



**Royal United Services Institute**  
of  
**South Australia Inc**

Royal United Services Institute of Australia Inc

**Promoting National Security and Defence**

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RUSI-SA

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## NEWSLETTER

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#### *Patron*

*His Excellency Rear Admiral Kevin Scarce  
AC CSC RANR  
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### PRESIDENT'S REPORT

This year's Federal budget posed a few surprises for Defence although overall funding will remain steady at \$25 billion. Probably the greatest surprise surrounded the new submarine program. Whilst the \$30 billion-plus project for twelve 4000-tonne submarines is due to begin in South Australia this decade, before the existing six Collins class boats are replaced, funding appears to be low according to some analysts. The Minister for Defence, Senator Faulkner, advised that the Government had already provided \$15.4 million to fund initial studies into the new submarine. However, this is miniscule in relation to the overall program which has a very long development lead time.

National security and border protection funding received a huge \$1.7 billion boost. The main focus will be the construction of eight new long-range Border Protection Command patrol boats at a cost of about \$250 million. The vessels will be capable of patrolling all Australian waters and the first will be on line in 2013. As a result of increased detection of firearms and explosive at ports and airports, screening technologies will be enhanced by \$200 million over five years. Customs and ASIO will be hit with savings targets to help fund initiatives such as a new passport issuing system (\$100 million over six years) and \$163 million over four years to combat illegal fishing.

Of interest at a local level is that Greg Combet, Minister for Defence Material and Science, recently announced that full production of Australia's Hobart Class Air Warfare Destroyers is underway. Full production of the hullblocks has commenced at three shipyards round the country: ASC in Adelaide, BAE Systems in Melbourne and Forgacs in Newcastle. Mr Combet advised that 500 people are now working on the hull blocks. This will grow to about 1,000. By mid-2011, complete hullblocks will begin to arrive in Adelaide for consolidation into complete warships at the Government of South Australia's Common User Facility at Techport, Osborne. The project seeks to deliver three new Air Warfare Destroyers: HMAS HOBART in December 2014, HMAS BRISBANE in March 2016 and HMAS SYDNEY in June 2017. Later in the year we hope to have a Guest Speaker at one of our monthly luncheons to tell us more about the Air Warfare Destroyers and the capabilities that they represent.

Also at a local level works are continuing at the Edinburgh Defence Precinct in preparation for the arrival of the 7th Battalion of the Royal Australian Regiment in January 2011. Working and living accommodation is well progressed. Concurrently, a number of other construction programs have been completed, or are about to commence, to update existing Air Force facilities and make this a model, along with Amberley, for Defence's superbase concept.

We are starting to gain traction in various circles with regard to our activities and the role of RUSI. Hopefully this will translate into increased membership and attendance at our functions. However, you, our members, are our greatest opportunity for recruiting. So, please tell people from all walks of life what you do on Monday afternoons!

See you at the next luncheon! Bring a friend!

Brigadier Tim Hanna, AM

## MONTHLY LUNCHEONS

**Monday, 7 June 2010**

Speaker: Major John Van'T Hof  
9th Brigade Transit Security Element  
Commander, Operation RESOLUTE

Topic: *Perspectives of a Transit Security Element Commander conducting operations to protect Australia's borders and offshore maritime interests".*

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**Monday, 5 July 2010**

Speaker: Mr Jim Parkins  
President of Legacy  
Topic: TBA

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 and hear, 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!

The dress code for the luncheon is neat casual, taking into consideration weather conditions. We usually 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 for members and first time guests and \$25 for non-members. 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.

*Cancellations must be advised 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. Views expressed in this Newsletter are not necessarily those of the RUSI - SA Inc*

## SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

The annual **DINING IN NIGHT** will be held at the Naval Military and Air Force Club on **30 July 2010**. Our Patron His Excellency the Governor and his wife will attend. The all inclusive cost is \$65 each and the speaker and topic will be confirmed later.

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The **WINTER CARVERY** will be held at the Flagstaff Hill Golf Club on **29 August 2010** and the cost of attendance will be \$35 each. Further details will be notified later.

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The **SUNDOWNER** will be held at Keswick Barracks on **26 November 2010**.

