

UNCLASSIFIED

Australian Army History Unit
16 July 2014

AUSTRALIAN ARMY JOURNAL

0120001163



No. 168

MAY,

1963

Number 168

—
May, 1963



**AUSTRALIAN
ARMY
JOURNAL**

A Periodical Review of Military Literature

Distribution:

The Journal is issued through Base Ordnance Depots on the scale of One per Officer, Officer of Cadets, and Cadet Under Officer.

AUSTRALIAN ARMY JOURNAL

Editor:

COLONEL E. G. KEOGH, MBE, ED, (RL).

Assistant Editor:

MAJOR W. C. NEWMAN, ED

Staff Artist:

MR. G. M. CAPPER.

The AUSTRALIAN ARMY JOURNAL is printed and published for the Directorate of Military Training by Renown Press Pty. Ltd.

Contributions, which should be addressed to The Editor, Australian Army Journal, Army Headquarters, Albert Park Barracks, Melbourne, are invited from all ranks of the Army, Cadet Corps and Reserve of Officers. £5 will be paid to the author of the best article published in each issue. In addition, annual prizes of £30 and £10 respectively to the authors gaining first and second places for the year.

CONTENTS

	Page
ARA-CMG Integration <i>Lieut. Col. C. J. Millar and Lieut. Col. A. E. G. Strong</i>	5
The Nature and Effects of Waterborne Diseases <i>Major J. G. Fairbrother</i>	11
Above the Best <i>Captain J. G. Ross</i>	15
Australia's Defence Treaties — Strategic Review	23
A Vietnamese Ranger Patrol <i>Major L. G. Clark</i>	26
Study, Study, Study <i>Captain J. J. Donohoe</i>	33
Honour Titles for the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery <i>Captain D. N. Brook</i>	42
Book Reviews	45



Photo: Australian War Memorial, Canberra.

YPRES 1917

When World War 1 broke out in 1914 practically the only regular units in the Australian Army were the batteries of Australian Garrison Artillery manning the guns in coastal forts. Some time after the outbreak of war a siege brigade was formed from these units and armed with heavy howitzers. Throughout the war reinforcements were provided by enlisting volunteers as regulars in the Garrison Artillery and, after a suitable period of training, transferred them to the Siege Brigade.

The picture shows a 9.2-inch howitzer of the 2nd Siege Battery in action near Ypres on the Western Front in September 1917.

ARA - CMF INTEGRATION

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Millar CMF and
Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. G. Strong ARA

RE-ORGANISATION of the Australian Military Forces in 1959-60 created a number of units on the Order of Battle, which were to be composed of Australian Regular Army and Citizen Military Force components. These Units became known as Integrated Units, and speculation was rife at the time of the re-organisation, as to how this rather adventuresome idea of integrated units would function in practice.

Some integrated units were created in which the greater proportion of the unit was made up of Regular Army Components, with the Citizen Military Force element being the smaller portion. In other cases, the Citizen Military Force element comprised the major proportion of the new unit. It is to this latter type of integrated unit that the observations set down in this article refer.

When the final structure of the integrated units emerged from the re-organisation, some doubts arose as to how effective would be this marriage between ARA and CMF. The idea of integration was new, and many gloomy predictions were mumbled as to which portion of the

new organisation would die of indigestion, as it tried to swallow its other half. Unlike the proverbial snake that started to swallow its own tail and disappeared finally in a paroxysm of hiccups, the integrated unit did not develop suicidal tendencies.

The difficulties were more of how to get together to make integration a reality, rather than of attempting to graft some form of foreign tissue into a living organ, resulting in the destruction of both host and graft.

It was further hoped, somewhat academically, that mutual benefits would flow automatically between ARA and CMF; the ARA to benefit from the association with experienced CMF officers and other ranks, and conversely, the CMF to benefit from the more recent experience of the ARA in the handling of new weapons, and in the application of new tactical techniques likely to be evolved, as experience was gained in the employment of the new pentropic organisations. However, this reasoning was not based in sound assumptions. It is 17 years since the end of the 1939-45 war, and, with the wastage of experienced CMF members, just through the passing of

time alone, it is almost rare nowadays to find officers and other ranks still serving in CMF units who have had any previous combat experience.

The Problems of Integration

The problems of integration resolved themselves quickly into three major fields:—

- (a) Command relationships.
- (b) Joint training.
- (c) Administrative responsibility.

Each of these major divisions tended to carry rather more stresses of division than binding fluxes. Therefore, the whole concept of integration demanded immediately the widest understanding, wisdom and co-operation to build the framework of the joint endeavour if it were to support ultimately the full weight of a useful and harmonious relationship.

Command Relationship

This aspect of integration was fostered on the well-tryed, and long-established, rules and customs of the Service; upon those rules and customs enjoyed where soldiers of an army accept the command, direction, and advice of superiors — and of subordinates — in order to achieve the best combined result for the unit, formation, or the Army.

The fact that two disciplinary authorities had to exist in the integrated unit — ARA and CMF — was barely evident, and was never emphasised. It in no way influenced, in practice, the control of troops.

However, to the soldier, whether ARA or CMF, the auth-

ority in which the disciplinary power resides, represents the top echelon of command. Unless the soldier sees this authority functioning in his normal daily routine and training, there could develop a tendency to overlook rank structures, the soldier naturally adjusting his thoughts and actions to the level of the disciplinary authority with the greatest powers of punishment, as far as he is concerned personally. Therefore, it is the opinion of the joint authors that it would strengthen immeasurably the concept of integration if, from time to time, one disciplinary head could be instituted where now, under some circumstances, there are two.

In the widest interests of integration, the authors support, very emphatically, integration at the CMF Headquarters level of the unit, as well as between the basic sub-units of the organisation. Strong benefits can flow only to both the ARA and CMF portions of the integrated unit, if, at the top echelon of command, the best and widest experience is marshalled. This experience must embrace both training and tactical doctrine for the particular type of integrated unit. If, to achieve this, ARA Commanding Officers have to be alternated with CMF Commanding Officers of the unit, it should be accepted as normal. At the same time, the respective Seconds-in-Command should be ARA or CMF. This would then naturally achieve the proper preparation for command of young CMF officers of field rank, under the careful guidance of an experienced ARA Com-

mander, before such officers, in their turn, achieved command of the unit themselves. It would provide, also, the assistance of an ARA officer of field rank at the headquarters to guide and co-ordinate all aspects of unit training — ARA and CMF — when a CMF officer was commanding. Such an arrangement must materially widen the experience of both ARA and CMF and benefit the Service as a whole.

It is believed sincerely that no compromise can be accepted to the principle of alternating command — CMF and ARA. It is a basic requirement that has come with the concept of integrated units. As command cannot be exercised jointly in any military organisation, it should be shared on an alternating basis if integration is to be meaningful in principle to both its ARA and CMF members.

Joint Training

It is in the field of training that the ARA and CMF see most of each other's organisation, work, methods and techniques. However, there is always one constant factor — Time — tending to separate, rather than unite, the integrated unit. Time, in this case, means the time at which each portion of the unit does its normal training. The CMF trains at night parades and on selected weekends. The ARA trains during the day, and where possible, weekends are used for stand-down.

The annual CMF camp period is the only time when constant association of ARA and CMF, at all levels of organisation and

rank structure, is achieved. During weekend bivouacs, ARA assistance, though available, is not always required, as the CMF Home Training is usually individual training, elementary field craft, or annual range practices. Instructional and administrative requirements for Home Training are usually adequately met from within the CMF organisation, and it is sound policy that this should be so.

The benefits of ARA training and techniques flow to the CMF by way of special demonstrations of equipment, instructional assistance on special unit courses, particularly technical courses, and in joint syndicate work during unit tactical exercises without troops. Also the availability of a sub-unit, organised similarly to the CMF sub-units, is a constant functional example of a like military organisation, in which all ranks of the CMF, at any time, may see their like numbers at work. This provides a good, practical example for CMF members, and gives good direction to the inexperienced CMF soldier in his keenness to better understand the army, and in particular his own role in his sub-unit.

The amount of joint training that can be achieved, in any training year, is so limited by time that some may query its usefulness. Any such criticism, or attitude, must be resisted vigorously. A progressive outlook must be adopted, to the degree that whenever joint activities can be undertaken, they will be. This attitude must extend and

be promoted beyond, perhaps, strict limits of training and should embrace joint public activities by sub-units as well as social and sporting functions within the unit.

Integration almost demands an internal unit public relations system to ensure the widest possible spread of news of unit sub-unit activities, personalities, anecdotes, sporting highlights, and even minor social events. Every encouragement should be given to CMF members to receive invitations and to attend ARA sporting and social activities, as well as for the ARA to attend like CMF functions. Such functions should not be confined to the annual camp training period, but rather made special occasions at other times of the year, despite the extra work, administration and, perhaps, costs involved.

Where possible, and if acceptable to other Command sporting organisations, integrated units should be encouraged to field integrated unit teams. In athletics, for instance, integrated units should be able to call on CMF members as unit representatives in Command eliminations for inter-service sports, as well as to represent the unit at the Command sports. Swimming and water sports, tennis, golf, cricket, hockey and football, should be open to CMF members and mixed teams from integrated units. CMF participation will often be restricted by the inability of members to obtain time off from their normal employment, but where this can be obtained the CMF soldier should be welcomed as a member of an

army team. In fact, any activity that brings any CMF and ARA soldiers together in joint endeavour, allied with active unit publicity, can only strengthen the ideals of integration and build unit esprit-de-corps.

Finally, under training, it is very important to the ARA portion of the integrated unit that the CMF headquarters should provide experienced direction and supervision of ARA training and, during the period of command of an ARA officer, that higher echelon of discipline would be forthcoming which influences so directly the outlook of the ARA soldier. It is the further opinion of the joint authors that this can happen only if, at the headquarters of the integrated unit, there are commanders who are widely experienced in their Corps and Arm to furnish that direction. The CMF organisation as a whole, as time passes, is unlikely to be able to provide very many senior officers with the desired experience, knowledge and background, unless the CMF officer has, himself, served under an experienced and practised commander. This likelihood is fast receding as the ranks of commanders with combat experience and full-time service with troops in the field thin alarmingly each succeeding year.

Administrative Responsibility

Against a background in the integrated unit where each portion is likely to have a different operational priority basis and, as well, have different and independent stores accounts, the opportunity was ready-made when handling purely adminis-

trative matters for the by-passing of the CMF Headquarters in the usual chain of command. It became evident very early that unless the normal chain of command was followed rigidly, administrative and stores confusion appeared quickly.

The CMF Headquarters had to be kept informed fully at all times of the stores transactions of its administratively independent sub-unit, so that proper directions could be given to external Headquarters and Service organisations supplying the demands of both portions of the integrated unit.

