



NAVY

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Reserve News

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Lest we forget



From the Editors

We feature the ANR's participation in Anzac Day commemorations nationwide in a bumper edition this month. Again this year, Reservists in large numbers honoured the fallen in all States with an increase in attendance from last year's encouraging representation.

Not only does the occasion provide a solemn remembrance of our heritage of service and sacrifice, it allows the traditional opportunity for re-acquaintance with comrades past and present. This is equally true for Reservists, with the marches in capital and provincial cities facilitating get-togethers rarely seen since integration. Our pictorial spread serves to congratulate not only those who took the time to represent their Service but those who had the foresight to bring their cameras!

The excellent standards in numbers and turn-out bodes well for the forthcoming Reserve Forces Day celebrations to be held in many capital cities in the coming months.

We also include in this edition the second part of the important address by MAJGEN Garde on Reserve future strategy given at the recent ANR Symposium. Essential reading for all ranks! As with all the material in the magazine, if you happened to miss last month's part, remember that it is always available for downloading at the ANR Website along with some useful pro forma.

For those with a sense of history, we have also commenced a serialisation of the history of our ANR Intelligence Department. The exploits of this "silent" branch make truly fascinating reading, and not just for NIR members.

Finally, for those who follow our "Mystery Ship" competition, we received a record number of entries, providing a headache for our judges with some interesting submissions. Don't miss our June edition for the announcement of our winner.

From the office of DGRES-N

By CMDR Joseph Lukaitis, RFD, RANR – Director Reserve and Community Liaison

Service Readiness Badge – sitrep

There has been considerable debate and much confusion about the Service Readiness Badge and its availability to Reservists. Chief of Navy made it clear at his Leadership Conference in 2000 and again at the ANR Symposium that the badge is to be available to both the Permanent and Reserve members of the RAN.

Annual Fitness Test

Eligibility for the Service Readiness Badge currently turns upon the provisions of the Defence Instruction Navy relating to individual readiness requirements. One of the individual readiness requirements is the annual completion of the RAN fitness test.

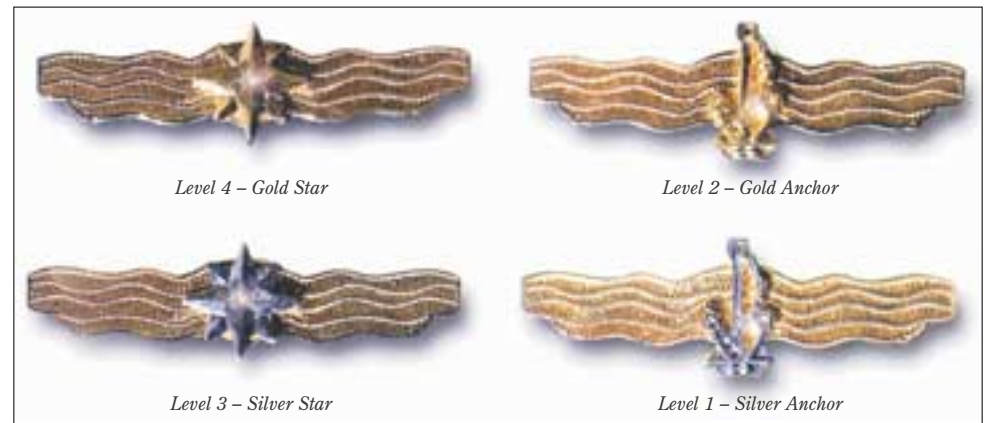
For some time, the wisdom was that because Reservists did not have to do the annual fitness test they therefore could not comply with the individual readiness requirements, and also had no right to request to do the fitness test.

Thankfully, this curious logic has now been discarded and Reservists all around Australia are able to undertake the fitness test (although it remains non-compulsory).

Dental Fitness

There is also a dental fitness requirement. This requirement is problematic for Reservists, as there is no entitlement to dental services for Reservists unless they are on continuous full time service. The practical way around this unfortunate anomaly is for Reservists to provide a certificate from a private dental practitioner (at your own expense).

If you consult a private dental practitioner, you will need to provide the dentist with a



copy of the contents of DI(G) PERS 16-17 so that the report on your dental health can be made in accordance with RAN standards and requirements.

Commanding Officers may grant a Reservist a waiver in relation to the Service Readiness requirements where the reasons for failing to attain a minimum standard are beyond the control of the Reservist and the dental fitness requirement would seem to fit into the waiver provisions. However, waivers may only be given for a period of three months.

