



Royal United Services Institute
of
South Australia Inc

A Constituent Body of the
Royal United Services Institute of Australia Inc

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Promoting National Security and Defence

RUSI-SA

Issue No 414

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NEWSLETTER

RUSI-SA CYBERLINKS

RUSI OF SA EMAIL ADDRESS

rusikes@bigpond.com

RUSI OF AUSTRALIA WEBSITE

<http://www.defence.gov.au/rusi/>

RUSI FOR DEFENCE AND SECURITY STUDIES WHITEHALL WEBSITE

<http://www.rusi.org>

AUSTRALIAN STRATEGIC POLICY INSTITUTE

<http://www.aspi.org.au>

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

As I mentioned in the last newsletter, the RUSI of Australia is in the process of conducting a fundamental review, with the National Vice President Vice Admiral Chris Richie heading a small team to examine the basic issues. I attended the extraordinary meeting of the National Council held in Canberra on 14 Mar 08 to receive a progress report and to further discuss these important issues.

A user friendly website, which can attract potential members and be built into a valuable resource of current information and opinion on matters pertaining to defence and national security, is regarded a pre-requisite for the future development of RUSI. Consequently a considerable amount of work has been done by a small Defence based team in consultation with the RUSI National Executive. The results were demonstrated at the meeting and approval was given to proceed with the launch of the new-look website which should occur in about four weeks. It will be 'searchable' using 'search engines' such as Google and, at this stage, it will be accessible to all users without charge. There are still a number of issues to be resolved which will be addressed at the Annual National Council Meeting in September.

Prior to the meeting, each constituent body was requested to complete a membership survey. The results of this survey provided the basis for most of the discussions held at the meeting. Although the data from individual states was not available, it was interesting to note that the RUSI of SA has a much higher percentage of over 65 year old members, a higher percentage of retired members and a lower percentage of ex service members compared with the national average. The obvious challenge facing the

Patron

*His Excellency Rear Admiral Kevin Scarce
AC CSC RANR Governor of South Australia*

COUNCIL MEMBERS 2008

President:	COL D.Stoba RFD ED (Retd)
Vice Presidents:	BRIG D. Willett AM (Retd) COL N.R. Bergin (Retd)
Councillors:	Mr C.C. Brooks COL Hans Browleit (Retd) Mr M.J. Gorroick F J Leditschke C/Insp (Retd) CAPT M.J. Orchard RFD ED (Retd)
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Hon Auditor:	CAPT D. Shorrock (RAAPC)
Secretary/Public Officer:	Elaine Atkinson
Librarian/Hon Editor:	CAPT M.J. Orchard RFD ED (Retd)

RUSI of SA is to get new and younger members if we are to continue as a viable organisation.

A paper titled "Options for Change", prepared by Vice Admiral Richie, was discussed and each division has been requested to consider each option in detail and report to National Council by the end of June. At the RUSI of SA Council Meeting on 17 March it was decided to set up a sub-committee to carry out this task. We will keep you informed.

David Stoba

Luncheon Speaker

**Monday 7 April 2008
Rear Admiral Sir James Goldrick
AM, CSC, RAN**

Commander Border Protection

**Topic: *Recent Developments in
Border Protection Command***

Border Protection Command (BPC), formerly Joint Offshore Protection Command, was formed in October 2006 and is commanded by Rear Admiral James Goldrick. BPC is an interagency organisation led by Customs and Defence and includes Australian Fisheries Management Authority and Australian Quarantine Inspection Service personnel and is responsible for coordinating and controlling Australia's Offshore Maritime Security. The Border Protection Command brings together Defence, Customs and Australian Maritime Safety Authority assets in a whole of government surveillance and response effort. This effort is challenging and will evolve into the future as our maritime security threats increase.

Bookings are essential and should be made with the secretary by 12 noon on Friday 4 April, 2008

Luncheon Speaker

Monday 5 May 2008

**Hieu Van Le
Lieutenant Governor for South Australia**

Topic: *TBA*

MONTHLY LUNCHEONS

All members are invited to attend our luncheons. Indeed you are encouraged to invite partners, friends and colleagues to join us and, if they like what they see, to nominate them for membership. Please book in advance. If you are unsure whether or not your name is on the booking list, please check!