Although, in the integrated unit, there is not the scope to combine in the administrative field to the same degree possible in training, information on local administrative problems, of both the ARA and CMF, must be shared jointly. This can only be effected if proper channels of command are used and information copies of relevant correspondence are provided for the various headquarters in the unit, even though such headquarters may, on occasions, be little more than a post office for the passage of administrative correspondence.

Summary

In reviewing the experiences of integration, the following summary is offered as a guide for officers, charged with the interesting duty of guiding the fortunes of integrated units.

- Integration is required in the headquarters structure of the integrated unit, at the field rank level. This would assist

the training of future CMF commanding officers, as well as provide discipline and training direction from the headquarters to the ARA element of the unit. Alternating ARA and CMF commanding officers appears the only practical method of achieving this.

- The ideals of integration must be continuously and positively promoted within the unit at all times.
- Active publicity and dissemination of information must be practiced within the unit. It must cover all types of unit and sub-unit activity.
- "Joint activity" must embrace not only training. This principle can be applied wherever possible.
- Constant efforts must be made to find and promote any occasion or function which will bring ARA and CMF together — or even only a few of them together.
- No grouping, for administrative convenience, should be encouraged in home training or static camp localities, that may deny the elements of integrated units any of the limited time available for joint training.
- Where feasible, the ARA and CMF elements should be located as close together as possible at home stations.
- Integration requires imagination and drive at all levels of command — officer and NCO. It is so easy not to make any effort. Integration withers in such an environment.

- Integration demands the best experienced officers, tactically and technically, within the Corps and Arm of its origin, to ensure the harmonious and proper development of the unit.

Conclusion

Co-operation and good will is the basis of successful integration. Joint endeavour is the natural expression of co-operation. Any proposal in integrated units that introduces the harsher climate of competition must be examined very carefully. Under "the one army" philosophy, any proposals implying competition between ARA and CMF sub-units

must not be biased. The rules of competition must be framed so that each element of the integrated unit competes on equal and common terms.

Competition may be practiced against all other units in all its fierceness, but co-operation and joint effort must guide the thinking within the integrated unit itself.

The very short periods available during which ARA and CMF can get together in the integrated unit precludes both competition and co-operation being practiced. Therefore, co-operation must be the guiding philosophy behind all relationships.

It is the business of the armed services to furnish to a constituted authority, a government, in situations where force is, or might be, used the greatest possible number of options. A government can have as many options as it will pay for. The greater the strength and variety, the better the equipment and training of its armed forces, the higher will be the number of options open to it.

— Lieutenant General Sir John Hackett, UK

THE NATURE AND EFFECTS OF WATERBORNE DISEASE

Major J. G. Fairbrother, B.Sc., A.R.A.C.I.,
RAASC (Food Technologist) S. Comd.

NO doubt you have heard the words "Cool, Clear, Water" of the well known ballad. Do you ever stop to think any more about water than this? Did you realise that next to air, man's most vital need is water? Did you know that the craving in man for water can become so intense that only the complete unavailability of it will prevent this desire being satisfied? Interesting thoughts, aren't they?

Your service in the Armed Forces will, some day, bring you into a tropical area where your water supply may be anything but "cool and clear". In these areas the supply of water becomes the responsibility of a number of persons. The Handbook of Army Health covers this topic very well, and also gives some thought on water discipline.

Nevertheless most people lack the knowledge of the diseases which can be contracted from polluted water and the hidden dangers which lie in stagnant pools, wells and even rapid flowing rivers. For this reason the following article has been prepared. It is an attempt to bring to you, in a semi-technical presentation, information on the nature and effects of waterborne diseases.

All bacteria are capable of survival in water for a time. Natural waters receive their microflora from air, soil and living and dead plants and animals. Because of this almost any microorganism, pathogenic or saprophytic, may occasionally be found in water. Many of them soon perish. Some survive for long periods when there are trace amounts of suitable nutrients available, and find in water a suitable permanent habitat. The bacterial content of water varies greatly from place to place, but it is invariably high in the tropics.

After years of wondering and speculation it is today a well known fact that polluted water is a major factor in the spread, and pure water a major factor in the control of cholera, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, amoebic and bacillary dysentery and gastro enteritis. Water can spread and cause many other diseases.

Cholera

Cholera is a widespread disease which is particularly prevalent in the East. In view of its geographical distribution it is frequently referred to as Asiatic Cholera. The main endemic focus is India, especially the area

around the delta of the Ganges River. Most countries in the tropics have at some stage suffered from an epidemic. The ultimate source of infection is the faeces of cholera cases — "carriers".

The micro-organism responsible for the disease is *Vibrio Cholera*, a small, comma-shaped organism. It is realised that all individuals ingesting this cholera vibrio do not develop cholera, and this individual variation appears to depend on the acidity and action of the gastric juices which will readily destroy the micro-organism under normal conditions. It has been proved that many cholera outbreaks have resulted immediately after some derangement of the digestive systems of the population, i.e. when the gastric juice acidity is not at the correct level.

There is an incubation period of 24-48 hours after drinking the contaminated water and the first indications are fever, abdominal pain and diarrhoea. The symptoms rapidly become more severe with a sub-normal temperature, profuse diarrhoea, suppression of urine, cramps and toxæmia. There is a marked dehydration of the body tissues and the eyes become sunken. The mortality rate varies greatly, most outbreaks result in between 30 per cent — 80 per cent. of deaths. Higher death rates are noted in primitive areas where no medical aid is available. Recovery is slow but normally there are no complications.

Cholera strikes quickly. It spreads with equal rapidity and any outbreak must be quickly

isolated and controlled. If any outbreak occurs great care must be taken with inspection of food and water, together with rapid control of sanitary conditions. In military camps, static or temporary, care must be taken in siting and building latrines, cess pits, and ablutions. The elementary mistakes of washing up-stream from the drinking point and of siting latrines too close to the supply of drinking water have been made in the past, with unfortunate results.

Typhoid Fever

Among the waterborne diseases, typhoid undoubtedly ranks next in importance to cholera.

The causative micro-organism is *Salmonella Typhi*, first isolated in 1880. This disease is typically waterborne and whilst it has been seen in most countries in the world, the worst and most consistent epidemics are centred in the tropics.

There is a long incubation period for typhoid fever, nearly 14 days. The mortality rate is low in comparison with cholera, but there are many complications resulting from the fever. Due to the long incubation period, followed by a long illness and gradual recovery, typhoid can keep a soldier out of action for many weeks (and this is often a greater strain than if the soldier had contracted a more serious disease and had died quickly).

Paratyphoid Fever

Whilst this is not nearly so common as typhoid fever itself, paratyphoid fever deserves a mention as epidemics usually result in 10 per cent. — 15 per

cent. mortality. The causative organism is *Salmonella Paratyphi A and B*. This disease is very similar to typhoid fever, and similar preventative measures are necessary.

Dysentery

Dysentery is sometimes confused with infective diarrhoea, and often a soldier will think he has dysentery when in fact he is suffering only from diarrhoea. The word "only" is used because a man suffering from dysentery is very often seriously ill, whilst the patient with infective diarrhoea is more uncomfortable and irritable than really ill. However, dysentery does take the form of diarrhoea and there may be up to 25-35 bowel actions per hour, accompanied by the passage of blood and mucus.

There are two main types of dysentery commonly recognised. The first, amoebic dysentery, is caused by a minute "jelly-fish" like micro-organism. The second, bacillary, can be caused by any of a group of micro-organisms of the genus *Bacterium*. Included are *B. Shiga*, *B. Flexneri*, *B. Sonnei* and *Schmitz's Bacillus*. Of these various strains the Shiga strain is the most serious.

(a) *Amoebic dysentery*. The causative micro-organism is *Entamoeba Histolytica*. In many ways amoebic dysentery can be regarded as being more serious than the bacillary type. It is harder to cure, and may force the victim to bed for longer periods. In many cases liver abscesses or cysts have resulted. However, it is the less common type and this is

the redeeming feature. This disease is very infectious and readily spreads among troops in static camps.

(b) *Bacillary dysentery*. The first symptoms are seen within about 12 hours of drinking the contaminated water — (sometimes the incubation period can be as long as 2-3 days.) Abdominal pains and intense diarrhoea are the first signs and both these rapidly increase in severity. The appearance of blood and mucus in the faeces are common features. In the case of *B. Shigae* infections, nervous symptoms such as muscular twitching and prostration are also evident. The condition remains entirely in the large intestine. The mortality rate varies but with a *B. Shiga* infection, mortality rate goes as high as 20 per cent. A chronic stage can readily develop producing a "healthy carrier".

Bacterial dysentery has in the past caused many deaths during epidemics. During World War II many army camps, particularly smaller ones in remote locations in the Far East, had all personnel stricken at the same time, making the unit quite useless as a fighting force. Today there is an anti-toxin available. This anti-toxin has proved more effective against *Shiga* infections than others.

The next two diseases are those which can be contracted merely by wetting the skin, especially if there are cuts or scratches on the surface, with the contaminated water.

Bilharziasis (Schistosomiasis)

This disease is found in many parts of the world, but in particular it is evident in the tropical Far East. It is caused by a very small worm, barely visible to the naked eye. This worm can penetrate even unbroken skin and find its way into the blood stream. Here it rapidly develops and finally enters the bowels and intestine. The worm forms eggs which are excreted, fall to the ground and are subsequently washed back into water systems and so the cycle is repeated.

The disease does not normally cause the death of the patient but recovery is slow and the patient is weakened physically and becomes more susceptible to other tropical diseases.

Infective Jaundice—Weil's Disease

This is caused by the spirochaete with the terrifying name of *Leptospira Icterohaemorrhagiae*. The length of the name, however, bears no resemblance to the size of the micro-organism, which is invisible to the naked eye.

The disease itself is very widespread, occurring in most parts of the world, but in particular it is seen in rat-infested areas in the tropics and sub-tropics where stagnant water is prevalent. The disease is mainly one of rats, but in the rat the condition is not serious. Once transmitted to man the disease becomes very serious and the mortality rate is quite high.

The mode of infection and transmission is very simple. The infected rat excretes the organism in its urine and when it

next rains the micro-organisms are washed into the water-holes, rivers, etc. Stagnant pools and swamps are particularly dangerous.

Both of the last two diseases can be minimised by good water discipline, as can all the previously mentioned diseases. The main points to watch are:—

1. Dispose of human excreta in such a way that water supplies cannot be contaminated.
2. Forbid troops to wash or bathe in contaminated rivers and streams.
3. Provide those soldiers who have to work in contaminated water with adequate protective clothing.
4. Treat water supplies by one of the methods described in the Handbook of Army Health.

Finally a very brief word as to other diseases which have been spread by water. First we have Talaræmia caused by *Brucella Talarænis*. Secondly Poliomyelitis has been known to be spread by water. Thirdly there is Tuberculosis and finally infective Hepatitis. As can readily be seen these last four diseases are particularly serious ones, and it is the good fortune of all engaged in tropical warfare that these diseases are reported only rarely.