Given our obligations under the new call-up legislation affecting Reservists and the principles underlying integration, Reservists should no longer be hesitant about applying for the Service Readiness Badge if they are

able to meet the individual readiness requirements which, as well as those mentioned above include – **medical fitness, employment proficiency, weapons proficiency** and a **personal statement of availability for deployment** – Defence Instructions (Navy) PERS 31-46.

If you are having any problems obtaining a Service Readiness Badge, then you should contact your Divisional Officer/Commanding Officer.

This is an amended version of an article that appeared in Sea Talk in Autumn 2002. The article has been amended following the receipt of helpful comments from LCDR Alan Williams, RAN in the Directorate of Human Resource Management in NAVSYSCOM.

Prince of Wales Awards

Applications for 2002 close 30 June

Overseas training opportunity for Reservists

The Prince of Wales Award Scheme aims to increase Reservists' occupational knowledge, experience and skills through work experience with foreign military and civilian organisations complementary with their Australian employment.

Travel is to Canada, the United Kingdom or the United States of America, with a two week military attachment followed by a two week civilian attachment.

Nominations are now being sought for the 2002 Prince of Wales Awards from eligible ADF Reservists. The Award is open to Reservists of Petty Officer to Lieutenant Commander ranks, inclusive.

Unlike previous years, nominations will only include a civilian project proposal, with statements of support from employers and Unit Commanders, that are assessed at State, and then National level. Each proposal needs to be of positive benefit to the civilian employer and must be realistic and achievable for the individual winner.

The military attachment is arranged for successful applicants by their respective service after the awards are made.

The Reservist is paid military salary and allowances during the military attachment.

To apply for an award you must submit a nomination form to your State Defence Reserves Support Council (DRSC) by 30 June 2002. This form is available either from your Reserve unit or at Annex B to DI(G) PERS

09-1. Further information about the Prince of Wales Awards is available from the DRSC on 1800 803 485 and at the ADF Reserves web site: www.defence.gov.au/reserves.



At last year's awards ceremony: AC-RES MAJGEN Greg Garde, AM, RFD, QC; Prince of Wales Award winner, LEUT Andrew Pusterla, RANR and His Excellency the Governor of Western Australia, LTGEN John Sanderson, AC.



RAN Reserve News

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Chairman of the Editorial Board
 CMDR Joseph Lukaitis, RFD, RANR

Editor in Chief
 LCDR Hugh Burchill, RANR

Editor
 LCDR Helen Ward, RANR

Editorial Board
 LCDR Colin Fiford, RANR
 LEUT Phillip Jackson, RFD, RANR
 LEUT Helen Pothoulackis, RANR
 CPOWTR Greg Scandurra

All correspondence to be sent to:
 RAN Reserve News,
 202 Burwood Rd, Hawthorn, 3122.

Email: haburch@ozemail.com.au
 Freecall/Freecall: 1800 243 034

Cover: The Reserve contingent at the Melbourne Anzac Day march.
 Photo by LSPHOT David Connolly.

Naval Reservists in WWI – first to fight, first to fall

By LCDR Glenn Kerr, RAN

The undeniably heroic actions of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps in the opposed landing at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915, the subsequent bitterly fought campaign, and the national mythology that grew from it, have long overshadowed the first successful action of Australian forces in World War I – the occupation of German New Guinea.

This is a great pity, as it contained several notable firsts– the first land operation of the war, the first amphibious landing, the first joint operation, the first littoral operation, the first offshore military expedition planned and coordinated by Australia, the first decoration for bravery in action of the war, the first casualties of the war, and the first RAN warship loss. More importantly, it omits one of the most important single elements in the history of the Australian Naval Reserve.

In August 1914 the British War Office requested that Australia seize the German colonies in Nauru, the Carolines and New Guinea. The primary reason for this request was to prevent their wireless stations from passing information to the German Pacific Fleet that might hinder British efforts to bring it to battle.

The Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force (AN&MEF) commenced recruiting on 11 August. Consisting of a battalion of 1000 infantry and a small battalion of 500 Naval Reservists and time-expired RN seaman, the force left Sydney on 19 August aboard HMA Transport *Berrima*, a liner requisitioned from P&O. This was another first – the *Berrima* would go on to tow the *AE2* to the Mediterranean for her date with destiny in the Dardanelles, then undergo conversion to an Auxiliary Merchant Cruiser.