Cancellations must be reported to the RUSI-SA Office by midday of the Friday before the lunch. Subsequent cancellations will attract a fee of \$20. The caterers must be notified of the number attending by then and that number must be paid for.

The dress code for the luncheon is neat casual, taking into consideration weather conditions. We assemble in Building 34A, Keswick Barracks, Keswick, at approximately 11.30 am for drinks and good fellowship. Members are asked to be seated by 12 noon when our President welcomes members and guests and lunch is served.

The cost of the buffet is \$20. We also conduct a raffle to help cover expenses. Our caterer has agreed to provide vegetarian meals and sweets for diabetics, but these must be ordered before midday on the Thursday before the lunch.

For those who do not have time to enjoy lunch, but wish to hear the lecture, chairs are provided around the perimeter of the hall. Please be seated before 12.55 pm, as the guest speaker will be introduced at 1.00 pm. The address is of about 30 to 35 minutes duration with 15 minutes for questions, after which coffee or tea is available. We aim to complete the program by 2.00 pm.

CURRENT ISSUES BRIEFING

**Tuesday 22 April 2008
5.30 pm Keswick Officers' Mess**

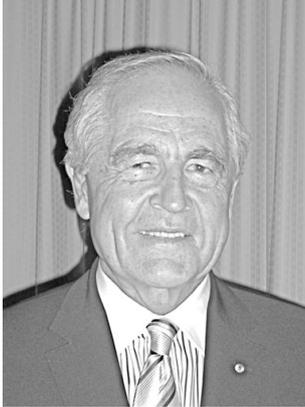
**Colonel Neil Greet
representing
Vice Chief of the Defence Force**

**Topic: *Stabilisation Operations and
Reconstruction in Failed/Fragile States***

Contact office for details

LUNCHEON ADDRESSES

The luncheon address on Monday 5 November, 2007 was delivered by **Major General Steve Gower, Director of the Australian War Memorial**. His topic was *Recent Changes at the War Memorial*.



Following is a short extract from an article that appeared in "United Service" the RUSI-NSW journal, Vol; 59, No. 1, March 2008-03-16.

The last 11 years have been a time of great change, challenge and satisfaction. Two new buildings have been constructed and over 60% of the galleries have been redeveloped. Close to \$100 million has been spent on various developmental projects. Not all of this has come from government appropriations, although it has been very supportive. We have been very successful in recent years in attracting sponsorship – Dick Smith, the Vincent Fairfax Family Foundation, ASC Pty Ltd and QANTAS are now sponsors of ours.

There are 4 million items in the collection valued at \$1 billion. They range from four-engined bombers to submarines, tanks, guns, rifles and uniforms – even down to buttons and bows, literally.

Our budget this year is \$40 million, of which about 25% comes from sponsorship, donations, interest from investments and revenue from our shop, e-business activity and the Hyatt food and beverage contract.

The memorial has been Australia's No. 1 Major Tourist Attraction for an unequalled three years in a row. We had over 5 million people visit, attend a travelling exhibition somewhere, or visit our website for a user session last financial year.

I believe the standards of museum practice we have are unequalled in Australia. Having said that, the Memorial is not only a museum, it is a shrine and an archive. That is what makes it unique, not only in Australia but around the world.

On Monday 3 March, 2008, **Ian Kelly, Deputy Commissioner SA Department of Veteran's Affairs** spoke about *Australia's Military History: Do We Know What We Don't Know?*



I don't claim to be an expert in this area – there is much about our history that I don't know. Let me start with the first world war and Australia's role in it. At the end of that war – so-called the war to end all wars - some 15 and a half million people were left dead, many of them civilians. Australia suffered few civilian casualties, but more than 60 thousand of its fighting men and a few of its women – nurses mainly – paid the ultimate price. More than 60 thousand dead from about 330 thousand who served overseas at a time when our population was not quite five million. An entire generation was lacerated.

Ask most Australians today what they know of the first world war and they will likely tell you about Gallipoli. It is probably true that Gallipoli is central to our nation's heritage. It is usually conveniently used to explain who we are. Whether this is legitimate is a discussion for another time. It is what Les Carlyon calls in his monumental work *The Western Front* a "foundation myth".

