year two regiments were formed to guard the artillery trains and they were titled Our Regiment of Ordnance and Our Regiment of Fusiliers.

The then Duke of Marlborough was concerned about the unsatisfactory state of the Ordnance, along with the difficulties of raising trains when required, and finally, as a result of his continuous complaints, King George I issued a Royal Warrant, on 26th May 1716, which authorized the establishment of two Artillery Companies. In 1720 an additional company was added and on 26th May 1721 another Warrant was issued granting the

companies the title Regiment of Artillery. In 1722 the title changed again to that of Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The concept that guns should be drawn by civilian contract was finally abandoned in 1794 and a new organization was raised, the Driver Corps. In time the name was changed to that of the Corps of Gunners and Drivers and then changed again to the Corps of Artillery Drivers. This Corps was disbanded in 1822 and its soldiers were transferred to the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The concept that guns should be drawn by civilian contract was finally abandoned in 1794 ...

On 24th August 1899, some seventeen months before Federation, Queen Victoria approved the title of the Royal Australian Artillery for Australia's colonial regular Artillery units; however, it was not until the 15th September 1949 that the Artillery units of the Citizen Military Forces (Army Reserve) were integrated into the Royal Australian Artillery. On 19th September 1962 Queen Elizabeth II formally granted the Australian gunners the title of the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery.

... abbreviated title for the Gunners is the Royal Australian Artillery (RAA); however, the official title is the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery. Gunners are technically members of a Regiment, not a corps ...

The current abbreviated title for the Gunners is the Royal Australian Artillery (RAA); however, the official title is the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery. Gunners are technically members of a Regiment, not a corps, and the organization is always referred as such. For example, on any occasion that a toast is made it is to 'The Regiment', not 'The Corps'. Within the Army the title of the senior serving officer of a corps, who represents that corps, is known as the 'Head of Corps', the exception being the Gunners, where the officer is referred to as the 'Head of Regiment'.

Operations

The Ten Things I Wish I had Known

Captain N.P. Cooper, RAA Troop Afghanistan - 1

During the northern summer of 2008, 16 soldiers of the 8th/12th Medium Regiment had the privilege to serve alongside 7 Parachute Regiment Royal Horse Artillery in Helmand Province, Afghanistan. Many of the lessons learnt are not fundamentally new or surprising; they are fresh applications of old concepts. The most critical preamble is that while we in the RAA are well trained to fulfil our current mission, we must, however, always continue to strive for excellence and mastery of our art. The following are the ten points of experience that would have better prepared me for deployment.

Point One – Real World Battlespace Management

Operator command posts (OPCPs) and gun position officers (GPOs) must understand all fire support coordinating measures (FSCMs) and airspace control measures (ACMs) which exist in current doctrine. For example, a high-density airspace control zone (HIDACZ) is very unlikely to be used during a battery exercise in Australia – that doesn't mean that it won't be used during a brigade operation within the middle east area of operations (MEAO). The RAA Troop's first high explosive (HE) rounds were fired during a brigade operation, through a HIDACZ at danger close distances. Nobody on the gun position fully understood or had practiced the procedures for engagement through HIDACZ before; all that was known was that the regimental command post (RCP) had to give clearance to fire. Restricted operations zones (ROZs) are the most common ACM currently utilised overseas and we do not practice its use during appropriate phases of training for the provision of 'clear air'. This is a weakness in our current collective training.

Point Two – Competence Isn't Enough

The ability to conduct immediate neutralisation missions, technical missions and a battery commanders fireplan are the assessable criteria for our current competency based training but there is so much more we need to demand from the individual training we receive. Fundamentals need to be revised prior to, or during each offensive support (OS) specific course including internal and external ballistics, relay procedures, fire discipline and voice procedure from battery to division level. It is the continuous honing of skills and technical knowledge which ensures that when uncertainty is introduced, you are able to make rapid and considered assessment of the factors and make suitable adjustment to tactics, techniques and procedures (TTPs) with confidence.

Point Three – 90 Seconds or Don't Bother

If there is not a report of 'Ready' sent or, indeed rounds in the air within 90 seconds response to a call for immediate neutralisation, it is likely that the situation on the ground will change so as to make the call for fire either outdated or too late to influence the close battle. Winning the initiative is expedited with the engagement of enemy positions decisively in quick succession. Forty-five rounds on five targets, in 15 minutes, is considerably more effective at ending engagements than as many as 150 rounds over two hours on a similar number of targets. The longer an engagement is drawn out, the greater the exposure of friendly troops to circumstances where casualties are likely to occur. Immediate massing of fire on contact saves lives in the long run.

Point Four – Every Mission is Danger Close

Trust between the supported and supporting arm builds with collective experience. The greater the trust the more effective the employment of the guns. When every target lies in close proximity to civilian dwellings, and every contact begins within 200 metres, the degree of trust can determine the level of decisiveness which artillery can bring to bear on the outcome. Engagements to within 60 metres are highly effective in preventing

surrounded friendly units from being overrun. Reduced and modified safety training is the closest and most realistic training we can conduct in Australia; nothing displays competence greater than putting your manoeuvre arm in trenches to expose and inoculate them to safe, responsive joint fires. A permanent danger close viewing bunker would be a welcome addition to the School of Artillery.

Point Five – Civilians are Unwilling Spectators to your Private Battle

Each time the enemy engages coalition forces at close range within populated areas, he is betting that our reaction to contact will be disproportionate and reckless in our effort to prevent friendly casualties. Something as simple as quick smoke is complicated by the potential for carrier shells to impact people's homes; immediate neutralisation becomes exceedingly difficult when the accuracy of the target location is determined during brief glimpses from a roadside ditch. The hard decision not to engage is only appreciated when a district's acceptance of coalition security and re-development improves.

Point Six – Carrier Shells will Kill Civilians with the Same Finality as an Inaccurate HE Round

We know HE is lethal, we consider its employment based on the very real potential that it's improper or inaccurate use could lead to strategic mission failure from bad IO negating any short term tactical advantage. Illumination and smoke is not viewed in the same way and their carrier shell impact area (both for functional and non functional fuses) is often either not considered or incorrectly accounted for. Observers need to consider the problem when mission planning, and GPO's need to be check the carrier shell danger area and impact grid respectively with the same considerations which are employed for FSCM and fratricide prevention on the check map.

Point Seven – Counter Battery Fire is the Most Intense Two Minutes of your Life

Hearing: '1 this is 11, CONTACT IDF WAIT OUT...FM 3 GUNS, OVER' begins the most visceral and urgent computation imaginable within the command post (CP). Within an instant, each of the nets lights up with cueing data, be it the observer at a patrol base being shelled, the local counter-mortar radar and the theatre artillery hunting radar, operating across national lines and affiliation, all trying to ensure a

rapid end to the enemies indirect fire capability (IDF). Whilst counter battery fire (CBF) is often well beyond danger close distances from friendly positions, its very nature demands such levels of coordination and speed in violent response, that it is often the most complex and challenging of missions to get right. The coordination of the CP and the guns is a lesser challenge; the main effort is maintaining and managing the communications flow from dispersed elements and agencies requiring significant liaison and practice so as to ensure the most responsive counter fires.

Point Eight – Never Give a Shooter you Don't Know Well Your Own Grid

Observers under pressure will on occasions call their own location either by accident or by corrections being lost in transmission. Repeatedly, board of inquiry results are released which include sadly familiar circumstances: troops or pilots fresh in theatre and normal procedures such as relay or READBACK skipped, abridged or missed in the confusion and excitement of early tour engagements. The result always seems to end the same way: accurate fire received on the observer's position. This fire was always going to be highly accurate, the observer or controller just looked at his GPS and gave a correction. It is a shame that the command group, the signaller and the medic always seems to be in the direct vicinity come the report of splash. Regardless of circumstance it is the premise of the CP and the joint offensive support co-ordination centre (JOSCC) to prevent this.

Point Nine – Training Two Up isn't a Nice to Have

Relief out of country leave (ROCL) isn't a surprise when it comes; after all it is planned for. Uncertainty lies in battle and non-battle attrition affecting key appointment holders who also hold critical skills. Take into consideration a mature ROCL plot, a few non battle injuries (NBI), and soon you have a bombardier as No.1 of Alpha, a sergeant as the section commander and a newly promoted lance bombardier acting as a No.1 of Bravo during a danger close support of troops in contact. Training understudies is a critical task which requires conscious forward planning and continual training of subordinates. The soldiers are always more than up to the task, they just need to be given the opportunity to learn and display their abilities.

Point Ten – *If the infantry is fighting with bayonets fixed, you need to be working equally hard to maintain your response and accuracy so as to provide the level of support and effort YOU would expect if it was YOU fighting for small stretches of ground.*

Conclusion

Experiences gained from gun positions in Afghanistan continue to prove that our corps focus of timely, on target and safe indirect fire has an enduring and decisive part to play on the modern complex battlefield. Our training does prepare soldiers and officers for operations within the CP and on the guns well. The practice of theatre specific offensive support procedures is the primary facet lacking in current unit training. Incorporation elements of current operational procedures and considerations can only better prepare gun batteries for their potential role within current coalition operations.

The Story So Far ...

*Lieutenant Khalid Elkhaliqi
RAA Troop Afghanistan - 3*

This article describes RAA Troop (Afghanistan) 3's [RAA TP (AFG) 3] experiences from its training and preparation in Australia to its UK pre-deployment training and integration with our host unit. The areas covered is our six months of lead up training in 1st Field Regiment; Conversion Course at Larkhill; our integration with our host Regiment; the Operational Training Advisory Group (OPTAG) and our two major exercises in the UK being Exercise Helmand Gunner and Exercise Pashtun Sabre.

Australian Training Phase

The direction and focus for 1st Field Regiment was clearly given by the commanding officer in his closing address in 2007; we were to prepare a gun troop for war fighting operations in Afghanistan. Immediately there was a buzz in the air. Members of 105th Medium Battery gunline knew that they had a chance of being on this deployment and took training very seriously. Fitness, small team training, first aid and marksmanship were to be the

underlying principles that the battery applied through the year. The fitness component was reinforced by the commanding officer's battle fitness test and swim test, which were a gateway to selection for the deployment.

Members of 105th Medium Battery gunline knew that they had a chance of being on this deployment and took training very seriously.

Gun troop tactics, techniques and procedures (TTP's) were being formed before we commenced our first light gun (L119) exercise in May 2008. A military appreciation was conducted with third party involvement from Brigade Headquarters to plan and develop TTP's for a three gun troop operating independently in an Afghan scenario and moving as a troop complete without traditional reconnaissance. We were given huge amounts of freedom of action in regards to the TTP's. They were developed based on principles of security and defence rather than the traditional procedures of moving and occupying new gun positions.

The first exercise was a great success, due to the fact that the troop was given time at the start to develop and rehearse TTP's and then have them tested thoroughly by the commanding officer's enemy party later on in the exercise. Numerous lessons learnt were identified, important relationships were established, and TTP's were developed and modified as a group effort. We also developed our technical abilities at a steady pace, achieving Stage 4 Gunnery, which included the commanding officer's tactical direct fire challenge.

The second exercise was a confirmatory exercise (still allowing for the modification and development of TTP's) to ensure that the right soldiers were selected and that the troop was at the appropriate level of training (Stage 6 Gunnery) ready to deploy on operations. The exercise culminated in three key activities; firstly a combined arm's live fire defence of a gun position, which saw the Battery fire all its weapon systems simultaneously over a two hour period combined with a 2nd/14th Light Horse Regiment cavalry patrol live firing to defend the position. The last two activities was the conduct of two days of modified safety and two days of danger close practices including a destruction mission on a 'Hesco' house compound at danger close distances.

Conversion Course Larkhill

On arrival in Northern Ireland (NI) it was full steam ahead, with the troop commencing 40 Regiment Royal Artillery's pre-deployment package immediately. The senior non-commissioned officer's and I conducted the tactical commander's cadre (TCC) whilst the bombardier's and below commenced cascade training. This TCC involved briefs on Afghanistan, UK forces structure and situation updates. It also involved demonstrations of UK forces TTP's in Afghanistan including Improvised Explosive Device (IED) and mine, contact and CASEVAC drills.

Due to this Regiment not being a parachute or commando regiment, there was no stigma of difference ...

After a quick week in the Regiment we commenced our conversion course at the Royal School of Artillery at Larkhill. The detachments converted to the L118 where the major differences were the ammunition system, the sighting system and the use of procedures for communicating fire discipline from the command post (CP) via personal role radios. Warrant Officer Class Two Shaun Graham and I converted to their gunnery computer and CP procedures which were very similar to those used in an Australian CP. The biggest difference in the CP was that the UK relies upon a 'two man' check rather than independent checks. The troop also conducted its SA80 rifle conversion during the course. The course was very flexible and was run very smoothly. The entire troop felt confident with their new equipment and was still getting used to the SA80 rifle.

Integrating with 40 Regiment RA

Our host unit 40 Regiment welcomed us straight away and the troop was very involved in battery functions and social events. Due to this Regiment not being a parachute or commando regiment, there was no stigma of difference (we all had the same berets etc) and we fitted straight in. We were at a level of fitness equal to those of our UK counterparts, however took a couple of days to adjust to the amount of running in boots and packs conducted in the British Army.

The troop was now part of 137 (Java) Battery. We conducted battery PT which consisted of much running with boots and packs on and not much upper body work.

The RAA troop members were all placed into the Regiment's 4th composite gun troop, which was made up of personnel from all the batteries in the Regiment, but predominantly from our host 137 (Java) Battery. Warrant Officer Class Two Shaun Graham and I were given the key positions of commander and sergeant major of the 4th gun troop. This allowed us to be directly involved in our troop manning and training, however, this proved slightly difficult at the beginning as we were not familiar with all the UK manning and equipment procedures and were not able to access the UK restricted computer networks.

In November 2008, in recognition of the Aussie Gunners home battery and the need to give the 4th composite troop a title, commanding officer 40 Regiment named the troop; 105 Troop RA/RAA.



Sergeant Maurice Hall commanding Bravo Gun 105 Troop RA/RAA

Exercise Helmand Gunner

Exercise Helmand Gunner commenced shortly after our return to barracks from the conversion course. This exercise was solely aimed at testing the gun troop's tactical abilities both in a forward operating base (FOB) and on manoeuvre outreach group deployments (MOGs). The exercise was very well resourced with apache and chinook helicopters almost constantly in the air and real life amputees acting as casualties. We were tested on various convoy drills such as:

- stand off attacks;
- complex ambushes with vehicle KIA and personnel WIA;
- IED finds and IED strikes;
- casualty extraction;
- IDF attacks;

- coordinated FOB attacks with IDF;
- FOB defence during indirect fire missions; and
- casualty extraction during contact from FOB.

The TTP's we developed in Australia were further developed with the increased manning and assets in the troop. For this exercise the troop was provided with a fire support team, an M-STAR detachment, a UAV detachment and drops vehicles. The TTPs were tested and modified as a result of the scenarios to which the troop was exposed.

The OPTAG staff were excellent in providing advice based on their first hand experience that they encountered only months before on Operation Herrick 8. They provided staff that had worked directly with RAA TP (AFG) 1 and that had worked in the locations that the troop was likely to deploy. They were constructive in their criticism and attempted where possible to let the scenario play out. Their experience in dealing with all types of force protection issues including the effectiveness of different vehicle types and equipment during an actual IED/mine strike was extremely valuable.

Exercise Pashtun Sabre

After Christmas leave the troop almost immediately departed for Exercise Pashtun Sabre. This exercise was designed to put the battle groups through their live fire company attacks with live artillery support. Due to the exercise being focused on the infantry the live fire serials were often drawn out and disjointed (waiting for company's to conduct safety brief, form up etc). This allowed time for the troop to conduct its own TTP training, including:

- Operation Barma (IED) clearance;
- target indications and fire control orders;
- medical training;
- operational reports, 9 liners; and
- fire discipline.

During the last few days of the exercise the troop conducted a danger close practice at distances of 100m – 120m from infantry in Stage 3 pits. The troop then conducted a road move to a direct fire range where we were thoroughly familiarised on the .50 calibre machine gun and the grenade machine gun. The troop also conducted a light gun direct fire serial, where each detachment commander and second-in-command was given seven rounds each to engage the target set. One of the troop's detachments was able to achieve four target rounds on four separate targets using the 'Gut Feeling' adjustment process of telling the

Number 3 to adjust with different hand turns for line.

Observations

Training and Preparation in Australia

I believe that RAA Tp (AFG) 3 would not have performed to the standard that we have achieved, nor integrated as well into 40 Regiment, or kept the Australian troop together without the training and preparation that was conducted in Australia. We achieved a very high level of tactical and technical standards prior to our deployment to UK.

Troop Structure and Integration in Host Regiment

It was the desire of the commanding officer 1st Field Regiment to keep the troop together for continuity, morale and administrative purposes. However commanding officer 40 Regiment was only agreed to do this if we proved ourselves as being up to standard tactically, technically and fitness wise. I recommend keeping the RAA members together in the same gun troop whilst training and deployed with the host Regiment.

OPTAG System

The OPTAG system of posting staff that had just completed a tour of Operation Herrick is critical to passing the most recent lessons learnt and experience onto the follow on units. These lessons learnt should be passed on to the next RAA TP (AFG) contingent training in Australia so they can develop their own SOP's before deploying to the UK. CTC should follow a similar pattern in regards their passage of information and staffing.

Future RAA Development

The skills and knowledge that the troop has obtained to date are irreplaceable and we will learn so much more on deployment to Afghanistan. Whilst the Australian Government chose not to deploy its own artillery units/sub units, these skills and experiences will be invaluable in developing the RAA and ensuring that we stay as up to date as possible for operations in a complex environment, such as Afghanistan.

Coalition Relationships

Most British regiments only have three gun batteries which form three of the four required gun troops for Operation Herrick. The manning and capability brought by the RAA TP (AFG) contingents is seen as critical to their success on Operation Herrick. A continuation of the RAA troop rotations would secure a strong working relationship with the Royal Artillery.

Timor Leste

*Major Peter Grant
Officer Commanding Golf Company*

Golf Company, Timor Leste Battle Group Five (TLBG V) formed on 21st July 2008 in Woodside Barracks, South Australia from the three sub-units that comprise 16th Air Defence Regiment (16 AD Regt). It comprises 106 soldiers from seven corps and is well-supported by several specialist soldiers from 8th/12th Medium Regiment (8/12 Mdm Regt) and the 1st Combat Service Support Battalion (1 CSSB). The platoons are comprised of both Ground Based Air Defence and CSS soldiers serving both in role, or in the infantry role within sections. This dynamic has provided some interesting challenges for the junior non-commissioned officers of the company who have more than stepped up to the mark.

After six months of intensive Ground Based Air Defence (GBAD) exercises in the first half of 2008, Golf Company preparations became the main effort for the Regiment. The Company conducted two weeks of preliminary training at Woodside and Murray Bridge Training Area over the period 21st July - 3rd August 2008 to prepare ourselves for integration into the battle group. This training focused on rules of engagement, practical scenarios and basic shooting skills, which served to change mindsets from our individual trades to all-corps, basic infantry operations. The two weeks proved very beneficial and it also provided an opportunity to make headway in the mounting pre-deployment administration and movements planning.

The company flew to Darwin on 4th August 2008 to integrate into TLBG V as the third rifle company. The six-weeks of pre-deployment training put the company through its paces in skills such as live fire section attacks, cordon and searches, vehicle check points, population protection and control scenarios, urban patrolling and building clearance techniques. The training culminated in an intense exercise that fully stretched the company. The company performed very well earning the confidence and respect of the battle group.

Following well-earned pre-deployment leave, the company's advance elements first entered Timor Leste on 25th September 2008. A handover occurred with Alpha Company, 3rd Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment on 30th September 2008, and the entire company was deployed by 1st October 2008. The Company's original tactical area of

responsibility included the seven districts that comprise the western half of the country with headquarters and two platoons located in Gleno, and the remaining platoon enjoying independent command in Maliana. Since the realignment, the company has also taken on responsibility for the western half of Dili. The company has been busy maintaining situational awareness in all districts through patrols either by foot, vehicle, or rotary wing. We have integrated well into the security environment and have established strong working relationships with the United Nations Police and the indigenous security forces.

This training focused on rules of engagement, practical scenarios and basic shooting skills ...

In between patrolling tasks, the company has hosted visits from an array of officials, and supported many external tasks from higher. The company has also managed to patrol up Mt Ramelau, the highest mountain in Timor Leste, and all are now qualified on the 9mm pistol. Deployed with us is our RBS-70 simulator which has provided us the opportunity to maintain our operators' tracking competencies, skills that if allowed to degrade, take hundreds of hours to rectify. The company is currently working hard at preparing for their section military skills competition and we continue to refine our shooting skills on the F88, F89 and 9mm pistol with regular range practices. Training packages have been designed to develop junior non-commissioned officers in the combat and individual military appreciation process, and officer training also continues with junior officers working at GBAD exercise planning for the second half of the year.

As the indigenous security forces grow in confidence, TLBG V is slowly reducing its footprint. Indigenous capacity building and training are becoming the main focus, and Golf Company is playing its part in this role. The leave plan has commenced and sections are rotating through two weeks well-deserved leave in Australia which is seeing the teams returned fresh and ready to tackle the remaining three months. Golf Company is postured well to finish the deployment strongly.

AD & UAV Ops

*Captain Casey Guidolin
Deputy Task Element Commander
Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Group Three*

During 2008 and 2009 several members of 16th Air Defence Regiment were given the opportunity to support 20th Surveillance and Target Acquisition Regiment's Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) operations on Operation Slipper in Afghanistan.

Members from 16th Air Defence Regiment completed an intensive course on the operation of the Scaneagle UAV system and mission rehearsal exercises before completing very successful operational tours employed in roles opposite to the traditional air defence roles to which they were accustomed. These roles included Aerial Vehicle Operators, UAV Mission Commanders, UAV Liaison Officers and UAV Operations Officer. Whilst deployed members from 16th Air Defence Regiment supported both the Reconstruction Task Force and Mentoring and Reconstruction Task Force as well the Special Operations Task Group. This support included but was not limited to the co-ordination and conduct of aerial surveillance, recognisance, and overwatch of friendly forces on patrol.

... very professionally rewarding experience and have developed a far more detailed understanding and appreciation of the conduct of air operations.

All 16th Air Defence Regiment members who deployed in support of 20th Surveillance and Target Acquisition Regiment's UAV operations on Operation Slipper agree that it was a very professionally rewarding experience and have developed a far more detailed understanding and appreciation of the conduct of air operations. The 16th Air Defence Regiment looks forward to continued interaction with 20th Surveillance and Target Acquisition Regiment and the continuing development of both the air defence, and surveillance and target acquisition capabilities.

Slain Afghanistan Digger named as Lieutenant Michael Fussell

Courier Mail November 28, 2008 09:05pm

THE Australian soldier killed in an Afghanistan explosion, Michael Fussell, was a man of "integrity and determination", say those who knew him.

The New South Wales community of Armidale is mourning Lt Fussell, 25, who was killed by an improvised explosive device yesterday. Lt Fussell was a member of the Sydney-based 4th Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment and was conducting a dismounted patrol when he and his team were struck by the device.

Two other Special Operations Task Group personnel were slightly wounded in the explosion and have now returned to operational duties.

News of Lt Fussell's death spread quickly through Armidale today. The Armidale School principal Murray Guest said Lt Fussell, who was a student from 1994 to 2001, was a "very bright young man".

"He was a scholarship winner who performed very well right through his HSC in 2001 and was involved in a lot of other things as well.

"(He was) a great giver to the community and he was a cadet in his early years and then a surf lifesaver a little later on, and gave in lots of other forms as well – community service, paddling in the Hawkesbury canoe classic, playing sport.

"Perhaps most importantly, he was just a genuine and fine young man, full of integrity and determination to do his best at everything he did and someone who we've been very proud of.

"He would be the sort of young man to do whatever he could for the benefit of others, for his community, for his family, for his country."

He said Lt Fussell was an accomplished squash, rugby and polocross player and also competed in long distance paddling events on the Hawkesbury River.

After completing school he enlisted in the Australian Army in January 2002 and studied a Bachelor of Arts at the Australian Defence Force Academy in Canberra.

He served in East Timor in 2006 and 2007.

Lt Fussell is not married and had no children.

His brother Daniel is an RAA lieutenant based in Brisbane.

Armidale Dumaresq Council deputy mayor Jim Maher extended his condolences to Lt Fussell's family. "He's the first active serviceman who has been killed on duty from Armidale since the Vietnam War, so (it) will obviously hit home here in the city."

A funeral is expected to be held for Lt Fussell in Armidale on Thursday next week.

Take Post

23 Field Regiment

*Lieutenant Colonel Paul Landford
Commanding Officer*

2009 marks the 61st anniversary of the raising of 23 Field Regiment as a Commonwealth Military Force unit following exceptional service during World War Two as 2/3 Anti-Tank Regiment, whose members played a crucial role in the 9th Division's gallant defence of Tobruk in 1942.

2009 brings yet another busy year in which the primary focus remains on contributing to the Australian Defence Force's operational capability. In doing so, the Regiment continues to provide support to its affiliated Australian Regular Army Brigade in the form of high readiness reserve (HRR). This contribution consists of a number of joint fire teams, or JFTs (formerly JOSTs), which despite the occasional loss of staff to continuous full-time service postings will be fully manned in a heart-beat when called for. This capability will be augmented by a joint terminal attack controller (JTAC) who has joined the Regiment. This will significantly enhance the capability of the Regiment and the level of support we provide through the 5th Brigade HRR.

The Regiment is committed in 2009 to supporting the 5th Brigade's commitment to Exercise Talisman Sabre. The Regiment is also keen to sustain the target for its soldiers contracted to the reserve response force (RRF). 23 Field Regiment will also be supporting deployment in late 2009 of personnel to rifle company Butterworth (RCB88). This is in addition to individual and collective gunnery training, attendance on career and promotion courses, ceremonial support and close links to the RAA Associations in NSW. A number of these activities will be conducted in partnership with our sister Sydney unit, 7th Field Regiment, continuing a

fine Gunner tradition of close co-operation and constructive rivalry.

Lieutenant Colonel Paul Landford remains the commanding officer and on behalf of the Regiment extends a warm welcome to newly posted key personnel: Warrant Officer Class One Craig Clifford, posted on promotion as RSM, Warrant Officer Class Two Gavin Dimond, who assumes the SMIG position for 10 Field Battery, Captain John Ronayne as Adjutant and Sergeant Heath Cumming as operations sergeant. Major Peter Thuaux returns for 2009 as Regimental second-in-command.

With depots located across Sydney and in Canberra the Regiment actively encourages general recruitment and for those leaving the full-time Army, including Gap Year training or resurfacing from the Stand-by Reserve you are encouraged to consider continuing your service to the nation on a part-time basis. We have vacancies and transferring to the Active Reserve is a simple process. We currently have seven former full-time officers, soldiers and non commissioned officer's who are making a significant contribution by passing on their soldiering skills and experience in 23 Field Regiment.

Service in the Army Reserve has changed significantly over the last five years with numerous 23 Field Regiment members provided the opportunity to deploy overseas to the Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Iraq and Afghanistan as well as participation on most domestic operations. The active role given to 2nd Division soldiers has reinforced the development of a readiness culture. Soldiers strive to maintain deployable status actively fostering a culture of readiness as displayed by 85% AIRN compliancy in 2008. With personnel deploying overseas in 2008, as well as ongoing domestic support and emergency relief operations such as the Victorian bush fires, the unit continues to hold true to its motto, '*Castrensibus, Constantibus et Evigiliis*' – Disciplined, Dependable & Alert.

AD Regiment Turns 40

*Warrant Officer Class One Glynn Potter
Regimental Sergeant Major
16th Air Defence Regiment*

Freedom of Entry & Open Day

This year, 16th Air Defence Regiment celebrates its 40th birthday. The Regiment was raised at Woodside Barracks on the 2nd of June 1969. We will be celebrating this occasion on the 6th of June 2009 by exercising our Freedom of Entry of Woodside Township as granted on the 1st of June 1996.

The link between the Regiment and township of Woodside was initially established in 1965, when the 110th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery was raised at Woodside Army Barracks. In 1966 the 111th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery returned to Woodside on completion of service in Butterworth as part of Australia's commitment during the Malaysian Indonesian confrontation; they were replaced on operations by 110 Battery. Although the confrontation ended in August 1966, 110 Battery remained in Malaysia until 6th May 1969 before returning to join 111 Battery at Woodside Barracks. On the 2nd of June 1969, the two batteries came under one command and the 16th Air Defence Regiment was formally raised.