After a period of training near Townsville, the force sailed for Port Moresby to await the arrival of supporting RAN vessels. On 7 Sep-

tember the force, now including HMA Ships *Australia*, *Sydney*, *Encounter*, *Parramatta*, *Warrego*, *Yarra*, and the submarines *AE1* and *AE2*, sailed for Rabaul.

On 11 September a force consisting primarily of Naval Reserve personnel was put ashore at Kabakaul to seize the wireless station located inland at Bitapaka. The landing force experienced strong initial resistance, and was forced to make small group attacks through the thick jungle to outflank the enemy. The wireless station was captured and destroyed.

During this attack the Royal Australian Naval Reserve lost four seaman of the landing force killed, the first members of an Australian

force to be killed in World War I – AB Walker (served as Courtney but re-buried as Walker by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission), AB Williams, AB Street, and AB Moffatt. Two other fatal casualties suffered during the operation were Capt Pockley (Australian Army Medical Corps) and LCDR Elwell (Royal Navy).

On 12 September a combined Navy and Army force was put ashore at nearby Herbertshöhe. Also on 12 September a landing force seized Rabaul. The German resistance, comprising 40 reservists and 110 native troops, was no match for the Australian force, covered by the 12" guns of the battlecruiser *Australia*, and the acting Governor capitulated on 17 September 1914.

Subsequent operations captured Bougainville and the New Guinea mainland unopposed. The German naval

vessel *Komet* was captured on 9 October 1914 by RAN personnel and later commissioned into RAN service as HMAS *Una*. The campaign was an overwhelming success, rapidly achieving all objectives set by the British War Office.

LEUT Bond, RANR was awarded the DSO, the first Australian decoration of the war. In a tragic footnote to the operation, the submarine *AE1* disappeared without trace with all 35 personnel on board, the first unit of the RAN to be lost on operations.

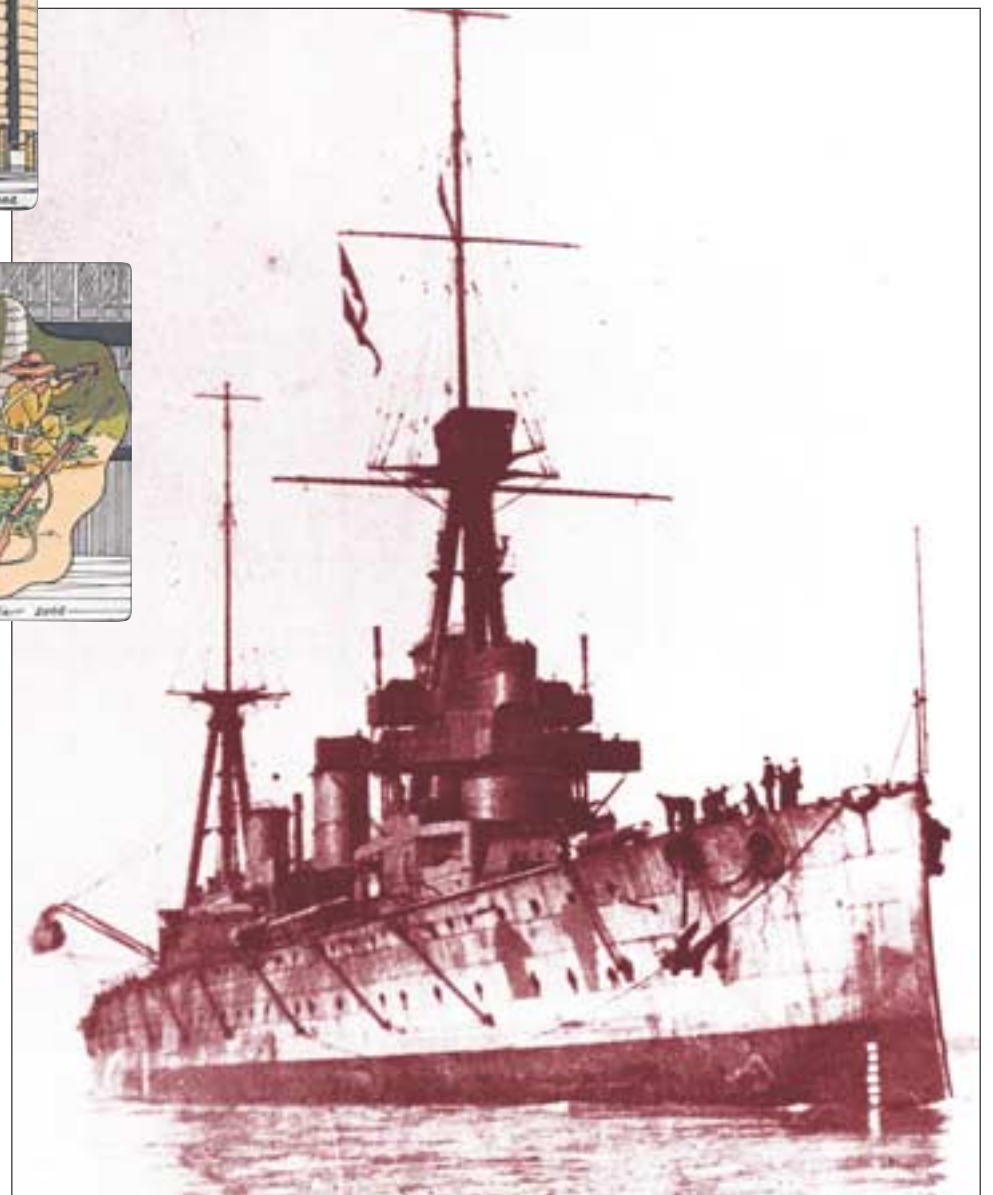
The site of the destroyed wireless station at Bitapaka is now a Commonwealth War Cemetery. Here are buried five of the six fallen members of the AN&MEF. AB Moffatt was buried at sea from HMAS *Sydney* (see AWM negative P00316.003) and is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial in Devon, England.