### *“An Update on the Status of Defence Maritime Issues in relation to South Australia*

**Mr Andrew Jackman**

Director – Maritime, Defence SA

Presentation to the RUSI-SA luncheon  
12 April 2010

Mr Andrew Jackman, Director – Maritime for Defence SA, was our Guest Speaker for the February luncheon. Following is a brief resume of his presentation derived from notes provided by the speaker.



Andrew spoke about the significant impact of the recent Defence White Paper on Australia’s future maritime capability. He discussed how South Australia is positioning itself to take advantage of the opportunities in this White Paper and went on to give a brief description of the workings of a modern warship.

Force 2030, the 2009 Defence White Paper sets out the plan for naval shipbuilding for the next 20 years. This includes twelve submarines, eight frigates, 20 offshore combatant vessels, six heavy landing craft, a strategic sealift ship and one replenishment and logistic support ship – 48 ships in total.

This represents a 250 billion dollar outlay over the next 30 years for construction and sustainment. In this context, sustainment means refits, upgrades and maintenance similar to regular services and repairs to a motor vehicle. A rule of thumb regularly used in shipbuilding is that over the 30 year lifespan of modern warships they will cost approximately three times as much to maintain and upgrade as they did to build.

The Navy’s capability can be grouped by function or role. There are currently six of these groups:

- (1) Surface Combatants comprising the ANZAC and FFG frigates.
- (2) Amphibious and Afloat Support comprising the current Kanimbla class, the heavy landing

ship Tobruk, six smaller heavy landing craft and two supply ships.

(3) Mine Countermeasure and Patrol with six Huon Class mine hunters and 14 Armidale class patrol boats.

(4) Survey with two hydrographic ships,

(5) Aviation, Seaking helicopters and

(6) Submarine with six Collins class submarines.

The future fleet described in the Defence White Paper is a massive overhaul of our capability over the life of the paper. Surface combatants will comprise three Air Warfare Destroyers and eight Frigates, Amphibious and Afloat Support will have two Heavy Landing ships, six Landing Crafts, two Supply ships and one Strategic Sea Lift ship. Mine Countermeasure and Patrol will include a multi-role vessel and twelve next generation submarines are planned. Aviation will include MRH 90 and Seahawk helicopters.

Andrew went on to discuss each force element group and the significant projects underway in each.

Of particular interest to South Australia is the development of the Techport facility at Osborne, which was described in some detail. The facility was opened by the Premier earlier this year, marking the end of a massive infrastructure program and the start of a new era in shipbuilding in South Australia. At a cost of over 300 million dollars, it represents one of the biggest investments by a State Government in the Defence industry in Australia.

Key features of Techport include:-

- World class common user shipbuilding facilities including wharf, construction areas and the largest ship lift in the Southern Hemisphere. Andrew then explained the term ‘common user’ and how it relates to the facility.
- A suppliers’ precinct to accommodate the businesses that will support the shipbuilding and sustainment industry.
- A commercial and education precinct that includes a Maritime Skills Centre, the AWD Systems Centre and the headquarters for Raytheon Australia

He showed a video that gave an idea of what the whole area will look like. Most of the structures are already completed but some are under construction. *(It is planned to make the video available to RUSI members through the RUSI website, Ed.).*

Most modern ships are built up from a number of pieces or modules. These modules are brought together on either a slipway or in this case a consolidation berth to be assembled into a ship. The air warfare destroyer is made up of 31 individual modules or ‘blocks’ that are being constructed in Adelaide, Melbourne and Newcastle in NSW. The modules built in Melbourne and Newcastle will be transported here on barges where they will be joined together or ‘consolidated’ with modules built by ASC at their new facility at Techport. The reason that ships are built this way and not from the keel up is cost savings. In this way whole sections can all be built at the same time without having to wait until the decks are built up one at a time. When the modules are brought together for assembly they will already have some of the major machinery and compartments almost complete with wiring and pipes already installed. Once the ship is completed to the point where all heavy lifting work is completed and the ship is watertight, the ship is readied for launching. This is done through the transfer system, which consists of a series of bogies like those under a train carriage. These bogies lift the ship and, with the use of hydraulics, they move it into position on the ship lift. The ship lift then lowers the ship into the water allowing the ship to be brought alongside the wharf for final fitout work prior to sea trials commencing. The first air warfare destroyer will be launched in 2014 with the third and final ship to be launched in 2017.