16th Air Defence Regiment would like to invite all past and present Air Defenders as well as all members of the Gunner community to the parade and open day.

Exercising our Freedom of Entry will be an appropriate way to celebrate the occasion and also to pay tribute to the citizens of Woodside for their 40 plus years of support to the Air Defence community.

Following the parade, an open day will be held at the Barracks culminating in the Bi-annual Air Defender reunion which will be hosted by the officers' & sergeants' messes. For the first time, the newly formed and incorporated Australian Air Defence Artillery Association (AADAA) will be

conducting the reunion. This association is open to all past and present members of 16th Air Defence Regiment (regardless of Corps) as well as all past Anti-Aircraft Gunners. The Association's website can be found at <aadaa.asn.au>.

16th Air Defence Regiment would like to invite all past and present Air Defenders as well as all members of the Gunner community to the parade and open day. The parade will commence at 1000 h in the main street of Woodside on 6th June 2009 and the open day will commence at 1300 h on the same day.

Anti-Aircraft & Air Defence Memorial

Australian Anti-Aircraft Gunners have played a key role in theatres of war around the world throughout the last 100 years. In World War One, Gunners manning .303 Lewis machine guns provided defence for the gun line from enemy air attack. One such Gunner is credited with shooting down the Red Baron on April 21st 1918 at the Somme. In 1926 the first dedicated anti-aircraft guns were brought into service in the Australian Army. During World War Two, Australian Anti-Aircraft Gunners were deployed in all areas of operation from the Middle East to South East Asia and Northern Australia. Australian Anti-Aircraft Gunners were the first troops to engage the Japanese from an Australian territory when Rabaul was attacked by Japanese bombers on 4th January 1942. Anti-Aircraft Gunners were also the first to engage the enemy on Australian mainland soil when the Japanese attacked Darwin on 19th February 1942. Two Military Medals were awarded to Anti-Aircraft Gunners as a result of this action.

One such Gunner is credited with shooting down the Red Baron on April 21st 1918 at the Somme.

Anti-Aircraft Gunners were again deployed in 1964 for the defence of RAAF Butterworth during the Malaysian-Indonesian confrontation and in 1968 to man 40mm BOFORS mounted on RAN small ships operating in South Vietnam. In 1990 Air Defence Gunners deployed once again in support of the RAN to the First Gulf War. Since that time there have been Air Defence Gunners deployed to every theatre of operations in which the Australian Army has been involved, many times deploying in roles other than traditional Air Defence.

Early last year, the Regiment began enquiries into the possibility of and support for the establishment

at Woodside Barracks, of a suitable memorial to recognise the service of all those who have served as Anti-Aircraft and Air Defence Gunners past present and future. The Regiment is still steadily working toward achieving this goal. We have approval, a costed design and widespread support from the Air Gunner community; we are now working on fund raising. A plaque with the following wording will be placed on the completed memorial.

This Memorial is dedicated to all who have served and all who have paid the supreme sacrifice to defend the skies in all theatres in which Australian Anti-Aircraft and Air Defence Gunners have deployed. It recognises the service and sacrifice of the men and women who have served on and provided support to the Anti-Aircraft Guns, Searchlights, Radars and Missiles throughout the history of the Royal Australian Artillery. It also recognises Air Defence Gunners who have deployed in the service of Peace Keeping, Peace Making, Humanitarian Assistance and International Stability.

Supporting Interoperability

*Captain Colin John Sharp
Headquarters Combined Arms Training Centre*

Australian Instructor Support Team (AIST) Contingent 19 led by myself, Captain Colin John Sharp, whilst posted as E Troop Commander, 111th Air Defence Battery, 16th Air Defence Regiment, worked in the desert in 40+ degree temperatures with sand storms and tribes of Iraqi citizens and is something we'd normally associate with Operations in the Middle East. For a six man Australian Army contingent however, they couldn't be further from it. They were actually part of a contingent based at the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Centre, Twenty-Nine Palms in Southern California.

*... worked in the desert in 40+
degree temperatures with sand
storms and tribes of Iraqi
citizens ...*

This contingent contributed to the United States Marine Corp (USMC) mission rehearsal exercise

known as Exercise Mojave Viper. The AIST mission is to assist in the preparation of USMC battalion groups for deployment to Iraq and Afghanistan, whilst promoting interoperability between the Australian Army and the USMC.

This deployment was professionally rewarding for all contingent members as they had the opportunity to observe USMC tactics, techniques and procedures within the COIN environment. The contingent was made up of infantry warrant officers; however, in the past has been comprised of members from a variety of arms corps backgrounds and collectively AIST has provided professional instructor expertise and a wealth of operational experience to the USMC COIN 'Centre of Excellence', otherwise known as the Tactical Training Exercise Control Group. This is the USMC equivalent of the Australian Army's Combat Training Centre.

*This deployment was
professionally rewarding for all
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environment.*

The Exercise Mojave Viper training facilities along with the replication of human terrain (400 Iraqi and/or Afghan role players the majority of whom are recruited from the growing expat community across California) within the urban training environment is outstanding and replicates the environment in which the units will be operating and allows for both unit self evaluation and evaluation from an unbiased umpire. This value adds to the preparation of each unit prior to deployment on operations.

The AIST deployment is currently between three and four months in duration and is available to arms corps senior non commissioned officer's and officers from RAInf and RAAC and on rare occasions the contingent commander can come from other arms corps such as the RAA. It is a Land Headquarters supported contingent that is not well known across the Army and in the past has been predominantly filled by members of RAInf and RAAC.

Professional Papers

The Metamorphosis of the God of War: *The Changing Face of Australian Field Artillery in World War One*

Lieutenant Colonel Nick Floyd

*Then let us bring light artillery,
Minions, falc'nets, and sakers, to the trench,
Filling the ditches with the walls' wide breach,
And enter in to seize upon the hold.*

Christopher Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, Part 2, III, iii

In 1914, the Royal Australian Artillery (RAA) was thrust into a war it was not wholly designed for. It was forced to expand rapidly, and to embrace new tactical and technical procedures in order to best provide effective fire support – in the form of the Australian Field Artillery (AFA) – to the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) and its allies. The echoes of those resultant changes within the structure of the AFA are still heard today.

The AFA which arrived in France in March 1916 was in many ways a fledgling entity. Artillery itself had recently undergone some of the most drastic changes to its employment and to the equipment in service since its advent, the most important of these being the ability to fire indirectly. These changes were simultaneously facing artillery forces throughout the world, and each attempted to apply the innovations. The Western Front was the crucible from which modern artillery and its usage emerged.

Peculiar to the AFA, but just as important a change, was the extensive reorganisation and re-equipment that followed the AIF's withdrawal from the Gallipoli campaign. Artillery involvement in the campaign had been limited, but lessons had nevertheless been learned, and the restructuring was necessary to prepare for the commitment of firepower on a much larger scale. This article seeks to describe, explain and evaluate the changing organisation, equipment and employment of the AFA on the Western Front during World War I.

Firepower is unilaterally considered a fundamental factor of a force's combat power, together with manoeuvre and morale. It is not surprising, then, that the evolution of modern warfare has been punctuated with the milestones passed in the development of firepower, and artillery and artillery tactics in particular. The article therefore first discusses the evolution of modern artillery, in particular as it pertained to the development of artillery in Australia. It then describes the formation of the RAA, and the AFA's involvement in the Great War prior to deployment to the Western Front, and the changes in artillery

technology and its employment which had already occurred during the course of the war. Finally, it traces the progression of the AFA, and examines case studies of three battles in which its evolution can be demonstrated. In particular, the concept of neutralisation as an aim of artillery fire, the reorganising of the Field Artillery Brigades, and the growing cognisance of, and employment of breakthroughs in barrage fireplan construction, fuse technology and communications are identified as key areas of evolution that changed the face of Australian artillery, and ultimately shaped the War's outcome.

I – Prologue

The onset of the twentieth century saw the British Empire – and Australia with it – at war in South Africa. Despite superior training, equipment and élan, the Royal Artillery faced severe reversals as it initially attempted to support the infantry in the manner it had for hundreds of years. In the face of rapid, long-range rifle and Maxim machine-gun fire from Boers in dispersed and concealed positions, serving the guns in a direct fire role alongside the infantry became untenable.¹

As a result of lessons such as these, the ability to fire indirectly – i.e. when gun and target are not intervisible – was developed. The recently-introduced field telephone allowed the Forward Observer (FO) to communicate with the now distant gun position, but this meant individual control of the fire of the gun by its detachment was relinquished, as they could not lay the gun sight on the target. Instead, the accurate orientation of the guns and the “parallelism” of their fire were eventually achieved – after cumbersome attempts with such things as wooden gun arcs and dial plates – through the use of what is known as a director.² This principle of orientation is still used today.

The recently-introduced field telephone allowed the Forward Observer (FO) to communicate with the now distant gun position, but this meant individual control of the fire of the gun by its detachment was relinquished, as they could not lay the gun sight on the target.

A director was – and still is – in effect a simple theodolite that can be oriented with a compass and then used to orientate or “pass line to” the gun sights through a simple trigonometric process. When coming into action, a gun battery would orientate the guns in the following manner. The gun sights were laid on the director, the angles to achieve a certain bearing (known then as an “azimuth of fire”) were reported, and correspondingly set on each gun to bring them into sympathy with the director. This information was recorded, and bearings to aiming posts set up as future reference points. During a subsequent fire mission, bearings to targets were then ordered to the guns and determined as a deviation from the original-recorded bearing.³ As the South African War continued, this process was slowly adopted, but it was in no way universal, in some instances old practices surviving even to the opening battles of World War I.⁴

This innovation naturally resulted in radical challenges to the method of employment of artillery in all modern armies, and the newly formed RAA endeavoured with its counterparts to keep abreast of such doctrinal change. Through the dogged survival of a nucleus of regular Gunners, 1914 saw the RAA at least on a technical par with the Europeans. Even so, it would take much experience and many painful lessons over the next five years to marry technical knowledge with practical application, and to culminate in the balanced, effective delivery of fire support.

II – Federation to ANZAC

Despite the fact that the RAA is the oldest formed Commonwealth body in Australia, the breadth and rate of change from its inception to embarkation in December 1914 was still remarkable. Although there were a number of militia artillery units in existence at the turn of the century,⁵ the Permanent Military Forces

1. S. Bidwell, *Gunners at War: a Tactical Study of the Royal Artillery in the 20th Century*, p 15
2. R. Cubis, *A History of 'A' Battery*, p 107
3. S.N. Gower, *Guns of the Regiment*, p 47
4. Bidwell, *op. cit.*, p 15
5. D. Brook, *Roundshot to Rapier: Artillery in South Australia 1880-1984*, p 40

(PMF) artillery strength was confined to a single regular battery in Sydney ('A' Battery RAA, later known as 'A' Instructional Cadre, but originally titled 'A' Battery, NSW Artillery), and a section each of a regular battery in Melbourne ('B' Instructional Cadre RAA) and in Brisbane ('C' Instructional Cadre RAA).⁶

The creation of the AIF saw these units form the nucleus of the 1st Australian Field Artillery Brigade (1st AFA Brigade), one of three field artillery brigades of the 1st Division. Originally, the Divisional Artillery of the AIF (and later, the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC)) comprised three field artillery brigades, each comprising a headquarters, three field batteries and an ammunition column.⁷ Of these, elements of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd AFA Brigades all saw limited service at Gallipoli.⁸ Their employment at the ANZAC beach-head was curtailed by the lack of suitable, secure gun positions, and the difficulties met engaging many of the Turkish positions. The latter problem resulted from the lack of well-sited, qualified FOs, and problems associated with crests interrupting the trajectory of the guns' fire.⁹ The 1st AFA Brigade was also deployed to the Cape Helles beach-head, augmenting the 29th (UK) Divisional Artillery there.¹⁰

The Gallipoli campaign brought home the shortcomings of the 18-pounder guns that the Australian field batteries were equipped with, and the organisational anomalies between the RAA and other Allied armies' artillery. While still an adequate piece, the 18-pounder's low, flat trajectory and single charge system restricted its engagement of targets located behind crests. It also accentuated the "zone of fire" created by the fall of shot of the gun, and thus reduced the gun's relative effectiveness in engaging troops in narrow, deep trenches.¹¹

The Gallipoli campaign brought home the shortcomings of the 18-pounder guns that the Australian field batteries were equipped with, and the organisational anomalies between the RAA and other Allied armies' artillery.

The RAA, therefore, needed a field piece that could effectively engage targets that the 18-pounders could not. For these reasons, and for the sake of commonality with Allied artillery units, it was decided, upon withdrawal from Gallipoli, to re-structure each artillery brigade, including increasing the number of field batteries from three to four, and raising a 4.5 in howitzer brigade of three batteries in each Divisional Artillery (howitzers having the ability to fire a high-angle trajectory, negating crest clearance problems).¹²

As can be imagined, this restructuring placed great demands on manning replacement – despite the recruitment of many militia artillerymen – with each newly-formed howitzer battery requiring a nucleus of experienced personnel from the original field artillery brigades. This was in addition to the cadres needed for the formation of entire divisional artilleries for the newly arrived 2nd Australian Division (in Egypt from December 1915), the 3rd Australian Division (which was sent directly to England and Salisbury Plain), and the 4th and 5th Australian Divisions (which were formed in Egypt in February and March 1916 around the veterans of the 4th and 8th independent Infantry Brigades).¹³ As it turned out, the original field artillery brigades were brought up to strength initially at the expense of the newer divisions. The raising of two siege batteries in Australia from Royal Australian Garrison Artillery (RAGA) personnel as a corps level asset also occurred at this time, and upon formation sailed for England to await issue of their heavy howitzers.¹⁴

With the embarkation of the AIF – bar the 3rd Division – for France, came the full-scale involvement of Australian artillery in the war. Upon arrival at Armentières, the restructuring of the AFA continued, with

6. Cubis, *op. cit.*, p 144

7. Bean, *The Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, Vol 1, p 39; see also Table I of Appendix A

8. Gower, *op. cit.*, p 40; Cubis *op. cit.*, p 128; Bean, *The Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, Vol 2, p 281

9. Bean, *The Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, Vol 1, pp 314, 392, 393; T. Wilson, *The Myriad Faces of War*, p 133

10. Cubis, *op. cit.*, p 129; Bean, *The Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, Vol 1, p 605

11. R. Prior and T. Wilson, *Command on the Western Front*, p 36; Bidwell, *op. cit.*, p 35; I.V. Hogg, *The Guns 1914-1918*, p 19; Brook, *op. cit.*, p 58

12. Bean, *Anzac to Amiens*, pp 192, 193

13. See Table II of Appendix B

14. Bean, *The Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, Vol 3, pp 63, 64; R.K. Peacock, *Achievements of Australian Artillery in British Campaigns*, pp 14, 15; see also Table II of Appendix A

the howitzer batteries of the dedicated howitzer brigades being re-posted, one to each of the Field Artillery Brigades (FAB), with the old howitzer brigade becoming a field brigade also.¹⁵

III – The Gunnery Problem

At the outset of the Great War, the testing of the new theories of artillery employment began on a scale hitherto unforeseen. The quantum leap in firing technique from direct to indirect fire had resulted in the necessity to centrally compute the firing information for all the guns, along with this procedure's consequent advantages and disadvantages. Once the location of the target was known, it could be engaged using "predicted fire" (mathematically computing the location) as opposed to "ranging fire" (physically adjusting the fire on the ground), which understandably enhanced surprise but also reduced accuracy.¹⁶ Attempts to solve what is known as the "Gunnery Problem" were in progress by the start of World War I and continue to this day.

Besides solving the Gunnery Problem, the other major concern facing the Allies at this stage was the shortage of artillery ammunition.

The first condition of the Gunnery Problem that was accounted for was the determining of the location of the guns. With accurate maps and trigonometric survey methods this could be achieved slowly, but the state of mapping of the area and altered terrain contested on the Western Front was such that accurate locations were difficult to ascertain. Nevertheless, the static nature of this type of warfare enabled the slow process of surveying the gun positions to occur, especially before major fireplans were constructed.¹⁷ The same problems arose when determining the location of the targets, and thus the displacement between gun and target.

Geographic locations could be ascertained, but only slowly and with great difficulty. The effects of meteorology on "the way of the pellete"¹⁸ were also taken into account for the first time with field artillery in World War I. British coastal artillery units had earlier appreciated the effects of "met", and therefore the effects of such conditions as wind, barometric pressure and temperature became part of the gunnery prediction process. With the transfer of many Garrison Artillery personnel to Field Artillery (in both British and Australian artilleries), these processes were slowly adopted, although many of the older, traditionalist artillery commanders refused at first to consider what became known as the "correction of the moment".¹⁹

The advent of central computation of fire allowed data of previously engaged targets to be recorded. From this stemmed the technique known as registration, or the application of the quantifiable fired data that effectively engaged a known point from a surveyed gun position to obtain a "registration correction" which could be applied to engage other targets in the vicinity of the first. During this process, the ballistic characteristics of individual guns became apparent. It was soon realised that the muzzle velocity – and therefore the accuracy – of the piece depended upon the state of wear of the equipment, and each gun had to be calibrated in order that all the guns of the battery fell within certain limits. This was initially achieved by firing the battery and determining individual corrections for each gun, but it was later superseded by the production of theoretical firing tables that related to specific equipments, and corrections for specific wear measurements that could be applied to them.²⁰

Besides solving the Gunnery Problem, the other major concern facing the Allies at this stage was the shortage of artillery ammunition. With no precedent for such a vast appetite, the ordnance factories initially failed to cope. Despite this, the demand for and consumption of artillery ammunition increased dramatically, trebling during the first two years of war.²¹ This phenomenon resulted from commanders attempting to break the deadlock of trench warfare, with its obstacles and well-protected defenders, by

15. See Table III of Appendix A

16. Hogg, *op. cit.*, p 53; A.L. Pemberton, *Development of Artillery Tactics and Equipment*, in *Second World War 1939-1945: Army*, p 5; Prior and Wilson, *op. cit.*, p 37

17. Pemberton, *op. cit.*, p 4; Bidwell, *Firepower: British Army Weapons and Theories of the War 1900-45*, pp 105-108

18. *Medieval artillery handbook*, quoted in A.W. Wilson, *Story of the Gun*, p 27

19. Bidwell, *Gunners at War*, pp 32, 33

20. Pemberton, *op. cit.*, p 5; Bidwell, *Firepower*, p 108; J.B.A. Bailey, *Field Artillery and Firepower*, pp 142,150

21. Bailey, *op. cit.*, pp 128, 129

“reducing” enemy defences through continuous bombardment; in effect, they attempted to apply siege warfare tactics to a defender who was not restricted in resupply, reinforcement or redeployment of forces. The result was a protracted bloodbath.

The problem of ammunition shortage was compounded by shortfalls in the quality of construction of the fuses and shells themselves, causing misfires, premature explosions and unexploded shells. At the outset of the war, shrapnel ammunition was the predominant ammunition fired by British and Australian field guns, and the ballistic characteristics of the 18-pounders combined to compound the problem of faulty ammunition by causing casualties in the assault. Shrapnel is a round filled with lead/antimony balls, detonated by a time fuse set to burst just prior to the shell striking the ground at the other end. The flatness of the trajectory often meant shrapnel burst over the heads of assaulting friendly infantry, causing casualties. This problem was rectified only after an instantaneous-fused High Explosive (HE) shell was developed, and it was used to replace shrapnel in its role for covering fire.²²

One benefit from the enormous quantities of ammunition consumed during the Great War was the introduction of mass-produced ammunition; its advent meant that the common inconsistencies inherent in the characteristics of gun ammunition that had been produced at the same time, known as a batch, could also be taken into account for the first time. As the war progressed, these batch corrections were derived by measuring the deviation from a standard performance that each particular ammunition batch delivered.²³

In 1914, all Allied artillery weapons were outclassed by the German 5.9 inch howitzer. As the majority of these were guns, their flat trajectories severely curtailed their deployment in reverse slope positions. This resulted in the Allied gun positions being placed either on forward slopes in view of the enemy, or well to the rear, which hampered communication between observer and gun position and the range to which targets could be engaged.²⁴

By the end of the war, however, artillery was proving the decisive factor in the close quarter battle, the exploitation phase, in depth fire, and in the suppression of defensive fire and the interdiction of enemy resupply.

The lack of instant, direct communication between gun position and observer led to the later development of “SOS” mission (the antecedent of what is now known as Defensive Fire [DF] task) procedures, during which after an agreed-upon signal, the supporting battery(ies) closest to the unit requiring urgent assistance fired twenty rounds fire for effect, followed by two rounds per gun per minute at the most likely enemy approach until further information could be obtained.²⁵

However, in this early stage of the war, many of the novel aspects of fire prediction technique had either been ignored by the gunners of the time, or the equipment and/or expertise required for the successful application of these techniques were not available. The propensity of artillery employment was towards observed indirect fire only, with predicted fire at a rudimentary stage. Counter-Battery Fire (CBF) was rarely practised due to the ineffectiveness of current methods of acquiring locations of hostile batteries, and a lack of emphasis placed upon winning what became known as the depth battle, or the engagement of targets located deep inside enemy territory, as a means of affecting the battle at the front-line.²⁶ At this time, the techniques of flash-spotting (using an intersection of bearings taken to the flash of enemy artillery fire to fix its position) and sound-ranging (which employed the same principles, instead using ground microphones to measure the distance travelled by the sound from the guns that had fired – known as a primary detonation) were little more than theories, and not regarded as viable doctrine.²⁷

By the end of the war, however, artillery was proving the decisive factor in the close quarter battle, the exploitation phase, in depth fire, and in the suppression of defensive fire and the interdiction of enemy resupply. The reason for this was not only improvements in fire prediction, but more importantly the new

22. Wilson, *op. cit.* p 320; Bailey, *op. cit.*, p 150

23. Bailey, *op. cit.*, p 142; Pemberton, *op. cit.*, p 5; Prior and Wilson, *op. cit.*, pp 40, 293

24. Bailey, *op. cit.*, pp 128, 129

25. Cubis, *op. cit.*, pp 140, 150

26. Bailey, *op. cit.*, p 127

27. Prior and Wilson, *op. cit.*, pp 293-295; Wilson, *op. cit.* p 585, 586

methods of application of fire. Four phases are identifiable in this transformation: the acceptance in 1914 of the inadequacies of the current artillery doctrine, the subsequent period in 1915 of experimentation and massing of ordnance and resources, the adoption of mass destruction tactics in 1916–17, and finally its replacement with neutralisation from mid 1917 onwards.²⁸ The concept of neutralisation²⁹ (along with destruction) as an aim of artillery fire is still relevant today.

IV – A Failed Precursor

The following vignette of the British experience at Neuve Chapelle is important, as the lessons of its outcome formed the basis of the artillery tactics in vogue at the time of the AFA's arrival in France. The irony of the similarity between the tactics employed at Neuve Chapelle, and those that had evolved by the end of the war, is also noteworthy.

The attack failed for a number of reasons.

In 1915, the British Army made a three-brigade assault at Neuve Chapelle from 10–12 March, in an attempt to pierce the German line. A number of innovations in the employment of artillery were used; in particular, the short length of preparatory bombardment (35 minutes) was at odds with the general trend. This, combined with the registration of howitzers over a period of weeks, and the use of especially produced aerial-photograph maps for those howitzers to fire onto trenches and depth targets using predicted fire, was at the cutting edge in artillery doctrine. In a return to earlier tactics, field guns were also used in direct fire roles against the wire obstacles.³⁰ This made best use of the characteristics of shrapnel, in a role where its fuse could be accurately and swiftly set, and of the 18-pounder, and its flat, fast trajectory.

The lessons learned from the battle were misguided.

The attack failed for a number of reasons. Firstly, although the wire was cut successfully, the howitzers firing on the trenches fell ineffectively during the assault, due to problems such as ammunition inconsistency, poor calibration and inaccuracies in the fire prediction process. Nevertheless, the preliminary bombardment neutralised the defence for long enough, and initial objectives were achieved. The British were soon forced back, however, due to the narrowness of the front they had attacked on (leaving themselves open to fire and counterattack from three sides) and a lack of defensive fire for their new positions.³¹

The lessons learned from the battle were misguided. The experiment was deemed to have failed, and there emerged a belief that total destruction of the defences was essential, rather than correcting the faults in execution of the new doctrine. Consequently, the path towards such destruction was taken instead, a process often conducted over weeks before an attack began, regardless of surprise and of the fact that total neutralisation was not being achieved.

V – Inklings of Success amongst Carnage

It has long been recognised that one of the most critical stages in any attack is the assault, and thus, the effectiveness of the covering fire that supports the assault is also crucial. As the form of the attack itself evolved through the Great War, so too did the assault barrage. What is of interest is when one influenced the other, and vice versa.

The method of application of fire in the assault which was initially used, and known as a straight barrage, consisted of engagement of a series of progressively distant targets at arbitrary intervals. It was soon replaced by the lifting barrage, which engaged the length of the trench with parallel belts of fire, concentrating upon areas of concern. Though more complex than its predecessor, this method of barrage

28. Bailey, *op. cit.*, p 127

29. Neutralisation of the enemy can be described as that fire which prevents the enemy from taking effective action, or at least severely impedes his operations.

30. Bailey, *op. cit.*, p 131; Prior and Wilson, *op. cit.*, p38, 39; Wilson, *op. cit.*, pp 123-125

31. Bailey, *op. cit.*, p 131

was still hampered by inaccuracies in fire direction, both predicted, prior to the assault, and observed, during the assault.³²

By 1916, changes had become apparent in a host of aspects. The creation of a corps-level artillery commander aided in the orchestration of burgeoning artillery resources (both in number and in calibre), which occurred contemporaneous with the growth of employment of aircraft for observation of fire and for artillery intelligence. Preliminary bombardments stretched for days (even weeks in the case of the Battle of the Somme) in an attempt to ensure destruction of enemy soldiers and field defences. Such was the situation when the Field Artillery of the AIF arrived in France.

The creation of a corps-level artillery commander aided in the orchestration of burgeoning artillery resources (both in number and in calibre) ...

The Australians' experience at Pozières shed an entirely new light upon their involvement in the Great War. For the first time, the Australian Digger, alongside his British and French comrades, was pitted against an adversary possessing a far greater destructive capability than the valiant Turks had ever possessed. In this environment the Australian Gunners first truly tested their mettle.

POZIÈRES

The battle for Pozières took place during the third stage of the great British offensive along the Somme which lasted from July to September 1916, and was designed to reduce the pressure that the Germans were placing on the French at Verdun. The greater part of Australian involvement at Pozières took place between 23 July and 8 August 1916, during which the 1st, 2nd and 4th Divisions – and their respective divisional artilleries – were committed. Previously, divisions of the British Fourth Army under General Sir Hubert Gough had failed to take Pozières village despite repeated attempts, thanks to the depth and brilliant siting of the German defences.