References

- Handbook of Army Health, 1950.
 "The Waterborne Diseases of Microbiological Origin", by Whitlock, Wallace & Tiernan.
 "Waterborne Epidemics", by Jebb, Wallace & Tiernan, 1953.
 Medical Bacteriology — Fairbrother, 1938.

ABOVE THE BEST

Captain J. C. Ross

Royal Australian Army Service Corps

'... my first care was to select an area, construct the kiln, find firewood and arrange everything . . . I then rose vertically as often as ordered by the General, with an officer of the Staff, to examine the works of the enemy, his position and his forces. . . .'

THE above extract was written in 1794 by a Colonel Jean - Marie - Joseph Coutelle, Commander of the Aerostatic Corps, French Republican Army, on his experiences with his balloon unit. Napoleon, considered by many the military genius of the era, later disbanded this Corps on the grounds that it was too extreme and 'without future'.

Looking at this story recently, I thought of the excellent article 'It's New' (Australian Army Journal, August 62) by Major H. L. Bell, and his message was more clearly delivered in that many cases a little more intelligent thinking by those in a position to mould the future can make for an organisation of greater efficiency. This has been proven throughout history but no doubt the age-old traits will remain unchanged, human nature being what it is, and a progressive idea for the most part will tend to be dismissed, misunderstood or blindly accepted until time itself produces complete understanding.

Having been closely involved with Army Aviation in a very minor capacity over the past three years, it was my wish to make some comments on the use of the helicopter applied in particular to the Australian Army and, if possible, dispel some of the illusions and misconcepts that have accompanied the growth of this machine. However, having now run the gamut from the 'Gospel Spreader' to the 'Gadget Man' it is with some doubts that I offer these notes in the fear that I may incur the scorn of Major Bell's followers.

Not wishing to rush in where angels have already trodden, I will keep these comments limited to known facts and comparisons from proven Allied aviation developments and techniques. In no way do I offer any comments on the unique diversity of command of Army aircraft which exists in the Australian Army today.

Characteristics of the Helicopter

The helicopter, similar to the ground vehicle, falls into several categories as regards size,

Class	Name	Approx. Cost*	Payload Plus Full Fuel	Cruising Speed	Endurance at Cruise Speed †	Crew	Comments
Light Observation	Bell OH 13 H 'Sioux'	£19,000	1 passenger or 2 litter patients or 400 lbs	70 mph	2.00 hrs	1	Has attachments for twin 7.62 mm LMGs.
Light Observation	Hiller OH 23 D 'Raven'	£25,500	2 passengers or 2 litter patients or 400 lbs	70 mph	2.10 hrs	1	
Utility	Bell UH 1 D 'Iriquois'	£110,000	12 passengers or 6 litter patients 1 medical orderly or 2289 lbs	104 mph	2.00 hrs	1	Gas turbine engine. Has attachments for 4 x 7.62 mm LMGs or 6 x Anti/Tk Guided missiles, or 48 x 2.75 in. rockets or qty x 40 mm grenades.
Light Cargo	Sikorsky CH 34 C 'Choctaw'	£90,900	18 passengers or 8 litter patients or 4000 lbs	85 mph	2.45 hrs	3	
Heavy Cargo	Sikorsky CH 37 B 'Mojave'	£280,900	23 passengers or 24 litter patients or 5000 lbs	86 mph	1.05 hrs	3	Twin piston engines.
Heavy Cargo	Boeing CH 47 A 'Chinook'	£681,800	33 passengers or 23 litter patients or 16000 lbs	130 mph	1.45 hrs	3	Twin gas turbine engines. Rear loading as for C130 aircraft.

* Does not include maintenance tools or special kits, eg, litters, floats, etc.

† Plus 0.30 reserve not included in figures.

performance and capabilities. Being more familiar with US equipment and attempting to show only a break up of rotary wing types, Table 1 is offered giving the classes in which helicopters may be placed, and showing examples taken from current US Army equipment. Please understand that I am not 'selling' these aircraft, and could just as easily have illustrated this break up with French, British or possibly Russian aircraft.

Thus we have one family of rotary wing aircraft that can perform the majority of tasks once the prerogative of land-bound motor vehicles, be it the familiar Land-Rover or the mighty Centurion. Today, a military commander from any of the great Western powers accepts as a matter of course

that a light helicopter is within seven minutes' flying time from his call to move him to either an 'O' group or perhaps a personal reconnaissance. His medical officer bases the speedy evacuation of casualties by means of litter equipped helicopters, whilst the A and Q staff plan on the rapid resupply of vital stores and equipment by these craft as a normal procedure.

All but the Light Observation Helicopter are fully instrumented and are capable of flying day or night in either clear sky or cloud. The questionable good old days of the flowing white scarf and goggles with the 'fly by the seat of your pants' doctrine has vanished, and today's pilots are required to understand the mystics of electronic instrumentation necessary for blind flying.



The UH1 launches an SSII anti-tank guided missile.

This makes good reading. We now have a machine costing many thousands of pounds, which, when teamed with an expensively trained pilot, is capable of vast potential in the field of flight, but, in the words of one sceptic, 'So what!' Well, as far as the military aspect is concerned one might consider the value comparable to a phenomenon giving all of our land-bound vehicles the ability to travel over any ground in the strategically more valuable scope of a layer of air 10,000 feet thick. The effects will be about the same. Allied with this will be the need for current major and minor tactics to be closely reviewed. For example, anti-tank mines can be relied upon to stop a certain number of tanks but only in the most freakish circumstances will they stop helicopters. Tortuous or waterlogged terrain may prove a great hindrance for ground resupply or evacuation, but constitute no obstacle to the helicopter. Communications, once one of the big bogeys of tropical warfare, now become relatively simple when an airborne relay station brings line of sight VHF or UHF once more to the hands of the sub-unit commander.

Pages more could be written on the potential of the helicopter but I fear that I am fast

approaching the status of a 'Gospel Spreader', so, in an attempt to avoid this stigma, I may summarise thus

Give yourself a streamlined platform that can carry between 400 - 16,000 lbs over 200 miles of any terrain at speeds of 0-100 mph and heights to 10,000 feet, then envisage for yourself how best you can employ this craft in your own arm or service.

Some of the more conventional uses now being made of the helicopter in overseas military service are listed in Table 2.

Limitations

By now, and rightly so, there must be many readers somewhat quizzically asking 'what's the catch?' and, being reasonably fair-minded about the whole subject I shall touch on the main limitations.

The helicopter, when compared to more conventional aircraft, is relatively slow and therefore subject to both aerial and ground fire. If the enemy has air superiority the use of helicopters will be quite adventurous and losses can be expected to be high. In this situation commanders must use their rotary wing force employing to the maximum the principles of surprise and concentration of effort. Ground fire must always

Troop carry	Observation	Radio relay
Traffic control	Medical spraying	VIP travel
Supply movement	Casualty evacuation	Target spotting
Photographic	Internal security	Radiological survey
Search and rescue	Aerial rocketry	Small arms fire

Table 2

be expected, but this threat has been substantially reduced over the past years by the development of Nap of Earth flying, or in plain language, flying at maximum speed within inches of ground level, employing the principle of "being and gone" before accurate fire can be turned against the aircraft.

This calls for a high degree of efficiency from both pilot and machine, which introduces a further limitation in that a steady flow of highly trained pilots and mechanics, requiring up to 12 months of intensive and personalized schooling, must be maintained. This period could possibly be substantially reduced in times of national emergency and war.

Although military aircraft today can fly in any weather (without going to extremes) it should be obvious that the elements will play a major part in the successful use of the helicopter. Just as rain and fog will make poor roads impassable for land vehicles, so it will limit the recognition of targets and dropping zones for aircraft. The operation of aircraft is possible but their successful employment would hardly be practical.

Due to the more complex construction and rigid safety factors of the helicopter, maintenance plays a vital role, and if neglected can drastically weaken its effectiveness. Without going into the manpower required or the technical sub-units involved, it is sufficient to say that, based on current UK and US establishments, commanders may expect a 65-75 per cent availability for normal operations, and a 90 per

cent availability for a set operation, providing the aviation unit(s) is granted a 36 hour non-flying break prior to start up time. The above percentage figures do not take into account battle casualties, which naturally will vary with the situation. Re-supply of POL for operation of the aircraft may prove a limitation, but not excessively more than that for heavy engineer equipment or armour.

Like most major pieces of equipment there are limitations to the use of rotary wing aircraft, and none realize this more than the people involved in their future. However, with or without tactical and strategic air superiority, successful employment may always be envisaged. It is one answer for superior conventional firepower and numerically greater troop masses. It is possible for the armed and transport helicopter to be the pivot by which the army may develop a mobile flexible unit to assemble, strike, disperse, reassemble and strike again in the face of an outnumbering enemy. It is one way in which a battlefield can be controlled by a small self-contained combat unit, rather than by large masses of ground-bound troops.

If the enemy are guerilla or insurgent forces employing tactics based on superior knowledge and use of terrain, use of hit-run clashes and distribution of forces in depth, the imaginative and extensive use of army aviation in support of operations against this foe, offers perhaps the most effective challenge today in this type of warfare.

The Future of Army Aviation in Australia

At present we have little to show in substance from all this 'broad brush' discussion. What does the Australian Army possess in the way of helicopters? A handful of H13's and the unproven support of relatively few RAAF UHIB's that could lift a company of troops at the very most. Depressing as this reads, it is a vast improvement on the situation in 1959 — no helicopters and only a small number of RAAF owned light fixed wing aircraft, flown by army pilots that could be numbered on two hands.

Small as our aviation unit is, and restricted solely to light ob-

servance aircraft, its worth has already been proven from the many small unpublicised tasks to the large-scale Icebreaker and Nutcracker exercises that it has supported. Until a steady working capital of pilots and ground crews can be established, and a guaranteed flow of replacements assured, there can be little point in increasing our aircraft numbers. Finally, above all else, military personnel from all ranks must cultivate an understanding of the economic and intelligent use of the various types of helicopters, bearing in mind that if army aviation is to become a major factor in military planning all Corps and Services must appreciate how best this vehicle may serve their



A combat platoon directed to the assembly area as they disembark from an H37.

field. Army aviation must not be a separate service or 'Little Air Force' but an integral part of our entire organisation, having sub-units suited to serve all fields, be it in Provost, Signals or Artillery.

The Human Factor

Unfortunately, one of the major problems that has been encountered during the growth of army aviation in this country has been neither technical nor economic, but rather the negative attitude of many officers knowing little about this 'new' field. So often are prospective pilots from the graduate officer bracket advised by a prophecy of doom that this type of service is both very limited and far too specialised to offer any worthwhile future. Certainly the army's sole light aircraft squadron is somewhat limited at present, being made up of a fluctuating number of about 30 aircraft, but I venture to suggest

that, in the very near future, this number is destined to rise as the requirements and need for light aircraft support continue to grow.