Andrew concluded his talk with brief descriptions of the ships’ Aegis combat system, the phased array radar and weapon systems.

## DONATION

The donation of a printer/scanner and a flat computer screen to the office of the RUSI-SA from Mr Phil Dutschke is gratefully acknowledged.

## NEW MEMBERS

WGCDR Mark Ryan and Mr Robin Marlin have recently been accepted as a member of the RUSI-SA.

***"Countering the improvised explosive devices threat."***

**Brigadier Philip Winter, CSC**

Commander, ADF Counter Improvised Explosive  
Devices Task Force

Current Issues Briefing to RUSI-SA  
15 April 2010

The following paper by Phil Winter, Alex Meiliunas and Steve Bliss of the Australian Defence Force Counter-IED Task Force is based on the address given by BRIG Winter:

*The improvised explosive device (IED) has become an enemy weapon of choice in the urban guerrilla warfare being waged against coalition forces in Iraq and Afghanistan. The Australian Defence Force has formed a counter-IED task force to study this development and to devise counter measures. In this paper the nature of the threat is explained and actions being taken to counter it are outlined.*

### **Introduction**

Coalition Force operations in Iraq and Afghanistan in recent years have featured a new form of asymmetric warfare, with insurgents often attacking vehicles and targeting dismounted patrols with improvised explosive devices (IEDs). Footage of Coalition Force soldiers targeted in the attacks is also readily available on easily-accessible websites, as insurgents use the internet to gain support and quickly disseminate news of their successes. Compared with conventional weaponry, IEDs are relatively cheap and easy to use – instructions on how to make and employ these weapons are circulated easily. In an era when Coalition Force personnel face adaptive and resolute enemies, the IED has emerged as an enemy weapon of choice. Globalisation and technological advances allow the enemy to communicate with increasing ease and to transfer information and knowledge faster than ever before, leading to increased use of IEDs.

While IEDs are not a new phenomenon, their increased deployment over the past few years has compounded an infinitely more complex type of warfare that is taking place in an urban environment, often amongst the civilian population. The insurgent 'blends in' with non-combatants and is not easily

recognisable. General Rupert Smith has summarised this succinctly, saying that our adversaries now are 'of and amongst the people'. Supporting this definition of irregular warfare, it is becoming evident that conventional armies are being targeted by resourceful enemies who use classic insurgent tactics and cheap IEDs for strategic effect in order to weaken Western willpower.

IEDs have various definitions – at times they are considered to be mines, booby traps or other items of ordnance. The agreed North Atlantic Treaty Organisation definition, to which Australia also subscribes, is: "A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner, which incorporates destructive materials designed to destroy and harass".

Like many other nations, the Australian Defence Force (ADF) recognised the potential for Australian casualties from this type of insurgent warfare and that there was a continuing trend in modern warfare towards the use of a networked, asymmetric model. In mid-2006, the ADF formed a dedicated Counter-IED Task Force to better understand the growing trend of insurgent and terrorist use of IEDs as a tactic of choice across the globe. The Counter-IED Task Force is comprised of military, scientific and intelligence experts, many of whom have served in combat zones such as Iraq and Afghanistan. Specific individual skills include explosive ordnance disposal, ammunition technical officer, clearance diving and intelligence.

### **IEDs – a global threat**

IEDs are likely to remain a significant enduring threat to coalition forces. It is generally agreed that the emergence of the IED in recent years as a weapon of choice for insurgents has resulted in operational surprise for many conventional military forces. Despite the past experiences of the British in Northern Ireland and the Israelis in the Lebanon, the ramifications of widespread use of IEDs have only recently become fully appreciated by many other military forces. IEDs have become by far the largest cause of Coalition Force casualties in the Middle East and, as a consequence, there has been significant 'catch up' in expenditure by many nations in an effort to pursue counter-IED structures and technologies. For Australia, this has meant that the ADF has had to 'test and adjust' in its

approach to the counter-IED battle. It has focused largely on prevention and protection against the device, better training of our forces and discreetly attacking the IED networks. While the ADF quickly devoted resources to the problem, there still is much to be done to harness all synergies of the Australian Defence Organisation to its solution.