I'm sure you know that in purely military terms, Gallipoli was a sideshow. It was relatively small in its scale and Australian casualties in particular, were relatively minor. Many will argue that more than 7,000 Australian dead cannot be described as minor and I would agree. However, I would ask you to remember that more than 46,000 Australian died on the western front in France and Belgium. I do not want to diminish in any way the significance of the Gallipoli campaign. Great things were achieved by the Australians and New Zealanders and, indeed, it has led to a strong, enduring and possibly unlikely bond between Australians and New Zealanders and the Turks. But, unfortunately many Australians today think Gallipoli was the first world war, that only Australians and New Zealanders faced the Turks and that we won!

Of course, we lost at Gallipoli and few Australians would be able to tell you which other allied nations took part in the campaign. For the record, it was Britain – including India - France and Newfoundland.

By far the biggest losses were suffered by the British and French. (How many of the thousands who will gather at North Beach, Gallipoli on the 25th of next month will know that?)

The encouraging thing, however, is that more and more Australians are learning the truth and challenging some of the more colourful myths. I am encouraged by the vastly increased numbers who visit the peninsula every year, in particular, the number of young people. If you attend high school in Australia these days it's hard to avoid some kind of essay competition that carries as the prize a trip to Gallipoli and this is a good thing.

It has long been perceived wisdom that Australia proved itself as a nation at Gallipoli. I disagree, but if we are to have that debate, then at least we should know the facts. If, in fact, Australia did prove itself as a nation during the first world war, then, in my view, it occurred not at Gallipoli, but in France and Belgium – on the western front. During the three years that Australians served on the Western Front from 1916 to 1918, almost 200 thousand became casualties – dead, wounded, taken prisoner. More than 46 thousand of them died – that's a death rate of 145 per thousand men – the highest of all the commonwealth forces.

Consider this: at Pozieres on the Somme in mid-1916, the casualty total amongst the three Australian divisions that fought there was about 23,000 over a period of just seven weeks. That's roughly the same as for the entire eight-month Gallipoli campaign. Yet, how many Australians have even heard of Pozieres? Let me give you some flavour of this battle from the letters of Lieutenant Alec Raws, a journalist who, with his brother, was killed at Pozieres. Their bodies were never recovered. He's writing about the losses suffered by his battalion – two thirds of them have become casualties:

"...they are sticking at it still, incomparable heroes, all. We are lousy, stinking, ragged, unshaven, sleepless...my tunic is rotten with other men's blood and partly splattered with a comrade's brains. Several of my friends are raving mad...courage does not count here it is all nerve. Once that goes one becomes a gibbering maniac".

Earlier, he makes a comparison to Gallipoli. He says:

"the horrors one sees and the never ending shock of the shells is more than can be borne. Hell must be a home to it. The Gallipoli veterans here say that the peninsula was a happy picnic to this push. We've read of Verdun – they say this knocks it hollow".

That is a small snapshot of Pozieres – and it was there, not at Gallipoli, that Charles Bean, the official war correspondent, decided there must be an Australian

war memorial to commemorate the sacrifice. It was there that Bean began to formulate his vision of the "Anzac Spirit". He described the top of Pozieres Ridge – the site of the windmill captured by the Australians – as *"a ridge more densely sown with Australian sacrifice than any other spot on earth"*

How many Australians have heard of Fromelles and what happened there? Fromelles was the scene of Australia's greatest military disaster, Carlyon says the greatest tragedy in Australian history. In one 24 hour period the Australian fifth division suffered 5,533 casualties – 1,917 dead, 470 taken prisoner, the rest wounded or missing.

Then there's that series of battles in late 1917 collectively known as Third Ypres or Passchendaele. Australians were in the spearhead of almost half of those battles. The conditions were almost indescribable. Years of constant shelling had destroyed the sophisticated drainage system in the area. Torrential, unremitting rain turned the battlefield into a quagmire. Men who strayed off the duckboards drowned in the mud, horses and mules suffered a similar fate, artillery sank into the mire. By the end of the battle the Australians and other allied troops had fought themselves to exhaustion. Total casualties on both sides reached well over 600 thousand – 77 thousand of them Australians. The dead are still being found today – four bodies discovered on the battlefield last year were those of Australians. Passchendaele might ring a bell with some, but how many Australians know even the scantiest detail?