As far as an officer's future is concerned, the number of postings available in the present 16 Lt Ac Sqn is almost comparable to that of our only regular armoured regiment and does not take into account the expected growth of the aviation field. I base this expected growth on the fact that our military thinking tends to follow either Britain or the US and therefore offer the figures in Table 3 in support.

Added to this is the recent review of army aviation in the US Army by a team convened by the Secretary of Defence (Howze Board) which recommended an increase in the number of regular army pilots to approximately 30,000 in the next four years. This recommendation has been accepted and

Country	Approx. Total Number of Army Aircraft	Approx. Total Number of Army Pilots	Aircraft in Field Division (Infantry, Airborne, Armour or Mechanised)
UK	300	950 (includes those qualified but not on flying duties)	18 — combination of R/W or F/W varied to suit need of Unit. Planned increase to 30 ac during 1963.
US	7280 (does not include National Guard or Reserves)	6000 (Regular Army only)	2 fixed wing 101 rotary wing.

Table 3

already the geared up training programme implemented. The fact that the US Army pays pilots an additional \$120-\$240 a month flying allowance—anything from one-quarter to one-third of their total salary — also gives some indication of the stress placed on gaining the maximum number and quality of applicants.

It is agreed that flying is specialised work but it is difficult to believe that a three-year posting in an aviation unit for a graduate officer can mar his career. He will, in such a posting, have the opportunity to observe every Arm and Service in the Australian Army at work, as well as developing a better understanding of our working partner, the Royal Australian Air Force, which can only be of value in his later service. Even an officer spending a length of time in this field up to six or eight years becomes little more specialised than a brother officer spending a commensurate amount of time in a Corps posting. Non-corps staff appointments, schools and courses are still available to the same extent as if he followed his original Corps career planning.

"But all you're becoming is a taxi driver" is the oft-heard cry. Indeed, if a pilot is content to remain a human cabbage, the subject of a previous article, and think nothing more of his job than carting a wide variety of passengers around the sky, then it is quite possible that he will amount to nothing more than this during his two- or three-year tour. However, if a pilot

has any interest at all in his future, flying will be one part only of his job, and the normal unit commitments of intra-squadron appointments, liaison duties, an interest in the vast research still to be carried out, and the task of grasping and later instructing in the completely new doctrine of aviation tactics will keep him well above the level of a taxi driver.

Army aviation is not new and we should not be made complacent by the false thinking that we are dabbling in something terribly modern and unique to select countries. One of our near neighbours has more military aircraft and is training a greater number of pilots than the Australian Army at this very time. The US used helicopters extensively 10 years ago in the Korean War to the extent that over 19,000 allied battle casualties were evacuated, as well as extensive SAR, troop and cargo-carrying duties performed. Today, a war equalling the ferocity and bitterness of the not too distant Malayan anti-Communist campaign is being fought in Viet Nam with the present pro-West balance due to a large extent to the extensive use of helicopters for mobility of troops and fire power.

We have entered a new era of mobile warfare equal in importance to the transition from horses to motor vehicles, and all ranks are urged to understand the capabilities of the helicopter well, and above all, to think carefully of the future that lies ahead.

Strategic Review

AUSTRALIA'S DEFENCE TREATIES

AT a time when Australia's defence is being actively discussed it may be useful to review briefly the collective security arrangements at present in force in the Pacific area.

Before World War I foreign policy making for the British Commonwealth as a whole was by general consent left to the British Government. There was no obligation resting on the British Government to consult the Dominions or the Colonies, even on matters of major importance. One consequence of this arrangement was that Australians took very little interest in overseas events and took no steps to develop a section of the public service skilled in international relations.

World War I brought about significant changes in the relationships between the self-governing Dominions and Great Britain. The Dominions became sovereign nations in their own right, and were accorded individual membership of the League of Nations, the forerunner of the United Nations. At the Imperial Conference in 1926 it was agreed that Great Britain and the Dominions were "autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status and in no way subordinate to one another". Nevertheless,

since international relations was a new field to the Dominions, a section of the report of the sub-committee on Inter-Imperial Relations stated that "it was generally recognised that in the conduct of foreign affairs the major share of responsibility rested and would continue for some time to rest with His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom".

Soon afterwards the Australian Government laid the foundations of what has become the Department of External Affairs. It did not follow, however, that Australia took any really effective steps to develop an independent line in the conduct of international relations. Australian Governments tended to follow the line indicated by the 1926 sub-committee. As late as 1938 a senior Minister declared: "Our foreign policy, being moulded on that of Great Britain, and arrived at in consultation with her, is the best we can conceive".

Although this concept did not pass without challenge in parliamentary and service circles, it was generally accepted by a people with only passing interest in overseas events.

World War II brought drastic changes. The demonstration of

British weakness in the Far East and the Pacific, and in particular the fall of the allegedly impregnable bastion of Singapore and their dependence in their hour of need on American help, rudely shocked the Australian people. When the coming of peace disclosed that Great Britain's position in the Far East had been irretrievably lost, Australian Governments, generally supported by most of the media of public expression, began to develop a completely independent foreign policy.

In the sphere of defence, Australia's foreign policy has aimed consistently at weaving up a system of regional collective security pacts calculated to deter likely aggressors or, if deterrence failed, to ensure that she could count on the support of valuable allies. A cardinal point in this policy has been defence in depth, an endeavour to keep the area of actual conflict as far away from her own shores as possible. In pursuit of this policy, Australia has undertaken overseas commitments of military forces, notably in Korea and Malaya, commitments which would have been hotly and powerfully opposed in the days before World War II.

The first of these regional security arrangements was the ANZAC Treaty, negotiated with New Zealand in 1944, by which the two Dominions agreed to collaborate for mutual security and other purposes. In 1951, when it still seemed that a resurgence of Japanese military strength was likely to be the principal danger, Australia, New

Zealand and the United States signed the ANZUS Treaty. The main provisions of this Treaty are:—

Article II — The parties separately and jointly by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.

Article III — The parties will consult together whenever in the opinion of any of them the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the parties is threatened in the Pacific.

Article IV—Each party recognises that an armed attack in the Pacific area on any of the parties would be dangerous to its own peace and safety and declares that it would act to meet common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes.

Article V — For the purpose of Article IV, an armed attack on any of the parties is deemed to include an armed attack on the metropolitan territory of any of the parties, or on the island territories under its jurisdiction in the Pacific or on its armed forces, public vessels or aircraft in the Pacific.

By 1954 it had become clear that the extension of Communist power throughout South East Asia and the Pacific was the chief danger. To meet this menace, Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States signed a treaty which has be-

come generally known as SEATO. The main provisions of this treaty are:—

Article II — The parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack and to prevent and counter subversive activities directed from without against their territorial integrity and political stability.

Article IV (1) — Each party recognises that aggression by means of armed attack in the treaty area against any of the parties or against any State or territory which the parties by unanimous agreement may hereafter designate, would endanger its own peace and safety and agrees that it will in that event act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes. . . . The United States in executing the present treaty does so with the understanding that its recognition of the effects of aggression and armed attack and its agreement with reference thereto in Article IV, Paragraph I, apply only to Communist aggression.

As part of the arrangement whereby Malaya became a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the United Kingdom and Malayan Governments signed a Defence Treaty, under the terms of which Britain has the right to station in the Federation such forces,

including the Commonwealth Strategic Reserve, as the two Governments agree to be necessary to assist Malaya in its external defence, and for the fulfilment of Commonwealth and international obligations.

The treaty provides for co-operation in the event of armed attack against any of the territories or forces of the Federation of Malaya, or the territories or protectorates of the United Kingdom in the Far East. It further provides that in the event of an attack, each of the Governments will take such action as it considers necessary for the purpose of meeting the situation effectively.

Australia and New Zealand are not parties to the treaty, but have formally associated themselves with the provisions which apply to the Commonwealth Strategic Reserve. Both countries have contingents serving with the Reserve.

The expression ANZAM does not denote another treaty. It is the consultative body which administers the Strategic Reserve on behalf of the Australian, New Zealand and United Kingdom Governments.

It should be noted that neither the ANZUS nor the SEATO treaties commit any of the signatories to automatic military action. All that the parties have contracted to do is to set in train their constitutional processes if one of them is attacked.

—E. G. K.

A

VIETNAMESE RANGER PATROL

Major L. G. Clark, M.C,
Ranger Training Centre, South Vietnam

THE Ranger Company Commander briefed the whole company himself. One hundred and twenty red-bereted members of this independent Ranger Unit had been on many three-day patrol operations before, and this one they could take in their stride. The briefing was elaborate and detailed, and each man obviously understood the plan. The mission was to pierce a line of Viet Cong (Vietnamese Communists — VC) held outposts and hamlets, reconnoitre a suspect rubber plantation, and inflict casualties whenever possible, by both attack and ambush.

The start point was the Ranger base compound itself. This five acre fort, with an elevation of only 30 feet, was the highest ground for miles around and rose impressively from the water-logged paddy fields of the Delta. Surrounded by wire and minefields, and criss-crossed by mortar and machine-gun fire zones, the 300-man garrison was rather alert: the fort had been overrun twice in the previous two years. Situated in an area that had been Communist dominated since 1949, though only one hour by road from Saigon, the fort could normally be reached only by light aircraft or

helicopter. Vehicle resupply was only practicable if the six miles of entrance road were first secured by an infantry company, and even then it was a hazardous trip.

Before passing through the main gate of the fort the Company Commander checked for the latest intelligence with the Village Chief who lived in a fortified hamlet located within protective range of the fort's weapons. The village, consisting of some 20 hamlets and containing over 6000 people, was spread across 20 fertile square miles. Only a few of these hamlets had so far been provided with the funds and equipment necessary to fortify and defend themselves, the remainder being at the mercy of, or in sympathy with, the VC. The Village Chief dared not visit some of his hamlets without a heavy armed escort. To assist the operation, his 30-man armed force of village Self Defence Corps (SDC) would clear 1000 yards out from the fort. Armed with a variety of weapons and equipment, this valuable force had been killing or capturing an average of 10 VC a month. For the SDC it was a bitter war. Often their opponents were fellow villagers. Only the day before, the leading scout

of a SDC patrol had been surprised by a VC who fired his ancient rifle, only to have it blow up in his hands. Quickly returning the fire, the scout felled the VC. On going forward to search, he was surprised by the VC jumping to his feet, a long knife in his hand slashing a deep cut in the scout's arm. Luckily the scout got another shot away which killed the VC. But it was too late then for him to recognise the VC as his own cousin!