The defenders of Pozières took advantage of the gently sloping ground to the east of the village, and created interlocking fields of fire for their machine-guns. The defences were also sited in such a way as to interfere with the Allies' positioning of their artillery. All suitable, nearby gun positions were in full view of the German defences, and thus the attacking artillery had to be sited well to the rear, creating communication problems with the infantry. This also caused them to fire at close to maximum range, thus requiring the guns to be redeployed to support the advancing troops, if a major breach was made in the German defences.³³

The FABs of the 1st Divisional Artillery took up positions in the line in Sausage Valley, east of Albert from 17 July 1916, relieving 19th (UK) Division. 19th (UK), 25th (UK) and 34th (UK) Divisional Artillery, along with the 45th Heavy Artillery Group, would support the Australian assault on Pozières.³⁴ The 1st Divisional Artillery remained in action there until 30 July, when it was relieved by the 2nd Divisional Artillery, which had begun deploying there from 27 July.³⁵

Under direct command of General Gough, General H.B. Walker's 1st Division, with the 48th British Division on its left flank, was first into the fray at Pozières. Originally scheduled for 19 July (24 hours after Walker was given orders!), the attack was subjected to successive postponements. The last one was brought about after an error was found by General Brudenell White, Birdwood's Chief of Staff, in the supporting fireplan schedule. The attack was held for a further twenty-four hours, and finally set for 23 June 1916.³⁶ The inexperience of the Australian artillery staff officers at such a task was blamed, but in fact, staff of the Reserve Army HQ had planned that aspect, and the remainder of the fire plan was considered well planned and effective.³⁷

32. Bailey, *op. cit.*, p 132; Keegan, J. and Holmes, R. *Soldiers: A History of Men in Battle*, p 114

33. P. Charlton, *Pozières : Australians on the Somme 1916*, p 124

34. Cubis, *op. cit.*, p 139; E.T. Dean, *The War Service Record of the First Australian Field Artillery Brigade 1914-1919*, p 7; Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, Vol 3, pp 479, 485, 491

35. Brook, *op. cit.*, p 50; Dean, *op. cit.*, p 7

36. Charlton, *op. cit.*, p 132, 167; Cubis, *op. cit.*, p 139; Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, Vol 3, p 485

37. Charlton, *op. cit.*, p 132, 167

At 0100, the advance started for the first wave. The 1st Divisional Artillery had been firing at the highest rate possible for 32 minutes, but the remainder of the guns of the 4th and Reserve Armies had been firing along the front for some hours. Instinctively sensing the need to come to grips with the enemy as soon as possible after the bombardment lifted, the men of the 3rd and 1st Brigades crept towards the shellfire before the assault began, pre-empting an eventually standard doctrine of providing “jumping-off trenches”, and having fireplans constructed in such a way as to have the assaulting troops as close as possible to the advancing bombardment.³⁸

During the first assault, Lieutenant Thurnhill, of the 6th Battery AFA, had one of his 18 pounder guns manhandled to within metres of the German positions, from where it engaged the defences with over 115 rounds of direct fire.³⁹ In this way, many obstacles and enemy positions were destroyed which would otherwise have been left intact, with potentially dire consequences. The only other way in which such results could be duplicated would be through well aimed, observed indirect fire. It will be remembered that such tactics were also used to great effect by the British, at Neuve Chapelle in 1915, but as with many of the lessons from this earlier battle, it was not adopted as an accepted practice.

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The Pozières Trench, and the village of Pozières itself were taken with comparatively few casualties by dusk on 23 July, the only successful assault during the entire third offensive. However, the savagery of the retaliatory fire and counterattacks faced by the men of both the 1st and the relieving 2nd Divisions gave evidence of the value of the positions they had won. The Germans still held the heights to the north of Pozières, and from their positions along the Old German (OG) lines could command the battlefield by fire and by view.⁴⁰

At this stage, the remainder of the front had become static, and the Germans were free to concentrate their artillery upon Pozières. Despite this, little Allied artillery was seen to reply. General Haig’s personal visit to the I ANZAC HQ left him in no doubt where the fault lay, and the removal of Birdwood’s Commander Royal Artillery (CRA), Brigadier-General Cunliffe-Owen and his staff followed. This was a futile gesture, considering Gough had placed the 1st Australian Division directly under his command for the assault, and Corps HQ had nothing to do with the staffing of the artillery plan. Nevertheless after this assault, the Reserve Army’s control of the artillery for the Pozières salient was relinquished, and reverted to I ANZAC Corps. Besides, with the techniques for accurate CBF still in their infancy, its effectiveness (along with the effectiveness of the current standard of “SOS” fire missions) was frustrated by the lines of communication to the guns being continually cut, and the lack of accurate intelligence of the German gun and frontline positions. The ground around Pozières was a featureless desert confounding all attempts at fixing own and enemy positions.⁴¹

The subsequent assault by the 7th Brigade of the 2nd Division (commanded by General J.G. Legge) on Pozières Heights on 29 July was doomed to failure from the outset. With the assault originally planned with no covering artillery fire at all,⁴² the hurriedly planned supporting bombardment cut very little of the massive wire defences of the OG Lines, as the field guns of the 1st and 2nd Divisional Artilleries were used, firing shrapnel, as opposed to higher calibre weapons firing high explosive, which was slowly being recognised as a better means of engagement of such obstacles.⁴³ Although an effective destroyer of wire if accurately set, shrapnel fuses – as discussed earlier – were very difficult to set to an exact length, and if fired indirectly, could not be corrected if there were no observer in direct communication with the guns.

Meanwhile, the bombardment was proving ineffective. It failed to neutralise the defenders, and churned the surrounding ground into a powdered wasteland; as a result, it was not possible for jumping-off

38. Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, Vol 3, p 495; Laffin, *ANZACS at War*, p 65

39. Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, Vol 3, p 497

40. Bean, *Anzac to Amiens*, p 243; Laffin, *ANZACS at War*, p 67; Charlton, *op. cit.*, pp 139,142, 144, 164

41. Charlton, *op. cit.*, p 152; Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War 1914-1918*, Vol 3, pp 615-617

42. Charlton, *op. cit.*, p180, 188

43. Charlton, *op. cit.*, p 177; Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, Vol 3, pp 619, 620

trenches to be dug, and navigation was made impossible. Surprise was lost, the assaulting troops were shelled heavily as they waited in their forming-up positions (FUPs) for the attack to begin, and encountered devastating fire from machine guns as soon as the advance began.⁴⁴

The majority of objectives were not achieved, and Pozières Heights was again assaulted by troops of the 6th and 7th Brigades on 4 August, but this time with greater success. Although the artillery resources were the same as those of the last assault, (the heavy artillery of the Fourth Army, I ANZAC, II, and III Corps, and the field artilleries of the 25th (UK) and 34th (UK) Divisions, part of the 1st Australian and Legge's own 2nd Divisional Artillery) the supporting fireplan was better prepared and the new artillery commander, Brigadier-General Napier, used his guns wisely. "Milk-runs" – a series of short saturation bombardments – of objectives were conducted in reverse order to the order of assault. CB targets were fired upon throughout, with additional heavy artillery resources ready to add their weight of fire onto any German battery that opened up.⁴⁵

Learning from their earlier success in the first assault, the Australian soldiers crept to within 25 metres of the barrage.

Learning from their earlier success in the first assault, the Australian soldiers crept to within 25 metres of the barrage. As soon as the barrage lifted, the Australians fell upon the Germans as they emerged from their dug-outs, finally capturing the Heights. Despite their exposed position on the Pozières Salient, the Australians grimly held off counterattacks, and weathered an immense bombardment from three sides.⁴⁶ The I ANZAC Corps artillery was still being required to fire continuous CBF missions until well after 5 August.⁴⁷

The exhausted 2nd Division was relieved by the 4th Australian Division between 5 and 6 August, but the battle for Pozières continued until 8 August 1916, with the 4th remaining to defend this area, and to continue the advance towards Mouquet Farm for some weeks more before it was relieved. However, during this, their first major assault, the Australian artillery staff and their Divisional and Corps commanders learnt much about the requirements of fireplanning on such a scale.

A new method of arranging the assault barrage was devised and adopted by the end of 1916, the "piled-up barrage". This constituted parallel lines of fire advancing, as in its predecessor, but upon reaching the enemy lines would be concentrated, thus "piling up" as it became effective. Its shortfalls lay in its inability to treat unseen targets, and the longer duration it required to treat the same objective. Depth targets were still not effectively engaged, although improvements were made in other areas, such as providing superimposition of fire-units within the fireplan. This practise allowed guns to respond to an unexpected call for fire without creating a "hole" in the barrage.⁴⁸

The benefit of these innovations would soon be seen. More importantly for the Australians, they would see how effective these and other lessons learned in artillery staff planning could be, in the coming battles.

VI – A Bloody Debut for All-Arms Cooperation

In 1917, destruction remained the predominant aim of all supporting fireplans. The "creeping barrage" evolved from the "piled-up" barrage. Its improvements lay in the successive barrage lines remaining parallel, but now shaped so as to engage the German line simultaneously.⁴⁹

The Australian artillery continued its metamorphosis in structure as well as in technical procedure. Additional howitzer batteries were formulated to complete those FABs that remained under-strength,⁵⁰ but the increasing degree of allotment of artillery outside corps theatres pointed towards formation of independent FABs held at corps level, to a division that could swiftly be allotted without interference to

44. Excerpts of *General Legge's report on the second assault on Pozières*, in Charlton, *op. cit.*, pp 178-181

45. Charlton, *op. cit.*, p 200, 201

46. Bean, *Anzac to Amiens*, p 244; Charlton, *op. cit.*, p 203, 206-209

47. Charlton, *op. cit.*, p 218

48. Bailey, *op. cit.*, p 133, 136, 137

49. Bailey, *op. cit.*, p 135

50. See Table IV of Appendix A

other divisional artillery resources.⁵¹ The eventual structure of the AFA assets of the AIF was reached upon formation of the Australian Corps on 1 November 1917,⁵² and thus it ended the war as a virtually integral entity within the Australian Corps Artillery.

In artillery tactics, surprise was attempted with the use of feints and of deception barrages, but the lengthy preliminary bombardments remained.

In artillery tactics, surprise was attempted with the use of feints and of deception barrages, but the lengthy preliminary bombardments remained. The Germans countered by adopting mobile defence and defence in depth, and the massive Allied bombardments often flailed at empty soil. At continuing cost to mobility during exploitation and even during the assault, notwithstanding the spiralling expenditure in ammunition, the offensives of 1917 were clumsy bludgeons that succeeded, if at all, through brute force alone.

BULLECOURT

The 1st and 2nd battles of Bullecourt took place between 10-11 April and 3-17 May 1917 respectively. The 4th and 12th Brigades of 4th Australian Division were involved initially, with the 5th and 6th Brigades of 2nd Australian Division committed during the subsequent battle. These attacks were part of the 5th Army's attempt to breach the Hindenburg Line, in support of the British offensive at Arras. The Hindenburg Line had been constructed in many layers of defence. The Germans had learnt that this style of defence blunted the forms of Allied attacks, and dissipated the effects of their supporting artillery fire, nullifying the barrages which could not be concentrated onto such dispersed targets.⁵³

The first assault on Bullecourt was precipitated by a suggestion that the new weapon – tanks -could spearhead a breakthrough into the Line.

The first assault on Bullecourt was precipitated by a suggestion that the new weapon – tanks -could spearhead a breakthrough into the Line. Although artillery from the 1st and 2nd Divisional Artillery were also allotted to support the attack, Gough had dictated that there was no need for a barrage to cut the wire, leaving this task to the tanks.⁵⁴ The snap decision to approve of this plan left I ANZAC Corps unprepared, to the extent that supporting artillery was still moving into position after the attack had started.⁵⁵ After an abortive start on the night of 10 April, due to a no-show by the tanks, the attack went ahead on 11 April. The few tanks that managed to arrive this time were soon halted in the mud, quickly disabled by German gunfire, and failed to cut any wire. Despite this, the soldiers of the 12th Brigade, on the left, had reached the first line, and meanwhile, the 4th Brigade somehow managed to gain the second line of trenches. The breaches were narrow, however, and the only way the infantry could hold their ground was for effective defensive fire to support them. By this stage, both brigades desperately required massive artillery support, but the artillery commander responsible for that sector, Lieutenant-Colonel R.L. Rabett, 5th Army Artillery, refused to fire, stating his artillery observers had sighted British troops where the Australians were calling for fire. In response to the Brigade Commanders' pleas, however, Major J.C. Selmes, Battery Commander of 101st Howitzer Battery (part of the 1st Divisional Artillery assets providing the flank barrage and SOS tasks) fired his guns in defiance of his superior's order,⁵⁶ but it was to no avail. (A week later, the 101st were to distinguish themselves again through their singularity and resolve, during their refusal to abandon their guns during the subsequent German counter attack at Lagnicourt.⁵⁷)

51. See Table V of Appendix A

52. P.A. Pedersen, *The AIF on the Western Front*, in *Australia: Two Centuries of War and Peace*, p183; see also Table II of Appendix B

53. Laffin, *Western Front 1916-1917* in *Australians at War*, p 102

54. J. Dyer Tusmore, *The Story of the 18th Battery 6th Brigade Field Artillery 1st AIF 1915-1919*, p 17; Pedersen, *op. cit.*, p 178

55. E. Andrews, and B.G. Jordan, *Second Bullecourt Revisited*, in *Journal of the Australian War Memorial* No.15, p34

56. Laffin, *Western Front 1916-1917* in *Australians at War*, p 104; Cubis, *op. cit.*, p 142

57. Dean, *The War Service Record of the First Australian Field Artillery Brigade 1914-1919*, p 9; P.A. Pedersen, *The AIF on the Western Front*, in *Australia: Two Centuries of War and Peace*, p179; Cubis, *op. cit.*, p 143; G. Mant, *Soldier Boy: The Letters of Gunner W.J. Duffell, 1915-18*, p 82

With little or no artillery support, the Australians were left with no choice but to withdraw, during which the sector's artillery was finally given clearance to fire – onto the retiring Australians. The attack had been a debacle, costing 3 000 casualties, with 1 500 prisoners – mostly from 12th Brigade. Poor communication, especially coordination between infantry and their supporting artillery, was a major problem. There was very little time for adequate preparation; some batteries were either not in position or had very little ammunition, and the CB fireplan was ineffective, presumably due to the lack of time for Artillery Intelligence to acquire information. The Germans claimed that not a single gun was put out of action due to CBF.⁵⁸ Despite personally admitting the attack had been launched on too narrow a front, Gough was undaunted and ordered a renewed attack.⁵⁹

Poor communication, especially coordination between infantry and their supporting artillery, was a major problem.

This time, 2nd Division, under Major-General N.M. Smyth was to attack the German positions known as OG1 and OG2, over the same ground as the previous battle. Despite heavy casualties, the attack was an eventual success, but while all sources agree that the volume of preparation for the attack by the staffs of both Birdwood and Smyth was great, the attack remains an example of misplanning and lack of attention to important detail.⁶⁰ While roads and light rail were being built for artillery ammunition resupply, the Intelligence assessment of key German positions at Queant, along the Australian right flank, went unheeded. This resulted in no artillery fire being directed by Army, Corps or even Divisional Artillery Headquarters onto this crucial area. I ANZAC Corps, allotted the bulk of heavy artillery resources, should have been the Headquarters responsible for dealing with such a target.⁶¹ Instead, only vague generalisations were made, with no clear direction.

During the preparatory bombardment, German CB fire was very effective and hampered the stockpiling of ammunition close to gun positions. Ammunition was nevertheless plentiful, but there were comparatively few artillery units that could be allotted to support the attack. Consequently, the volume of fire from the supporting batteries was remarkably heavy, a tribute to the equipment and their serving gunners alike. The overriding problem remained, however, that the southernmost part of the Queant salient on the right flank was not engaged, as the central barrage – placed in front of the assaulting troops – had been constructed poorly and with little imagination. Smoke was not used either, to compensate for the relative paucity of guns to support the attack.

... the Australians were perfectly silhouetted by the dawn, from the moment they left the FUP, and were cut to pieces.

Finally, the remaining error in judgement that seriously affected the attack was Haig's dictation of the Zero-Hour time. Incredibly, with no apparent thought to its effect upon varying times of first light along the Front, and tactical aspects such as the FUP chosen and the length of the assault, General Haig personally decided that all assaults on 3 May would step off simultaneously. Consequently, the Australians were perfectly silhouetted by the dawn, from the moment they left the FUP, and were cut to pieces. Indeed, the only admirable aspect of this battle appears to be the dogged determination of the infantry to ultimately succeed after 14 hellish days. The battles of Bullecourt in April 1917 produced bitter legacy for the AIF. Besides a lack of trust in the new tank as an effective weapon, faith was shaken in the capability of the British and Australian staff planners to conduct and win battles.

Despite the experiences at Bullecourt, later battles such as Cambrai later in November 1917 made it clear that the advent of the tank would eventually revolutionise artillery employment. With the task of destruction of obstacles left to the tanks, artillery commanders could concentrate upon the depth battle, and in so doing, perhaps unconsciously, began migration towards the aim of neutralising rather than destroying the enemy. Progress had been made in meteorology, survey, and calibration; and thus, also in

58. Laffin, *Western Front 1916-1917* in *Australians at War*, p 112

59. Pedersen, *op. cit.*, p 179

60. Laffin, *Western Front 1916-1917* in *Australians at War*, p 123; Andrews and Jordan, *op. cit.*, p 34

61. Andrews and Jordan, *op. cit.*, p 39

the computation of predicted fire. The quality and quantity of smoke and gas shells had risen rapidly, allowing their effective employment as a neutralising asset. It would remain to be seen how prudently the Australian staff and artillery commanders could apply these improvements.

VII – Perfecting the Breakthrough

The winter of 1917 saw the demise of “destruction” as an effective artillery tactic. This was brought about not only by the experiences of the Allies in the year’s battles, but also with the appearance of a champion for neutralisation. Colonel Georg Bruchmuller, artillery commander to General von Hutier on the Eastern Front, was transferred to Ludendorff’s Headquarters in the west, following the Russian Army’s collapse after the battle of Riga, in which Bruchmuller’s recently-perfected artillery tactics figured prominently.⁶² His technique consisted of grouping artillery into four divisions; the IKA, primarily used for support to the infantry, which accounted for one-fifth of the artillery assets; the AKA, employed in CB operations, three-quarters; the FEKA, for harassing fire and the SCHEWFLA for interdiction tasks comprised the remainder.⁶³ The emphasis on CB and depth targets is obvious in the proportions allotted to each of these divisions. Together, these resources were employed in the production of an unexpected hurricane bombardment at Zero-Hour, with no preliminary fire, and all ranging shots to adjust targets hidden in the normal, daily exchange of artillery fire. The tactic was imported with devastating success, and was the basis for all artillery support to the German Spring Offensive in March 1918.⁶⁴

*... the production of an unexpected hurricane bombardment at Zero-Hour, with
no preliminary fire ...*

The Allies, and in particular the Australians, were quick to appreciate this style of warfare, and indeed, Monash had been lecturing his troops on von Hutier’s and Bruchmuller’s tactics as early as 1917, before his arrival in France!⁶⁵ With his assumption as Corps Commander of the Australian Corps in May 1918, Monash would soon have the opportunity to demonstrate his interpretation of this new style of warfare.

HAMEL

The battle of Hamel has often been described as the model from which the procedures for all-arms cooperation stem. While the interaction and integration of air, armoured, infantry and fire support resources were arguably orchestrated successfully for the first time at Hamel, the actual detailed planning and control of the artillery alone was a decisive aspect that was repeated and improved upon in the subsequent battles. In particular, the choice of targets for the preparatory bombardment, the coordination of the barrage with the assault, and the cunning use of a variety of ammunition types throughout the entire attack brought together a host of lessons learnt during the war on both sides of No-Man’s Land.

*... at the behest of the Tank Commander ... originally planned to conduct a shock
tank attack at dawn, with no preparatory bombardment.*

The 4th Australian Division, supported by the 5th British Tank Brigade newly equipped with Mark V tanks, were the assaulting troops.⁶⁶ They were supported by the recently formed Australian Corps Artillery, which for this battle was allotted the following resources: thirteen brigades of heavy artillery, four allotted specifically, and twenty-nine brigades of field artillery from the 17th (UK), and 47th (UK) Division, as well as the elements of every Divisional Artillery within the Corps. The Australian Brigades supporting the attack itself comprised the following: 10th, 11th, 13th, and 14th Brigades, AFA. In total, 302 heavy and 326 field guns supported the attack, either directly or indirectly.⁶⁷

62. Keegan and Holmes, *op. cit.*, p115

63. Bailey, *op. cit.*, p143

64. Keegan and Holmes, *ibid.*

65. Pedersen, *op. cit.*, p 185; Monash, *op. cit.*, p 3

66. E. Andrews, *Hamel: Winning a Battle*, in *Journal of the Australian War Memorial No. 18*, p 8

67. Sir J. Monash, *The Australian Victories in France*, p xvii; Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, Vol 6 p 257; Andrews *op. cit.*, p 10

Despite this relatively large allocation, at the behest of the Tank Commander, Brigadier-General Courage, it was originally planned to conduct a shock tank attack at dawn, with no preparatory bombardment. However, Monash's Chief of Staff, Brigadier-General Blamey, his CRA, Brigadier-General W.A. Coxen, and the 4th Division's Commander, General Sinclair-McLagan, expressed reservations over this plan. Together, they pointed out that such a late Zero-Hour – asked for by Courage so his crews could see – had had disastrous results during the 2nd Bullecourt. Intimate infantry-tank co-operation was also brought out as a crucial lesson from Bullecourt. These aspects, together with a request for reassessment of the objectives, and a need to allocate time to re-confirm the Australian soldier's trust in the tanks, were all raised: the plan was amended,⁶⁸ and Monash's staff began planning an intricate and detailed fireplan.

... the entire fire support for the Battle of Hamel was contained in one single fireplan.

In contrast to earlier battle preparations – especially those for the 2nd Bullecourt – the entire fire support for the Battle of Hamel was contained in one single fireplan. It not only included heavy and field artillery, but also the trench mortars of all calibres, the heavy machine guns, the tanks and the air support. As Monash himself said, this ensured that “everyone would follow the same sheet of music”.⁶⁹ Also learning from Bullecourt, an optimum Zero-Hour time was discussed, and fixed at 0310 am.⁷⁰

The fireplan itself bore only a passing resemblance to the ones hurriedly staffed by Generals Walker and Legge at Pozières. The preparatory fire for the assault would be limited to four minutes⁷¹, and include a deadly cocktail of gas and smokeshell. Following this, smoke only would be fired as part of the covering fire barrage, as it was predicted that the Germans would anticipate a gas and smoke mixture again, and thus be hampered in their defence by wearing gas masks and capes. This was a repeat of a ruse used by Monash earlier on 27 February 1917.⁷² The smoke screen itself was elaborately planned, in contrast to the screen in the second battle of Bullecourt, with smoke screens laid at three different levels, to hamper observers at all altitudes.⁷³ The 15th Battery, and 103rd, 105th, 107th and 108th Howitzer Batteries AFA were allocated to fire the smoke missions.⁷⁴

Again in contrast to earlier battles, Monash demanded that the weight of fire of both the preparatory and the covering fire bombardments for the assault should lie with depth targets.

Again in contrast to earlier battles, Monash demanded that the weight of fire of both the preparatory and the covering fire bombardments for the assault should lie with depth targets. The target acquisition processes of sound-ranging and flash-spotting were employed to their fullest extent in the lead-up to Hamel, and detailed aerial-photographs, oblique and vertical, were distributed. The German gun positions were to be engaged not only prior to the assault, but they would also continue to be engaged throughout the attack by two-thirds of the heavy artillery at Monash's disposal.⁷⁵ One battery of 9.2 inch howitzers was even tasked to fire delay-fused rounds across the assault area to provide sheltering shell-holes for the attacking infantry!⁷⁶

Interdiction missions targeting German resupply routes and reinforcement positions were also a priority, compared to the fire allocated to destroy enemy wire.⁷⁷ (It can be argued, however, that in comparison to previous defences breached by Australians, evidence suggests the wire obstacles of the German positions

68. Pedersen, *op. cit.*, p 187; Monash, *op. cit.*, p 142; Prior and Wilson *op. cit.*, p 297

69. Monash, *op. cit.*, p 38; Andrews, *op. cit.*, p 11

70. Andrews, *op. cit.*, p 6

71. T. Travers, *The Evolution of British Strategy and Tactics on the Western Front in 1918: GHQ, Manpower and Technology*, in *The Journal of Military History*, p 191

72. Pedersen, *op. cit.*, p 187; G. Serle, *John Monash: A Biography*, p 280; Monash, *op. cit.*, p 39

73. Andrews, *op. cit.*, p 7; Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War 1914-1918*, Vol 6, p 270

74. Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War 1914-1918*, Vol 6, p 284

75. Excerpt of *Sheet No. 28: Operations of the Australian Corps against Hamel etc.*, July 1918, in Monash, *op. cit.*, p39; Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War 1914-1918*, Vol 6, pp 246, 257; Andrews, *op. cit.*, pp 10, 11

76. Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War 1914-1918*, Vol 6, p 270

77. Andrews, *op. cit.*, p 10

around Hamel were both poorly constructed and few in number).⁷⁸ Percentage dispositions of shell fuses of the field-guns are of comparative interest: for the first ten minutes – 10% smoke, 40% HE (of which three-quarters were instantaneous), and 50% shrapnel; for the remainder of the fireplan – 10% smoke, 15% HE (delayed action) and 75% shrapnel. All howitzers fired 10% smoke throughout.⁷⁹

The communications between FOs and gun positions for Hamel were arguably the best prepared to that time. For the first time recorded, FO parties at Hamel and Vaire Wood made use of wireless communications, in a major advance in the passage of orders to the guns (a fundamental condition of the Gunnery Problem mentioned earlier) while the supporting Australian Flying Corps and Royal Flying Corps pilots – whose noise would help drown the sound of the battle preparations – were used for machine-gun ammunition resupply, and as airborne artillery observers. They had been painstakingly briefed on objectives and, as observers, to which batteries they would address their fire orders.⁸⁰

The communications between FOs and gun positions for Hamel were arguably the best prepared to that time.

The preparations made for ammunition dumping were no less detailed and comprehensive. Learning from the horrific CB fire endured by the supporting artillery in their gun positions and at their ammunition dumps during Pozières and Bullecourt,⁸¹ Monash ensured all gun positions for the fireplan would be occupied temporarily, and in secrecy. Some gun positions were prepared forward of the infantry positions. Further, all dumping of ammunition at the temporary gun positions was to be at night, prior to their occupation.⁸² The positions themselves were not occupied until the night of 2 July, although the majority of fire units left a section of guns at the previous position, for security reasons.⁸³

Monash also understood the necessity for predicted-fire targets to be engaged accurately ...

Monash also understood the necessity for predicted-fire targets to be engaged accurately, and thus allowed Brigadier-General Coxen time for registration of predicted targets, which was disguised by firing registration missions during targets of opportunity engaged by FOs, and the everyday “search-and-sweep missions”.⁸⁴ This technique involves minor alterations to range (search) and bearing (sweep) which allowed guns to cover a greater area than their normal “lines-of-fire-parallel” gun lay would permit.⁸⁵ As a further aspect to the inveigling of the German defenders, Harassment and Interdiction (H & I) tasks, engaging rest areas, railheads and resupply dumps, continued until Zero-Hour, thus giving no indication of the impending assault. Secrecy was applied to all preparations. Besides all movement being carried out at night, and the movements masked by droning aeroplanes, every effort was made to camouflage and maintain the security of the battle positions.⁸⁶

Despite every effort to ensure the accuracy of the artillery fire, there were instances of inaccurate fire ...

Despite every effort to ensure the accuracy of the artillery fire, there were instances of inaccurate fire, and due to the closeness with which the infantry was following the barrage, a number of friendly casualties resulted. Nevertheless, this was the exception, with the remainder falling remarkably accurately.⁸⁷ The smoke screen was particularly effective, because the screen was placed right along the

78. *Australian Corps Intelligence Summary 10-11/6/18 & 15-16/6/18, AWM 26/12/362/8 & 9*, in Prior and Wilson, *op. cit.*, p 290, 298

79. Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War 1914-1918*, Vol 6 p 286

80. Andrews, *op. cit.*, p 7

81. Andrews and Jordan, *Second Bullecourt Revisited*, in *Journal of the Australian War Memorial No.15*, p 29

82. Brook, *op. cit.*, p 54; Monash, *Communiqué to General Rawlinson*, 21 June 1918 in *op. cit.*, p 39

83. Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War 1914-1918*, Vol 6, p 272

84. Monash, *op. cit.*, p 39; Andrews, *op. cit.*, p 11

85. Cubis, *op. cit.*, p151

86. Andrews, *op. cit.*, pp 10, 11; Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War 1914-1918*, Vol 6, p 272

87. Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War 1914-1918*, Vol 6, p 284

whole of the front, hiding even where the axis of the assault lay. The screen blinded the defenders until the last minute, and many of the defenders were killed still wearing their masks.⁸⁸

The assault was completed in 93 minutes, and was a complete success. One of the most notable aspects of the assault, and of the exploitation afterwards was the lack of German artillery fire. The CBF plan had been most successful, silencing the German batteries for over six hours.⁸⁹

VIII – Retrospect

Of particular note of the battle of Hamel, is its uncanny resemblance to the ill-fated battle of Neuve Chapelle, over three years earlier: both were small-scale, limited objective, set piece battles; both fireplans used short preparatory bombardments, and both concentrated on depth targets, using predicted fire.

At Hamel, the artillery employment was clearly superior throughout.