### **Versatile, adaptive and creative enemy**

In Iraq, mobile phone initiation of IEDs has been common and future IED threats could well involve expanded-frequency radio-controlled IEDs. As well as the ongoing exploitation of advanced technology, it is expected insurgents will continue to employ low-technology 'tried and true' methods, such as old-fashioned 'Vietnam era' command-wire and pressure-plate IEDs, to counter increased ADF force protection measures. Newer forms of attack in Iraq are the explosively-formed projectile and under-belly buried IEDs, which continue to be used against vehicles and icon targets. Buried or under-belly IEDs target the underside of most coalition vehicles, as well as the vehicle's crew compartment. Explosive charges used include artillery munitions, aircraft bombs and bulk explosives, with explosive-charge sizes varying from as little as 20 pounds to over 1000 pounds.

In Afghanistan, while the IED threat includes radio-controlled IEDs, low-technology pressure-plate and command-wire IEDs pose a significant threat. These types of devices are difficult to detect and defeat and require great effort to maintain good threat awareness and route clearance drills. Suicide IEDs are also increasing steadily in Afghanistan as the Taliban employs martyrs, rigged with suicide vests, to deliver explosive payloads. Some suicide bombers are as young as twelve.

Since 2003, victim-operated IEDs have become an escalating threat in both the Iraq and Afghanistan theatres. With the increasing effectiveness of coalition tactics, techniques and procedures at mitigating the threat of radio-controlled IEDs, insurgents increasingly turn towards low-technology 'tried and true' initiation methods such as command-wire IEDs and pressure-plate IEDs. In Oruzgan, where the majority of Australian military personnel are operating, pressure-plate IEDs are often employed by insurgents. Pressure-plate IEDs are relatively simple to design, very difficult to detect and are often used in a 'lay and forget' manner, where terrain and conditions are appropriate. They also offer an increased degree of accuracy, as they

remove the human element of targeting, and explosive charges can be placed to target the passenger areas of vehicles or dismounted troops patrolling an area.

Australians operating in the Middle East thus are facing an expanding plethora of technologies. There is a race along the electro-magnetic spectrum, and Coalition Force countermeasures – be they tactics, techniques, procedures or equipment – must be agile and responsive to cope with this expanding threat suite. The scale of IED development and evolution of systems that occurred over the last 30 years in Northern Ireland has occurred in Iraq in less than three years. Further, the complexity of the modern age, the global reach of terrorists, increasingly porous state borders, and the globalisation of information and technology, are all contributing to the escalation in the number of IEDs being seen worldwide.

The term, IED, can even be misleading as it suggests a well-defined category of weapon, with specific characteristics that may render it vulnerable to countermeasures. It is all too often thought of just as an explosive device hidden on the side of the road. The reality is that most devices incorporate low-technology conventional weapons used in unconventional ways. Alongside the improvised suicide vest and shaped charges, insurgents employ explosive components from projectiles, mortars, rockets and landmines. Combining these with an ever expanding range of initiation methods and tactics, the IED threat is fluid, diverse, ever changing and enduring. Thus, there can be no single 'silver-bullet' solution. Most Coalition Force partners agree that the ADF needs to be agile, adaptive and focused on new methods and technologies to attack the entire network of our future enemies.

### **Coalition efforts: a collaborative approach**

The dramatic impact of the IED has led many of our coalition partners to create specific counter-IED task forces. The United States Joint IED Defeat Organisation is the biggest, with an annual budget of billions of dollars and some 450 staff. Forces of similar size to the ADF, such as Canada, have also created new dedicated counter-IED structures, with the notable exception of the United Kingdom, whose previous experiences in Northern Ireland meant



they were better prepared for this type of counter insurgency. They have been treating the situation within the Middle East in a 'business as usual' manner – although their tempo has significantly lifted amidst their existing processes.