The Company Commander appreciated this SDC clearing activity for he was saved valuable time. Several weeks before, a similar Ranger patrol had been ambushed only 400 yards from the main gate by a strong VC force who killed 14 Rangers without apparent loss to themselves.

Travelling with the Company Commander were three men who would prove invaluable to him. One was a radio operator who would have constant contact with an accompanying Vietnamese Air Force light observation aircraft. (An L 19 — "Bird-dog", very similar to the Army's Cessna 180). This aircraft would act as the company's eyes, flying overhead for the duration of its fuel, constantly seeking for intelligence.

The second was a Forward Observer (FO) from a 4.2 inch Mortar Detachment allocated from the Airborne Brigade some miles away. The mortars had arrived with a great flurry shortly before the patrol's departure, but would support the company only from inside the

security of the fort. A motorised airborne company had supported the movement to the fort of this detachment, whilst two ground support fighters (T28s) of the Vietnamese Air Force flew low level cab rank support. Rangers secured the entrance road and an L19 acted as spotter. However, these elaborate security precautions had only been adopted after learning the necessity for security the hard way. Several months before, two vehicle-mounted airborne companies, without such security, had been ambushed along the same road by an estimated battalion of VC. Airborne casualties had been heavy, whilst the VC escaped apparently intact and with numerous captured weapons and radios.

The third was an Advisor from the Military Assistance Advisory Group. An adviser's task is a difficult one — he is limited solely to offering advice on any military subject to the Commander. Sometimes his advice is accepted, sometimes not. Under no circumstances may he take command of the patrol or any part of it. Further an advisor may fire his personal weapon only in self defence, even though advisers are VC "priority one" targets, for their efforts have obviously brought great improvement to the Vietnamese Armed Forces

Crossing the paddy fields which led to the suspected VC outpost line hidden in thick clumps of timber or isolated hamlets, the three platoons of the company, in arrowhead formation, maintained scrupulous

individual 10-yard intervals, and did not allow the 12 inches of water and rice to slow their pace. The two 60mm mortar teams within the company each leap-frogged to provide continuous support fire if required. The stamina of the Vietnamese Ranger could not be doubted, for the Number One mortarman, only five foot three inches and eight stone, carried across his shoulder the complete assembled 60mm mortar, weighing 50 lbs, and ready for immediate action.

A ragged volley of shots caused the leading platoon to carry out an immediate contact drill, with their fire being directed at likely hiding places. The pace of the company was barely slowed, however, for previous experience indicated that the outposts would soon withdraw, and speed was necessary to reach the suspected main position before the VC were fully alerted.

Once through the outpost line a weird spectacle greeted the company. The houses in the hamlets were completely deserted of men. Women and children stared sullenly from the floors of their houses, ignoring the presence of the Rangers. Buffaloes and cattle, normally grazing loose, were securely corralled. Pigs and chicken, usually running wild, were nowhere to be seen; even the birds had gone. There was the deathly quiet normally associated with an ambush position. Interrogation of one woman revealed that, of course, all the men were away working in the rice fields (none could be seen there), that she had not seen any VC (there were

several newly erected VC propaganda signs nailed to trees in the hamlet — broadly translated meaning "Oust the Diem Dictatorship" and "Yankee go home"), and she did not know where the VC could be (the VC outposts must have just passed by her house). A detailed search of the houses revealed false walls, false roofs, an underground hiding place beneath the water tank and another found only by moving some furniture. Rangers prodding a haystack with their bayonets flushed out a frightened youth dressed in dirty black cotton shirt and trousers and canvas shoes, but bearing no weapons. Was he a VC? "Preposterous" implied the captive — he was a labourer and had just returned from the market when the Rangers arrived! He was just protecting himself from the mortar fire which usually follows Ranger visits. His black clothing is that normally worn by the VC, but it is the same as worn by all civilian workers. By their clothing the VC are indistinguishable. Was he lying? Under the duress of skilled oriental interrogation, the prisoner broke down and gave his history. He was a VC, he had been left behind when the outpost withdrew. He did not belong to this village. There were about 80 VC permanently in this area. They were Lines of Communication Zone type (LofC) troops, whose main task was to provide security for VC combat units passing through to the next province, where VC operations were being stepped up. At present, a VC company was in fact passing through his area.

He indicated that the L of C troops were normally located in a particular rubber plantation. He did not know where the transient company was located exactly. . . . The prisoner would be further interrogated later on but, although he did not know it, his treatment would be better from now on. Afterwards, he would be sent to a government rehabilitation camp. If his progress was satisfactory, he could be returned to civil life. He would even then be eligible for military service!

But the problem of what to do about this hamlet had not been resolved. It did look to be a VC hamlet, and deserved no sympathy. The absent men were definitely not in the fields, and probably were the VC manning the outposts, or assembling in the rubber plantation. The many hiding places were probably for use by the VC in an emergency; and a confessed VC had been found in the village! Should not the women and children be taken to a fortified hamlet, their houses burnt, the crops destroyed, the animals shot and other likely hiding places mortared? If not done, the VC would have this supply point re-established as soon as the Rangers withdrew.

On the other hand, it might not be a VC hamlet. The prisoner did not live in the hamlet, and the inhabitants would not reveal his hiding place for fear of later reprisals. If the men of the village were not VC, were they wrong in running away to hide? Had they stayed in the village on the approach of the Rangers, they would initially

have been shot at, for they wore the same clothing as the VC. If they survived, they would certainly be picked up for interrogation. And the hides? They could be bomb shelters, for it had been the practice in this area to fire artillery concentrations on hamlets VC were reported to be passing through. Further, the VC themselves often made night raids on undefended hamlets for food supplies. The hides could well be locations for householders' rice supplies, to be hidden from the searching VC. To destroy this hamlet, if it were not VC, would probably mean the defection of the surrounding hamlets to the VC.

Advisers are satisfied on the rare occasions when Vietnamese counterparts actually seek advice from them, it being normal for the Adviser to offer advice whether it is asked for or not. In this difficult situation, however, the Company Commander virtually dumped the decision on the hamlet in the Adviser's lap, by asking for his advice.

The hamlet was left intact! The advance continued, but the road and various tracks leading from the hamlet contained many obstacles. Where once the road had been suitable for vehicles, it was now impassable to anything bigger than bullock carts. Large ditches had been dug half way across the road, staggered at 30-yard intervals, as obstacles to vehicle movement. At night the VC would make the villagers dig these ditches; by day the government troops would make the same villagers fill them again. This was

repeated many times, until the government decided it really did not need the road open for vehicles, and gave in. Now only foot operations were possible.

The tracks posed different problems. A track itself is safe enough, for the VC use it themselves. But let a platoon moving along the track deploy for Immediate Action Drill, and they are in for trouble. At frequent intervals, just off the track, the VC had dug man-traps. A hole, 3 feet deep and 4 feet by 4 feet in size, was lined on the bottom with firm bamboo or steel spikes, and the hole covered with a layer of light bamboo, well camouflaged. The weight of a man's foot treading on the cover was sufficient to break it, impaling him on the spikes below. To mark the man-traps for their own protection, the VC would bend a bamboo shoot above or near the trap so that the tip pointed to the hole. An observant scout could thus detect the trap. But at night movement was hazardous. Many traps were openly marked by day with a moveable bamboo frame, to protect the villagers. At night, when villagers were confined to their homes, the VC would move the markers for the night's business.

In this case the Company Commander, having forced in the outposts, found his advance slowed not only by the man-traps but also by booby-traps of very basic design. One scout stepped on a vine buried under the light sand on the trail. His weight was sufficient to detonate an old Japanese grenade set up

as a booby-trap. He was badly wounded in the arms and chest. A Medical Orderly appeared and applied some basic first aid, though it was obvious urgent medical attention was required. The Adviser stepped in to render his own comparatively expert first aid. After recommending urgent air evacuation through Vietnamese channels, and learning this was not available, he used his own radio net to call in, as a special case, a medical evacuation helicopter from a US Field Hospital. Within 30 minutes a gas turbine-powered Iroquois (UH1-A) came skimming in at tree-top level, at a fast speed of 130 mph, avoiding sniper fire by gaining surprise. Fifteen minutes later the Ranger was in hospital.

Soon after, the ever faithful L19 reported a group of approximately 60 VC about 500 yards on the right of the advancing company, and dropped smoke grenades to indicate their position. The right hand platoon was immediately dispatched to make contact. After a series of short fire fights, the Rangers used their superiority of automatic weapons and comparatively greater availability of ammunition, to cause a quick withdrawal of the VC. (This withdrawal, however, conformed with VC tactics, which are "When the enemy advances, withdraw; when he defends, harass; when he is tired, attack; when he withdraws, pursue"). The L19 reported the VC were taking cover in a copse. A concentration of 4.2 inch mortar fire was called for. The Company Commander, with his Forward Observer,

moved forward to control the shoot. Corrections were being given to the first ranging round, when from a large thatched hut in the copse, could be heard the unmistakable singing of many young voices. Through the binoculars 50 small schoolchildren, under the guidance of an ancient schoolmaster, could be seen singing lustily, as only children can. And the next round would have bracketed the school house! The concentration assuredly would have destroyed it. The VC chose their hiding place well. The mortar fire was called off. While the Company Commander was organising a clearing operation, the L19 reported the VC had broken into small groups, and were streaming away from the line of advance. Pursuit should be organised, for good VC targets are rare. But this would lead the company away from their objective. Reluctantly the VC were allowed to escape.

The advance continued. Soon after the lead section signalled for immediate ambush drill. But the "enemy patrol" turned out to be an unarmed, well-dressed civilian carrying an impressive looking briefcase. His papers were in order, but he had come from VC territory. When interrogated, he freely told his story. He was a field representative of a Saigon-based rubber firm which operated rubber plantations in this area. He had been visiting the manager of one plantation in a VC area, to provide him with the monthly payment of piastres ("Payola") for the local VC Commander in return for the VC not destroying the plantation and allowing it to

continued to operate. Obviously the profits would still go to the rubber company, and the Vietnamese government would still collect heavy taxes. The three interests were satisfied!

The Aspirant (a junior officer) commanding the leading platoon soon after came under some comparatively heavy small arms fire from a VC group of about 30. In a highly professional display of contact drills, and fire and manoeuvre, and effectively using radio communication to sections, the platoon drove the VC back 2000 yards through open paddy fields, close tea plantations, and small hamlets, until they were holed up in the rubber plantation, which was the original objective. The VC small arms fire was notably ineffective, only one automatic weapon being detected. Some VC were seen to be armed only with large knives and others appeared to have no other weapon but grenades. They apparently relied on ambushes for their weapons. As the platoon entered the rubber plantation they came under much heavier fire, taking some more casualties. And then, unmistakably, and without precedent, a VC voice could be heard challenging the Rangers to come on into the plantation for a fight. Normally the VC will not fight openly against Rangers. The Platoon Commander paused, fired his six grenade launchers into the plantation, and called for 4.2 inch mortar support. But the plantation was just out of range. Why not move the mortars forward? counselled the advisor. But the mortars could not be moved

out of the base compound without support, more ground protection than was available. A good opportunity was lost, but at least accurate intelligence had been obtained. Higher command ruled against an immediate attack, without support, as a large heliborne and airborne raid would be launched next day. The advisor doubted that the VC would be there next day.