The differences between defeat and victory are perhaps as clear. Firstly, the objectives at Hamel were tactically sound, achievable and feasibly defensible. The assault at Neuve Chapelle did not effectively pierce the defensive lines, and the flanks of the salient were difficult to defend. The coordination and cooperation of all resources was of a higher standard at Hamel, with each arm clear in its role and requirement for support. Naturally, the tanks were an important addition to the overall combat power of the force.⁹⁰

At Hamel, the artillery employment was clearly superior throughout. The use of smoke, and smoke and gas was instrumental. So too was the structure and composition of the barrage. The use of the new, instantaneous fuse allowed it to be effective against surface targets. In addition, accurate fixation and effective engagement of the German artillery's positions precluded its part in the battle, and allowed the infantry the breathing space required for consolidation, a luxury not enjoyed at Neuve Chapelle. The improvements in the fields of artillery survey and artillery intelligence, coupled with a greater proficiency in target prediction (including Correction of the Moment) also aided considerably.

CONCLUSION

The experience of three years of war had brought artillery doctrine full-circle, and the precursor to the modern employment of artillery could be applied effectively, with the full and melancholy benefit of hindsight.

... it was the AFA's participation in the Great War that irrevocably changed the perspective of artillery's role.

By 1918, the strength of Australian artillery had swelled from its pre-war RAA strength of one battery and two cadre staffs, to a total of over 1200 guns, including 13 field artillery brigades, two heavy siege batteries, five divisional ammunition columns and a host of light, medium and heavy trench mortar companies and brigades.⁹¹ However, it was the AFA's participation in the Great War that irrevocably changed the perspective of artillery's role. Its predominant position in the provision of firepower arguably remained unchallenged until the Vietnam War, and continues to be fundamental to the generation of combat power.

Besides the enormous growth of the AFA, the adoption and development of war-proven doctrine and practise was vital to the RAA's continuing ability to provide effective and timely fire support, to the present day. The importance of all-arms cooperation, the theories of sound-ranging, survey, calibration and met, and the concept of neutralisation as an effective application of artillery, are some of the lessons learnt on the Western Front that still apply.

88. Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War 1914-1918*, Vol 6, p 297

89. Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War 1914-1918*, Vol 6, p 310

90. Travers, *op. cit.*, p 193

91. Monash, *op. cit.*, p xxi

EXPANSION OF ARTILLERY UNITS OF THE AIF

Table I – Structure of AIF Artillery Units Upon Formation – Aug 1914⁹²

<i>1st Divisional Artillery</i>	<i>2nd Divisional Artillery</i>	<i>3rd Divisional Artillery</i>	<i>4th Divisional Artillery</i>	<i>5th Divisional Artillery</i>
1st FA Bde (1st, 2nd & 3rd Fd Btys)	Not formed	Not formed	Not formed	Not formed
2nd FA Bde (4th, 5th & 6th Fd Btys)				
3rd FA Bde (7th, 8th, & 9th Fd Btys)				

Note: At Gallipoli, the ANZAC artillery was augmented by the following units:⁹³

- New Zealand and Australian Division
 - 1st New Zealand Battery
 - 2nd New Zealand Battery
 - 3rd New Zealand Battery
 - New Zealand Howitzer Battery
- 7th Indian Mountain Brigade
 - 21st Battery
 - 26th Battery

Table II – Structure of AIF Artillery Units – Jan/Feb 1916
[First Restructure (in Egypt)]

<i>1st Divisional Artillery</i>	<i>2nd Divisional Artillery</i>	<i>3rd Divisional Artillery</i>	<i>4th Divisional Artillery</i>	<i>5th Divisional Artillery</i>
1st FA Bde (1st, 2nd, 3rd & 22nd Fd Btys)	4th FA Bde (10th, 11th, 12th & 19th Fd Btys)	7th FA Bde (25th, 26th, 27th & 28th Fd Btys)	10th FA Bde (37th, 38th, 39th & 40th Fd Btys)	13th FA Bde (49th, 50th, 51st & 52nd Fd Btys)
2nd FA Bde (4th, 5th, 6th & 23rd Fd Btys)	5th FA Bde (13th, 14th, 15th & 20th Fd Btys)	8th FA Bde (29th, 30th, 31st & 32nd Fd Btys)	11th FA Bde (41st, 42nd, 43rd & 44th Fd Btys)	14th FA Bde (53rd, 54th, 55th & 56th Fd Btys)
3rd FA Bde (7th, 8th, 9th & 24th Fd Btys)	6th FA Bde (16th, 17th, 18th & 21st Fd Btys)	9th FA Bde (33rd, 34th, 35th & 36th Fd Btys)	12th FA Bde (45th, 46th, 47th & 48th Fd Btys)	15th FA Bde (57th, 58th, 59th & 60th Fd Btys)
21st How Bde (101st, 102nd & 103rd How Btys)	22nd How Bde (104th, 105th & 106th How Btys)	23rd How Bde (107th, 108th & 109th How Btys)	24th How Bde (110th, 111th & 112th How Btys)	25th How Bde (113th, 114th & 115th How Btys)
Cubis, <i>op. cit.</i> , p 135				
CAPT A.D. Ellis, MC, <i>The Story of the Fifth Australian Division</i> , p 29				
E.T. Dean, <i>The War Service Record of the First Australian Field Artillery Brigade</i> , p 6				

Note 1: An Australian Siege Artillery Brigade [36th (Australian) Heavy Artillery], comprising 54th (Australian) and 55th (Australian) Siege Batteries was raised, minus its guns, from May 1915, and departed for training to Lydd, Kent in July 1915.⁹⁴

Note 2: The 2nd Divisional artillery, comprising the 4th Brigade (10th, 11th & 12th Btys) 5th Brigade (13th, 14th & 15th Batteries) and 6th Brigade (16th, 17th & 18th Batteries) had been created in January 1915, upon return to Egypt after the evacuation of Gallipoli.⁹⁵

92. Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, Vol 1, p 39; Cubis, *op. cit.*, p 127

93. Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, Vol 2, pp 57-59

94. Peacock, *op. cit.*, pp 15, 16

95. Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, Vol 3, pp 9,10,14

Table III – Structure of AIF Artillery Units – Mar-May 1916⁹⁶
[Second Restructure (After Arrival in France)]

<i>1st Divisional Artillery</i>	<i>2nd Divisional Artillery</i>	<i>3rd Divisional Artillery</i>	<i>4th Divisional Artillery</i>	<i>5th Divisional Artillery</i>
1st FA Bde (1st, 2nd & 3rd Fd Btys, 101st How Bty)	4th FA Bde (10th, 11th & 12th Fd Btys, 104th How Bty)	7th FA Bde (25th, 26th & 27th Fd Btys, 107th How Bty)	10th FA Bde (37th, 38th & 39th Fd Btys, 110th How Bty)	13th FA Bde (49th, 50th & 51st Fd Btys, 113th How Bty)
2nd FA Bde (4th, 5th & 6th Fd Btys, 102nd How Bty)	5th FA Bde (13th, 14th & 15th Fd Btys, 105th How Bty)	8th FA Bde (29th, 30th & 31st Fd Btys, 108th How Bty)	11th FA Bde (41st, 42nd & 43th Fd Btys, 111th How Bty)	14th FA Bde (53rd, 54th & 55th Fd Btys, 114th How Bty)
3rd FA Bde (7th, 8th & 9th Fd Btys, 103rd How Bty)	6th FA Bde (16th, 17th & 18th Fd Btys, 106th How Bty)	9th FA Bde (33rd, 34th & 35th Fd Btys)	12th FA Bde (45th, 46th & 47th Fd Btys)	15th FA Bde (57th, 58th & 59th Fd Btys)
21st FA Bde (22nd, 23rd & 24th Fd Btys)	22nd FA Bde (19th, 20th & 21st Fd Btys)	23rd FA Bde (28th, 32nd & 36th Fd Btys, 109th How Bty)	24th FA Bde (40th, 44th & 48th Fd Btys, 112th How Bty)	25th FA Bde (52nd, 56th & 60th Fd Btys, 115th How Bty)
Dean, op.cit., p 7				
Brook, op. cit., p 50				

Note: The Siege Batteries were at this stage renamed 1st and 2nd Australian Siege Batteries respectively.⁹⁷

Table IV – Proposed Structure of AIF Artillery Units – Jul 1916⁹⁸

<i>1st Divisional Artillery</i>	<i>2nd Divisional Artillery</i>	<i>3rd Divisional Artillery</i>	<i>4th Divisional Artillery</i>	<i>5th Divisional Artillery</i>
1st FA Bde (1st, 2nd & 3rd Fd Btys, 101st How Bty)	4th FA Bde (10th, 11th & 12th Fd Btys, 104th How Bty)	7th FA Bde (25th, 26th & 27th Fd Btys, 107th How Bty)	10th FA Bde (37th, 38th & 39th Fd Btys, 110th How Bty)	13th FA Bde (49th, 50th & 51st Fd Btys, 113th How Bty)
2nd FA Bde (4th, 5th & 6th Fd Btys, 102nd How Bty)	5th FA Bde (13th, 14th & 15th Fd Btys, 105th How Bty)	8th FA Bde (29th, 30th & 31st Fd Btys, 108th How Bty)	11th FA Bde (41st, 42nd & 43rd Fd Btys, 111th How Bty)	14th FA Bde (53rd, 54th & 55th Fd Btys, 114th How Bty)
3rd FA Bde (7th, 8th & 9th Fd Btys, 103rd How Bty)	6th FA Bde (16th, 17th & 18th Fd Btys, 106th How Bty)	9th FA Bde (33rd, 34th & 35th Fd Btys, <i>118th How Bty</i>)	12th FA Bde (45th, 46th & 47th Fd Btys, <i>119th How Bty</i>)	15th FA Bde (57th, 58th & 59th Fd Btys, <i>120th How Bty</i>)
21st FA Bde (22nd, 23rd & 24th Fd Btys, <i>116th How Bty</i>)	22nd FA Bde (19th, 20th & 21st Fd Btys, <i>117th How Bty</i>)	23rd FA Bde (28th, 32nd & 36th Fd Btys, 109th How Bty)	24th FA Bde (40th, 44th & 48th Fd Btys, 112th How Bty)	25th FA Bde (52nd, 56th & 60th Fd Btys, 115th How Bty)

Note: In July 1916 the Army Council decided to standardise all artillery brigades, requiring the creation of five new Howitzer Batteries [the italics show proposed new Howitzer Batteries]. However, this was amended when the AFA was again reorganised in preparation for the spring offensive of 1917, and the result appears in Table V. At this stage also, all artillery batteries were increased from four- to six-gun batteries, as part of the restructuring.

96. Bean, *The Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, Vol 3, pp 37, 64

97. Peacock, *op. cit.*, pp 15, 16

98. Bean, *The Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, Vol. 5, pp 681, 682

Table V – Eventual Structure of AIF Artillery Units – Spring 1917⁹⁹

<i>1st Divisional Artillery</i>	<i>2nd Divisional Artillery</i>	<i>3rd Divisional Artillery</i>	<i>4th Divisional Artillery</i>	<i>5th Divisional Artillery</i>	<i>Army Brigade Artillery</i>
1st FA Bde (1st, 2nd & 3rd Fd Btys, 101st How Bty)	4th FA Bde (10th, 11th & 12th Fd Btys, 104th How Bty)	7th FA Bde (25th, 26th & 27th Fd Btys, 107th How Bty)	10th FA Bde (37th, 38th & 39th Fd Btys, 110th How Bty)	13th FA Bde (49th, 50th & 51st Fd Btys, 113th How Bty)	3rd FA Bde (7th, 8th & 9th Fd Btys, 103rd How Bty)
2nd FA Bde (4th, 5th & 6th Fd Btys, 102nd How Bty)	5th FA Bde (13th, 14th & 15th Fd Btys, 105th How Bty)	8th FA Bde (29th, 30th & 31st Fd Btys, 108th How Bty)	11th FA Bde (41st, 42nd & 43rd Fd Btys, 111st How Bty)	14th FA Bde (53rd, 54th & 55th Fd Btys, 114th How Bty)	6th FA Bde (16th, 17th & 18th Fd Btys, 106th How Bty)
					12th FA Bde (45th, 46th & 47th Fd Btys, 112th How Bty)
[absorbed 21st FA Bde, 116th How Bty]	[absorbed 22nd FA Bde, 117th How Bty]	[absorbed 23rd FA Bde, inc. 109th How Bty]	[absorbed Fd guns of 24th FA Bde, 119th How Bty]	[absorbed Fd guns of 25th FA Bde, 120th How Bty]	[absorbed 15th FA Bde, half of 9th FA Bde, 115th & 118th How Btys]
Cubis op. cit., p 141 Brook op. cit., p 51 Dean op. cit., p 8					

Note 1: The unused part of 9th FA Bde and the proposed 118th How Bty were broken up and absorbed as reinforcements.

Note 2: The creation of “Army” artillery brigades during the last restructuring allowed for greater flexibility of allotment, and meant that extra artillery resources could be allotted to a divisional sector along the front, without interfering with other divisions’ Order of Battle (ORBAT).

99. Bean, *The Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, Vol 5, pp 681, 682

GROWTH OF THE AIF

Table I – Formation of Infantry Units Within the AIF
 [Upon Reorganization In Egypt – Dec 1914]¹⁰⁰

A&NZ Army Corps

<i>1st Australian Division</i>	<i>New Zealand and Australian Division</i>
1st Bde (1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Bns)	New Zealand Bde
2nd Bde (5th, 6th, 7th & 8th Bns)	4th Australian Bde (13th, 14th, 15th & 16th Bns)
3rd Bde (9th, 10th, 11th & 12th Bns)	1st Australian Light Horse Bde
	New Zealand Mounted Rifles Bde

Note: The 2nd Australian Division was raised mid-campaign at Gallipoli, comprising the following units:
 5th Brigade (17th, 18th, 19th & 20th Battalions)
 6th Brigade (21st, 22nd, 23rd & 24th Battalions)
 7th Brigade (25th, 26th, 27th & 28th Battalions)

Table II – Formation of Infantry Units Within the AIF
 [Doubling the AIF – Egypt Feb/Mar 1916]¹⁰¹

<i>ANZAC Mounted Division</i>	<i>I ANZAC CORPS</i>	<i>II ANZAC CORPS</i>
<i>1st Light Horse Brigade</i>	<i>1st Australian Division</i> 1st Bde (1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Bns) 2nd Bde (5th, 6th, 7th & 8th Bns) 3rd Bde (9th, 10th, 11th & 12th Bns)	<i>4th Australian Division</i> 4th Bde (13th, 14th, 15th, 16th Bns) 12th Bde (45th, 46th, 47th & 48th Bns) 13th Bde (49th, 50th, 51st & 52nd Bns)
<i>2nd Light Horse Brigade</i>	<i>2nd Australian Division</i> 5th Bde (17th, 18th, 19th & 20th Bns) 6th Bde (21st, 22nd, 23rd & 24th Bns) 7th Bde (25th, 26th, 27th & 28th Bns)	<i>5th Australian Division</i> 8th Bde (29th, 30th, 31st & 32nd Bns) 14th Bde (53rd, 54th, 55th & 56th Bns) 15th Bde (57th, 58th, 59th & 60th Bns)
<i>3rd Light Horse Brigade</i>	<i>New Zealand Division</i>	
<i>NZ Mounted Rifle Brigade</i>		

Note: At this stage the 3rd Australian Division was raised under General Monash, and sailed for England. Its units were as follows:
 9th Brigade (33rd, 34th, 35th & 36th Battalions)
 10th Brigade (37th, 38th, 39th & 40th Battalions)
 11th Brigade (41st, 42nd, 43th & 44th Battalions)

100.Bean, *The Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, Vol 1, pp 37-41; Bean, *The Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, Vol 3, pp 41, 42; J. Laffin, *Western Front 1916-1917 in Australians at War*, p 22

101.Bean, *The Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, Vol 3, pp 36,37,39; Laffin, *Western Front 1916-1917 in Australians at War*, p 22; Bean, *Anzac to Amiens*, pp 187-194

Table III – Formation of the Australian Corps, November 1917¹⁰²

<i>1st Australian Division</i>	Artillery	1st FA Bde: (1st, 2nd & 3rd Fd Btys, 101st How Bty)	2nd FA Bde: (5th, 6th & 7th Fd Btys, 102nd How Bty)	
	Infantry	1st Bde: (1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Bns)	2nd Bde: (5th, 6th, 7th & 8th Bns)	3rd Bde: (9th, 10th, 11th & 12th Bns)
<i>2nd Australian Division</i>	Artillery	4th FA Bde: (10th, 11th & 12th Fd Btys, 104th How Bty)	5th FA Bde: (13th, 14th & 15th Fd Btys, 105th How Bty)	
	Infantry	5th Bde: (17th, 18th, 19th & 20th Bns)	6th Bde: (21st, 22nd, 23rd & 24th Bns)	7th Bde: (25th, 26th, 27th & 28th Bns)
<i>3rd Australian Division</i>	Artillery	7th FA Bde: (25th, 26th & 27th Fd Btys, 107th How Bty)	8th FA Bde: (29th, 30th & 31st Fd Btys, 108th How Bty)	
	Infantry	9th Bde: (33rd, 34th, 35th & 36th Bns)	10th Bde: (37th, 38th, 39th & 40th Bns)	11th Bde: (41st, 42nd, 43rd & 44th Bns)
<i>4th Australian Division</i>	Artillery	10th FA Bde: (37th, 38th & 39th Fd Btys, 110th How Bty)	11th FA Bde: (41st, 42nd & 43rd Fd Btys, 111th How Bty)	
	Infantry	4th Bde: (13th, 14th, 15th & 16th Bns)	12th Bde: (45th, 46th, 47th & 48th Bns)	13th Bde: (49th, 50th, 51st & 52nd Bns)
<i>5th Australian Division</i>	Artillery	13th FA Bde: (49th, 50th & 51st Fd Btys, 113th How Bty)	14th FA Bde: (53rd, 54th & 55th Fd Btys, 114th How Bty)	
	Infantry	8th Bde: (29th, 30th, 31st & 32nd Bns)	14th Bde: (53rd, 54th, 55th & 56th Bns)	15th Bde: (57th, 58th, 59th & 60th Bns)
<i>Corps Artillery Assets</i>		3rd FA Bde: (7th, 8th & 9th Fd Btys, 103rd How Bty)	6th FA Bde: (16th, 17th & 18th Fd Btys, 106th How Bty)	12th FA Bde: (45th, 46th & 47th Fd Btys, 112th How Bty)
Brook, op.cit., p 51 Note: The 36th, 47th and 52nd Battalions (shown in the table in Italics) were disbanded after heavy losses during the German Michael Offensive in the Spring of 1918. ¹⁰³				

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102. Monash, op. cit., Appendix

103. Bean, The Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918, Vol 5, pp 657-9

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The Author



Lieutenant Colonel Nick Floyd was born in Victoria, Australia, and educated at Monivae College, Hamilton. Upon graduation from Royal Military College, Duntroon to the 8th/12th Medium Regiment, in 1989, Lieutenant Colonel Floyd undertook a range of regimental artillery appointments in Sydney and Brisbane. He has served in a variety of Land and Training Command postings in Regular, Integrated and Reserve units and formation Headquarters.

His initial field grade appointments were as Battery Commander Headquarters Battery /Operations Officer, 2nd/10th Medium Regiment, and Executive Officer, Recruit Training Wing at the Army Recruit Training Centre.

In 2002, Lieutenant Colonel Floyd attended the ADF School of Languages, and subsequently attended the Australian Command and Staff Course at Weston Creek, Canberra in 2003. He was posted in 2004 as Staff Officer Grade Two, International Engagement - Army at Army Headquarters.

Lieutenant Colonel Floyd deployed as part of Operation Catalyst as a Coalition Plans Officer within Headquarters Multi-National Corps - Iraq from Aug 2005 until Feb 2006. On return to Future Land Warfare Branch in 2006 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in May, and posted as Deputy Director Strategy - Army.

Lieutenant Colonel Floyd has undergraduate and post-graduate degrees in History and Palaeoanthropology, and an interest across the humanities and the sciences - including his qualification as a French linguist - and in strategic communications. He also holds a Masters in Defence Studies Management from the University of Canberra. He is currently posted to Army Headquarters.

Where Is The King?

Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Garrad

Abstract

This paper has been inspired by several US discussion papers entitled: '*The King and I*' and '*Resuscitating the King*'.¹ The title selected for this paper is an adaption of the US theme which makes reference to artillery as the 'King of Battle' as a means to reflect upon Australian specific issues relating to the employment of artillery on current operations.

Introduction

Long Tan, 18th August 1966, D Coy 6 RAR showed tremendous valour against overwhelming odds to narrowly avoid being annihilated by a numerically larger force estimated as having been two NVA Regiments, a ratio of at least eight to one at the point of battle. At the battle's conclusion seventeen members of the company had been killed and 245 enemy confirmed KIA remained on the field to be counted. The OC Major Harry Smith acknowledged the company's survival had largely depended upon the 1st ATF guns in having spared them from a total catastrophe.

*'We survived by a combination of our own training, discipline and firepower; the massive Australian, NZ and US Army artillery support.'*¹

Major H. Smith²

During the course of the battle twenty-four guns had expended over 6000 rounds and had brought fire to within twenty-five meters forward line of own troops, redefining the definition of close fire support. Although the battle had been one of survival and not a calculated victory, Long Tan has been heralded ever since as a success for the combined arms team of which indirect fire support played a key part throughout. Forty-two years after the battle have we now forgotten the value of always deploying on combat operations with our guns, a lesson hard learnt in the rubber plantations of South Vietnam?

Outsourcing our artillery support has denied our troops the level of guaranteed organic fire support they have been trained to believe they can depend upon.

Case Study - Afghanistan

Fast forward to the 23rd of September 2007, six km north of Tarin Kowt in the western Dorafshan region of Afghanistan, where an Australian engineer reconnaissance party and security detachment of the Reconstruction Task Force (RTF) had become partially encircled by a Taliban force estimated to be in excess of 300. The Combat Team (CT) consisted of two infantry platoons and were supported by one LAV Troop, one Bushmaster Troop and an artillery observer party cross trained as Joint Terminal Attack Controllers (JTAC) for the coordination of close air support. Receiving a considerable weight of well aimed fire from three sides the small Australian force made best use of the available cover in a belt of vegetation known as a green zone and hastily established themselves into all round defence. The communication signature of a key Taliban Commander had been detected coordinating the action and the CT was subsequently ordered to remain in location to facilitate prosecution of this high value target. Despite the FO's urgent 'request' for artillery fire, the single Dutch 155mm self propelled gun at Forward Operating Base (FOB) Holland remained silent, it's clearance to fire in support withheld due to prevarications by it's Dutch Battery Commander with regard to the application of their national specific ROE to our operational circumstances. Twenty long minutes elapsed before an AH-64 pair arrived on station during which time the Taliban were able to direct accurate and concentrated small arms fire onto the Australian platoons resulting in several casualties. Although the awesome capabilities of the apache are well known, the pilots could only engage one point target at a time and only when positive visual identification had been made. Numerous Taliban that were moving from one firing position to another and engaging through discrete keyholes in the vegetation of the green zone, presented an area target which the apaches could

not effectively suppress or neutralise. Area neutralisation is and remains an essential requirement of the Offensive Support (OS) system and is a task best carried out by indirect fire systems.

'The biggest effect that the apaches unfortunately couldn't provide was suppression which is something artillery can do quite effectively.'

Captain S. Hompas (Joint Offensive Support Team RTF2)³

Without artillery close covering fire the CT Commander did not have the freedom to manoeuvre and consequently did not risk an attempt to exploit his platoons forward of their defended positions. Instead he had little option other than to withdraw. Had Australian guns been deployed to FOB Holland would fires have been withheld by Rules Of Engagement (ROE) concerns? Would their fire have been effective in neutralising the area targets in close proximity to our troops? Would artillery close fire support have enabled the successful exploitation and subsequent battlefield clearance of the Taliban positions with reduced risk of casualties? More importantly why do we find ourselves even having to ask, where was the King of Battle? One can only conclude that we have either forgotten about the effectiveness and cohesiveness of an all Australian combined arms team or we have accepted the increased level of risk in taking casualties under similar situations in future.

The Australian Combined Arms Team

The combined arms effect of infantry, armour and artillery has been and continues to be a formula for battlefield success based upon the inherent capabilities these three key elements contribute in terms of firepower, protection and mobility. While coalition operations will continue to involve supplementing ADF capabilities with those of other nations, outsourcing any single component which is organic to the combined arms team will at the tactical level erode the integrity and survivability of that team. This point has been clearly demonstrated by the actions which occurred in the western Dorafshan in that the CT Commander did not have at his disposal the guaranteed organic close fires needed to give his force freedom to manoeuvre. The level of support from coalition artillery was grossly inadequate, unreliable and unhinged the effectiveness of the Australian combined arms team by not providing the guaranteed immediate fire support when it was required. Outsourcing the land OS component of an Australian combined arms team to another country's artillery is analogous to the Wallabies running onto the field in the Rugby World Cup final with a Romanian fullback who has never trained with the team. You just wouldn't do it to your team if you were the coach. Notwithstanding the differences in national ROE which might hinder the delivery of urgently needed support, the battle experience of our soldiers is being shaped by the quality of support or perceived lack thereof received from our coalition ally. This may have already negatively reinforced the invalid point among our soldiers that artillery is not a reliable part of the combined arms team regardless of nationality.

Employment of Mortars

To some extent the requirement for guaranteed organic indirect fire support has been addressed by the subsequent deployment of 81 mm mortar sections with RTF 3 and those already deployed with the Special Operations Task Group (SOTG). The limited range of these systems (5600m) means that the mortar sections cannot remain in the FOB and must deploy with the patrols they are supporting coming into action when their fire is required. This deployment technique however negates the unique advantage that indirect systems have over direct fire means. That is, the capability to engage targets from the relative safety of covered and secured firing locations well beyond the direct fire range of the target being engaged or from other enemy interference. In essence the mortars are being used in a direct fire role unless a pre-planned secure firm base can be established out of contact but in the immediate vicinity of the supported manoeuvre elements. This is not an easy task when and where the enemy is contacted unexpectedly. As a consequence the mortar sections have on at least one known occasion been unable to provide any fire support when they were required on account of having been caught in the same ambush as the patrol they were supporting. This resulted in the patrol being unable to extract itself easily from the fight in which several casualties including one fatal were taken⁴. The enduring capability of long range artillery is well documented by prominent military historian and WWII veteran Brigadier Shelford Bidwell:

'The power of artillery in supporting infantry and armour derives from its ability to operate in secrecy from its covered positions, and to strike at widely separated parts of the battlefield without actually moving the guns. Its fire can be concentrated rapidly and without warning. Unlike other arms it can engage and disengage at will.'

Brigadier S. Bidwell⁵

Comparing National Approaches

The Australian approach to war fighting and the employment of organic fires in the Middle East Area of Operations (MEAO) is very much out of step with that of our coalition partners who have deployed with their close and general support artillery systems to both Iraq and Afghanistan. Some might say that our respective missions in the MEAO are very different, with the UK, CA and US conducting offensive action while our focus is more reconstruction. While this might be true to some extent, with the exception of the SOTG, what remains common to all coalition members is that our forces are finding themselves increasingly more involved in combat and in our case, without the best means available to providing them with guaranteed organic close fire support.

It is not the author's intent to jeopardise in any way the continued deployment of Australian Gunners as part of the UK Task Force on Operation Herrick in Helmand Province Afghanistan. This operational experience is proving invaluable to developing the current capability of the RAA by investing in its personnel. However one cannot help but question why Australian artillery effort is not being directed toward that of supporting our own troops in lieu of another nation's, particularly when such a need exists within our own force.

Conclusion

Combat is an inherently dangerous business and requires that our soldiers are more than adequately prepared, equipped, trained and supported in order to optimise their ability to achieve mission success and reduce the risk of own casualties. Outsourcing our artillery support has denied our troops the level of guaranteed organic fire support they have been trained to believe they can depend upon. This has consequently eroded the integrity and cohesiveness of the Australian combined arms team. Further it has undermined and weakened the level of professional mutual trust and confidence between the various key elements of the combined arms team. In allowing this to happen, we are failing our soldiers and unnecessarily exposing their lives and safety to increased risk by forgetting the lessons of the past and prompting some to say: *'Where is the King?'*

Endnotes

1. 'The King and I: The Impending Crisis in Field Artillery's Ability to Support Manoeuvre Commanders' by COL MacFarland, COL Shields and COL Snow, was a discussion paper co-authored by three US Infantry Brigade Combat Team commanders which lamented the current degraded capability of the US Fd Arty. 'Resuscitating the King' was written in response to the previous article and proposed a roadmap for remediating the problems in the US Fd Arty as identified in the 'King and I'.
2. Personal account of the Battle at Long Tan, H. Smith -<http://www.hotkey.net.au/~marshall/harry/harry.htm>
3. 'Taliban Attack Defeated', DVD and Study Guide 2008, Centre for Army Lessons.
4. 'Inquiry Officer's Report Into The Death of Lance Corporal Jason Paul Marks and the Wounding of Australian Soldiers in Afghanistan on 27 April 2008', Colonel D.K. Connery (Inquiry Officer), 3 June 2008.
5. Australian Army Manual of Land warfare, Part Two Artillery in Operations, Volume One Pamphlet One, Employment of Artillery 1995, Chapter 2.