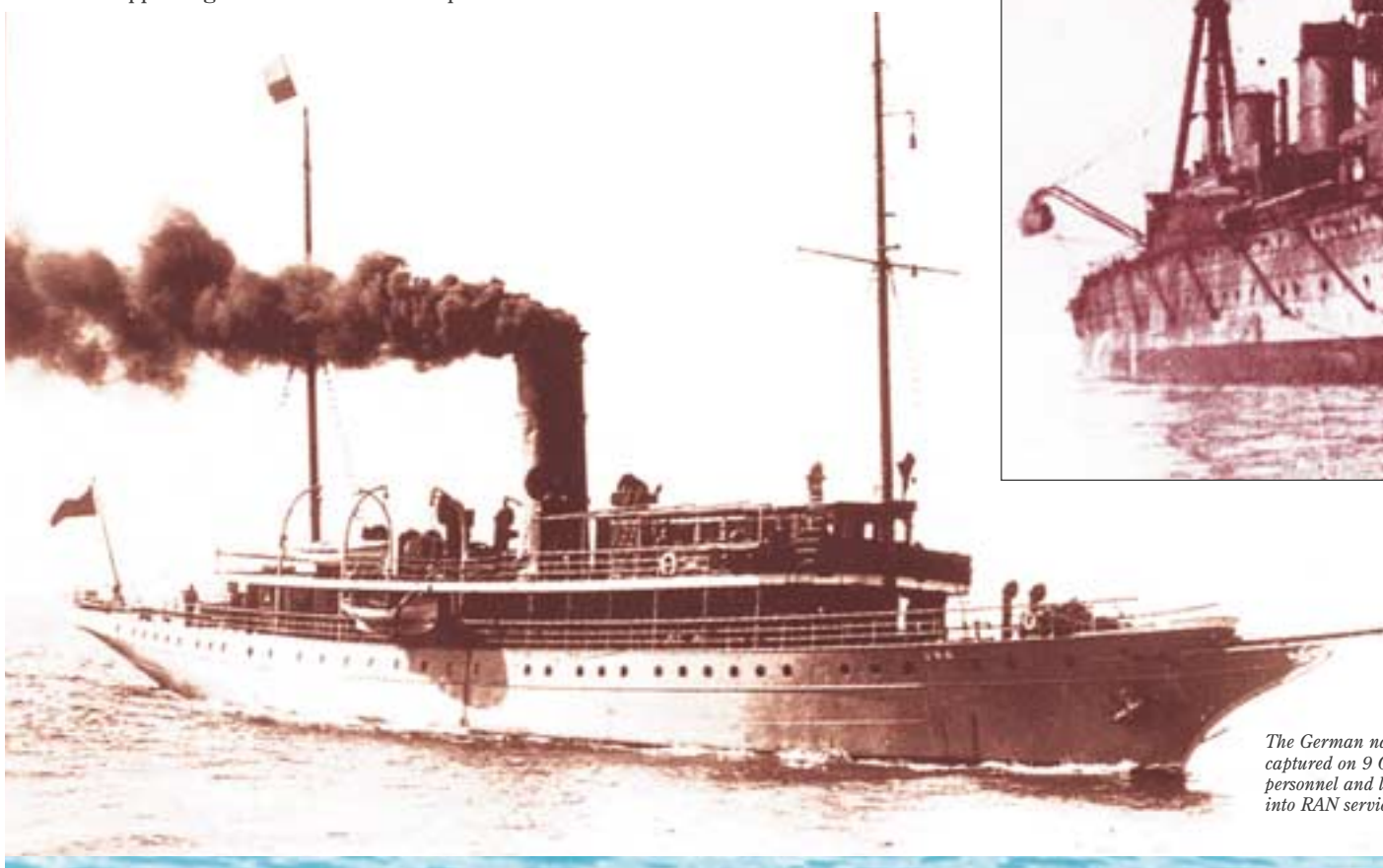
WHAT DID THE SAILORS DO IN THE WAR, DADDY?