As it was now dark, the Company Commander called off further reconnaissance and pulled back a mile for a quick meal, thus giving the VC the impression he had completely broken contact. Soon after, he stealthily moved the company back to a previously arranged company ambush position astride the approaches to the plantation. The VC were already active, for propaganda loud hailers could be heard operating in hamlets previously cleared that day. But as the hours dragged on, no action occurred. Rangers became restless and relaxed their guard. Reliefs had to be organised for rest, after such a gruelling day. At 0415 hours a VC patrol hit the first platoon of the ambush, and a short fire fight followed without any apparent casualties. The VC had obviously detected the ambush by the noise from it before they entered the killing zone. Nine hours are too long to remain alert in any ambush position, the adviser had counselled.

The company moved immediately; but whilst moving, a message was received from base that other patrols had made contact during the night with

VC in a hamlet close to the base compound. The hamlet was to be cleared at dawn. Another Ranger Company was being sent as a blocking force, and this company would be the sweeping and clearing force. At first light, whilst waiting in their assault positions, the company were alerted by movement along a track passing through it. Just as fire was to be opened, a teenage girl appeared on her own, unarmed. She said she was going to check a fish trap on the river to provide for her family's breakfast. Yes, she knew of the Village Chief's orders about a curfew during darkness, but the fish were badly needed. She was allowed to proceed, and 10 minutes later returned to the hamlet via the same track. She was disappointed, there had been no fish. Thirty minutes later the clearing operation commenced, but it was a failure. No VC were seen. Why? Most probably the girl had alerted the VC. The Commander Company was adamant. In future he would fire on all contacts made during darkness.

The patrol returned to the fort safely. Casualties had been light. But the patrol had penetrated a VC area normally considered a safe haven by the VC. Valuable, accurate intelligence had been obtained. But, more important, the VC were put off balance, kept on the move. More than any other means, platoon and company sized patrols, lasting more than two or three days, will do most to shake loose the hold the VC have over large areas of South Vietnam.

STUDY! STUDY! STUDY!

Captain J. J. Donohoe,
Australian Intelligence Corps

Do not harken too well to he who will tell you this system will not work. The wise man tests before he talks. This system works or it doesn't according to your experience.

LIKE any military operation, an effective learning programme is, to a large extent, a matter of tactics. Your approach and your plan should all be carefully assessed first. Once a thorough appreciation has been made, a plan of action will be available to a student, who will have to supply the hard work necessary to carry this organised study programme to a fruitful conclusion.

Most officers in the army, whether they be regular or part time, are involved in some type of study. Their aim may be to further their careers by promotion or to prepare themselves for their retirement from the service. This article is, therefore, directed to officers who are engaged in some form of study, and it is hoped it will provide some practical help to those who are interested in achieving all the success of which they are capable.

Many books and texts have been prepared on the methods of study, but they usually only stress theories which, in themselves, require detailed study and application before they can

be used. Basically, few of these texts offer methods and suggestions which can be adapted to military examination subjects, and it is hoped the methods suggested here will prove workable for officer students.

The Reason Why

It must be made quite clear from the start that one will not learn by study without a strong motive, a motive which must be kept to the fore, and which must be strong enough to drive the student on when he is ready to say, "What's the use. I'll go and have a beer or watch television".

In officer promotion examinations the motive is strong, because by passing examinations he qualifies for promotion and with promotion comes more prestige and more money. However, with the periods of time between automatic promotions, many are tempted to sit back and say, "Why worry. Leave it until next year". This is all very well, but remember next year never comes, and with repostings and new avenues of responsibility, time can never be relied

upon to be on the side of the student. Also, with the ever increasing advances in military technology, and in new procedures, the details to be studied are becoming increasingly difficult. Sit right back and ask yourself, "Do I think that I can really afford not to start study NOW?"

What to Study

Up-to-date and comprehensive promotion manuals have been prepared by Army Headquarters, Part 1 for Regular Officers and Part 2 for Citizen Force Officers. These manuals detail the full requirements for each army examination, and list the reference material required for each subject.

It is essential that anyone intending to sit for an army examination obtains a copy of the applicable promotion manual, reads it carefully, and notes all the requirements for the examination. All the reference material referred to must also be listed in detail, as it is from this material that the examiner will select the questions. Unless the full scope of each subject is known, a sound study programme cannot be formulated, and it is a fundamental necessity to have a sound study programme from the beginning.

The next task is to obtain all the relevant reference material listed in the manuals. This material is usually in the form of pamphlets and Military Board Instructions, all of which can be found in the Unit library. Many officers have been heard to say "I cannot get the pamphlets or amendments I need for study".

This is perhaps the case in some units which are not on the distribution lists for some of the publications, or, where sufficient copies for internal issues have not been received. But, if a unit requires publications to issue to officers for study purposes, there are avenues through which they can be obtained. It may not be possible to have all the required publications on permanent issue to the unit, but they can be obtained on loan, either from Ordnance, Command Headquarters, or from other units. The bower birds in units, who collect army publications just for the sake of building up an impressive military library in some corner of their home, must be made to realise that these publications, while gathering dust, are urgently needed by other officers who are preparing for examinations.

Another important requirement when studying from army publications, is to ensure that they are fully amended. If they are not, then obtain the amendments and carefully amend the text. This not only makes your revision study easier but is a guide to remembering the subjects amended.

Where to Study

When a student settles down to study in earnest it is essential that all his faculties be controlled and directed to the task in hand. This is concentration, and a lot of it is required to make a study plan successful.

Concentration is sometimes very difficult to achieve, particularly if (as is usually the case) study is done after having com-

pleted a full day's work, or when personal or domestic problems are of such a nature that nothing else can be undertaken until they are solved. Every effort must be made to create the conditions which will afford the best possible chance for full concentrations. The conditions will include the avoidance of distractions of any sort. It is of no possible use trying to study in, or near a room with television or wireless noises in the background. Likewise, a room frequently used by others will also result in many distractions and must therefore be avoided. A table in the corner of a bedroom is usually a distraction-free area.

When to Study

The time available for study must be carefully organised to ensure that all the terms of reference are covered in as much detail as possible. This will involve the preparation of a study programme which must be maintained to ensure maximum results. Whether a complete subject is covered at the one time, or one part at a time, is an individual choice, and will depend on the student's own appreciation of which is best. One important factor, however, is that regular review periods must be included in the study programme. These review periods ensure the retention of the material studied, and lessen considerably the time required for last minute cramming before the examination.

When making out a study programme, the student must ensure that adequate time is allowed for rest and recreation,

because a tired student will have a great deal of difficulty in retaining the material studied.

Who Can Help?

The Army gives students preparing for Army examinations assistance with coaching courses, but these are only of value if the student has studied extensively beforehand. The time available for coaching is usually such that only revision can be carried out, so a student must not rely on the coaching courses to prepare him fully for the examinations. Some have done this in the past, and a few have been successful. But they have been very lucky because the majority have failed, and have not only wasted their own time and that of the examiners, but have most likely lowered the level of the coaching course to the detriment of the other students.

Fellow students can do much for each other if they organise their efforts accordingly, but organisation is essential if this mutual assistance is to be effective. Three or four students can arrange to meet on one night a week, and all can share in giving the instruction or in leading the discussion for specific subjects. The instruction, or topics for discussion, should be organised well in advance and should, in fact, be a thorough review of what has been studied individually.

How to Study

Once it has been determined why, what, where and when to study, the next important step is to decide the best method suitable to ensure effective study.

No matter which method is used, it is essential that the one selected helps the student to understand and remember what is being studied, and that it is done with no waste of time or energy.

The methods and systems which can be used are many and varied but only two will be detailed here.

SQ3R Method

Perhaps the best set of rules for study can be found in the Survey Q3R Method, which grew out of an elaborate programme at the Ohio State University that was designed to analyse and treat students' academic problems. From the tests conducted at the University and the testimonials of thousands of students, this method can be relied upon as a sound system and warrants consideration by any sincere student.

The SQ3R Method consists of five specific steps, namely SURVEY, QUESTION, READ, RE-CITE and REVIEW, hence the name SQ3R.

Survey

The authors of army pamphlets and precis go to a great deal of trouble to organise their information under various headings, with the aim of telling the reader what will be found in each section. Many students, however, ignore the headings, and try to read text books in the way in which they would read novels. When they do that they ignore much of the author's careful work and flounder in a mass of information they are not prepared to assimilate.

One important precept, then, is *use the headings*. They make

it clear what the main subject of each section is going to be. When a section is read, it will always be found that there are points which bear on the heading, and anything else in the section will be secondary or relatively unimportant.

The first thing to do when you pick up a text book is to run through the headings of the various chapters and sections, because in so doing you learn generally what to expect and this helps you to plan your study. In addition, if there is a summary, read it as part of your survey for it will give you the most important points of the chapter before details begin to clutter up the picture.

Question

Try to turn the headings of sections into questions, and then read the sections with the idea of finding the answers to your questions. This method of asking yourself questions has several benefits. Firstly, it maintains interest in what is being read and thus improves concentration. Secondly, the question will make you actively participate in the learning process. If there are no headings, all the student has to do is to skim through the text, seek out what appears to be the main point, and use it as the basis for the question.

Questions are excellent means by which the student can test himself on what he has learned, and it is a good idea to write down the questions you ask yourself and use them when you review what has been studied.

Read

The next step of course is to read, and to read carefully in such a way as to answer the question which you have asked yourself. Do not read passively, as a novel would be read, but in such a way that you are continually challenging yourself as you go along to make sure that you understand what you read, and, of course, READ TO REMEMBER.

Make sure that everything which has to be read is read, and this includes tables, graphs and illustrations. Illustrations are an aid to remembering and understanding, and sometimes a mere glance at an illustration will tell vividly what is quite often difficult to express easily in words. For example, to the uninitiated, a Tractor Wheeled with Loader and Back Hoe sounds complicated, and would take quite a deal of explaining. But a photograph or a drawing of one saves a lot of written explanation. So remember, charts, tables and illustrations are included to help the student to understand, and may well save him a great deal of time when studying.

Recite

Recitation is one of the most important techniques of effective study, yet it is sometimes neglected because of the effort it takes. At the end of each section, recite to yourself the heading and principal ideas within the section. Check the text to see if you have made any errors or omissions and if there have been any, they should be corrected before going any further.