The Author

Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Garrad is currently appointed the Staff Officer Grade One Offensive Support at Force Development Group within the Land Warfare Development Centre. A BSc graduate of the Australian Defence Force Academy (1987) and Malaysian Staff College (2004) he is an artillery officer with over 23 years of military service in a diverse range of regimental, operational, staff and training appointments.

Dynamic Targeting

Captain P.J. Watkins, 4th Field Regiment

Since the beginning of the War on Terror, it has not been unusual to pick up a newspaper and read about how an 'unmanned US drone' has killed a senior Al-Qaeda leader, be it in Yemen or Pakistan. The Al-Qaeda leader was just minding his business in his backyard or driving along a motorway and thought he was completely safe - blissfully unaware of the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) overhead that had been watching him for the last three hours and the several pairs of eyes glued to the video feed from the UAV trying to make a strike possible. The process of engaging these 'targets' when they pop up on the radar is known as 'Dynamic Targeting'.

An unofficial but accurate definition of a Dynamic Target would be the prosecution of unplanned and/or time-sensitive targets of opportunity, usually with air-to-ground assets. Although any sort of asset could be used, such as artillery or mortars, air is the norm. As strike assets are generally allocated to other, planned tasks, the dynamic targeting process involves finding (and in some cases taking) an asset and obtaining the necessary permissions to enable a strike to happen.

The Dynamic Targeting process mainly involves personnel from Air Force and Artillery/Fires backgrounds. Whilst both different backgrounds are required for an optimal process, they each have drastically different approaches to solving a problem and going about their business.



MQ-9 Reaper Unmanned Aerial Vehicle

It's hardly a secret that UAVs are operating in Iraq and Afghanistan at the moment, with even the December 2008 issue of FHM (a 'lads' mag) revealing the specifications and quantities of UK-owned Reaper UAV aircraft in Afghanistan. The most common UAV, however, is the Predator. The two differ in size, endurance and the amount of ordnance they can carry. A Predator can only carry small Hellfire missiles whilst a Reaper can carry 500lb laser-guided bombs and Hellfires.

Why the UAVs are so important to Dynamic Targeting is because they are the asset that usually identifies the target. Whilst, theoretically, troops on the ground can identify a dynamic target and prosecute it accordingly, UAVs can and do go where troops can't and can see

more than troops on the ground can see. Thus the prosecution of a dynamic target will almost always begin with a target being identified by a UAV.

After a target is identified comes the tricky part of getting fires on the target, and this is where artillery personnel come into the picture. To get fires on target two things are needed - permission and a strike asset.

Permission

Let's look at a theoretical example whereby Osama bin Laden has been identified by a Predator in Afghanistan. Unless there happens to be a heli-borne assault force just minutes away from the area (unlikely) fires need to be brought to bear on the target some other way. If you put yourself in the shoes of a soldier on the ground, however, legally, how can you kill this man? If he is presenting no threat to you at this time then more than likely all you can do is detain him. With the target usually hundreds of kilometres from troops, there is no option to detain - you can kill or you can let go. Thus, special permissions are needed to execute a target of this nature. Just like when an forward observer briefs a manoeuvre arm commander, the intent of the fires and the effects required need to be briefed to senior personnel capable of authorising such an engagement. This is the first area where Gunners start to show their wares more so than their Air Force colleagues.

Strike Asset

Selecting a suitable strike asset is the second area where the Air Force and Artillery differ greatly in the way they prefer to prosecute a dynamic target. To the Air Force, a strike asset means a fast jet, a bomb comes in either 500lb or 2000lb varieties only and the term 'Joint Fires' means airspace that contains fast jets from different services. This is a very narrow perspective, given the number of gun batteries (and gun batteries with precision munitions) in the various theatres today, as well as GMLRS and ATACMS platforms. By and large, a GMLRS battery given target coordinates can have reported ready and engaged a target well before a fast jet can be grabbed out of the sky, sent to a target area, been briefed by a JTAC and then commenced an engagement. Once a strike asset is decided on the target is engaged and hopefully the Al-Qaeda/Taliban population is reduced and a strong message sent. To prosecute a target in the most remote areas of Afghanistan, where the target never saw or heard anything coming and thought they were perfectly safe from ground forces to suddenly disappear in the explosion of 200lbs of TNT after having been unknowingly tailed for 24 hours by a UAV sends a strong message to insurgents and terrorists about their personal safety. The effect is doubled when the strike is in a country like Pakistan where many would consider themselves safe.

... there is a deep chasm that exists in terms of culture between Air Forces and the Artillery that means they do business in a dramatically different way.

More on Air Force versus Artillery

As previously stated, the staff that are involved in prosecuting a dynamic target usually come from an Air Force or Artillery background. The best 'air' background that a Gunner can get is to have had exposure to air through either the JTAC program or the JFO course. Whilst neither enables one to fully grasp what goes on inside a fast jet cockpit, it is more air training than the ground training that fixed-wing pilots receive.

Cross-training aside, there is a deep chasm that exists in terms of culture between Air Forces and the Artillery that means they do business in a dramatically different way. Every Army person who has deployed in recent years would have had some complaints about micromanagement and the lack of mission command applied in theatres. So, imagine the micromanagement that comes as a consequence of having general officers watching the feeds from UAVs that are prosecuting targets! Whilst the Army doesn't always apply mission command in its purest form, the Army at least understands it and usually tries to apply it. Air Forces do not. Air Force has no problem whatsoever reaching down and dictating the way play will go, overruling the man on the ground based on what they see on a UAV feed - after all, a ground guy with visual observation of a target couldn't possibly be able to make a more informed decision than a general officer watching a Predator feed. When faced with the prospect of poor or no communications, the Army attitude is to continue and carry out the superior commanders' intent, the Air Force attitude is to wait until communications are re-established before doing anything. For all their millions of dollars of training that fast jet pilots have, the fact of the matter is that their service does not trust them with a few hundred pounds of ordnance and will dictate from general officer level what can be dropped, where and who for on a case by case basis. This is in stark contrast to the trust placed in a JOST second -in-command who will often operate independently of a JOST commander and has at least a gun battery at his fingertips.

Conclusion

'Dynamic Targeting' is a job that requires a ground perspective with a knowledge of how the air side operates. It requires knowledge of joint fires, an ability to liaise with different agencies and interests and an ability to communicate a concept of fires to a superior for authorisation. 'Dynamic Targeting' lends itself very well to a Gunner.

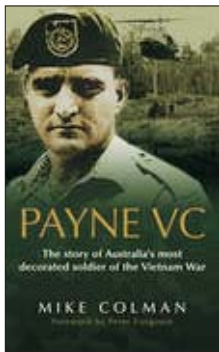
Book Review

Payne VC: The Story of Australia's Most Decorated Soldier of the Vietnam War

by Mike Colman

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

ISBN 978 0 7333 2488 8 (PBK); PUBLISHED 2009;
ABC BOOKS; B&W PHOTOGRAPHS; 244 PAGES



The name Keith Payne is synonymous with the war in Vietnam as one of recipients of the four Victoria Crosses awarded to Australian's during that conflict. This book charts the life of Keith Payne from his early childhood through to the present. It portrays a fairly normal soldier who had a typical career who was

recognised for having done something extraordinary once in his life.

It describes the life of a young country boy who grew up in Queensland and chose a career as a professional soldier and found himself allocated to infantry. For many individuals who chose a similar career path during this period their experiences would have not been that dissimilar to those Keith Payne was exposed and recalls in this book.

The author has produced an easy to read book which at times, in my view, overuses Payne's sometimes tenuous links to other events and the experiences of others not directly linked to the core Payne story to draw the book together.

For those who have been around for a while there is reference to individuals whose names will be familiar including [Brigadier] Colin 'Genghis' Khan and closer to home a wounded [Brigadier] John Salmon in Korea.

As I read the book I had a sense that there were times when Payne had an over inflated view of the importance of his place in the Army even before the Victorian Cross. As an example I believe he overplays the influence of what he describes as the Warrant Officer Corps in being able to influence outcomes such as postings - I may be wrong.

I believe he unfairly blames, in part anyway, his personal issues including his battle with drugs and alcohol as well as his poor treatment of his family on the Victoria Cross. I suspect he would have gone down the same or similar track anyway as have many other veterans.

In reality the Victoria Cross has given himself and even his wife a purpose in later life - to quote one of his sons - 'He was obsessed with it.' I believe it is a very unfortunate way to live your life.

On a slightly different but related tack recently I have been involved in a project within my local community of Blackall in Central Western Queensland to recognise Lieutenant Edgar T. Towner VC MC our very own Victoria Cross and Military Cross recipient from the Great War. I raise the life of Edgar Towner as a comparison to that of Keith Payne.

After reading this book and especially Keith Payne's life post his Victorian Cross I cannot help but feel that he allowed the Victoria Cross to control his life whereas Towner moved on (as much as possible) and made a very positive contribution to his immediate and wider community in a variety of fields and endeavours although Towner was not without his own demons. The difference was Towner did not allow them to rule his life.

The other aspect of the book I found of interest was Payne's decision to sell all his medals including the Victoria Cross. Here again from my perspective is a link to Towner. I will state from the outset I believe that if a Victoria Cross is not held personally by the recipient or their family it should be displayed at the Australian War Memorial. I found Payne's statement that 'One thing I was not going to do was just give it to the Australian War Memorial ... where my family would have to line up to see it like everyone else.' particularly annoying and misguided. My experience of visiting the Australian War Memorial with a member of the Towner family recently was of him being made very welcome and extremely well looked after by the staff and Towner's VC is unfortunately not even on display there! I believe there should be a law against selling the Victoria Cross even by families. I understand in the United States of America it is against the law to sell the Congressional Medal of Honour - perhaps we should have a similar law.

In 1996 the Australian Government moved part of the way towards this when an appeal against a decision by the Minister for Communications and the Arts was upheld under the Protection of

Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986 preventing the export of Towner's Victoria Cross.

The Army also has something to answer for in terms of the manner in which they exploited Keith Payne for publicity at a period when the Army and in particular the Vietnam War was very unpopular in Australia. I hope and trust that the organisation has learnt the lessons with regard the future treatment of Trooper Mark Donaldson.

Unless you have a particular interest in the Victoria Cross this is an uncomplicated journey through a typical soldier's career and life. It is not particularly personally reflective and it is definitely not analytical although the author attempts to make some correlation between Keith Payne's country upbringing and his performance as a soldier. It is an easy read on a rainy day.

Looking Forward, Looking Back

Customs and Traditions of the Australian Army

by Christopher Jobson

'Every army marches to the tune of its customs and traditions. The customs and traditions of the Australian Army reflect the often glorious legacies that define the Army of today. They are visible acknowledgements of the history that has shaped the character, the values and the pride of Australia's modern Army and those who serve in its ranks.'

Lieutenant General Peter Leahy,
former Chief of Army

Looking Forward Looking Back - Customs and Traditions of the Australian Army provides a wealth of knowledge on the Australian Army's proud history. These customs and traditions, are dynamic, they evolve and adapt, as does the Army itself. They continue to retain their relevance to the modern Army as they inspire in the digger a strong sense of belonging. The teamwork, pride, discipline and respect of the past inspire the present.

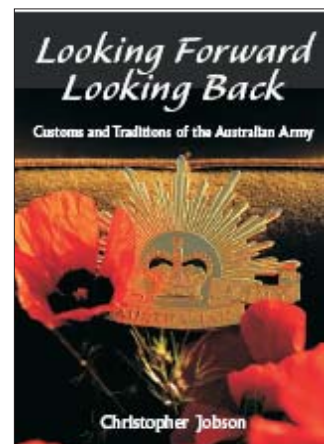
The Australian Army boasts a broad variety of traditions, some of which belong to the

Service as a whole, others to a particular corps, regiment or rank. These customs and traditions vary greatly, some are serious and solemn, others humorous and some encompass the rules of social etiquette, manners and style.

Many of the Australian Army's traditions are derived from the battle tactics and fighting dress of old. Some of the drill movements seen on today's parade ground were originally manoeuvres performed by soldiers in battle. Various items of uniform had practical uses for their wearers in combat and some customs retain their original practical use as they did hundreds of years ago.

While the ever-changing modern military environment demands that soldiers continue to look forward, looking back to the customs and traditions of the Army serves as a constant and reassuring reminder of past victories and the journey so far.

Looking Forward, Looking Back is written by Christopher Jobson, a Vietnam Veteran who discharged after 30 years of professional soldiering. In his final years of service he was posted as the Army's Regimental Sergeant-Major Ceremonial & Protocol. His interesting compilation of the various customs and traditions is complimented by photographs and illustrations. *Looking Forward, Looking Back*, will ensure in part, the military heritage that created the foundation of the fighting force of today is not lost over time.



Editor. Copies of this publication will be available in all good bookstores after July this year.

GUNNERS IN BORNEO

Artillery During Confrontation 1962-1966

(by Alan H Smith)
ISBN 9780980393309

Forewords by Major Generals C M I Pearson and J Whitelaw

This book brings together for the first time an account of the most economical war ever fought in modern times from a mainly artillery perspective. Known as the Borneo or Confrontation War, it was fought by the Security Forces, a mix of British, Australian, New Zealand and Malaysian armies, navies and air forces for five years. Lest this war be seen as one of little importance, British strategy successfully stopped it escalating into the sort of conflict then engulfing Vietnam. The war was also a triumph for counter-insurgency and expeditionary warfare waged by the Security Forces against Indonesian terrorists and Regular Forces, to which artillery made a major contribution.

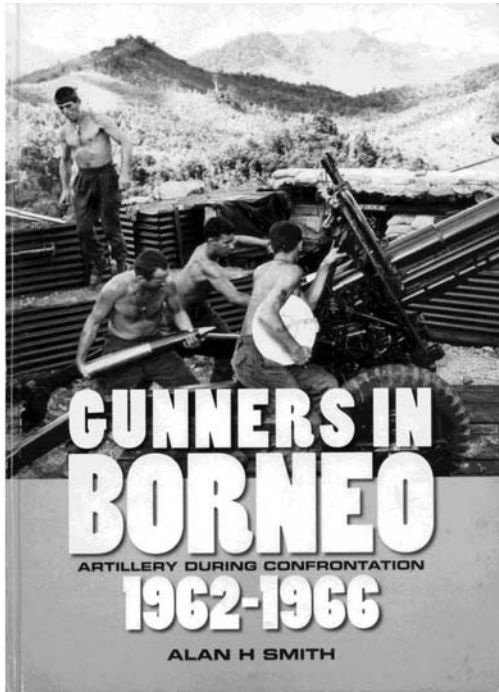
The build up to war is covered briefly and its command under the aegis of Far Eastern Command (FEC) and Far East Land Forces (FARELF) is followed by an outline of Indonesia's military strength, intelligence gathering and the importance of survey/mapping to land operations. Initially the gunners were used as infantry until their utility was spectacularly demonstrated by its use against the Indonesians by an Australian Forward Observer in 1964. Thereafter, gunners from both field/light and locating branches gained and kept the initiative, being enterprising and innovative in the process. In supporting British, Gurkha, Australian, New Zealand and Malaysian forces they adapted doctrine and practice to keep their foe at a military disadvantage. The key role played by 'hearts and minds' initiatives is also given.

No effective land operations would have been possible had it not been for the demonstrable utility of the helicopter - it was the 'maid of all work' from tactical command in crisis situations to the evacuation of compassionate cases or casualties. The role of the air forces of Britain, Australia and Malaysia, particularly air re-supply to bases, together with casualty evacuation, also extended to surveillance of coast of Sarawak and Malaysia by the navies of Britain, Australia and New Zealand. Interdicting Indonesian aerial incursions and coastal raids is covered, as is the key role played by the light aircraft of the Army Aviation Corps for many and varied tasks. These aspects are covered in some detail when related to a significant event involving their personnel. The essential services of infrastructure and water supply, airstrip and road making tasks, supply of war-like stores by the Engineers was backed up by the Royal Corps of Signals, Logistics, Medical and other services. Australian officers and senior NCOs occupied many positions in all arms and services of the Security Forces, and prepared them well for their next deployment to Vietnam.

The history concludes with a discussion of artillery lessons, which was to greatly influence how the Australian military approached their next war in Vietnam, an examination of the campaign from an expeditionary warfare aspect, and from a perspective of a Revolutionary Military Affairs paradigm, which are now being played out in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Hardback; xxiv, Pp 208, contents, maps, illustrated, glossary, foreword, appendices, Security Forces Order of Battle, bibliography, nominal roll and index.

See next page for order form.



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Personnel

Farewells – Puckapunyal is Finally Home!!

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

Whilst I may be a little bias as I am the co-ordinator of the officer farewells I believe that the Regimental farewells currently held in conjunction with the Regimental conference are going from strength to strength. The increased flexibility in who can be farewelled and when from both the officer and warrant officer and senior non commissioned perspective has contributed significantly to improve the number of individuals being farewelled and subsequently the number of guest attending the functions.

*Those being farewelled covered
the whole gambit of
commissioned service
backgrounds.*

Last year saw a record number, since our move to Puckapunyal, of officers being farewelled. A pleasing aspect is that as the word spreads that either being or attending a farewell at Puckapunyal is well worth the effort it takes to attend, individuals are emerging from the wood work asking if they can be formally farewelled. I think this is wonderful as it is my view everyone who has dedicated 20 years or more of their professional life to the Army and in particular the Royal Regiment deserve the opportunity to be publicly recognised and their service acknowledged.

The Regimental Officers' Mess was witness to a staggering 11 individuals farewelled – Colonel's Russell Hodson and Rodger Shanahan; Lieutenant Colonel's Jon Hill, Geoff Jones; Jeremy Palmer;

Major's Kent Beasley, Simon Donnelly, Joe Kocka, Denis Narramore and Warren Tapp; and finally Captain 'P.J'. Smith.

Those being farewelled covered the whole gambit of commissioned service backgrounds. There were those who had come through the traditional officer training institutions as well as individuals who had been commissioned after memorable careers as senior soldiers, there were those who had always served as reservist whilst there were also those who had moved back and forth between the full-time and part-time service. I have received nothing but glowing positive feedback from all who attended the dinner especially those farewelled during the evening.

The officers farewell dinner was a sterling evening with some outstanding farewell speeches including that given by Lieutenant Colonel Geoff Jones both responding to his own farewell by Major General Michael Crane as well as his speech to farewell Colonel Rodger Shanahan. It was also difficult for the speech by Colonel Scott Clingan to farewell Simon Donnelly not to bring a smile to your face.

The declared result of what has now possibly become an annual occurrence at the dinner, the roll call of current and former commanding officers, was five each from the School of Artillery and 4th Field Regiment. The remainder of the results were 1st Field Regiment – four; 16th Air Defence Regiment – three; 8th/12th Medium Regiment, 23 Field Regiment, 2nd/10th Field Regiment and 1st Recruit Training Battalion – two and finally 7th Field Regiment and 1st Ground Liaison Group – one. The commanding officer of the 7th Parachute Regiment Royal Horse Artillery Lieutenant Colonel James Learmont who was a key note speaker at the conference during the day attempted to assist 7th Field Regiment lift its numbers but was disqualified due to his non colonial status.

Mr Vice, Lieutenant Rory Morse, for the evening took his career into uncharted territory, undoubtedly with the encouragement of his 'more senior' peers sitting around him when he

challenged more than 100 dinner guests to produce their 'Red Card'. Things went well until Major General Crane was unable to locate his card!!!

Mr Vice ... took his career into uncharted territory ... when he challenged more than 100 dinner guests to produce their 'Red Card'.

At the invitation of the dining president Lieutenant Colonel Sean Ryan after the formal part of the evening concluded and everyone retired from the dining room, a number of members and guests from the Regimental Sergeants Mess joined the officers to chat with the function guests and those being farewelled. This was a most enjoyable and informal way to conclude a memorable evening.

The Regimental Sergeants Mess under the supervision of the Regimental Master Gunner Warrant Officer Class One Phil Matthysen and the Regimental Sergeant Major of the School of Artillery and President of the Mess Committee of the Regimental Sergeant Mess Warrant Officer Class One Brett Franklin farewelled Warrant Officer Class One Wayne Parker, Warrant Officer Class Two J.J. McConnell and Sergeant Phil Vicars.

A highlight of both functions is the increasing number of 'tribal elders' making the effort to attend the farewells in both Regimental Messes. This is a trend I hope continues to grow and prosper as it is the combination of the individuals being farewelled and those who attend as guests that is the catalyst to the success of the respective farewell functions.

DOCM

Major James Kerr, Career Advisor Artillery

I am happy to be back in the office after learning the job and visiting all of the units around the country. If you were unlucky enough to miss me on the tour, please make contact so that we can meet in Canberra or at least have a phone interview.

It must be remembered that the DOCM-A's message is that we want all officers to 'take command of their own careers'. You should be armed with the information to do this, and do so in consultation with me and your commanding officer / chain of command.

The information required includes the RAA trade model, the gazette, and of course an understanding of your performance level within an RAA, cohort and Army context. The career model (on the DOCM-A website) is generic and offers many options to allow you to achieve your goals. As I stated in my presentation whilst on tour, paths to success are many and success criteria are different for each person.

It must be remembered that the DOCM-A's message is that we want all officers to 'take command of their own careers'.

The gazette is on the DOCM-A website and is vital for planning ahead to see what is available, and what will suit your chosen path. The job needs to be available or 'gazetted' for you to be posted there. Look to your superiors for advice on the suitable jobs, and learn to use the filters on the Excel application to examine different non-Corps jobs in various locations.

The report you receive advises you as to your suitability for various positions. The ACG or Annual Career Guidance available on PMKeyS Self Service will contain statements regarding your suitability or competitiveness for certain roles – particularly sub-unit command and staff College. Furthermore, your career interview should provide further background as to your relative competitiveness for various roles.

The DOCM-A website is one of the most visited websites in Army, and is updated constantly.

The DOCM-A website is one of the most visited websites in Army, and is updated constantly. Concurrently, my email updates with the 'dispatch' will provide good information to allow career decision making. Please advise me via my email james.kerr@defence.gov.au if you are not receiving the dispatch.

I have finished my visits to the units, and as stated, have missed people for face to face interviews. Please contact me (02 - 6265 57 90) if this is the case, and we can conduct a phone interview or meet in Canberra if you're visiting.

SCMA

Captain Rob Ryan, RAA Career Manager

Introduction

Having only just been posted into the Career Manager RAA position I can say that the transition has been smooth and without major incident, for that I would like to take this opportunity to thank my predecessor Major Piero Bertocchi for the work he has done over the past two years. With Warrant Officer Class One Bob Thompson having only recently returned from operations and his subsequent involvement in the Command and Staff College course, it has meant that the Regimental Sergeant Major Warrant Officer Class One Paul Washford has been double hated. Although extremely busy he has provided me with excellent guidance and support throughout these initial months. Warrant Officer Class One Washford will remain in the career manager position until Warrant Officer Class One Thompson returns in July this year.

SCMA's mission is to 'provide' effective soldier career management in order to contribute to the delivery of the personnel dimension of capability to the Army.

SCMA's mission is to 'provide' effective soldier career management in order to contribute to the delivery of the personnel dimension of capability to the 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.

Career Management Cycle

Please use the following time line for planning purposes:

- Personnel Advisory Committee:
 - RSM PAC completed Nov 08 (Regimental WO1 across Army)
 - WO1 PAC 2 - 6 Mar 09 (for target rank Regt WO1)
 - WO2 PAC 17 - 21 Apr 09 (for target rank of WO2)
 - SGT PAC 27 - 29 Apr 09 (for target rank of SGT)
- PAC Notification – four weeks after relevant PAC sitting
- Posting Orders Commence – NLT 1 Jul 09
- Unit visits/interviews – The interview visits will commence July / August once Warrant Officer Class One Thompson returns from Command and Staff College. The visits will extend through September and possibly October in some instances. The detailed itinerary will be released once finalised.

Key Issues

'Empowering the soldier'. SCMA has tasked you, the soldier, to take ownership of your career. The responsibility for effective career management lies as much with you, the individual, as the career manager, and you must take all opportunities and support mechanisms to assist in achieving your goals. Notably, the old web forms AD148 (preferences and restrictions) has been superseded by the new Electronic Preferences and Restrictions (EPAR) on PMKeys Self Service. Instructions for its use are maintained on the SCMA web site.

Career Interviews. DI(A) Pers 47-11 'Career Management of Soldiers in the Australian Regular Army and Army Reserve' states that 'Career Managers maintain contact with assigned soldiers in order to provide advice on career issues and to seek the soldiers' views and requests'.

This contact is achieved and maintained by career manager visits each year to all major Army population areas. Regional areas are visited less often but the aim is to formally interview every soldier, particularly bombardiers and above, at least once in every two year period. However, you don't have to rely solely on personal interviews to keep your career manager informed. All soldiers are encouraged to use other forms of

communication, the, EPAR, telephone or email in consultation with the chain of command.

Career interviews allow you to discuss career issues personally with your career manager. You are expected to contribute to your own career management by discussing their potential career plans, personal preferences and other factors affecting their career.

Last year's message remains extant: Our 1st Division full-time units are generally in Australia's north, and Training Command-Army/non-corps appointments are generally south.

Unrestricted Service. Once again, we must reinforce the requirement for unrestricted service. Last year's message remains extant: Our 1st Division full-time units are generally in Australia's north, and Training Command-Army/non-corps appointments are generally south. As a bombardier onwards, you will be required to uplift in order to meet the needs of the Service as outlined above. If you argue that this is not possible due to a range of factors (the normal ones include home ownership, wife's employment, family network, undesired locality), you are providing restricted service, and your personal needs no longer meet those of Army. Despite this, SCMA will examine a member's request on a case by case basis. Read DI (A) PERS 34-8. The nature of service in the ARA is well described.

CO & RSM

Appointments

LIEUTENANT COLONEL NEIL T. SWEENEY

Commanding Officer 8th/12th Medium Regiment

Lieutenant Colonel Neil Sweeney was born in Sligo, Republic of Ireland. He attended Saint John's National School (Marist Brothers) and Summerhill College, Sligo, before emigrating to Australia in 1989.

Lieutenant Colonel Sweeney entered the Royal Military College Duntroon in January 1990. Upon

graduation in June 1991, he was appointed to the Royal Australian Artillery and posted to 1st Field Regiment based in Brisbane. Lieutenant Colonel Sweeney served as a section commander in 105th Field Battery and gun position officer and forward observer in 104th Field Battery. He also served as the assistant adjutant and signals officer of 1st Field Regiment during his tenure.

Lieutenant Colonel Sweeney served as the instructor-in-gunnery at 13th Field Battery, 5th Field Regiment, Kallangur, in 1996-1997 and returned to 1st Field Regiment in May 1997 upon amalgamation of those units. He was posted as an instructor-in-gunnery, Gunnery Wing and Fire Support Wing at the School of Artillery, Puckapunyal in 1998-1999. In 2000 Lieutenant Colonel Sweeney was employed as the doctrine officer, indirect fire at the Combat Arms Doctrine and Development Section, Puckapunyal.

Lieutenant Colonel Sweeney served as the Australian Exchange Officer at the United States Army Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, in 2000 - 2002 where he instructed on the Field Artillery Captains Career Course. Upon return to Australia he assumed command of 101st Medium Battery, 8th/12th Medium Regiment in 2003 - 2004.

Lieutenant Colonel Sweeney was employed as the J5 Joint Exercises and Targeting at Headquarters 1st Division from 2006 - 2008.

Lieutenant Colonel Sweeney deployed as a member of the first Australian Army Training Team – Iraq in 2004. He was employed as a battalion level mentor to 12th Motorised Battalion, 4th Brigade of the New Iraqi Army based at Tal Afar and Al Kasik in northern Iraq. He also commanded the Defence Supplementation Staff based in Beirut, Lebanon during Operation RAMP (Israel-Hizbollah War) in July and August 2006.

Lieutenant Colonel Sweeney is a graduate of the Australian Command and Staff College (Weston Creek) – Class of 2005. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Management and Professional Studies from Southern Cross University and a Master's Degree in Management and Defence Studies from the University of Canberra.