In Australia, in response to this significant emerging threat, the Chief of the Defence Force directed the Chief of Army to raise the ADF Counter-IED Task Force in March 2006. The Chief of Army, in turn, directed the Counter-IED Task Force to sensibly examine any issue that impacts on our joint counter-IED response. Significantly, the mission covers both the offensive operational environment and support to the civil authorities in the domestic arena – given that it is expected that IEDs will be an enduring feature of warfare for our forces overseas and possibly on mainland Australia. The Counter-IED Task Force role is to exercise technical control over all counter-IED-related activities and facilitate better joint processes and training, whilst highlighting key issues to senior leadership.

#### **Australian Defence Force approach**

The Counter-IED Task Force operates as a joint 'Tiger Team' across five main cells. The positions are filled by a mix of Navy, Army, Air Force and civilian personnel. An operations and coordination area is engaged with the whole-of-government arena, in particular the State and Territory police departments. The Counter-IED Task Force is also heavily involved in providing force protection advice to Joint Operations Command and the single services, guiding many changes to counter-IED pre-deployment training, and addressing the ADF's needs for tactics, techniques, procedures and doctrine in specific force- protection areas. The Counter-IED Task Force also assists the Explosive Centre in Brisbane, which delivers tactical- level counter-IED training to joint forces. The intelligence cell of the Task Force analyses the IED threat picture, comparing theatre and wider allied IED reporting. The Task Force's science and technology cell is engaged with the Defence Science and Technology Organisation and Army has funded additional positions to focus this cell's efforts in certain areas. The acquisition and strategic engagement representative provides the conduit for the Task Force into the Defence Materiel Organisation (DMO) and the capability development area of the Department of Defence. In addition, DMO has introduced a Land Self Protection System Program Office to support counter-IED work and provide management of new equipment to assist in force

protection.

#### **Responding to the threat – improved technologies**

The Counter-IED Task Force employs three lines of operation – train the force; defeat the device; and attack the network. Initially, there has been a focus on defensive measures to protect our force and defeat the device. Whilst this will offer short-term benefits, the real 'battle' against the insurgents and terrorists will be won by attacking the network of bomb makers and financiers, as well as the more immediate requirements of stopping the IED and changing our training culture. In this context, attacking the root-causes of the insurgency and countering proliferation can be considered key force-protection capabilities.

IEDs utilising large buried devices and modified, or home-made, shaped charges have led most coalition forces to re-examine current levels and types of armour protection and the requirement to up-armour their existing fleets, particularly troop-carrying vehicles. For example, the United States mine-resistant ambush protection vehicle will see an investment of over US\$24 billion for 23,200 vehicles over two years and is, under direction from United States Defence Secretary Gates, a top acquisition project. Other nations are also reviewing their vehicle fleets.

The battle against the IED also requires greater personal protection and further research into the immediate treatment of complex IED and blast injuries and the long-term care of victims. The Counter-IED Task Force is engaged with Defence Health Services to ensure that we are addressing these issues and learning from our allies as they deal with the significant number of soldiers wounded-in-action in IED incidents, including their medical and psychological recovery. The training provided to our soldiers, especially likely first responders such as an explosive ordnance disposal team, is also being reviewed to ensure that any specific treatment required for such IED injuries is up-to-date and 'leading edge'.

A new capability that the Task Force is sponsoring is the ADF's strategic response to the complex nature of the counter-IED battle, through organic weapons technical intelligence (WTI) capabilities. WTI facilitates: accurate

technical IED reporting; forensic evidence analysis; device exploitation; analysis of insurgent tactics, techniques and procedures; and counter-measure development. The United Kingdom and the United States have fielded similar capabilities in operations in which ADF members are embedded in the Middle East. The Task Force is upgrading this indigenous ADF capability for operations in Afghanistan and, later, whenever Australia may lead operations in our region; and may involve assistance from the Defence Science and Technology Organisation, the Australian Federal Police and industry. Details of an IED can inform our future force-protection capabilities and lead to new counter-measures or revised tactics, techniques and procedures; or it may highlight areas in which to focus our science and technology efforts. Finally, the WTI process can enable us to identify patterns in insurgent tactics, techniques and procedures, gain biometric data, predict future activity, link groups to particular methods of attack, and ultimately target specific networks with offensive action.