Here are some more names that most Australians would glaze over at the mention of; Le Hamel, Villers-Bretonneux and Mont St Quentin. Australia's role in the great offensive of August 1918 is barely known. On 8 August 1918 the allies launched the offensive that was to lead to the end of the war three months later. On that first day, the Australians were in the centre of an allied force – the British on their left, the Canadians on their right. In just over three hours, the enemy's front line had been overrun. In total, the allied forces captured more than 29 thousand prisoners, 338 guns, and liberated 116 towns and villages. The German commander, General Ludendorff called it *"the black day of the German army"*. To paraphrase Professor Robin Pryor from the Australian defence force academy: *"for the first time, Australian forces had taken on the main force of the main enemy and defeated him"*. It is true the Australians were selected for this task because they were fresh – they had been largely resting for many months. If roles had been reversed, the Canadians or British could have been in the spearhead and probably would have done as well. However, the fact remains it was the Australians and we as a nation barely acknowledge their achievements.

Nothing I have said is intended to diminish the significance, the sacrifice, the glory of Gallipoli. Nor do I seek to play down the notion of an Anzac Spirit within Australians.

What I hope I have done is to point out that the Anzac Spirit and the sacrifices and the great things achieved by Australians in WWI were not confined to a small area in western Turkey. If the legend began at Gallipoli, it was compounded and proven on the Western Front.

Charles Bean, who personally wrote six of the 12 volumes of the official history of Australia in the first world war, finished his epic with these words – they are the last words in the last volume and Bean spent a very long time getting them just right. I think he did a wonderful job: *“what these men did, nothing can alter now. The good and the bad, the greatness and smallness of their story will stand. Whatever of glory it contains, nothing now can lessen. It rises, as it will always rise, above the mists of ages, a monument to great-hearted men; and, for their nation, a possession forever”*.

Let me now turn to that recent historical revelation that I alluded to earlier – at least it was a revelation to me and I would suggest to most other Australians. I am talking about an event in our military and civilian history that recently marked its bicentenary. How many of us are aware that two hundred years ago, Australia was a republic?

I am sure that you have heard of the *rum rebellion*, but how many of us know the details of this quite significant event in our history? Some brief background: the rum rebellion took place on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the colony, 26 January 1808 (known then as “Anniversary Day” rather than “Australia Day”).

The governor of the colony of New South Wales – Commodore William Bligh...yes *that* William Bligh...was deposed by the NSW corps which was garrisoning the colony. The man behind the coup – for that was what it was – was John Macarthur, a former captain in the corps, businessman, farmer, schemer, possibly mentally unstable and still given credit as the father of Australia’s wool industry. The parentage of our wool industry should more justly belong to his wife Elizabeth who ran the family empire while her husband was distracted scheming and defending himself back in England.

Macarthur and his cronies in the NSW corps were running a racket in which they monopolised the supply and sale of most imported goods, including wine and spirits, and made substantial and corrupt profits. Bligh, not surprisingly, attempted to put a stop

to this. Macarthur and his military mates staged a coup, confining Bligh to his home for a year before he managed to bluff his way out, onto a warship and down to Hobart where he blockaded the Derwent for nine months. Two years after the coup, Bligh returned to Sydney to find that Lachlan Macquarie had been sent to put down the rebellion, had succeeded him as governor and was being somewhat conciliatory towards the rebels. Nonetheless, the senior military officer involved, Major George Johnston, was sent back to England, court-martialled and cashiered. Bligh had won, but it was a hollow victory. He was subsequently promoted to Rear Admiral and then Vice Admiral, before he retired. To many, Bligh has come to be a hero. He was a tough taskmaster, but was not a tyrant – he was pig-headed and used intemperate and colourful language. Bligh was a royal navy officer who was very clear on how he was expected to command. He was fair, he was honest, he was a great navigator and warrior. He achieved much during his long and distinguished career. Bligh’s ancestors are still around in Australia, most notably, the premier of Queensland, Anna Bligh.

(If you want to know more about Australia’s only military coup and the two year republic that followed, I recommend *Captain Bligh’s other mutiny* by Stephen Dando-Collins, published by random house. A legal view of the rebellion has been prepared by the *Forbes Society* and is available on-line at www.forbessociety.org.au I have given a few examples of Australia’s history, which is as fascinating as that of any other country of its age.