Lieutenant Colonel Sweeney is married to Tonya, and they have three children, Jourdaine (20) Thomas (9) and Jack (6).

Lieutenant Colonel Sweeney assumed command of 8th /12th Medium Regiment based in Darwin on 19th January 2009.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN MCLEAN

Commanding Officer 16th Air Defence Regiment

Lieutenant Colonel John McLean was born in Sydney in 1970 and grew up in country New South Wales near the city of Wagga Wagga. He entered the Royal Military College in 1990 and graduated in December of 1991 into the Royal Australian Artillery. His first posting was to the 16th Air Defence Regiment as a missile troop commander in 1992-1993. Subsequent postings with the 16th Air Defence Regiment included duties as Battery Captain and Battery Commander of the 111th Air Defence Battery, concluding in 2002. Lieutenant Colonel McLean assumed his current appointment as Commanding Officer of the 16th Air Defence Regiment in January of 2009.

Lieutenant Colonel McLean's postings outside of the Regiment include to Training Command as the Senior Instructor of the Combat Officer's Advanced Course and to the Defence Intelligence Organisation in a variety of intelligence roles. He has served on operations both in East Timor (2000) as an operations officer on the Australian national headquarters and in Iraq (2006) as the Chief of the Insurgents Group Branch, within the force level intelligence division.

Lieutenant Colonel McLean is a graduate of the Singapore Command and Staff College, and holds several masters degrees with specialisations in leadership and project management. He is married to Julie and has a son John (3) and a daughter Debbie (16), and enjoys Australian Rules Football.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL BRANDON A. WOOD

Commanding Officer/Chief Instructor School of Artillery

Lieutenant Colonel Brandon Wood was born on 22nd May 1970 in Canberra. He graduated from the Australian Defence Force Academy in 1991 and the Royal Military College, Duntroon, in December 1992 and was allocated to the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery. In January 1993 he returned to the Defence Academy to complete an Honours Year majoring in Military History.

From 1994 Lieutenant Colonel Wood served as a section commander, troop commander and mechanised forward observer in 8th/12th Medium Regiment, prior to being posted to the 4th Field Regiment in January 1997. While posted to 4th

Field Regiment he served as a forward observer and battery captain and also completed three months as Regimental second-in-command. In 1999 Lieutenant Colonel Wood was posted to 7th Field Regiment as the adjutant and in November 2000 he commenced a 12 month posting as operations watch-keeper in Land Headquarters. In December 2001 Lieutenant Colonel Wood was appointed as the Operations Officer and Battery Commander Headquarter Battery of 8th/12th Medium Regiment in Darwin. In 2004 he attended the Australian Command and Staff College at Weston Creek and was then posted on exchange to the UK Defence Intelligence Staff in London where he was the artillery desk officer within Defence Intelligence – Scientific and Technical Branch. In January 2007 he returned to Canberra to assume the position of Deputy Director Weapon Systems – Land within the Defence Intelligence Organisation. In December 2008 Lieutenant Colonel Wood assumed his current position as Commanding Officer and Chief Instructor at the School of Artillery.

In December 1999 Lieutenant Colonel Wood was seconded to the United Nations as a Military Observer in East Timor for six months, and in February 2008 he deployed to Kabul for six months as the Defence Intelligence Organisation Liaison Officer and Chief of Analysis within the US-led Joint Intelligence Operations Centre - Afghanistan.

Lieutenant Colonel Wood holds a Bachelor of Arts (First Class Honours) and a Master of Defence Studies from the University of New South Wales, as well as a Master of Arts in Maritime Policy from the University of Wollongong and a Master of Strategic Affairs from the Australian National University. Lieutenant Colonel Wood is also a member of the International Institute of Strategic Studies.

Lieutenant Colonel Wood is married to Rebecca. He is a keen sportsman with particular interests in hockey, cricket and athletics. His other interests include a passion for travelling, motorsports, reading and spending time with Rebecca and their two dogs, Mawson and Hillary.

WARRANT OFFICER CLASS ONE THOMAS BYRNE

Regimental Sergeant Major 4th Field Regiment

Warrant Officer Class One Tom Byrne enlisted into the Australian Regular Army in February of 1985. At

the completion of recruit training he was allocated to the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery and posted to 4th Field Regiment where he served as a gun number, gun detachment commander and a forward observer's assistant. During the period posted to 4th Field Regiment he was promoted through the ranks to sergeant.

In 1992 Warrant Officer Class One Byrne was posted to 1st Field Regiment where he served with 101st and 104th Field Battery's as a gun sergeant. In 1994 he was posted to 8th/12th Medium Regiment and served with A Field Battery as a gun sergeant and command post officer and Headquarter Battery as the operations sergeant. During this posting he deployed to the Middle East, as a member of the Multinational Force and Observers Sinia.

In 1998 Warrant Officer Class One Byrne was posted to the School of Artillery as a section commander for the re-raising of 53 Independent Training Battery. In 1999 he Byrne was posted to the 1st Field Regiment as the battery guide of 105th Field Battery. Upon completion of his appointment, 2000 he was posted to the Royal Military College-Duntroon as the class sergeant major of second Class.

In 2003 Warrant Officer Class One Byrne was posted as the sergeant major instructor gunnery of 13th/104th Field Battery 1st Field Regiment and in 2004 he was posted as the battery sergeant major 108th Field Battery 4th Field Regiment.

Warrant Officer Class One Byrne was promoted to his current rank on 1st December 2005 and posted to Fire Support Wing, School of Artillery as the Master Gunner. In February 2007 he Byrne was deployed to Iraq as the Regimental Sergeant Major of the Australian Army Training Team Iraq-VIII and upon return was posted as the Regimental Sergeant Major 23 Field Regiment. Warrant Officer Class One Byrne took up his current appointment on August 2008.

He is a keen sportsman with interest in all codes of football and golf and has a three year old son called Liam with his partner Mary-Anne.

WARRANT OFFICER CLASS ONE CRAIG CLIFFORD

Regimental Sergeant Major 23 Field Regiment

Warrant Officer Class One Craig Clifford was born in Sydney on 3rd February 1970, and was educated at

St Agnes High School, Rooty Hill. He enlisted in the Australian Army on 18th March 1987. After completing recruit training he was allocated to the Royal Australian Artillery as a gun number as was posted to 102nd Medium Battery. In 1987 on the disbandment of 102nd Medium Battery, Warrant Officer Class One Clifford was posted to A Field Battery.

Warrant Officer Class One Clifford has held a range of positions both in Land Command and Training Command. Whilst in the rank of gunner and bombardier positions have included gun number and recruit instructor at the 1st Recruit Training Battalion. Sergeant positions have included detachment commander in 101st Medium Battery, operations sergeant in 8th/12th Medium Regiment, and instructor at the School of Artillery.

Warrant Officer Class Two positions have included sergeant major instructor in gunnery at 11th Field Battery, 23 Field Regiment, and sergeant major instructor in gunnery at the School of Artillery. In 2007 Warrant Officer Class One Clifford was appointed the Battery Sergeant Major of 101st Medium Battery, 8th/12th Medium Regiment.

In 2003 Warrant Officer Class One Clifford deployed on Operation Tanager to East Timor with the 5th/7th Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment in a Civilian Military Affairs Team.

Warrant Officer Class One Clifford has been awarded the Australian Active Service Medal with East Timor Clasp, Defence Long Service Medal with First Clasp, Australian Defence Medal, and United Nations Medal.

In January 2009 Warrant Officer Class One Clifford was appointed the Regimental Sergeant Major of 23 Field Regiment. He is a single member with interests that include rugby union and league and all forms of motor sport especially Formula 1 and V8 Supercars.

WARRANT OFFICER CLASS ONE DAVID T. RAYMENT

Regimental Sergeant Major 8th/12th Medium Regiment

Warrant Officer Class One Rayment commenced recruit training in April 1986 and was allocated to the Royal Australian Artillery Corps. After completing initial employment training he was posted to the 1st Field Regiment at Enoggera. Whilst there he was promoted to lance Bombardier

and then bombardier fulfilling various positions including detachment commander. In January 1993 he was posted to 4th Field Regiment, 107th Field Battery, as a detachment commander.

In 1995, he was promoted to sergeant and posted to 'A' Field Battery. Here he was selected for Exercise Long Look and deployed with the 7th Regiment Royal Horse Artillery (Para) into Kosovo. On return to Australia he then deployed to East Timor.

In January 2001 he was promoted to warrant officer class two and was posted to the School of Artillery as an sergeant major instructor in gunnery instructing young officers. In January 2003 he was posted back to 'A' Field Battery as the battery guide and then the battery sergeant major in 2004 - 2005.

Warrant Officer Class One Rayment was then posted to the Warrant Officer and Non Commissioned Officer Wing Canungra as an instructor. In January 2007 he was promoted to Warrant Officer Class One and was posted to the Proof and Experimental Establishment, Port Wakefield, as the Master Gunner. In April 2007 he deployed to Iraq.

Warrant Officer Class One Rayment is a keen follower of rugby league and rugby union and also enjoys fishing and building furniture. He is married to Donna and they have two children, Joshua and Courtney.



Australian officer killed was 'great giver to community'

theage.com.au; Brendan Nicholson;
November 29, 2008

The seventh Australian soldier killed in Afghanistan was 25-year-old army officer Michael Fussell.

Lieutenant Fussell was on his first tour of duty in Afghanistan, leading a patrol of special forces commandos on foot in an operation against the Taliban early on Thursday morning when he was killed by an insurgent bomb.

The Australian Defence Force has not revealed whether the so-called improvised explosive device was triggered by the soldier or set off remotely by insurgents lying in wait.

Lieutenant Fussell, a member of the Sydney-based 4th Battalion of the Royal Australian Regiment, was the first Australian officer killed in Afghanistan.

Army chief Ken Gillespie extended his deepest condolences to Lieutenant Fussell's family and friends.

"Our hearts go out to Michael's family during this very sad time," Lieutenant-General Gillespie said.

"I hope the knowledge that they are in the thoughts and prayers of so many Australians will be a source of comfort for them."

Two other soldiers who were wounded in the explosion have returned to operational duties.

Lieutenant Fussell was educated in Armidale, NSW. Armidale Dumaresq Council Deputy Mayor Jim Maher said Lieutenant Fussell was a keen sportsman and valuable contributor to the community.

He was a squash, rugby and polocrosse player and long-distance canoeist.

Lieutenant Fussell will be buried in Armidale on Thursday.

Armidale School principal Murray Guest said that as a student, Michael Fussell was a very bright young man.

"(He was) a great giver to the community and he was a cadet in his early years and then a surf lifesaver a little later on, and gave in lots of other forms as well - community service, paddling in the Hawkesbury canoe classic, playing sport.

"Perhaps most importantly, he was just a genuine and fine young man, full of integrity and determination to do his best at everything he did and someone who we've been very proud of."

With AAP

Full-time Senior Officer List

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Surname</i>	<i>First Names</i>	<i>Post Nominals</i>	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Cohort</i>
MAJGEN	POWER	Brian Ashley	AM, CSC	HMSC (19 JAN 09)	MAJGEN05
MAJGEN	CRANE	Michael Peter	DSC, AM	ADF LO US CENTCOM (19 JAN 09)	MAJGEN08
MAJGEN	SYMON	Paul Bruce	AO	DCA (19 JAN 09)	MAJGEN08
BRIG	FOGARTY	Gerard Paul	AM	DGPERS-A (14 JAN 08)	BRIG05
BRIG	PHELPS	Michael Leo	ADC	DG LMSB, LSD (9 DEC 06)	BRIG06
BRIG	WINTER	Philip Douglas	CSC	COMD ADF CIED TF (17 JUL 06)	BRIG06
BRIG	GOODMAN	Wayne Leonard	AM	COMDT ACSC (19 JAN 09)	BRIG07
BRIG	COGHLAN	David Peter	AM	DGSTRAT POL (19 JAN 09)	BRIG08
BRIG	MCLACHLAN	Paul David		DGFLW-A, AHQ (19 JAN 09)	BRIG08
COL	PLATT	John Campbell	CSC	DCOORD, HQ JOC (15 JAN 07)	COL96
COL	MCCULLAGH	Terence John	CSC	DIR POLICY DEV UNIT, ADHQ (14 JAN 08)	COL00
COL	STANHOPE	Richard Hugh	AM	AHQ REGP POOL FOR DUTY TOWNSVILLE (19 JAN 09)	COL01
COL	PARROTT	Ross Antony	CSC	DA BERLIN (16 JAN 06)	COL02
COL	SMITH	John Peter	DSM	SHAPE LO (19 JAN 09)	COL03
COL	MANTON	Robert Murray		DA UN NEW YORK (10 DEC 07)	COL04
COL	AMOR	Shane Peter	CSC	COS ABCA ARMIES PROG, US (W) (7 JUL 08)	COL05
COL	ROACH	Simon	AM	STUDENT, US AWC (1 JUL 08)	COL05
COL	BILTON	Gregory Charles	CSC	STUDENT ADC CDSS LTS (12 JAN 09)	COL06
COL	GATES	Peter Campbell	CSM	STUDENT, ADC, CDSS (12 JAN 09)	COL06
COL	HODSON	Russell Frederick		APNRE (01 SEP 08) TRF TO SR (5 APR 09)	COL06
COL	POTTER	Gary Gordon		DIR ARMTSPO,LSD (8 NOV 08)	COL06
COL	CLINGAN	Scott Edward		DIR OPS PLANS 1, HQJOC (17 DEC 07)	
				MA TO SRSO UNAMI - OP RIVERSANK (01 JUN 09)	
COL	BAILEY	Brian James		COL OS CIT, LHQ (19 JAN 09)	COL07
COL	FINNEY	Graeme		COMDT HQ ARTC	COL08
COL	KINGSFORD	Michael James	CSC	COMDT CATC (11 JUL 08)	COL08

Full-time Officer List

Rank Worn	Surname	Given Names	Job/Dept/Unit	Cohort
LTCOL	GIBSON	ROBERT GRANT	DDJCCP 2, VCDF, STPP	LTCOL2000
LTCOL	GARSIDE	DAVID LINDSAY	SO1 JE PL, JNT EFF PL, HQJOC	LTCOL2001
LTCOL	SWINSBURG	PHILIP ROBERT	ARegP-OP R, RIVERBANK, OPP	LTCOL2001
LTCOL	ANDERSEN	CHRISTIAN WILLIAM	COS LONDON, STAFF, INT POL	LTCOL2002
LTCOL	HUME	STEVEN JOHN	PROGRAM DI, IFS PROJ, LSD	LTCOL2002
LTCOL	PLANT	ANDREW ALFRED	SO J3/5/7, HADS(W), INT POL	LTCOL2002
LTCOL	ASHTON	DEAN JAMIE ROWAN	DIRECTING, ACSC	LTCOL2003
LTCOL	GEE	CAMERON DANIEL	PACOMM LO, PAC COM, INT POL	LTCOL2003
LTCOL	MCKAY	PAUL DENIS	ARegP- (S-Srvc Req), POOL POSNS, 16 AD REGT	LTCOL2003
LTCOL	SADDINGTON	STEPHEN MICHAEL	DDPRGM, LANDDEVBR, CD GROUP	LTCOL2003
LTCOL	FURINI	CRAIG DENNIS	ARegP (S-Srvc Req), POOL POSNS, DOCM-A	LTCOL2004
LTCOL	GRIGGS	TIMOTHY DAVID	DDCBTSPT, LANDEVBR, CAP DEV	LTCOL2004
LTCOL	MCINTYRE	ANTHONY PAUL	COMASC, FORCE COMD, OP MAZURKA	LTCOL2004
LTCOL	RYAN	SEAN THOMAS	ARegP (S-Srvc Req), POOL POSNS, DOCM-A	LTCOL2004
LTCOL	SUMMERSBY	STEVEN ANDREW	CO, HQ, 1 GL GP	LTCOL2004
LTCOL	COMBES	ANDREW JAMES	CO, CO TAC, 4FD REGT	LTCOL2005
LTCOL	CRAWFORD	ROBERT JAMES	CO, HQ, 2/10 FD RE	LTCOL2005
LTCOL	HAWKE	BRIAN NOLAN	SO1 PLANS, MILOPT GLO, HQJOC	LTCOL2005
LTCOL	KENNY	STUART NICHOLAS	CO, HQ, 1 FD REGT	LTCOL2005
LTCOL	MCLEAN	JOHN BRENDAN	CO, HQ, 16 AD REGT	LTCOL2005
LTCOL	PEARCE	DEAN STEPHEN	CO, HQ, 20STA REGT	LTCOL2005
LTCOL	SWEENEY	NEIL THOMAS	CO, CO TAC, 8/12 MDM	LTCOL2005
LTCOL	WILTON	DAVID HOWARD ROSS	MILITARY A, OP TOWER, OPP	LTCOL2005
LTCOL	COLMER	ASHLEY CRAIG	DD TRIALS, ADTEO, CAP DEV	LTCOL2006
LTCOL	FLOYD	NICHOLAS HENRY BERNARD	CA VISITIN, LOWY LO, LWDC	LTCOL2006
LTCOL	GARRAD	ANDREW WARREN	SO1 (OS), IA-LWDC, LWDC	LTCOL2006
LTCOL	HAEBICH	ANDREW MARK	ARegP, POOL POSNS, LWDC	LTCOL2006
LTCOL	KENNEDY	MICHAEL ROBERT CARVER	ARegP (S-Srvc Req), POOL POSNS, DOCM-A	LTCOL2006
LTCOL	LOYNES	NATHAN JAMES	ARegP-OP P, OPPALATEII	LTCOL2006
LTCOL	MANGIN	KANE ANTHONY	SO1 EX (A), EX MINGT, HQJOC	LTCOL2006
LTCOL	MAW	PETER RONALD	SO1 (ISR & ISR&IO BOS, LWDC	LTCOL2006

Rank Worn	Surname	Given Names	Job/Dept/Unit	Cohort
LTCOL	THOMAS	GRIFFITH CHARLES	SO1 JOINT, CBT SPT, AHQ	LTCOL2006
LTCOL	WEBBE	MICHAEL JOHN PASCOE	SO1 PERSOP, DGPERS-A, STPP	LTCOL2006
LTCOL	WELLER	CHARLES PETER HOWARD	SO1 CFS, CFS SECT, LHQ	LTCOL2006
LTCOL	WOOD	BRANDON ASHLEY	CO, HQ, SOARTY	LTCOL2006
LTCOL	AHERN	MICHAEL RODNEY	CO/COMD, JPEU	LTCOL2007
LTCOL	DOUGALL	JOHN ANGUS	DDPOLCOORD, SRATPLANS, STRATPOL	LTCOL2007
LTCOL	HARDING	SHAUN EDWARD	PROGRAM MA, RADPROJ, LSD	LTCOL2007
LTCOL	MONKS	PETER DAVID	ARegP (S-Srvc Req), POOL POSNS, DJFHQ	LTCOL2007
LTCOL	JENKINS	STEPHEN ANDREW	SO1 JET, G5 JET, DJFHQ	LTCOL2008
LTCOL	KELLY	DAVID JOHN	SO1 CAG, CAG, DOCM-A	LTCOL2008
LTCOL	ROSS	JASON DAMIAN	LAND1/ACO, MSC BRANCH, MSC DIV	LTCOL2008
LTCOL	VAGG	RICHARD ANTHONY	DEP DIR WP, DIO	LTCOL2008
LTCOL	WATSON	RICHARD HENRY	GND BASE A, DIO	LTCOL2008
MAJ	THWAITES	ANTHONY ALAN	SO2 (TRG), ARMY, INT POL	MAJ1987
MAJ	GIBBINGS	TIMOTHY JOHN	ARegP (S-Srvc Req), POOL POSNS, DJFHQ	MAJ1991
MAJ	WRAY	NICHOLAS OAKES	PERS LOG O, S1/4 LOG, LWC	MAJ1992
MAJ	HARRIS	RONALD VAUGHAN	SO3 COMMUN, DCOAW, DCO	MAJ1993
MAJ	WARDROP	COLIN VICTOR	SNR OUTPOS, RAAVRAAC, LWDC	MAJ1994
MAJ	SEABROOK	KELVIN STUART	SO2 OSRT, INDIV TRG, LHQ	MAJ1997
MAJ	WEBB	JEREMY JOHN CHARLES	SO2 PNGDF, DC PNG, INT POL	MAJ1997
MAJ	DOWN	GARY MARTIN	SO2 EXPERI, EXPERIMENT, LWDC	MAJ1998
MAJ	STRAUME	ANDREW ELMAR RICHARD	BV-GL OFFR, 13 GL SECT, 1 GL GP	MAJ1998
MAJ	HIBBERT	NICHOLAS STEPHEN	V-GBAD LO, GBAD, DJFHQ	MAJ1999
MAJ	HOSKING	DAVID	SO2 FUTURE, SIM DEV, LWDC	MAJ1999
MAJ	KOSTADINOVIC	ALEKSANDAR	STUD AS GE, M MNGT STU, LTS	MAJ1999
MAJ	RICHARDS	PAUL STEPHEN	SO2 OPS, FORCE AVAI, LHQ	MAJ1999
MAJ	DOVER	PETER KEVIN	ZIC, HQ, SOARTY	MAJ2000
MAJ	MEEKAN	GEOFFREY NOEL	SO2 EFFECT, PLANS, DJFHQ	MAJ2000
MAJ	PLUMMER	MARC	PROJECT MA, LAND 17, LSD	MAJ2000
MAJ	QUAGLIA	SIMON MAXWELL PETER	SO2 SIM LA, SIMULATION, ADFWC	MAJ2000
MAJ	RANDALL	PAUL EDWARD	ADASP,SUV, SUVA, INT POL	MAJ2000
MAJ	WEST	CHRISTOPHER ROBERT LAWSON	TRIALS MAN, ADTEO, CAP DEV	MAJ2000
MAJ	WILES	JAMES PETER	OC/SI, FIRE SPT, SOARTY	MAJ2000
MAJ	BENNETT	STEVEN JAMES	SO2 ICT, ICT CELL, HQ TC-A	MAJ2001

Rank	Worn	Surname	Given Names	Job/Dept/Unit	Cohort
MAJ		GRACE	SIMON MICHAEL	PROJECT MA, TSS, LSD	MAJ2002
MAJ		HAMSEY	RUSSELL WAYNE	SO2 EFFECT, JEFFECTS, DJFHQ	MAJ2002
MAJ		HARRIS	GRAHAM PAUL	SO2 GBAD&A, OS CELL, LWDC	MAJ2002
MAJ		PEARSE	TONY STUART	PROJECT MA, MINORS, LSD	MAJ2002
MAJ		PRATT	RORY EDWARD	2IC, HQ, 20STA REGT	MAJ2002
MAJ		TAYLOR	MATHEW JAMES	SO2 OFFENS, CBT SPT, AHQ	MAJ2002
MAJ		HARVEY	ROBERT ANDREW MARSHALL	INSTR, GRADE 2, LWC	MAJ2003
MAJ		WILLSHER	BRIAN DAVID	SO2 OPS, OPS SECT HQ 5 BDE	MAJ2003
MAJ		CUMMING	ROBERT DOUGLAS	SO2, TRG PROG, HQ TC-A	MAJ2004
MAJ		FEHLBERG	ADAM PAUL	ARegP (S-Strvc Req), AP-CANB, APNRE	MAJ2004
MAJ		FINNERTY	MATTHEW JOHN	2IC, 2IC TAC, 4 FD REGT	MAJ2004
MAJ		LANGFORD	ANDREW RICHARD	STUD ACSC, ACSC, LTS	MAJ2004
MAJ		MALLETT	DOUGLAS WILLIAM	SO2 FORCE, NZ18, ASARMY O/S	MAJ2004
MAJ		NG	ARNAUD SIL PHI	OC/TRGOFFR, S7 TRG/DOC, 2/10 FD RE	MAJ2004
MAJ		ARDLEY	BRIAN MATTHEW	2IC, 2IC TAC, 8/12 MDM	MAJ2005
MAJ		BOLTON	NICHOLAS KEITH	SO2, US44, ASARMY O/S	MAJ2005
MAJ		EDWARDS	DAVID MARK	SO TO DG D, DG D&P-A, AHQ	MAJ2005
MAJ		ELLSON	DAVID ARTHUR LEONARD	SO2GLOB1D, GLOBALOPS1, HQJOC	MAJ2005
MAJ		HAWKINS	ROBERT SIMON	STUD S&WC, S&WC IDON, LTS	MAJ2005
MAJ		KEOGH	ANDREW MICHAEL	ARegP (S-Strvc Req), POOL POSNS, DOCM-A	MAJ2005
MAJ		LOPSIK	TIMOTHY JOHN	OC/SI, I CLASS, RMC-D	MAJ2005
MAJ		MALLETT	STUART JAMES	SI, CBT COMD, SOA	MAJ2005
MAJ		MOTT	STEVEN GEORGE THOMAS	SO TO DG A, DG ARMYOPS, AHQ	MAJ2005
MAJ		WENDT	ARLEN HENRY	OC/TRGOFFR, S7 TRG/DOC, 23 FD REGT	MAJ2005
MAJ		WORSLEY	ADAM JAMES	STUD ACSC, ACSC, LTS	MAJ2005
MAJ		ASHTON	JEFFREY DONALD	SO2, UK 8/22, ASARMY O/S	MAJ2006
MAJ		CARTER	GILES RICHARD	2IC/SADLO, JFAO TM, 16 AD REGT	MAJ2006
MAJ		CASSAR	GRANT CHARLES	STUD ACSC, ACSC, LTS	MAJ2006
MAJ		CRAWFORD	LEIGH SCOTT	SI, GRADE 2, LWC	MAJ2006
MAJ		DUNCAN	PAUL BARRY	OC/BC, 105 MDM, 1 FD REGT	MAJ2006
MAJ		GALVIN	BEDE THOMAS	STUD ACSC, ACSC, LTS	MAJ2006
MAJ		HILL	DAMIAN JOHN	INSTR, US59, ASARMY O/S	MAJ2006
MAJ		JUNG	BRIAN HEINZ	OC/SI, TRG SPT, ARTC	MAJ2006
MAJ		KERR	JAMES FORSYTH	CA ARTY/MP, CBT SECT, DOCM-A	MAJ2006
MAJ		LEICHSENRING	MICHAEL	SO2-JE TGT, JNT TGT, HQJOC	MAJ2006