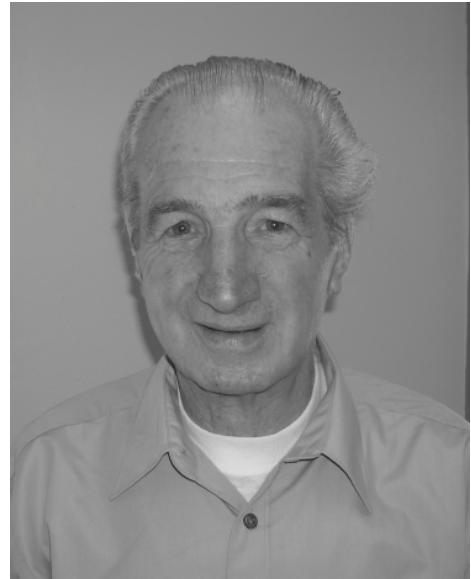
### **Conclusion**

In an age of increasing asymmetric warfare, the IED is a weapon of choice for anti-coalition forces, particularly in Iraq and Afghanistan. The enemies which ADF personnel are currently facing overseas are resourceful and adaptable. The situation being faced is not dissimilar to that of the insurgent and guerrilla warfare campaigns of earlier wars. The differences, however, come in the rate of IED attacks and new technologies. Through training, attacking the network and defeating the device, the IED threat can be managed. The ADF process to review these current counter-IED lines of operation is ongoing. By developing ADF relationships with coalition partners, engagement on a whole-of-government level, and taking a lead in the counter-IED battle, both regionally and globally, the ADF is actively striving to confront this new form of asymmetric warfare.

### **VALE**

The President, Councillors and members of the RUSI-SA Branch extend their deepest condolences to the family and friends of  
Commodore Peter Hutson RAN Retd,  
who served as RUSI National Treasurer for nine years from 1993 to 2002.

## **KNOW OUR VOLUNTEERS**



**Norman Edward Garth**

Norman Garth (Norm) is very well known and much appreciated by those who attend our luncheons, CIBs and other social functions. He has provided a drinks catering service very efficiently for about eight years now. Norm left his home in Parkdale, Victoria at the age of twelve, planning to be a jockey and went to nearby Mentone where he was taken in by a local family and apprenticed into the racing game. By the time he was 17, he was the smallest and lightest jockey and had to carry an extra four to seven pounds weight during races. His greatest moment in racing was winning the Lawn Handicap at Flemington at 100 to 1, a record that stands to this day, 56 years later.

By the time he was 28, Norm looked for a change in his life and moved to Adelaide. He worked in the bar of the Naval, Military and Air Force Club for seven years and helped build up business at the Waymouth Tavern, now the Raglan Hotel. In about 1970, he won the Wine Waiter of the Year competition run by the SA Branch of the Wine Service Guild of Australia but was disqualified because he was only an associate member of the organisation. He developed an interest in the catering business and set up on his own as Bolena Catering,



starting as a drinks caterer at weddings and private functions and developing over time to providing a full dinner party catering service. His first customers were members of the Polites family and his business grew by word of mouth to include catering for board luncheons in the city and for members of the Naval, Military and Air Force Club.

During slack winter periods, Norm did some work for Aussie Meat Roaster. It was through that organisation that he came into contact with the RUSI-SA and has provided us with our drinks catering service ever since.

Norm married Josephine late in life and they have a son, Norton James, who is often seen helping Norm to set up at RUSI-SA functions.

### CHATHAM HOUSE RULE

There have been two occasions recently when the speaker at a RUSI-SA function has requested that the Chatham House Rule be observed. There is one Chatham House Rule and it reads as follows:

*"When a meeting, or part thereof, is held under the Chatham House Rule, participants are free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker(s), nor that of any other participant, may be revealed".*

The Chatham House Rule originated at Chatham House with the aim of providing anonymity to speakers and to encourage openness and the sharing of information. It is now used throughout the world as an aid to free discussion. Meetings do not have to take place at Chatham House, or be organised by Chatham House, to be held under the Rule.