THE FIRST AUSTRALIANS TO FALL IN THE GREAT WAR WERE RESERVE SAILORS OF THE AN&MEF.



Above: HMAS *Australia*



The German naval vessel *Komet* was captured on 9 October 1914 by RAN personnel and later commissioned into RAN service as HMAS *Una*.

Reservists assist RAN Diving School

By LEUT Kristin Young, RANR



L-R: LCDR Rod Smith, OIC, RAN Diving School with CPOCD Darren Lacey, Clearance Diver Acceptance Test (CDAT) Pittwater.

Reservists have made a significant contribution as staff of a recent Clearance Diver Acceptance Test (CDAT) run by the RAN Diving School, HMAS Penguin.

Five Reservists augmented Diving School personnel to assist with conduct of the Test and with logistic support. Incorporating the Clearance Diving Officer Selection Test (CDOST) on this occasion, CDAT is a 12 day Test designed to determine candidates' suitability to commence Basic CD or CD Officer training. Conducted out of the Diving School's Pittwater Annexe and in the adjacent Kuring-gai National Park, CDAT requires candidates to undergo a series of demanding activities, both in and out of the water, to ascertain whether they have the required physical and psychological aptitude to undergo further training in the Diving Branch.

Supplementing the PNF observing staff, who brief candidates, supervise tasks and assess candidates' performance, were two former full-time members of the Branch, WOCD Dale "Mouse" O'Halloran and CPOCD Darren Lacey. WOCD O'Halloran served 20 years in the PNF and transferred to the Reserves in 1998. He is now 2IC of Diving Team 8 in Brisbane (ANRDT8) and, in civilian life, is a Hyperbaric Technician at the Wesley Centre for Hyperbaric Medicine in Auchenflower. In 1995 he was part of the initial development team for CDAT and has returned from time to time as an observer. He has also supported the School in demolitions training.

CPOCD Lacey served 21 years in the PNF, transferring to the Reserves in 2000. Although a Standby Reservist, he has kept active with Diving Team 10 in Hobart (ANRDT10), while returning a couple of times a year to the Diving School to act as an observer for CDAT. He has also instructed and graded on EOD courses for the School. Like Mouse, he is also a Hyperbaric Technician, at the Hyperbaric and Diving Medicine Unit at Royal Hobart Hospital.

Two of WOCD O'Halloran's fellow ANRDT8 members from Brisbane also attended to assist with driving boats and vehicles and with general support. LSCD Scott Ansell, who left the PNF in 1994 after 12 years, is the Planned Maintenance Coordinator for ANRDT8

and participates in local ACTs with the Team. He is a Senior Firefighter in the Queensland Fire and Rescue Service, based at Mt Ommaney Station in Brisbane. This was his first CDAT and he hopes to return soon to assist with another. It was also the first CDAT for LSDVR Richard Gorey, who has served in the ANR for eight years and previously with the Army Reserve as an Infantry Soldier with 9RQR. He is currently the Dive Yeoman in ANRDT8 and, like Scott, a "firey", being Station Officer at Wynnum Station.

The role of CDAT Psychologist is usually filled by the Navy Psychologists from HMAS Penguin but Navy Reserve Psychologists have regularly provided support to the full-time staff over the years, and that is how I found myself on CDAT.