Rank	Worrn	Surname	Given Names	Job/Dept/Unit	Cohort
MAJ	SCHOENE	KYM FRANZ	SO2 CORPS, RAA HOC, SOARTY	MAJ2006	
MAJ	WEINERT	ADAM	SO2 MOD, CONCEPTS, LWDC	MAJ2006	
MAJ	WHITE	BERNARD VELARDE	SOFS, LANDEVBR, CAP DEV	MAJ2006	
MAJ	COLLINS	JUSTIN MATHREW	OC/BC, 108 FD BTY, 4 FD REGT	MAJ2007	
MAJ	CROSS	MICHAEL WILLIAM	LO, US11, ASARMY O/S	MAJ2007	
MAJ	FLETCHER	SCOTT JASON	OC/PROOF O, P&EE PT WA, JPEU	MAJ2007	
MAJ	FOXALL	NICHOLAS JAMES	BV-OPS OFF, BG JOSCC, 8/12 MDM	MAJ2007	
MAJ	FRANCIS	WILLIAM JAMES	INSTR, UK 8/20, ASARMY O/S	MAJ2007	
MAJ	KELLAWAY	BRENDAN	OC/ACO, GUARD HQ, FED GUARD	MAJ2007	
MAJ	KELLY	JOSEPH BEDE	INSTR, GRADE 3, LWC	MAJ2007	
MAJ	KELLY	DARRYL JOHN	SO2 COLLEC, COLLECT&LO, LWDC	MAJ2007	
MAJ	SEARLE	LACHLAN FLETCHER	STUD ACSC, ACSC, LTS	MAJ2007	
MAJ	UNDERWOOD	RUSSELL KEITH	OC/BC, 131 STABTY, 20STA REGT	MAJ2007	
MAJ	WEST	JULIAN JAMES	STUD ACSC, ACSC, LTS	MAJ2007	
MAJ	WINTER	PAUL DAVID	SO2 PERS, S1 PERS, HQ 1 BDE	MAJ2007	
MAJ	BRUNSKILL	JAMES BRIAN	SO2 OS TGT, JEFFECTS, DJFHQ	MAJ2008	
MAJ	BRYANT	MARC	STUD ATSOC, ATSCO, LTS	MAJ2008	
MAJ	CALLAGHAN	ANDREW MICHAEL	PROJECT MA, PROJECTGPB, LSD	MAJ2008	
MAJ	FLEAR	CHRISTOPHER ALLEN	OPS OFFR, S3 OPS, 20STA REGT	MAJ2008	
MAJ	FURMAN	ANTONI GREGORY	OC/TRGOFRR, S7 TRG/DOC, 7 FD REGT	MAJ2008	
MAJ	GRANT	PETER CHARLES	OC/BC/OPS, HQ BTY/S3, 16 AD REGT	MAJ2008	
MAJ	HAMILTON	CHRISTIAN LEE	OC/BC, 110 AD BTY, 16 AD REGT	MAJ2008	
MAJ	HARTAS	MICHAEL ROGER	PROJECT MA, LAND 17, LSD	MAJ2008	
MAJ	JOHNSON	DAVID DARRIN	SO2 OFFENS, OS CELL, LWDC	MAJ2008	
MAJ	JOHNSON	DARYL ROBERT	TRG DEV OF, TRG DEV, LWDC	MAJ2008	
MAJ	LANG	RODERICK LINDSAY	OC/BC, 132 UAVBTY, 20STA REGT	MAJ2008	
MAJ	MEAKIN	PETER JOHN	OC/BC, 107 FD BTY, 4 FD REGT	MAJ2008	
MAJ	OPIE	RHYL EVAN	SO2 CBT, DEV/ANAL, LHQ	MAJ2008	
MAJ	PATTERSON	DAIMIEN JOSHUA	OC/BC, 101 MDM, 8/12 MDM	MAJ2008	
MAJ	PAYNE	ALWYN JOSEPH	OC/BC, A FD BTY, 4 FD REGT	MAJ2008	
MAJ	TURNBULL	DARYL JOHN	SO2 (PLANS, OPS/PLANS, CMA	MAJ2008	
MAJ	WILSON	NICHOLAS	OC/BC/S3 O, HQ BTY, 4 FD REGT	MAJ2008	
MAJ	BERTOCCHI	PIERO EROS	OC/BC, 101 MDM, 8/12 MDM	MAJ2009	
MAJ	DUNBAR	ADAM ARTHUR HARDY	SO2 OPS, ACTIVITIES, HQ TC-A	MAJ2009	
MAJ	HUNTER	SIMON JOHN	OC/BC/S3 O, HQ BTY, 8/12 MDM	MAJ2009	

Rank Worn	Surname	Given Names	Job/Dept/Unit	Cohort
MAJ	JONES	DAVID EVAN	BTY COMD, 53 SPT BTY, SOARTY	MAJ2009
MAJ	LYONS	DARRYL JAMES	RANGE CONT, TRG AREAS, DS NQ	MAJ2009
MAJ	MANOEL	PAUL BERNARD	OC/BC/OPS, HQ BTY/S3, 1 FD REGT	MAJ2009
MAJ	SHILLABEER	COREY JASON	OC/BC, 111 AD BTY, 16 AD REGT	MAJ2009
MAJ	SILVER	STEVEN JAMES	OC JTAC SQ, JTAC TP, 1 GL GP	MAJ2009
MAJ	SIMSON	RICHARD SHANNON	SI, GBAD WG, SOARTY	MAJ2009
MAJ	TIERNEY	ROBERT MATTHEW	SI, STA WG, SOARTY	MAJ2009
MAJ	TURNER	ROBIN PAUL	OC, OPS SPT, 4 RAR CDO	MAJ2009
MAJ	WYNEN	BRENTON DALE	TRIALS MAN, ADTEO, CAP DEV	MAJ2009
CAPT	SIMMONDS	ALASTAIR GUY GARDNER	2IC, TRG COY, AUR	CAPT2000
CAPT	HOWELL	ANDREW SCOTT	TP COMD, K TP, SASR	CAPT2001
CAPT	BATAYOLA	JOHN LOCKE FONTANILLA	ASST OPSO, S3 OPS, CTC	CAPT2004
CAPT	BIBBY	MATTHEW JOHN	S03 MECRB, MECRB CELL, SCMA	CAPT2004
CAPT	BOLTON	JOSHUA LINCOLN	S03 OSRT, DEV/ANAL, LHQ	CAPT2004
CAPT	BRITTON	KARL EDMUND	OPS OFFR, BDE JOSCC, 8/12 MDM	CAPT2004
CAPT	BURNS	JOHN ROBERT	BV-GL OFFR, 16 GL SECT, 1 GL GP	CAPT2004
CAPT	CHEESEMAN	ALEX	SOISTAR, LANDDEVBR, CAP DEV	CAPT2004
CAPT	HICKEY	PHILLIP JOHN	S03 EFFECT, PLANS, DJFHQ	CAPT2004
CAPT	LAUGHTON	NATHAN CHARLES	INSTR, SGI TM 4, RMC-D	CAPT2004
CAPT	METCALF	GREGORY DAVID	S02 TRADE, RAA MNGT, CATC	CAPT2004
CAPT	RYAN	DAVID ANDREW	ADJT, RCP, 1 FD REGT	CAPT2004
CAPT	VAN TILBURG	MICHAEL LEIGH	ADJT, HQ, SOARTY	CAPT2004
CAPT	WRIGHT	ASHLEY VAN	STUD ATSOC, ATSOC, LTS	CAPT2004
CAPT	ANDERSON	DUNCAN	ADJT, RCP, 8/12 MDM	CAPT2005
CAPT	CAREW	DAVID ALAN	PACKAGE MA, WARFIGHT, RMC-D	CAPT2005
CAPT	CHAPMAN	MICHAEL JOHN	SOWKJCC, J33A, HQJOC	CAPT2005
CAPT	COSGROVE	PAUL	QM, LOG TP, 4 FD REGT	CAPT2005
CAPT	FLETCHER	IAN CHARLES	BV-FO, BDE JOST 1, 4 FD REGT	CAPT2005
CAPT	FREEMAN	DEREK CHARLES	BTY CAPT, BTY OPS, 20STA REGT	CAPT2005
CAPT	JAMES	STUART RODNEY	INSTR, CAREER DEV, SOARTY	CAPT2005
CAPT	MANKOWSKI	MARK KINGSLEY LEOPOLD	ARegP- (S-Srvc Req), POOL POSNS, 16 AD REGT	CAPT2005
CAPT	MCGREGOR	TRAVIS ETHAN	OPS OFFR, JTAC TP, 1 GL GP	CAPT2005
CAPT	NEWMAN	PETER JOHN	ARegP (S-Srvc Req), POOL POSNS, SOARTY	CAPT2005
CAPT	SLINGER	CHARLES CHRISTIAN	INSTRUCTOR, US36, ASARMY O/S	CAPT2005

Rank Worn	Surname	Given Names	Job/Dept/Unit	Cohort
CAPT	SMITH	MATTHEW TROY	ADJT, RCP, 4 FD REGT	CAPT2005
CAPT	STACK	PAUL ANDREW	ASST PROJE, LAND 17, LSD	CAPT2005
CAPT	BARROW	RYAN RONALD	SO3 OS DOC, OS DOC, LWDC	CAPT2006
CAPT	BRENNAN	MICHAEL LAWRENCE	SO3 INDIV, INDIV TRG, HQ 2 DIV	CAPT2006
CAPT	BRIDGE	ANDREW	INSTR, INSTR TM 2, RMC-D	CAPT2006
CAPT	CALVERT	SCOTT MATTHEW	ARegP-OP C, OP CAT	CAPT2006
CAPT	COGGINS	CLIFFORD ARTHUR	PLANS OFFR, JPLANS AIR, HQ 3 BDE	CAPT2006
CAPT	DULLROY	BEN FREDRICK	XO/IG, S7 TRG/DOC, 48 FD BTY	CAPT2006
CAPT	EVANS	GEOFFREY DALLAS	ADJT, HQ, HQ NSW AAC	CAPT2006
CAPT	HARDY	ANTHONY JOHN	ARegP-OP H, OPHEDGEROW, OPP	CAPT2006
CAPT	HARPER	JONATHAN WAYNE	OPS CAPT, S33 CURR, 20STA REGT	CAPT2006
CAPT	HARVEY	WILLIAM LUKE	INSTR, CAREER DEV, SOARTY	CAPT2006
CAPT	HOMPAS	SIMON ALEXANDER	SO3 (ACMS), S7 TRG, HQ 3 BDE	CAPT2006
CAPT	JONES	MATHEW	SOAD, LANDDEVBR, CAP DEV	CAPT2006
CAPT	KLOMP	DAVID MICHAEL	ADJT, HQ, 20STA REGT	CAPT2006
CAPT	LEHMANN	SCOTT LAURENCE	DIV OFFR, CADETSQNDV, ADFA	CAPT2006
CAPT	MURCOTT	STEVEN THOMAS	SOWK JCC, J33D, HQJOC	CAPT2006
CAPT	RYAN	ROBERT JOHN	SO3 CAREER, RAA CELL, SCMA	CAPT2006
CAPT	SCHIEB	JEREMY ALLEN	FIG, FIG, OP SLIPPER	CAPT2006
CAPT	SUTTOR	ANDREW JOHN	DIV OFFR, CADETSQNDV, ADFA	CAPT2006
CAPT	WHEATLEY	JOSEPH RAYNER	XO/IG, S7 TRG/DOC, 7 FD BTY	CAPT2006
CAPT	ALLAN	PETER ANDREW	ADJT, HQ, 2/10 FD RE	CAPT2007
CAPT	BRYDEN	STUART THOMAS	SO3 STA DO, STA/GBAD, LWDC	CAPT2007
CAPT	BUCCI	ADRIAN CHARLES	BTY CAPT, BTY RECON, 8/12 MDM	CAPT2007
CAPT	CLANCY	BENJAMIN JAMES	FO, JOST 1, 4 FD REGT	CAPT2007
CAPT	COUNSELL	DAVID ELLIOTT	BTY CAPT, BTY RECON, 4 FD REGT	CAPT2007
CAPT	GEORGESON	LUKE JAMES	SO3 TP&E, TRG POL&EV, LHQ	CAPT2007
CAPT	GRAY	BENJAMIN COLLIN	XO/IG, S7 TRG/DOC, 16 FD BTY	CAPT2007
CAPT	JEONG	IL-KWON	ADJT, HQ, 1 FD REGT	CAPT2007
CAPT	PAYNE	SEAN GREGORY	ADJT, RCP, 16 AD REGT	CAPT2007
CAPT	ROBERTS	JAMES MICHAEL	SO3 JET CU, CURR OPS, DJFHQ	CAPT2007
CAPT	SCHOOMBIE	WILLEM JOHANNES	BTY CAPT, SPT BTY, 16 AD REGT	CAPT2007
CAPT	SHANASY	EUGENE O'DAY	BTY CAPT, RECON CELL, SOARTY	CAPT2007
CAPT	SILVERSTONE	DAVID	PLANS OFFR, OPS TM 1, CTC	CAPT2007
CAPT	SMITH	COLIN GEORGE	BTY CAPT, BTY OPS, 20STA REGT	CAPT2007

Rank Worn	Surname	Given Names	Job/Dept/Unit	Cohort
CAPT	SMITH	HUGH IAN	INSTR, CAREER DEV, SOARTY	CAPT2007
CAPT	VAN DER WALT	GABRIEL ANDRIES	CP OFFR, BTY CP, 16 AD REGT	CAPT2007
CAPT	WEHBY	ROSS ANTHONY	FO, JOST B, 4 RAR CDO	CAPT2007
CAPT	WESTCOTT	JOHN DAVID	TP COMD/BT, A TP, 16 AD REGT	CAPT2007
CAPT	ABUNDO	JONATHAN PHILIP	FO, JOST 2, 8/12 MDM	CAPT2008
CAPT	ARCHER	BRADLEY JAMES	INSTR, WO&NCO TRG, SOARTY	CAPT2008
CAPT	COOK	MICHAEL JAMES	FO, JOST 2, 1 FD REGT	CAPT2008
CAPT	COOPER	WADE GRAHAM	FO, JOST 2, 8/12 MDM	CAPT2008
CAPT	DREW	THOMAS STEPHEN	FO, JOST 3, 8/12 MDM	CAPT2008
CAPT	GALLACHER	BENJAMIN JOHN	TP COMD, UAV TP 2, 20STA REGT	CAPT2008
CAPT	GROVES	JAMES MATTHEW	OPS OFFR, BDE JOSCC, 4 FD REGT	CAPT2008
CAPT	GUIDOLIN	CASEY BEP	ASST OPS O, S3 OPS, 16 AD REGT	CAPT2008
CAPT	LUDLOW	ANDREW MICHAEL	FO, JOST 1, 8/12 MDM	CAPT2008
CAPT	MAGI	BENJAMIN BJORN	PM/PT FAC, PT FAC CSE, RMC-D	CAPT2008
CAPT	MCDONELL	ANDREW RICHARD	BTY CAPT, BTY RECON 4 FD REGT	CAPT2008
CAPT	MYORS	RHYS CHARLES	BTY CAPT, BTY RECON, 4 FD REGT	CAPT2008
CAPT	NEBAUER	SIMON ROBERT	INSTR, TGT ENGAGE, SOARTY	CAPT2008
CAPT	O'BRIEN	DANIEL THOMAS	FO, JOST 2, 4 FD REGT	CAPT2008
CAPT	RONAYNE	JOHNATHON LEON	ADJT, HQ, 23 FD REGT	CAPT2008
CAPT	SANDNER	CHRISTIAN	BTY CAPT, BTY RECON, 1 FD REGT	CAPT2008
CAPT	SHARP	COLIN JOHN	S03 TRADE, TRADE MNGT, CATC	CAPT2008
CAPT	SQUIRE	MICHAEL CHARLES	INSTR, INSTR TM 3, RMC-D	CAPT2008
CAPT	WALMSLEY	TIMOTHY JOHN	TP COMD, TA TP 2, 20STA REGT	CAPT2008
CAPT	WATSON	TREVOR	FIG, OP SLIPPER	CAPT2008
CAPT	ARMSTRONG	SHAMUS MICHAEL STOKES	2IC, E COY, ARTC	CAPT2009
CAPT	BARLETTA	MATTHEW ADAM	FO, JOST 1, 8/12 MDM	CAPT2009
CAPT	BRILLIANT	DARREN	FO, JOST 1, 1 FD REGT	CAPT2009
CAPT	CASEY	JAMES PATRICK	FO, JOST 2, 4 FD REGT	CAPT2009
CAPT	CLOSE	WILLIAM CAMPBELL	FO, JOST 1, 4 FD REGT	CAPT2009
CAPT	COOPER	NICHOLAS PETER	FO, JOST 3, 8/12 MDM	CAPT2009
CAPT	COSTELLO	JACOB MICHAEL	TP COMD, E TP, 16 AD REGT	CAPT2009
CAPT	CROWE	ANDREW	TP COMD, TA TP 1, 20STA REGT	CAPT2009
CAPT	GEORGE	CHRISTIAN PETER	2IC, B COY, ARTC	CAPT2009
CAPT	HODDA	MATHEW SIMON	FO, JOST 3, 4 FD REGT	CAPT2009
CAPT	MULLALY	PETER ROY	S03 COORD, COORD CELL, LHQ	CAPT2009

Rank	Worm	Surname	Given Names	Job/Dept/Unit	Cohort
CAPT	O'BRIEN	CHRISTOPHER DANIEL	UAV BATTER, UK 32, ASARMY O/S		CAPT2009
CAPT	SPRAGUE	BRETT	FO, JOST 2, 4 FD REGT		CAPT2009
CAPT	WATKINS	PETER JOHN	FO, JOST 2, 4 FD REGT		CAPT2009
CAPT	WEGENER	ANDREW CHARLES	FO, JOST 1, 4 FD REGT		CAPT2009
LT	CHETTY	RAJESH	PL COMD, DIGGERS PL, ARTC		LT2006
LT	WHITE	ADAM	GPO, CP 1, 8/12 MDM		LT2006
LT	AMES	COURTNEY ELISE	SECT COMD, GND CON D, 20STA REGT		LT2007
LT	BAUMGARTEN	SAMUEL MICHAEL	PL COMD, 5 PL, ARTC		LT2007
LT	BOYD	JARED MICHAEL	GPO, CP 1, 8/12 MDM		LT2007
LT	COOK	AARON LEX	PL COMD, 43 PL, ARTC		LT2007
LT	CORKRAN	MICHAEL LAWRENCE	FO, JOST 3, 4 FD REGT		LT2007
LT	DUFFY	BRYCE ROBERT	FIRE SPT O, 105 MDM, 1 FD REGT		LT2007
LT	EL KHALIGI	KHALID	FIG, FIG, OP SLIPPER		LT2007
LT	FILMER	DAVID ALAN	PL COMD, 37 PL, ARTC		LT2007
LT	FLOYD	JAMES GEOFFREY	CP OFFR, TP CP, 16 AD REGT		LT2007
LT	HADDEN	JASON PETER	SECT COMD, RDR SECT 1, 20STA REGT		LT2007
LT	HICKEY	DAVID JAMES	TP COMD, GUN TP 1, 1 FD REGT		LT2007
LT	HORANDNER LUCHINI	ROBERT BENJAMIN	CP OFFR, TP CP, 16 AD REGT		LT2007
LT	LEE	BENJAMIN JAMES	PL COMD, 4 PL, ARTC		LT2007
LT	LINGARD	CHRISTOPHER BRETT	ARegP-OP C, HQJTF, OP CAT		LT2007
LT	MCKAY	SHANE MATTHEW	FO, JOST D, 4 RAR CDO		LT2007
LT	PANDALAI	ROSHAN	FO, BDE JOST 2, 4 FD REGT		LT2007
LT	PERKINS	BRENDAN JOHN	FORWARD OB, JOST 3, 1 FD REGT		LT2007
LT	PITZER	HENDRIK JOHANNES	TP COMD, SPT TP, SOARTY		LT2007
LT	SCHWEINSBERG	DAVID CONRAD	OPSO, OPS CELL, FED GUARD		LT2007
LT	SKINN	CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL	CP OFFR, TP CP, 16 AD REGT		LT2007
LT	TARLING	PETE J	IO, BDE JOSCC, 4 FD REGT		LT2007
LT	TARPLEY	JAMES PETER THOMAS	PL COMD, DEV PL, HQ RMC-A		LT2007
LT	ALLAN-AGNEW	BENJAMIN STANFORD	SECT COMD, GND CON B, 20STA REGT		LT2008
LT	BAGAJLUK	ANDREW GEORGE JACOB	RECON OFFR, TP RECON, 16 AD REGT		LT2008
LT	BALANZATEGUI	CHRISTOPHER RAYMOND	TP COMD, GUN TP 1, 4 FD REGT		LT2008
LT	BOWYER	JAYMI LEE	SECT COMD, RDR SECT 2, 20STA REGT		LT2008
LT	BRIN	RAYMOND	TP COMD, SURVL TP 1, 20 STA REGT		LT2008
LT	COLCLOUGH	SAMUEL JOHN	TP COMD, GUN TP 1, 4 FD REGT		LT2008

Rank	Worn	Surname	Given Names	Job/Dept/Unit	Cohort
LT		CUMMINGS	GRAHAM REGNER	TP COMD, GUN TP 2, 4 FD REGT	LT2008
LT		FUSSELL	DANIEL DAVID	BV-GUN POS, CP 1, 1 FD REGT	LT2008
LT		GLEDHILL	BRENDON JAMES	SECT COMD, RDR SECT 3, 20STA REGT	LT2008
LT		HARTLEY	ROBERT NEIL MUNRO	BV-GPO, BTY CP 1, 4 FD REGT	LT2008
LT		JOYCE	LUCAS WILLIAM	CP OFFR, TP CP, 16 AD REGT	LT2008
LT		MCBURNEY	JUSTIN JAMES	RECON OFFR, TP RECON, 16 AD REGT	LT2008
LT		MORSE	RORY IAN	TP COMD, B TP, SOARTY	LT2008
LT		MUJKANOVIC	DEJAN	SECT COMD, GND CON C, 20STA REGT	LT2008
LT		NEILL	KIERAN THOMAS	TP COMD, GUN TP 1, 4 FD REGT	LT2008
LT		O'CONNELL	DANIEL MICHAEL	AADJT, SI ADMIN, 8/12 MDM	LT2008
LT		O'DONNELL	ROBERT	PL COMD, 47 PL, ARTC	LT2008
LT		PETERSEN	DAVID	RECON OFFR, TP RECON, 16 AD REGT	LT2008
LT		STEWART	ERIN JOHN	AREgP-OP C, OP CAT	LT2008
LT		BARCLAY	DAVID JAMES	SECT COMD, GND CON A, 20STA REGT	LT2009
LT		BOLDEMAN	TIMOTHY JOHN	Army REG P (S-Srvc Req), POOL POSNS, 4 FD REGT	LT2009
LT		BUTLER	JESSE JOHN	BV-FO, BDE JOST 3, 4 FD REGT	LT2009
LT		DAIRE	BRENT NORTON	TP COMD, GUN TP 2, 1 FD REGT	LT2009
LT		EVERARD-SHEPLEY	NICOLAS MARK	GPO, BTY CP 1, 4 FD REGT	LT2009
LT		HAITAS	LUKE	TP COMD, GUN TP 2, 8/12 MDM	LT2009
LT		HARRIS	JOHN PERCIVAL	OPS OFFR, TP OPS, 20STA REGT	LT2009
LT		LOPEZ	BORIS JEFFERSON	SECT COMD, RIGHT SECT, SOARTY	LT2009
LT		MOUTRAGE	TALAL HEMANTHA	ARTY CON, BTY EW&C, 16 AD REGT	LT2009
LT		MUMFORD	ANTHONY PAUL	TP COMD, GUN TP 2, 8/12 MDM	LT2009
LT		MURCOTT	ADAM EDWARD	TP COMD, GUN TP 2, 8/12 MDM	LT2009
LT		PAULL	DION JAMES	AREgP- (S-Srvc Req), POOL POSNS, 8/12 MDM	LT2009
LT		PYCHTIN	NICHOLAS KASIMIR	TP COMD, GUN TP 2, 4 FD REGT	LT2009
LT		SATCHELL	JEREMY WILLIAM	ARTY CON, BTY EW&C, 16 AD REGT	LT2009
LT		SAVAGE	SCOTT ALLEN	ARTY CON, BTY EW&C, 16 AD REGT	LT2009
LT		SMITH	WILLIAM JAMES	GPO, BTY CP 1, 4 FD REGT	LT2009
LT		SOANE	COLIN JAMES DANYB	TP COMD, GUN TP 2, 4 FD REGT	LT2009
LT		TAYLOR	TYSON DAVID	AADJT, SI ADMIN, 4 FD REGT	LT2009
LT		THOM	DAVID EDWARD	Army REG P (S-Srvc Req), POOL POSNS, 4 FD REGT	LT2009
LT		VICK	ALEXANDRA ELIZABETH	Army REG P (S-Srvc Req), POOL POSNS, 20STA REGT	LT2009
LT		WILLIAMS	MAXWELL ALEXANDER FRANCIS	TP COMD, RCP 4 FD REGT	LT2009
LT		WOOD	JAMES LIAM	AREgP-Offr (S-Srvc Req), POOL POSNS, 1 FD REGT	LT2009

Full-time Regimental Sergeant Major List

<i>Worn Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Unit Description</i>	<i>Position Title</i>
WO1	Andersen, Richard Enghave	20 STA Regt	ASST ADMIN TIER A
WO1	Armstrong, Brett Laurence	7 FD REGT	RSM TIER A
WO1	Boyce, Grant Leigh	Joint Proof&Experimental Unit	RSM TIER A
WO1	Byrne, Thomas Alan	4 FD REGT	RSM TIER A
WO1	Clayton, Mark Reginald	HQ 1 BDE	ARegP-HQ 1 BDE
WO1	Clifford, Craig Keiran	23 FD REGT	RSM TIER A
WO1	Degenaro, William John	AHQ	RSM TIER B
WO1	Driscoll, Scott Robert	2/10 FD REGT	RSM TIER A
WO1	Fabri, Joseph	20 STA Regt	RSM TIER A
WO1	Fox, Brendan John	16 AD REGT	ASST ADMIN TIER A
WO1	Franklin, Brett Anthony	SOArty	RSM TIER A
WO1	Gardiner, Ian	HQ 8 BDE	RSM TIER B
WO1	Gowling, Martin Hamilton	CATC	MAN OPS LOC
WO1	Hansen, Jeffrey Stephen	DCSTC	RSM TIER B
WO1	Hortle, Anthony Maxwell	AUR	RSM TIER A
WO1	Johnson, Michael Ian	ARTC	RSM TIER A
WO1	Johnston, Mark Anthony	1 FD REGT	ARegP-1 FD REGT
WO1	Kennedy, Tony Lionel	SOArty	MAN OP OS TIER A
WO1	Kyrwood, Barry Colin	LWC	ASST ADMIN TIER A
WO1	Lehr, David Ross	1 FD REGT	RSM TIER A
WO1	Matthysen, Philip Arthur	CATC	SM TIER B
WO1	Mayfield, Christopher Walton	LTS	ASST INSTR TIER A
WO1	McGarry, David Thomas	8 SIG REGT	RSM TIER A
WO1	Potter, Glynn Mervyn	16 AD REGT	RSM TIER A
WO1	Rayment, David Thomas	8/12 MDM REGT	RSM TIER A
WO1	Robertson, Philip Murray	Joint Proof&Experimental Unit	SM
WO1	Simic, Peter Michael	Defence Support SC	SO3 OPS
WO1	Sullivan, Matthew James	Land Systems Division	ASST INSTR TIER A
WO1	Thompson, Robert James	SCMA	ASST ADMIN TIER A
WO1	Torney, Ronald James	LWC	SM TIER A
WO1	Van Oppen, Rene	HQ 13 BDE	ASST ADMIN TIER A
WO1	Washford, Paul Thomas	SCMA	RSM TIER B
WO1	Watego, Colin Francis John	1 HSB	TECH PVNT MED
WO1	Whish, Trevor John	Joint Proof&Experimental Unit	SM TIER A

Full-time Warrant Officer & Senior Non-commissioned Officer List

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Worn Rank</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Worn Rank</i>
1 FD REGT	Kristan, David Francis	WO2	16 FD BTY	Woodhall, Craig Nathan	SGT
1 FD REGT	Chapman, Paul John	WO2	2/10 FD RE	Birse, Dean Neville	WO2
1 FD REGT	Kelly, Michael Joseph	WO2	2/10 FD RE	Morris, Wayne Terrance	WO2
1 FD REGT	Nutini, David	WO2	2/10 FD RE	Salter, Troy Alan	WO2
1 FD REGT	Wallace, Geoffrey Neil	SGT	2/10 FD RE	Gray, Gregory Paul	SGT
1 FD REGT	Cowan, Bradley Willam	SGT	20STA REGT	Kelly, Michael	WO2
1 FD REGT	Morrissey, Kirk James Edward	SGT	20STA REGT	Herrick, Michael Francis	WO2
1 GL GP	Hawkett, Dion Jay	WO2	20STA REGT	Major, Brent Charles	WO2
1 GL GP	Dolan, Kevin	WO2	20STA REGT	Holstein, Paul Geoffrey	WO2
1 GL GP	Heenan, Brett Thomas	SGT	20STA REGT	Bowman, Leslie Jon	WO2
1 GL GP	Crabbe, Stanley Philip	SGT	20STA REGT	Skewes, Jason Gary	WO2
1 GL GP	Hodson, Bernard Roy	SGT	20STA REGT	Voss, Sean John	WO2
1 GL GP	Keith, Wayne	SGT	20STA REGT	Carmichael, Stephen Donald	WO2
1 GL GP	Clarke, Scott Anthony	SGT	20STA REGT	Berger, John Andrew	SGT
16 AD REGT	English, Peter Graham	WO2	20STA REGT	Rappard, Steven Hendrik	SGT
16 AD REGT	Scheidl, Markus	WO2	20STA REGT	Regal, Scott Anthony	SGT
16 AD REGT	Thomas, Brett Ronald	WO2	20STA REGT	Waters, Wayne Thomas	SGT
16 AD REGT	Witt, Kelly Robert	WO2	20STA REGT	Hodgkins, Ian Andrew	SGT
16 AD REGT	Mlikota, Stephen	WO2	20STA REGT	Barton, Craig Daniel	SGT
16 AD REGT	Burgess, Christopher Robin	WO2	20STA REGT	Robertson, Struan Campbell	SGT
16 AD REGT	Jarvis, Jason Graeme	WO2	20STA REGT	Perry, Stephen George	SGT
16 AD REGT	O'Donnell, Colin Patrick	WO2	20STA REGT	Brackin, Stephen Thomas	SGT
16 AD REGT	Dunkley, Aaron John	WO2	20STA REGT	Reid, Philip Gordon	SGT
16 AD REGT	McCullough, William Nigel	WO2	20STA REGT	Thompson, Glenn William	SGT
16 AD REGT	Ward, Bodean Laurie	SGT	20STA REGT	Hunt, Gregory-John Peter	SGT
16 AD REGT	Hesketh, Peter James	SGT	20STA REGT	Clearihan, Jamie Paul	SGT
16 AD REGT	Harris, Kym Vivian	SGT	20STA REGT	Williamson, Paul Anthony	SGT
16 AD REGT	Oldenhove, Dennis	SGT	20STA REGT	Kennedy, Trent Owen	SGT
16 AD REGT	Crichton, Toby James	SGT	20STA REGT	Walden, Richard Michael	SGT
16 AD REGT	Morgan, Carlyle James	SGT	23 FD REGT	Henneberry, Mark Frederick	WO2
16 AD REGT	Chivers, Scott John	SGT	23 FD REGT	Hall, Keith Clayton	WO2
16 AD REGT	Eastley, Jonathon Neville	SGT	23 FD REGT	Meester, Peter Anthony	WO2
16 AD REGT	Cornwall, Jamie Amos	SGT	23 FD REGT	Dimond, Gavin William	WO2
16 AD REGT	Day, Colin	SGT	23 FD REGT	Cumming, Heath Martin	SGT
16 FD BTY	Phillips, Mark Gregory	WO2	4 FD REGT	Swan, Shane William	WO2