For more information on Chatham House, see [www.chathamhouse.org.uk/](http://www.chathamhouse.org.uk/)

### DEFENCE INDUSTRY EVENTS

**Australia – Israel Chamber of Commerce:** Business Lunch Defence with Andrew Fletcher, Steve Ludlam and Gary Stewart on Thursday 10 June 2010 from 12 noon to 1400h at The Sebel Playford. For details go to [www.aicc.org.au](http://www.aicc.org.au) and click on 'events SA' or ring 8221 7004.

**Defence Teaming Centre:** "A Land Force" on Thursday 24 June from 1500h to 1800h at Innovation House, Technology Park. For more information, contact the Events Coordinator on 8260 8924.

### THE RESERVE FORCES DAY COUNCIL SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Arrangements are well in hand for the Reserve Forces Day march and parade at Victor Harbor on Sunday 20 June 2010. Former and current Defence and Reserve Forces members are asked to form-up on Bridge Terrace with their Association Groups (marshals will assist) no later than 1100 hrs.

The Parade, led by the Australian Army Band – Adelaide and escorted by the SA Mounted Police will march past the Saluting dais, outside the Victor Harbor RSL, to Grosvenor Square where the Salute will be taken by His Excellency Rear Admiral Kevin Scarce AC CSC RANR Governor of South Australia. At 1400 hrs the Australian Army Band Adelaide will conduct "Army in Concert" at the Recreation Centre, George Main Road, Victor Harbor.

As this is the first time Reserve Forces Day has been held at Victor Harbor it is hoped that many past and present Reservists and their families and friends will take the opportunity to travel to Victor Harbor for this event.

Barrie Newman

Chairman, Reserve Forces Day Council - SA

### RSL

On Thursday 27 May the RSL is hosting a presentation by Peter Brune - The Forgotten Battles of Papua New Guinea. It will be in the Lyrics Room, Adelaide Festival Centre 7.30pm.

Cost \$20 per person,  
book with the RSL, Tel: 8232 0322.

Peter will talk on the battles of Milne Bay, Buna, Gona, Sanananda and the military commanders who were made scapegoats for the failings of others.

On Friday 28 May at 10.30am at the State War Memorial, North Terrace a commemorative service will be held to recognise the contribution of aboriginal servicemen and women. It is open to the public and those attending are encouraged to lay books suitable for an aboriginal primary school library, in lieu of wreaths.

The RSL State Sub-Branch Conference at Torrens Training Depot is on Saturday 3 July.

## REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

In order to reduce the cost and effort of posting the RUSI-SA Newsletters to members, Council has suggested that some members may be willing to receive their Newsletters and other communications electronically.

Please let the secretary know if you are willing to receive future RUSI-SA material via the web and notify her of your e-mail address. The Secretary's address is [rusikes@bigpond.com](mailto:rusikes@bigpond.com)

## LIBRARY

The RUSI-SA owns and operates a comprehensive and valuable library of military books and documents. A volunteer, with professional library experience, is sought who could advise on the current and future structure of the library to make it compatible with other RUSI libraries in Australia. If you are interested, please contact the Secretary, Elaine Atkinson, during office hours.

A three DVD set of the American Civil War by Ken Burns is missing from the library. If anyone has the set, please return it to the secretary.

The following books, papers and magazines have been added to the library recently. They are available for members to borrow and will be displayed at the next luncheon. Malcolm Orchard provided the reviews.

### Non-Fiction

*"Network Centric Warfare, Command and the Nature of War"* by Lieutenant Colonel Christopher R Smith.

The Australian Army Study Paper No. 318.

*"Naval Historical Review"* Vol 31 No 1 March 2010

Newsletters published by the RUSI in other states are available in the library for members to peruse.

### Fiction

Air Commodore L R Klaffer AFC OAM has donated the following books to the library

*"One Under"* by Graham Hurley

*"The Sky is Falling"* by Sidney Sheldon

*"The Six Sacred Stones"* by Matthew Reilly

*"The Defector"* by Daniel Silva

*"The Blue Zone"* by Andrew Gross

Omnibus of three novels by James Patterson

*"Fourth of July"*

*"The Fifth Horseman"* and

*"The Sixth Target"*

Omnibus of three novels by Harlen Coben

*"Just One Look"*

*"The Innocent"* and

*"Promise Me"*