Recitation serves two very important functions and requirements of study. Firstly, recitation helps to keep your attention on the task, in other words, it prevents day dreaming. Secondly, it lets you correct mistakes and shows you weak points which can be rectified.

Review

The fifth precept in the SQ3R technique is "Review". If something is learned perfectly but not reviewed, it will be found that after a few days or even after a few hours, only a small part of it will be remembered.

Some students believe that the only time for review is just before the examination, but this practice makes the final task too hard because it does not give you, at the time of the examination, the mastery that could be achieved by frequent reviews.

In reviewing, repeat the question, read and recite stages, and check any written notes that have been made.

The time when a review is undertaken depends upon the student, and this may be at the end of each study session, once or twice a week, or even once a month. It will have to be worked out by the student after he has appreciated his retention capabilities.

Kipling Method

The second study method has been called the Kipling Method, because Rudyard Kipling, the celebrated author and poet, referred quite often to his "six honest little men", which he claimed, "could teach him all he wanted to know". These are

WHO and WHAT and WHY, WHEN and WHERE and HOW and, if you add to these BEFORE, DURING and AFTER, any subject, military or otherwise, can be studied in such a manner that understanding and remembering will be achieved.

This method is very useful in studying the tactical employment of the Arms and Services and in Military History, and is an ideal method to use when taking notes for Review purposes.

If for instance, the organisation of the armoured regiment of the Infantry Division (Pentropic) is to be studied, this system could be used as follows:—

WHO — Here list the personnel in the regiment, and write a few short notes on where they are within the regiment, and what tasks they perform.

WHAT — List the equipment in the regiment, show where it is to be found, and what it is used for.

WHY — List the tasks of the regiment relating each task to each phase of war.

WHEN — Show here when the regiment is used, with emphasis on before, during and after each phase of war.

WHERE — Show here where the various elements and echelons of the regiment are located, before, during, and after each phase of war.

HOW — Show here how each element of the regiment is employed in each phase of war.

These headings can be used for any subject to be studied and

require very little planning or preparation. This is an ideal method for covering a subject in detail.

Apart from its value to study, this system has many uses for Army officers. It is ideally suited as an aide memoir in the preparation of Orders, Instructions and in writing memoranda. It is of real value when considering tactical exercises, or in the preparation of lectures. In fact, it can be used successfully in all facets of military and civil training.

Reading

It has been stated that 90 per cent. of all knowledge is obtained through reading, and this would be applicable to the peacetime soldier attempting Army examinations.

Many students are awed by the volume of reference material which has to be studied for each subject and often suffer needless anxiety, which is brought on by the belief that they will never have sufficient time to read it all, let alone remember enough to pass the examination. This attitude is a barrier to many students, and must be overcome if the study programme they are embarking upon is to be an effective one.

To overcome this anxiety it is essential to form the habit of making adequate preparation by taking a careful decision about what to read, and whether it is being read to obtain specific information, to master ideas, or to interpret and evaluate facts, which is by far the most critical task and will require concentration.

The next important step is to speed up the rate of reading. Speed is important in that it permits more ground to be covered in a limited period of time. It is therefore essential for a student to practise reading with the deliberate purpose of increasing speed and comprehension.

Many people read too slowly because of faulty, correctible habits or environmental conditions such as the following:—

- (a) Failure to bear in mind the definite purpose of the reading being carried out.
- (b) Inadequate preparation. Use the index and headings to find what you want.
- (c) Bad posture and poor lighting. These will affect concentration and comprehension.
- (d) Excessive lip movements. Don't speak the words being read because the eye can move much faster than the lips and throat muscles.
- (e) Regressive movements caused by lack of concentration.
- (f) Excessive attention to single words (or parts of words) instead of word groups. Endeavour to read in groups of words which can be comprehended at one glance.
- (g) Failure to note minor words which change the entire meaning of a sentence.
- (h) Failure to concentrate on the central thoughts and significant supporting details. Conversely, failure to pause for rest or reflection may affect speed and comprehension adversely.

- (j) Evaluate what is read. Think over a chapter, ask questions and review at frequent intervals.

It cannot be expected that everything studied will be chock full of interest and easily understood. To achieve results it will be necessary to read and comprehend material that is dull and uninspiring, and it is therefore essential that sections be mastered one at a time. This progression of reading and learning will make the uninteresting more tolerable and even sometimes pleasant.

Notetaking

It is difficult to say how many notes should be taken during a study programme. Some students do better by taking many notes, others by taking relatively few. It depends entirely upon the nature of the material being studied and the temperament of the student. One thing is important, however. Do not spend too much time writing pages of notes which are more or less a direct copy of the text.

It is not much of an advantage to make notes of a section or work until you have a good understanding of the material. Some students write and write with the hope that what they are writing will eventually be retained, but through the boredom of writing, their mind wanders and very little is really retained.

The best way to take notes is to read using the SQ3R method, and after turning the heading into a question, write it down.

After careful reading and reciting, answer the question in as few words as possible, or if possible, use a series of short meaningful phrases or words.

Organisation of notes taken is important for easy reference and review prior to the examination. Loose leaf notebooks are best as they can be divided into sections and subsections, and also allow the notes to be further condensed when a much better understanding of the material is achieved.

Another very good system of notetaking is where the one piece of paper is used for all notes relating to one specific topic. Size of paper is a consideration but, if only the "must know" essentials are noted, then a brief (double foolscap) size sheet is usually sufficient. For instance, if Armour in the Division is studied, the information on this one sheet of brief paper would include the organisation chart, staff table, equipments and their characteristics, roles and characteristics of the regiment, employment in the various phases of war, administrative requirements and other miscellaneous tasks the regiment may be called upon to carry out.

Pocket notes are an excellent method of carrying out a review of material studied. These notes have to be of such a nature that they can be easily carried and are substantial enough to stand up to a lot of use. They will be used while travelling, during breaks or even while lying on the beach. To meet all these requirements the cards used in reference systems are ideal. They are in various sizes but the ideal is to obtain the size 8 by 5 inches and cut them in half. This leaves a card 5 inches by 4 inches and is ideal for carrying in the pocket.

On one side of the card a question can be written and the answer on the reverse. This helps the student to think, and will stop reading for just the sake of reading and thus help retention.

Notetaking is time consuming and every effort must be made to use as little time as possible in making them. Abbreviations should be used, and each student should develop his own shorthand which will cut down the full use of the 70 words which constitute over half of all written English. Some of these and the author's shorthand for them are:—

the	t	not	n
to, too	t	here	er
you	u	them	tm
were	w	would	wd
was	w	other	ot
are	r	has had	asd
their	th	great	gr
because	be	thing	tg
country	cy	inform	ifm
come	cm	can	c

There are many such words which, when shortened, save considerable time, particularly when writing essays or other lengthy notes and drafts. Look through your notes and list all those words which you can, without losing the context of the word, shorten to your own system. After a little practice notes can be taken down very quickly, with a big reduction in time.

Review of the notes you have made immediately you have finished is recommended as it helps to make them stick in your mind.

General Hints

The following are general hints which it is hoped may assist the Army student to prepare himself more fully for promotion examinations:—

- (a) Plan and put into execution a well organised study plan, and stick to it.
- (b) Know exactly what you are required to learn for each subject and don't allow any deviation from the **MUST KNOWS**.
- (c) Don't hesitate to consult fellow officers on subjects that you find difficult to understand.
- (d) Allow sufficient time for recreation and sport whilst studying.
- (e) Learn by past mistakes. Look through Reports on Written Examinations and study carefully the Examiner's Remarks because it is

here that reasons for failures can be found.

- (f) Arrange proper conditions for studying. Such things as quietness, lighting and ventilation are all important.
- (g) Don't study for long periods without a break. Work on a *forty minute period with a five minute or so break before continuing*.
- (h) Don't persist with study if feeling drowsy. Walk around a bit or stand at an open window and do some deep breathing exercises. This will freshen you up for the next session.
- (j) Practice writing clear, concise and simple English.
- (k) Don't be untidy and try to improve writing and spelling.
- (l) Practice the presentation of work in a logical sequence, and also the use of minor staff duties.
- (m) Be optimistic. Refuse to permit yourself to drift into undesirable moods of fear or worry about examinations. Accept difficulties as challenges, learn from mistakes made.

Conclusion

The Army officer who conscientiously does his best is almost sure to succeed. Even if he does not achieve distinction he will know that he has increased his knowledge of military affairs, developed his understanding and made himself into a better officer.

HONOUR TITLES FOR THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF AUSTRALIAN ARTILLERY

Captain D. N. Brook
Royal Australian Artillery

"To encourage all valorous hearts and to show them honourable examples".

— *Froissart: Chronicles 14th Century*

RECENTLY I purchased a little book from Her Majesty's Stationery Office entitled "ROYAL ARTILLERY — STANDING ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS", and contained therein are little bits and pieces concerning the historical traditions of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. Among the subject matter were several photographs devoted to Honour Titles.

Since reading this book, I delved into some old "JOURNALS OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY" and back copies of "SOLDIER" and the research was most interesting.

Coupled with the historical research into the beginnings of my own Regiment, I reasoned that perhaps similar Honour Titles could be awarded to Regiments and Batteries of the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery.

It is first necessary to explain what Honour Titles are. It has

been the British practice to use letters to designate Royal Horse Artillery Batteries and numbers for Field Batteries, and thus in combination with an Honour Title, we often hear of the following units:—

- A Bty (The Chestnut Tp) RHA.
- O Bty (Rocket Tp) RHA.
- G Bty (Mercer's Tp) RHA.
- I Bty (Bull's Tp) RHA.
- F Bty (Sphinx Bty) RHA.
- 74 Med Bty (Battle Axe Coy) RA.
- 12 (Minden) Fd Bty RA.
- 93 (Le Cateaux) Fd Bty RA.
- 8 (Alma) Fd Bty RA.
- 58 (Eyre's Coy) LAA Bty RA.
- 76 (Maude's) HAA Bty RA.

Now, in the above examples, the Honour Title, e.g. "Sphinx" Bty RA, is not to be confused with the Battle Honours which may be granted to cavalry and infantry regiments. The Royal Regiment of Artillery was granted its second motto

"UBIQUE" in 1833 in place of its existing Battle Honours which were too numerous to be embroidered onto the then Kings and Regimental Colours. It was reasoned that the Royal Regiment had served in all theatres, since the introduction of gunpowder into the British Army, where Battle Honours were awarded.

Honour Titles are granted to individual regiments and batteries to commemorate particular acts of service. They are not to be used in correspondence with formations outside the Regiment, nor for the marking of guns, vehicles or stores. Titles such as "VC" or "Croix de Guerre", etc., must not be used, and neither may slang titles. The term "Troop" or "Company" and the use of personal names will only be permitted to be used by Batteries which actually bore them in the days when a unit's designation officially included the title "Troop" or "Company" or the Commander's name, e.g. G Bty (Mercer's Tp) RHA is permitted to use both examples.