I have not touched on WWII – there is much Australians can learn about our contribution to that conflict. I’ve not talked about Australians’ contributions to science and medicine, the arts and any other field of endeavour you care to name. For so long we have learned about other people’s history. We have paid scant attention to our own. Until recently, I was not sure why that might be the case. A couple of weeks ago I read an article about research carried out by Anna Clark, the granddaughter of Manning Clark, who has written a book called *History’s Children*. In writing the book, Clark interviewed several hundred students, teachers and curriculum officials throughout Australia. She found that students thought Australian history to be repetitive and dull. Talking about the events that formed the modern Australia, one student is quoted as saying: *“if they pretended there was a civil war, it would be much more interesting. But there wasn’t, so it’s boring”*.

Then there’s the issue of indigenous history. Clark says teachers want to teach indigenous history, but are scared to. She says teachers are asking if they are perpetuating inequality by being another non-indigenous person telling indigenous history. I

SOCIAL CALENDAR 2008

Sunday 29 June - Winter Carvery

Friday 22 August - Dining In Night

Sunday 23 November - Sundowner

Please note the change of date for the Winter Carvery, to accommodate the availability of our Patron to attend the Dining In Night on 22 August. More details will be publicised closer to the time of each function.

Know your Councillors

Hans Broweleit



Hans was born in Berlin four months before the war ended. He is grateful that he does not remember much from that period. Along with millions of other Europeans his parents sought a new life in a new country, applying for the US, Canada and Australia. In 1952 the family was accepted for migration to Australia, settling in Nhill in Victoria because that was where the necessary job and housing sponsors were located. Primary schooling was completed in Nhill, followed by a family shift for work and high-school in Adelaide. Very modest success at Adelaide University and Adelaide Teachers College meant that, when National Service for the Vietnam War called, Hans listened.

Officer Training at Scheyville, NSW was offered and gladly accepted. But so was pilot training, if he'd sign on for five years. This was declined since he had no inclination to volunteer for that long. But at crucial stages the jobs that were offered got more interesting

suspect, however, the answer lies in how Australian history is taught. Clark gives the example of a group of students on the NSW central coast who actually enjoyed being taught about Federation. This was because their teachers threw away the conventional text books and ran the course in the context of wider issues, such as women's suffrage.

But – and here's some good news - the one subject that Clark says consistently engaged children was the role of the Anzacs in WWI. She says one teacher remarked on the reverence the children displayed during the annual Anzac day service. In a nutshell, Clark concludes that there's no point teaching a version of Australian history that students don't connect with. I think all states, but some more than others, now give strong emphasis to Australian history in their high school curricula. More can be done. As Anna Clark says, we have to instil an enthusiasm for history in the minds of our young people. There has to be an end to the mindset that studying history is not a career-oriented thing to do.

History is important. You remember the old adage "you can't know where you're going unless you know where you've been". Some bright spark later added "that's why I always carry a map". The study of our history is that map. I go back to my early point that I don't know everything about our history, but I *know* that I don't know so I can do something about it. It was the much-maligned Donald Rumsfeld who encapsulated the situation when he said: "*there are known knowns. These are things we know that we know. There are known unknowns. That is to say, there are things that we know we don't know. But there are also unknown unknowns. These are things we don't know we don't know*".

When it comes to things we know we don't know, it is incumbent upon us to find out.

MEMBER UPDATE

Welcome to new member Lt. Winfried (Win) Einthal

A bottle of wine will be given to any member who successfully recruits a new paid-up member prior to June 30 2008.

Views expressed in this Newsletter are not necessarily those of the RUSI - SA Inc

and occasional promotion meant that the military life came to be a very satisfying career for 31 years. Allotted to Ordnance, Hans spent most of his career in Logistic appointments, as well as Instructional and Personnel jobs. The most satisfying was a stint in London as Australia's Standardisation Officer, not so much for the inherent interest of the job but the opportunity for the family to experience a culture which helps to define Australia.