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Worn Rank</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Worn Rank</i>
4 FD REGT	Devlin, Kieran Michael	WO2	8/12 MDM	Burgess, Luke Graeme	SGT
4 FD REGT	Egart, Peter John	WO2	8/12 MDM	Cousins, Craig Cephus	SGT
4 FD REGT	Whitwam, Terrence Patrick	WO2	8/12 MDM	Murphy, Nigel Lawrence	SGT
4 FD REGT	Baker, Stuart James	WO2	8/12 MDM	Cooper, Gary Robert	SGT
4 FD REGT	O'Connell, George Daniel	WO2	8/12 MDM	Rogan, Michael	SGT
4 FD REGT	Moore, Christopher John	WO2	AAVNTC	Saint, Gerard Vincent Joseph	SGT
4 FD REGT	McRae, Dion Nigel	WO2	ADFA	Banfield, Keith Robert	SGT
4 FD REGT	Hogg, Gary David	WO2	AHQ	Charles, Anthony John	WO2
4 FD REGT	Carthew, Peter Allan	WO2	AHU	Armstrong, Peter Joseph	WO2
4 FD REGT	Cleland, David Jeffrey	SGT	ARTC	Sutcliffe, Gary Matthew	WO2
4 FD REGT	Colles, Brendan Mark	SGT	ARTC	Byrne, Wayne Leslie	WO2
4 FD REGT	Cresta, Frank Joseph	SGT	ARTC	Humphrey, Miles Matthew	WO2
4 FD REGT	Russell, Stacy Alan	SGT	ARTC	Grieve, Phillip Matthew	SGT
4 FD REGT	Charters, Troy Ian	SGT	ARTC	Garrard, Jaimie Bruce	SGT
4 FD REGT	Quinn, Jason Peter	SGT	ARTC	Foster, Rodney	SGT
4 FD REGT	Knight, Simon William	SGT	ARTC	Kirkpatrick, Jason Joseph	SGT
4 FD REGT	Palin, Travis	SGT	ARTC	Morante, Matthew Robert	SGT
4 FD REGT	Gilbert, Benjamin James	SGT	ARTC	Quarmby, Matthew Ian	SGT
4 FD REGT	Bell, James Charles Nicholas	SGT	ARTC	Donaldson, Brett Thomas	SGT
4 FD REGT	Toms, Noel Jonathon	SGT	ARTC	Henry, Allan Murdoch	SGT
4 FD REGT	Parsons, Leonard John	SGT	ARTC	Jolley, Shaun James Dennis	SGT
4 FD REGT	Bourke, Jason Paul	SGT	ARTC	White, Timothy Rowan	SGT
4 RAR CDO	Crump, Andrew George	WO2	ARTC	Falconer, Kayne Bailey	SGT
4 RAR CDO	Thompson, Simon Peter	WO2	ARTC	Jackson, Darren William	SGT
48 FD BTY	Holmes, Peter Scott	WO2	ASARMY O/S	Quinn, James Anthony	WO2
7 FD BTY	Duffy, Gordon Alexander	WO2	AUR	Price, Nathan Edward	SGT
7 FD BTY	Worcester, David Edward	SGT	AUR	Maylin, Travis Andrew	SGT
7 FD BTY	Hicks, Trevor Richard	SGT	CATC	Crout, Clint Anthony	WO2
7 FD REGT	Johnston, Paul Vernon	WO2	CATC	Deeble, Darren John	WO2
7 FD REGT	Grieshaber, Graham Douglas	WO2	CATC	Mason, Derek James	SGT
7 FD REGT	Troy, Michael John	WO2	CATC	Lawson, Benjamin James	SGT
7 FD REGT	Scott, Aaron Foy	SGT	CTC	Thorogood, Colyn Jon	WO2
8/12 MDM	Cole, Nathan	WO2	CTC	Stewart, Daniel Stevan	SGT
8/12 MDM	Warren, David Ian	WO2	DFRC-NSW	Wallace, Andrew Flynn	SGT
8/12 MDM	Heinrich, Michael Peter	WO2	DFSL	Johnston, Michael Anthony	SGT
8/12 MDM	Spiridonov, Brendan Jamie	WO2	DJFHQ	Flavel, Christopher William	WO2
8/12 MDM	Schuman, Stephen James	WO2	DJFHQ	McMillan, Paul Andrew	WO2
8/12 MDM	Grundell, David Ramon	WO2	DS NQ	Kennedy, Peter Theo	WO2
8/12 MDM	Buxton, Shaun William	SGT	DS NQ	Johnson, Carl	SGT
8/12 MDM	Fleming, Anthony George	SGT	DS NTK	Harrison, Roy James	WO2
8/12 MDM	Barwick, Timothy Samuel	SGT	DS SWS	Whetton, Christopher	WO2
8/12 MDM	Walton, Dean Ronald	SGT			
8/12 MDM	Watson, Bryce James	SGT			

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Worn Rank</i>	<i>Unit Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Worn</i>
DS-SA	Allen, Kym	SGT	SOA	Dowton, Lucas Warren	SGT
FED GUARD	Craig, Mathew William	SGT	SOA	De Goede, Jozef Johannes B.	SGT
FED GUARD	Nolan, Leigh Alexander	SGT	SOARTY	Hennessy, John James	WO2
HQ 5 BDE	Carter, David Charles	WO2	SOARTY	Lindsay, Damien Paul	WO2
HQJOC	Theiss, Dennis Herbert	WO2	SOARTY	Free, Darrin Scott	WO2
JPEU	O'Leary, Kym Michael	WO2	SOARTY	Rynkiewicz, Glen	WO2
JPEU	Marshall, Allan Lachlan	SGT	SOARTY	Mlikota, Mark Vincent	WO2
LTS	Gaythwaite, William Kevin J.	WO2	SOARTY	Flitton, Andrew Scott	WO2
LWC	Richards, Clayton Anthony	WO2	SOARTY	Skelton, Raymond Noel	WO2
LWC	Bennett, David Andrew	WO2	SOARTY	Clemence, Paul Robert	WO2
LWC	Sinclair, Dean Joseph	WO2	SOARTY	Organ, Toby	WO2
LWC	Glover, Rodney Stephen	WO2	SOARTY	Kipa, Matthew Mana	WO2
LWC	Pearce, Jason Patrick	WO2	SOARTY	Hay, Reece Thomas Barry	WO2
LWC	Johnston, Kyle David	SGT	SOARTY	Dawson, Matthew Roger	WO2
LWC	Green, Mark John	SGT	SOARTY	Millington, Joseph Ronald	WO2
LWC	Mackereth, Rodger James	SGT	SOARTY	Broughton, Maurice	WO2
LWC	Castek, Matthew James	SGT	SOARTY	Robertson, Garry	WO2
LWC	Gow, Damien Brent James	SGT	SOARTY	Caswell, Scott Russell	WO2
LWC	Robinson, Scott Edwin	SGT	SOARTY	McCarthy, Derek Terence	WO2
LWC	Payne, Scott John	SGT	SOARTY	Flaskett, Duncan Andrew	WO2
LWC	Santo, Wayne Charles	SGT	SOARTY	Hong, Aaron Paul	SGT
LWDC	Allibon-Burns, Gordon John M.	WO2	SOARTY	Bertram, Neil David	SGT
LWDC	Pepper, Timothy James	WO2	SOARTY	Leechman, Christopher John	SGT
LWDC	Porter, John Anthony	WO2	SOARTY	Baxter, Peter John	SGT
LWDC	Ogden, David George	WO2	SOARTY	Hamilton, Andrew James	SGT
OP CAT	McIntyre, Brenden Robert	WO2	SOARTY	Brown, Benjamin Anthony	SGT
OP CAT	Graham, Shaun	WO2	SOARTY	Williams, Kenneth James	SGT
OP CAT	Boswell, Paul Robert	WO2	SOARTY	Whitelaw, Andrew David	SGT
OP CAT	Hall, Maurice Richard	SGT	SOARTY	Smith, Dean William	SGT
OP CAT	Hastings, Simon William	SGT	SOARTY	Davies, Aaron John	SGT
OP CAT	Grant, Christopher Paul	SGT	SOARTY	Marshall, Jeffery James	SGT
OP CAT	Miller, Matthew Gibson	SGT	SOARTY	McIntosh, Ross William	SGT
OP CAT	Fogg, Jamie Andrew	SGT	SOARTY	Nipperess, Mark Geoffory	SGT
OP CAT	Galloway, Paul	SGT	SOARTY	Brauman, Daniel John	SGT
RAAFSTT	Voormeulen, Martyn Anthony J.	WO2	SOARTY	Graham, Joseph Steven	SGT
RAAFSTT	Andersen, Timothy James	SGT	SOARTY	Wood, Darren Harold	SGT
RMC-D	Dewar, Michael Scott	WO2	SOARTY	Mura, Gavino Salvatore	SGT
RMC-D	Fox, Kym Nathan	SGT	SOARTY	Wheeler, Mark William	SGT
RMC-D	Leversha, Ronald	SGT	SOARTY	Houle, Normand Raenald	SGT
RMC-D	Jensen, Adrian Allan	SGT	SOARTY	Cunningham, Dominic	SGT
RMC-D	Potter, Stephen Donald	SGT	SOI	Black, Steven John	WO2
SOA	Pollard, Daniel Hugh	WO2			

Artillery Trade & Training

Warrant Officer Class One Phil Matthysen (RMG)

Introduction

Artillery Trade and Training (Arty TT) responsibilities include providing advice to the Commandant Combined Arms Training Centre (CATC), Head of Regiment, School of Artillery and all RAA units on trade management, employment policy and training development issues. The focus of the cell in 2009 is the shaping the employment categories to be best positioned in order to evolve from a 20th century artillery to a digitised world class combat support arm of the Australian Regular Army. Accordingly, work is centred on five trade structures for the redevelopment of the offensive support (OS) and surveillance and target acquisition (STA) trades in order to present a case to the Defence Force Remuneration Tribunal (DFRT) expected in late 2009. The either new or redesigned trades include a redesigned gun trade, redesigned CP trade, a new OP trade, a mortar trade for the Army Reserve, and a redesigned AMS trade incorporating unmanned aerial vehicles. Listed below are recent training developments and the point of contact within the cell.

OS Training Development

There have been some minor amendments and some new courses added to the RAA Training Curriculum since September 2008. These are outlined in the following paragraphs.

The new courses are:

- *The Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS) Introduction of Capability Course (IOC)*. This course was designed to train the unit trainers and operators in the skills, knowledge and attitudes necessary to operate and maintain the AFATDS in a battlespace environment. The course length is 34 days at eleven periods per day. A soldier needs to be SINCGARS qualified prior to attending this course. STA soldiers and OS senior non commissioned officer's and above are exempt the first four days of the course as they have already completed map marking and military symbology training. Primarily, the course is designed to be conducted at the School of Artillery. However, units may request

permission to conduct the course through Headquarters CATC. This TMP will shortly be approved by the Commandant and commence sessioning.

- *The RAA Common Induction Training (CIT) Course*. The RAA CIT is a 10 day course that has been added to all RAA IET courses. It encompasses qualification on all weapon systems available to a RAA sub-unit as well as chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) training. The Australian Regular Army RAA CIT course commenced in January 2009; the Army Reserve course is yet to be designed.

The Course Amendments are:

- *The Joint Offensive Support Team (JOST) Course*. The JOST course has now been extended by four days and consists of four modules. This amendment has been made to accommodate the introduction of the Joint Fires Observer (JFO) training package onto the course. Module 1 is the basic observer module and is 15 days long. Module 2 is the JFO module and encompasses fires coordination for all non-RAA assets and is 10 days long. Module 3 is the fire planning module and is also 10 days in length. Module 4 is the JOST commander's course and is 5 days long. The course must be attended in sequence and is able to be completed by both Australian Regular Army and Army Reserve personnel who meet the pre-requisites. Personnel who have completed the previous course or are midway through this training may need to complete module 2 of the course. A transition plan will be developed to accommodate these personnel without disadvantage to their career. More to follow, wait out.

- *The Supervisor Offensive Support Course (SPVROS)*. The SPVR OS module 1 course has been split into two sub modules IOT accommodate the Army Reserve soldier who cannot attend the complete course due to its length; these are module 1A and module 1B. The same has happened to the module 3 course which now has module 3A and module 3B. All sub-modules now have separate course codes loaded onto PMKeyS which now allows NIPA to panel Army Reserve personnel to these individual sub-modules.

This information is meant as a general knowledge update. For full details, please refer to the Artillery Trades and Training section of the HQ CATC website at

<<http://intranet.defence.gov.au/armyweb/Sites/CATC/comweb.asp?page=25476&Title=Arty%20TP>>

STA Training Development

Surveillance Target Acquisition has recently seen Land 58-3 LOTE Weapon Locating Radar (WLR) come to fruition with the upgrading of the WLR. This project provides WLR shelter re-configuration and software upgrading. The roll out of the upgraded WLR fleet commences with two platforms issued to the School of Artillery in mid February 2009. 20th Surveillance and Target Acquisition Regiment is expected to be issued with four platforms in March/April 2009.

The other ranks STA trade review incorporating surveillance and UAV is gaining momentum with the new STA trade models being presented to the DFRT hopefully in November 2009. The associated training courses to support the trade models are in the process of being redesigned. A specific STA officer training continuum is also being designed to provide a dedicated officer streaming independent of the OS officer career stream. The ROBC STA course is no longer a 'pilot' course and has increased in length from 39 days to 62 days.

Despite the suspension of JP129 TUAUV, Arty TT Cell is developing an unmanned aerial system mission commander course to support the rapid acquisition of the Tier II UAV (Scaneagle). This course provides additional training to the current contractor delivered basic aircraft training. Following on from this, the Arty TT Cell is expected to be involved in the development of the air vehicle operator (AVO) and flying instructor (FI) courses.

GBAD Training Development

GBAD cell have been constantly updating and reviewing TMPs. Our priorities are the regimental officer basic (GBAD) course, manager operations (GBAD) and regimental officer gunnery (GBAD). We expect the release of the regimental officer basic course in the near future with and the manager operations and regimental officer gunnery (GBAD) later in 2009.

2009 Manning

- SO2 Arty CAPT G. Metcalf
- SO3 Arty CAPT C. Sharp
- RMG WO1 P. Matthysen

Trade Managers

- STA WO1 M. Gowling and SGT Lawson
- OS WO2 D. Deeble
- GBAD Vacant

Training Developers

- OS WO2 C. Crout
- GBAD SGT D. Mason
- WO2 S. Morse (Army Reserve)

Tributes for lieutenant Michael Fussell, killed in Afghanistan

Mark Dodd and Paul Maley | November 29, 2008

Article from: The Australian

The family of Michael Fussell last night paid tribute to the 25-year-old junior officer from the Sydney-based commando regiment after he became Australia's seventh combat fatality in Afghanistan. Lieutenant Fussell, serving with 4th Battalion Royal Australian Regiment, died on Thursday when an improvised explosive device detonated during a foot patrol.

His family were devastated at the loss of the young soldier, who they described last night as a "top guy" who loved life, sport and his career. Lieutenant Fussell's uncle Les said the family was reeling from the news. "He was just a top guy," Mr Fussell told The Australian. He said he "particularly enjoyed the sporting life in terms of rugby. He was a good rugby player, he's going to be sorely missed".

Two other soldiers were wounded in Thursday's attack. Lieutenant Fussell was single and had no children, a Defence Department statement said yesterday. His immediate family is receiving army support.

Mr Fussell said his nephew had been devoted to his chosen career. "He was committed to the career he'd taken in the services and from what I understand was very good at it," he said. Lieutenant Fussell's parents were taking the news hard, Mr Fussell said. "He's the eldest son, so that's very difficult. They're just like any parents, very devastated. He's sorely missed, and we're devastated by what's happened."

According to ABC radio yesterday, Lieutenant Fussell went to school at Armidale in northern NSW.

The Armidale School's headmaster, Murray Guest, said Lieutenant Fussell was still remembered as someone who made a solid contribution to school life and the local community. Mr Guest described the fallen soldier as "a very bright young man".

"He was a scholarship winner here who performed well through his HSC in 2001," he said. "He was involved in a lot of things as well, a great giver to the community. He was a cadet in his early years and then a surf lifesaver a little later on, and he gave in lots of other forms as well."

Chief of the Army Ken Gillespie yesterday extended his deepest condolences to Lieutenant Fussell's family. "Our hearts go out to Michael's family during this very sad time," Lieutenant General Gillespie said. "I hope the knowledge they are in the hopes and prayers of so many Australians will be a source of comfort for them. "Michael died while serving his nation, and his sacrifice will never be forgotten."

On Thursday, Kevin Rudd paid tribute to Lieutenant Fussell but the Prime Minister ruled out sending additional troops to Afghanistan, saying Australia's present contribution was "about right". Australia has about 1100 troops deployed in Afghanistan. Responsibility for most of the combat operation in the country falls to a 300-strong special forces task group.

Associations & Organisations

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***Cannonball* (Official Journal)**

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Gunner's Net International

Website: <http://gunnersnet.com/gnrs.html>

The Guns (On-line Newsletter)

Website: <http://gunnersnet.com/theguns.html>

RA Association

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RAA Unit Websites

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

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

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

ADF releases name of soldier killed in Afghanistan

**ABC News 28 Nov 08 - Posted 3 hours 51
minutes ago. Updated 3 hours 39 minutes ago**

Lieutenant Fussell was killed during a patrol in southern Afghanistan. (Department of Defence).

The Australian Defence Force has released the details of the Australian soldier killed in Afghanistan yesterday.

A statement confirmed the victim as 25-year-old Lieutenant Michael Fussell, who was killed by an improvised explosive device (IED) early yesterday.

The statement said Lieutenant Fussell was a member of the Sydney-based 4th Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment (Commando). He was killed during a dismounted patrol in southern Afghanistan.

The Defence Force says Lieutenant Fussell was unmarried and without children. The Army is providing support to his immediate family.

Two other members of his unit were wounded during the attack, but the Defence Force will not release their names.

The two wounded soldiers have since returned to operational duties.

Army Chief Lieutenant General Ken Gillespie extended his condolences to Lieutenant Fussell's family and friends. "Our hearts go out to Michael's family during this very sad time. I hope the knowledge that they are in the thoughts and prayers of so many Australians will be a source of comfort for them," he said.

"Michael died while serving his nation and his sacrifice will never be forgotten. This loss is felt heavily by the wider Defence community, and particularly by members of the Australian Army."

Lieutenant Fussell went to school in Armidale in Northern New South Wales.

Headmaster of The Armidale School, Murray Guest, says Lieutenant Fussell is still remembered as someone who made a solid contribution to school life and the local community. "A very bright young man. He was a scholarship winner here who performed well through his HSC in 2001," he said. "He was involved in a lot of things as well, a great giver to the community.

"He was a cadet in his early years and then a surf lifesaver a little later on and gave in lots of other forms as well."

Regimental Fund – Needs Your Support

Warning Warning Warning Warning Warning
WEF 01 JUL 09 subscriptions increase. Pay
before to get the 'old' rate.

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 those who retire from service or transfer from full-time to part-time after more than 20 years service.
- 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 and they automatically receive a complimentary copy.

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. 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 commitment to Malaya and 40th anniversary of commitment to South Vietnam;
- \$1,000 to complete the Major General T. Cape Bequest to the Regimental officer's mess;
- \$5,000 to commission a painting to mark the withdrawal from service of Rapier;
- \$6,000 to commission a painting to mark the pending end of service of the 155 mm M198; and
- The on-going Royal Military College Graduation Artillery prize which is approximately \$100 per graduation.

Subscriptions/Costs

The recommended new rate of contribution is deemed as **\$155 (old rate \$120)** for a life subscription and the following sliding scale based on rank for an annual subscription:

- LTCOL and above – **\$30 (old rate \$25)**,
- MAJ and CAPT – **\$25 (old rate \$20)**,
- LT and WO – **\$20 (old rate \$15)**, and
- SGT – **\$15 (old rate \$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.

Regimental Fund Benefactors

Correct as at 13th March 2009

LTGEN D.M. Mueller	COL S.E. Clingan	LTCOL G. Gilbert
MAJGEN J.E. Barry	COL M.C. Crawford	LTCOL K.R. Hall
MAJGEN M.P. Crane	COL J.A.L. Fairless	LTCOL M. Harvey (RNZA)
MAJGEN P.J. Dunn	COL G.W. Finney (see note)	LTCOL B.N. Hawke
MAJGEN G.J. Fitzgerald	COL S.T. Goltz	LTCOL P.L. Hodge
MAJGEN T.R. Ford (see note)	COL G.C. Hay	LTCOL S.N. Kenny
MAJGEN S.N. Gower	COL E.D. Hirst	LTCOL P. Landford
MAJGEN B.A. Power	COL C.B.J. Hogan	LTCOL S.F. Landherr
MAJGEN J.P. Stevens (see note)	COL J.H. Humphrey	LTCOL J.H. McDonagh (AALC)
MAJGEN P.B. Symon	COL A.G. Hutchinson	LTCOL P.D. McKay
MAJGEN J. Whitelaw (see note)	COL W.T. Kendall	LTCOL K.W. McKenzie
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BRIG D.P. Coghlan	COL J.C. Kirkwood	LTCOL D.M. Murphy (see note)
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 WO2 R.T.B. Hay
 WO2 J.J. Hennessy
 WO2 A. Palovich
 WO2 R.N. Skelton
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Note:
 MAJGEN T.R. Ford, MAJGEN J.P. Stevens, MAJGEN J.D. Stevenson, MAJGEN J. Whitelaw, BRIG R.K. Fullford, BRIG J.R. Salmon; COL A.R. Burke, COL G.W. Finney, COL A.D. Watt; LTCOL D.M. Murphy and MAJ A.H. Smith have paid two life subscriptions.

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 MAJGEN R. G. Fay
 MAJGEN J.D. Stevenson (see note)
 BRIG R.K. Fullford (see note)
 BRIG A.G. Hanson
 BRIG R.Q. Macarthur- Stranham
 LTCOL R.H.E. Harvey
 LTCOL G.W. Tippetts
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Regimental Publications Index

Liaison Letter

Ser	Title
1	Director Royal Artillery Technical Liaison Letter 1/48+
2	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 3 June 1954#
3	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 18 October 1954+
4	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 24 November 1954+
5	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – February 1955+
6	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 31 May 1955+
7	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 30 September 1955#
8	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 20 January 1956+
9	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 18 June 1956+
10	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 26 November 1956#
12	Director Royal Australia Artillery Liaison Letter – 24 February 1957+
13	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 26 November 1957#
14	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 30 April 1958#
15	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 28 November 1958+
16	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 17 June 1959+
17	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – January 1960#
18	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 29 July 1960#
19	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 17 February 1961#
20	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – 6 November 1961+
21	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – July 1962#
22	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – October 1962#
23	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – February 1971#
24	Director Royal Artillery Liaison Letter – September 1972#
25	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – February 1973#
26	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – September 1973#
27	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – March 1974#
28	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – September 1974#
29	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – March 1975#
30	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – September 1975#
31	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – March 1976#
32	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – September 1976#
33	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – March 1977#
34	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – September 1977#
35	Royal Australian Artillery Personnel Notes – October 1977#
36	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – May 1978#
37	Royal Australian Artillery Personnel Notes – 1978#
38	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – March 1980@
39	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – December 1980@
40	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – May 1981@
41	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – November 1981@
42	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – 1982 (Issue One)@
43	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – 1983 (Issue One)@
44	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – 1983 (Issue Two)@
45	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – 1984 (Issue Four)@
46	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – 1986 (Issue One)#
47	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – 1986 (Issue Two) – 4 November 1986#
48	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – Issue One – 1987 – 18 June 1987#
49	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – Issue Two – 1987 – 11 November 1987#

Ser	Title
50	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – Edition 1 – 1988 – 23 June 1988#
51	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – Edition 2 – 1988 – 14 November 1988#
44	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – Edition 1 – 1989#
45	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – Edition 2 – 1989#
46	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – Edition 1 – 1990#
47	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – Edition 2 – 1990#
48	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – Edition 1 – 1991#
49	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – 1992 – First Edition#
50	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – 1992 – Second Edition#
51	Royal Australian Artillery – August 1993 – Liaison Letter#
52	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – 1996 – First Edition#
53	Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter – 1996 – Second Edition#
54	1997 – Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter#
55	1998–99 RAA Liaison Letter+
56	RAA Liaison Letter – 2000+
57	RAA Liaison Letter – 2001+
58	RAA Liaison Letter – 2002+
59	RAA Liaison Letter 2003 – Autumn Edition+
60	RAA Liaison Letter 2003 – Spring Edition+
61	The Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter 2004 – Autumn Edition+
62	The Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter 2004 – Spring Edition+
63	The Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter 2005 – Autumn Edition+
64	The Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter 2005 – Spring Edition+
65	The Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter 2006 – Autumn Edition+
66	The Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter 2006 – Spring Edition+
67	The Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter 2007 – Autumn Edition+
68	The Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter 2007 – Spring Edition+
69	The Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter 2008 – Autumn Edition+
70	The Royal Australian Artillery Liaison Letter 2008 – Spring Edition+

Australian Gunner Magazine

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

Miscellaneous Regimental Publications

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

Note:

* Copy held by SO to HOR

Copy held by Puckapunyal Area Library

+ Copy held by HOR at School of Artillery

@ Not available to HOR at School of Artillery



2009 Regimental Conference and Farewells

ANNUAL REGIMENTAL CONFERENCE

- School of Artillery
- Thursday 29th October 2009 to Friday 30th October 2009
 - Capstone Day - Friday 30th October 2009
 - Contact SO2 HOR Major Kym Schoene
Telephone 03 - 5735 6465 (bus) 0400 393 758 (mob) and/or
Email kym.schoene@defence.gov.au

OFFICER FAREWELLS DINNER

- RAA Regimental Officers Mess - Friday 30th October 2009
 - Indicative Cost - \$65.00
 - Dress - Winter Mess Dress or Dinner Suit with Minatures
 - All Serving & Retired Members Welcome
 - RSVP - Wednesday 30th September 2009
 - Contact SO to HOR Major Terry Brennan
Telephone 03 - 5735 6213 (bus) or 07 4651 0939 (h) or 0419 179 974 (mob) and/or
Email terry.brennan@defence.gov.au or stratford01@bigpond.com

WARRANT OFFICER AND SENIOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER FAREWELLS

- RAA Regimental Sergeants Mess - Saturday 31st October 2009
 - Indicative Cost - \$50.00 ➤ Dress - Coat and Tie
 - All Serving & Retired Members Welcome
 - RSVP - Wednesday 30th September 2009
- Contact WO1 Tony Kennedy 03 - 5735 6426 Email: tony.kennedy@defence.gov.au or
 - WO2 'Red' Skelton 03 - 5735 6399 Email: raymond.skelton@defence.gov.au