The Australian practice for designating batteries has been mixed, and at this stage I would like to use the senior battery in 13 Field Regiment RAA to illustrate this.

The changes in designation of this Battery since 1854 have been:

- 1854 The Adelaide Company.
- 1868 1 Company South Australian Volunteer Artillery.
- 1877 A Bty South Australian Artillery.
- 1903 No 1 SA Bty Australian Field Artillery.

- 1911 13 Bty Field Artillery.
- 1914 34 Bty.
- 1916 18 Bty.
- 1921 49 Bty.
- 1948 P Bty.

From an earlier statement — RHA Batteries lettered, Field Batteries numbered, it can be seen that the above designations are a mixture of Horse and Field Battery titles, and so before a system of Honour Titles could be evolved, one change would be necessary. This change would be to reintroduce the old AIF system of numbered Field Batteries. This step would also perpetuate the war service of all batteries which took part in both First and Second World Wars. In the example given, P Bty could revert to 49 Bty — a number used in 13 AFA Bde in 1916-1918 and in 13 Fd Regt RAA in 1921-1945. To commemorate the service of 50 Bty AFA in 1916-1918 it could possibly be awarded the Honour Title "Hamel" and thus could be designated 50 (Hamel) Bty RAA.

Honour Titles would promote esprit-de-corps and at the same time keep alive the memories and traditions of a Regiment's service during its AIF days. I feel that greater interest would be taken by old gunners if their old regiment adopted an Honour Title which they themselves earned. The title "City of Dandenong and Gippsland" belonging to 15 Fd Regt RAA may be regarded more as a territorial title than an Honour Title and as such is usually awarded by a Local Government authority.

Perhaps with the Pentropic Field Regiment, one battery

could have a World War I Title and the other a World War II Title. However, it would be a matter for Colonels-Commandant and Commanding Officers, perhaps with representatives of the old gunners of that particular regiment.

The various pre-Federation titles borne by the State batteries could also be used, eg, "Adelaide Coy" combined with 49 Fd Bty becomes 49 (Adelaide Coy) Fd Bty RAA.

At this early stage the names of commanders should be avoided and the title "Anzac" should not even be considered. However, let us be careful to avoid titles such as was borne by 428 HAA Regt RA. Its full title was 428 The Princess Beatrice's (Isle of Wight Rifles) (Mixed) HAA Regt RA, TA (The Green Gunners). No doubt their Honour Title "The Green Gunners" originates from

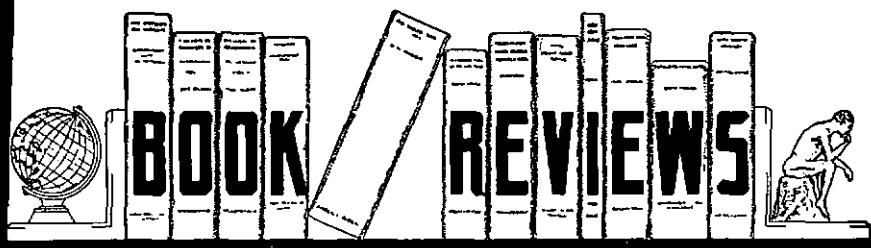
their honourable service as Riflemen and not as some may think from their "Green-ness" as Gunners.

This brings out the last point that an Honour Title should not be derogatory or suggest anything which is of a doubtful nature.

In conclusion, therefore, the introduction of Honour Titles into Regiments and Batteries of the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery would be a good thing from the historical point of view, esprit-de-corps of a unit would be increased and it would continue the traditions of the Australian Military Forces of which we are justly proud. William Napier once wrote "Why are young men told to look in ancient history for examples of heroism when their own countrymen furnish such lessons?" Honour Titles perpetuate these valuable traditions.

In the application of total national military power, it is questionable that the interest of maximum impact is served by one form of force's emphasis on its alleged independence and autonomy from other forms of force, or on its self-asserted dominance over them. If there ever did exist any basis for such emphasis, it was a transitory basis which time is erasing. The supreme importance of any force is not in its unilateral capability but in its contribution to the total integrated national impact.

— Colonel Anthony L. Wermuth, US Army.



GORING, by Roger Manvell and Heinrich Frankel. (William Heinemann Ltd., London, and 317 Collins Street, Melbourne).

With the passing of time the memory of the evil wrought by the German Nazi Party is growing dim. Probably most people could tell you who Hitler was, but how many could name any of the men who were associated with him in his career of crime. Yet some of these men were as culpable as their leader and, in their own right, constitute equally interesting, if repulsive, psychological studies.

One such man was Hermann Goring, one time commander of the German Air Force, Reichsmarshal of Germany and Hitler's leading henchman. More than any other Nazi, Goring presents students of history and psychology with a character loaded with strange contradictions.

As a flying officer in World War I, Goring performed his duties with exceptional courage and devotion. Succeeding to the command of the famous Richthofen squadron, he led his unit with such distinction that he was awarded the coveted *Pour le Merite*, a decoration awarded not for one act of outstanding courage, but for many acts. Be-

yond any doubt, Goring was a very brave and skilful fighter pilot.

The prohibition of a German Air Force imposed by the Treaty of Versailles deprived Goring of the opportunity to follow his profession. Perhaps this is the real reason why he, like so many other Germans, professed such bitter opposition to the Treaty, perhaps they were all driven by personal considerations though they claimed to be motivated by pure patriotism. At any rate Goring, after a period of unsatisfying employment as an aircraft salesman, threw in his lot with the embryo Nazi Party.

Goring was just the sort of man that Hitler wanted. His aristocratic connections, his education and his reputation brought with them an aura of respectability that the Party badly needed. Hitler made him the commander of his musclemen, at that time an unruly rabble that was doing the Party more harm than good. In no time at all Goring made them into a disciplined and effective force of political gangsters.

In Hitler's first attempt to seize power by force, Goring was badly wounded, and his recovery was slow and painful. Drugs administered to help him through

the worst periods became an addiction from which he never completely freed himself.

Force having failed, Hitler began the long battle to win power by constitutional means, or, more accurately, by giving his activities the appearance of legitimacy. Goring played a leading role. Affable, suave, reasonable, Goring more than anyone else, gave the appearance of moderation to Nazi aims and actions.

Behind the not unattractive facade, Goring played the game of Party politics as hard as anyone. He was getting a taste of power and finding it to his liking, and he had no intention of being ousted from his pre-eminent position by other members of the Nazi hierarchy. He, rather than Hitler, organised and carried through the massacre which purged the Party of Roehm and other Nazis who were inclined to challenge the leader's authority. Yet he managed to get the credit for putting a stop to the bloodshed whilst avoiding responsibility for starting it.

In the months before World War II it was Goring who managed to trick ambassadors and other representatives of foreign governments into believing that there was more bark than bite in the Nazi demands. If he was extravagant in his tastes, he was always affable and polite, and always very, very reasonable.

Goring is usually presented as a fat, posturing clown. Actually, when he chose to work hard enough, he was a very able man. His organisation and direction

of German industry carried a massive rearmament programme to success, while his reforestation schemes cannot but be of lasting benefit to the German people. During the war, his organisation of slave labour from the conquered territories, carried out with a cold-blooded ruthlessness almost unexampled in its pitiless ferocity, was a powerful factor in keeping the wheels of German war industry turning. At the Nuremburg war trials he dominated proceedings by the sheer power of his personality, and he defended himself with astuteness and skill. But that was one fight he could not win, the record of his enormous crimes against humanity was unanswerable.

In their painstaking analysis of Goring's strange mixture of charm and ferocity, devotion and ruthlessness, physical courage and moral cowardice, urge for power and abjectness before Hitler, the authors have thrown new light on one of the most shocking manifestations of human evil ever to have taken place. It is not sufficient to know that historical events developed in a certain way. These events happened because they were made to happen. If we are to understand them, and guard against their recurrence, it is necessary to know something about the characters and careers of the men who caused them to happen. Nazism is not merely something strange that happened in the past; it was a manifestation of a part of human nature, and it may recur at any time and in any place. Even now it shows its ugly hand

in parts of what we are pleased to call Western Civilisation. For this reason alone it is useful to understand how men like Goring came to power, and how they behaved when they had achieved it. Goring and Hitler are not alone in history, nor have we any guarantee that they will be the last of their kind.

The authors are to be congratulated for their success in presenting their portrait of Goring in such a readable form.

— E.G.K.

MAN'S MEANS TO HIS END,
by Sir Robert Watson-Watt.
(William Heinemann Ltd., London, and 317 Collins Street, Melbourne).

Sir Robert Watson-Watt is known as the father of radar and one of the originators of operational research which is now so widely used in the military and industrial spheres. In this book he discusses the possibility that man may, through the agency of nuclear warfare, utterly destroy himself within the next decade or so.

Sir Robert begins with a learned discussion of what civilisation is and how it has developed from its earliest beginnings. He shows that the thing which distinguishes man from all other creatures is his capacity for conceptual thought. He goes on to show that the chief problem facing modern man is not any lack of capacity for creative thinking, but the difficulty of communicating thought from one person to another. This inadequacy of means of

transmitting thought tends to keep individuals and societies from fully understanding concepts other than their own, and to shut them off from an awareness of the terrible danger in which the whole world stands.

In the detached style of the scientist, Sir Robert produces facts and figures which make the danger stand out in all its stark reality. It is very difficult indeed to disagree with his conclusions about the peril in which we stand. At any rate he makes the concept of limited nuclear war look like so much nonsense. Nor does he leave out of account the peril in toying with the notion of a limited amount of chemical and biological warfare.

This is not to say that Sir Robert advocates adherence to conventional forms of warfare. On the contrary, he sees any form of warfare as a flat denial of man's dignity and worth, and as an event which cannot but impede, if not entirely prevent, the further development of civilisation.

Sir Robert considers that the period 1960-1970 is the decisive decade. Even if we get through this decade without a nuclear exchange, the capacity for waging nuclear warfare will have become so widespread as to be practically uncontrollable. The decision must be taken now, and the means of implementing it evolved before it is too late. The decision required is the relinquishment of war as an instrument of national policy. The means to make the decision effective include the acceptance of a code of world law adminis-

tered by a world court of justice, the establishment of a world peace force, and general and complete disarmament. As a means of removing the most dangerous trends towards conflict, a massive programme aimed at adequate world-wide nutrition and the achievement of balance in world population are considered to be essential.

Sir Robert writes starkly and convincingly. If the book is not very easy to read, it does present an inspiring view of man's progress from his beginnings to his present quite early stage of development, of the real nature of the danger he has created for himself, and of the path ahead if he takes the necessary steps to avert the peril.

—E.G.K.