Since retirement Hans has had a part-time role with the RSL HQ as a Welfare and Pensions officer. He is also involved with National Seniors Australia and remains Honorary Colonel of the Ordnance corps in SA and NT. His wife, Christine, although also attending Adelaide University and getting her degree, as well as attending Adelaide Teachers College, gave up full time paid work years ago. They like caravanning, bridge, folk music and reading.

MEDALS – MEMENTOS & MORE

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LIBRARY

As you know, we have an extensive library, with books dating back to the early 19th Century on military expeditions and various subjects and more books are being added all the time. Members are always welcome to avail themselves of the library's facilities.

Come in during normal library hours (10 am to 4 pm Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) to peruse the extensive range of books, magazines and Service newspapers that are on display, and relax with a cup of tea or coffee.

NON-FICTION

Several new books have been added to the library recently. The following book is reviewed by Colin Brooks. The volume was donated by FLTLT J B McManus DFC, a Halifax pilot in the RAAF who operated out of NE England during WWII and who later served testing and ferrying aircraft in RAF Maintenance Command before serving in RAAF 76 Fighter Squadron in the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces in Japan. He was the young boy Colin Brooks met down the street in 1939 when Colin was only four years old, and with whom he has both crossed paths and shared experiences in several countries since. He tutored Colin in geology at University of Adelaide in 1956 and double guessed what he was doing for a major US exploration and mining company in the 1960s.

He was Colin's 2-IC in the Planning Branch of the Exploration Division of the Uranium Branch of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission in 1975/6. Obviously they are still in close touch, not only with Colin but with Colin's mining engineer (zygotal) twin brother with whom Colin worked in Broken Hill in the 1950s.

"Brave and True" by Stan Parker and John McManus, DFC

This is a record of RAAF heavy bomber Squadrons 462 and 466 (Wellingtons and Halifaxes) in WWII authored by Englishman Parker, a flight engineer, and Australian (Adelaidean) McManus, a pilot, who both served as air crew in 466 Squadron in combat. The first edition was authored by 466 Sqn bomb aimer Alby Silverstone, also Australian, and Parker. This revised and expanded second edition was published in December 2007, 15 years after the first.

Consisting of eight parts and 18 appendices, this volume of over 400 pages includes some 53 eyewitness accounts and reminiscences of air crew, ground staff and European witnesses of two aircraft crashes (pp 207-314), with narratives of men and women 466 Sqn ground staff activities (pp 77-88).

A readable and most impressive record of the realities of heavy bomber actions which warrants examination from secondary school to professional historian levels, it includes the heavy losses of both men and aircraft sustained, details of POWs and their views and

histories, the 207 air crews - with 105 operational crew photos and many others. Fairly complete cross references and indexes make this easy to dip into in search of information as well as fascinating to read for those not involved.

Awards which tell only part of the story:-

466 Sqn: 4 DSO, 4 Bars to DFC, 2 CGM, 12 DFM, 118 DFC.

462 Sqn: 4 DSO, 1 Bar to DFC, 40 DFC, 2CGM, 15 DFM, 1 MBE, 2 BEM, 3 MID, 3 Croix de Guerre (France)

The following review is by Malcolm Orchard.

"All In My Stride" by Richard Marris

In a brief preface to this, his biography, John Gilmore quietly explains that: *All In My Stride* is a story of survival through the depression years – the 1920s and 30s, WWII, which includes three and a half years as a POW of the Japanese, involving humiliation, deprivation and malnutrition which damaged my eye sight permanently. This was a big hurdle to overcome but without complaining, I made it to the top of my favourite sport – athletics – to become a Western Australian champion, world champion and record holder for every distance from 800 metres to and including the marathon, track and road races. I hope my story will encourage others to continue to do sport in their old age.

And as CAP Mick Wedge, a former officer in John Gilmore's AIF unit, 2/4th Machine Gun Battalion writes: This is a book that is a must read. It is about John's determination and courage after suffering both mentally and physically for three and a half years in Japanese POW camps and losing partial vision in both eyes, preventing him from both reading and writing, coming home and competing both nationally and internationally in world champion events, in marathon, track and cross country, winning numerous titles and setting records over the next 40 years.

"All In My Stride: John Gilmore's story: Changi to World Champion" was kindly donated by Max Venables.

FICTION

The following books have been kindly donated by Air Commodore Lyal Klaffer:

"As The Crow Flies" by Jeffrey Archer
"Debt of Honour", *"Without Remorse"* and *"Rainbow Six"* by Tom Clancy
"Whirlwind" by James Clavell
"Score!" by Jilly Cooper
"Book of the Dead" by Patricia Cornwall
"Avenger" and *"The Devil's Alternative"* by Frederick Forsyth
"The Street Lawyer" by John Grisham
"On Dangerous Ground" and *"Solo"* by Jack Higgins
"The Bancroft Strategy", *"The Apocalypse Watch"*, *"The Aquitaine Progression"* and *"The Road to Omara"* by Robert Ludlum
"Dialogues of the Dead" by Reginald Hill
"Hard Eight" by Janet Avonovich
"Sanctuary" by Raymond Khoury
"Barra Creek" by Di Morrison
"You've Been Warned" by James Patterson
"Empire State" by Henry Porter
"Scarecrow" by Matthew Riley
"Aftermath" by Peter Robinson
"The Messenger" by Daniel Silver
"Headwind" by John J Nance
"Garden of Beasts" by Jeffrey Deaver
"Cobweb" by Neal Stephenson
"Counterparts" by Gonzalo Lira
"Fire and Shadow" by David Hillier
"Eagle Trap" by Geoffrey Archer
"Survival of the Fittest" by Jonathan Kellerman
"Horses of Vengeance" by Michael Hartman
"The Da Vinci Code" by Dan Brown
"Double Jeopardy" by Colin Forbes
"Separation of Power" by Vince Flynn
"The Suspect" by Michael Robotham

Six volumes of Readers Digest condensed books.

Malcolm Orchard has kindly donated the following books:

"Simple Genius" by David Baldacci
"I Heard That Song Before" by Mary Higgins Clark
"The Burnt House" by Faye Kellerman
"Dying Light" by Stuart MacBride
"4th of July" by James Paterson

RUSI-SA and NMAF Club Cooperation

The Council of the RUSI-SA and the Military History Sub-Committee of the Naval Military & Air Force Club have agreed to support one another by cross promotion of the Guest Speaker programs of the Institute's Monthly Luncheons and Current Issues Briefings and the Club's Military History nights. The details of the Military History nights to be held at the NMAF Club on Thursday, 28th February and Thursday, 27th March 2008 follow. Please note that, under this arrangement, you do not have to be a member of the NMAF Club to attend their Military History nights. Members are encouraged to support the Club by attending these well researched and interesting presentations. **The completed return slips are to be returned, with payment, direct to the Club and not to RUSI-SA."**

**NAVAL, MILITARY & AIR FORCE CLUB OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA (INC)**

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www.navmil.org*

MILITARY HISTORY - SPEAKER AND DINNER

**Speaker: LTCOL David Brook
Topic: Seeadler**

**THURSDAY 27 MARCH 2008
6.00 pm Speaker / 7.00 pm Dinner**

In 1916 & 1917, the German ship Seeadler (Sea Eagle) captured or sank 14 allied merchant ships. The Seeadler story is exciting enough, but the story of its Captain, Count Felix von Luckner is even more so. Known as Der Seeteufel (the Sea Devil), he led the life of an adventurer before joining the Navy in 1912. The story of his capture, escape and re capture in New Zealand in 1917 is fascinating.

The Speaker will be Lieutenant Colonel David Brook (Retd) who authored the recently published history of our Club.

Speaker and Three Course Dinner: \$36 per person
Speaker Only: \$11 per person
Costs to be Invoiced with Drinks after the Event.
Normal dress regulations apply.

Bookings will Close on Tuesday 25 March 2008.

**MILITARY HISTORY - SPEAKER AND DINNER
THURSDAY 27 MARCH 2008
6.00 pm Speaker / 7.00 pm Dinner**

Name Initials

Signature.....

Phone No. Day No of Guests.....

Any dietary requirements.....

Credit Card Payments for RUSI Members:

Card Number.....Expiry.....

Cardholder's Name.....

Card Type: (ie. Visa Mastercard 2% Fee for Amex)

(Late cancellation fee \$25 per person)

NOTE: All Members are required to lodge their own Booking Slips. Please do not book for other Members unless they are your Guests and are included in your payment.