The CDAT Psychologist, as well as administering specialised psychological testing, contributes to and co-ordinates the assessment of candidates. An additional role is to act as Divisional Officer and Equity Adviser for the Test. In civilian life I am a Defence Psychologist, mainly in support of Recruiting at Psychology Support Section – Sydney and this was my first CDAT. I had also assisted during the year with some research into the effectiveness of CDAT as a predictor of success in basic training.

Overall, it was good to see a group of Reservists having an influence on the future shape of one part of the RAN, the Diving Branch. The support and welcome provided to the Reservists by the Diving School was much appreciated.



L-R: CPOCD Darren Lacey; WOCD 'Mouse' Dale O'Halloran; LSCD Scott Ansell; LSDVR Richard Gorey; LEUT Kristin Young (Psychologist). CDAT Akuna Bay, Kuring-gai Chase National Park.

Are you available for a Force Element Group billet?

The FEGs are looking for Reservists with appropriate qualifications wishing to transfer from the Standby Reserve to General Reserve.

Force Element Groups (FEGs) are the core of the Navy's combat power. They coordinate resources and convert them into operational outputs – platforms, weapons systems and people able to conduct the Navy's key business.

Each FEG has a dedicated Reserve Employment Manager (REM). Accountability and authority are aligned under each FEG Commander who is responsible to both Deputy Chief of the Navy (DCN) and the Maritime Commander (MCAUST).

Fleet Reserves Employment Officer MHQ, CMDR Andrew Dale, RFD, RANR.

Ph: (direct) 02 9359 4396. (Exchange 02 9359 9111). E-mail: Andrew.Dale@defence.gov.au

If you are available you should contact the relevant FEG point of contact set out below.



Surface Combatants - comprising FFG and ANZAC Class warships

CDRE Keith Malpress, CSC, RAN

POC: (Ms) Karolyn Ilitch

Ph: 02 9359 6128

E-mail: Karolyn.Ilitch@defence.gov.au



Naval Aviation

CDRE Keith W. Eames, CSC, RAN

POC: LCDR James (Jock) Caldwell, RANR

Ph: 02 4424 1923

E-mail: James.Caldwell@defence.gov.au



Submarines

CAPT Mike Deeks, RAN

POC: WO Stephen Luke

Ph: 08 9553 3717 E-mail:

Stephen.Luke@defence.gov.au



Mine Warfare and Clearance Diving

CAPT Mike Angus, RAN

POC: CMDR Jon Delaney, RANR

Ph: 02 9926 2623

E-mails: Jon.Delaney1@defence.gov.au

or NATCOORD_R@bigpond.com



Amphibious and Afloat Support

CAPT David Michael, RAN

POC: CPO Ray Stenhouse

Ph: 02 9600 1475

E-mail: raymond.stenhouse@defence.gov.au

Also LEUT Barbara Fahey, RAN

Ph: 02 9359 6135

E-mail: barbara.fahey@defence.gov.au



Hydrographic

CAPT Bruce Kafer, RAN

- Hydrographer of Australia

POC: LCDR John Sperring, RANR

Ph: 02 4221 8670

E-mail: John.Sperring@defence.gov.au



Patrol Boats

CAPT Frank Kresse, RAN

POC: LCDR Christine Wootton, OAM, RAN

Ph: 08 8935 5289

CPOCIS Anne Lacey

Ph: 08 8935 4280

E-mail: Anne.Lacey@defence.gov.au

PONPC Nerida Noyes

Ph: 08 8935 5396

Anzac Day 2002

Melbourne

ANZAC Day in Melbourne witnessed a large and impressive Navy contingent comprising of both PNF and ANR personnel.

The Cerberus Naval Band, a 48-member guard drawn from the staff and students of the Engineering School in HMAS *Cerberus*, a Colour Party provided by the ANR and supporting platoons were supplied by both Melbourne Reservists and the ship's company of HMAS *Warramunga*.

The ANR contingent of officers and sailors was led by CMDR Peter Hicks, RFD, RANR, Staff Officer Human Resources, HMAS *Cerberus*. The participating ANR members represented a wide variety of categories including Seamanship, Engineering, Mine Warfare, Supply, Legal, Medical, Dental, Nursing, Intelligence and Naval Control of Shipping.

The Naval contingents assembled in Flinders Street before marching across Princes Bridge, under the Federation Arch and along St Kilda Road to the Shrine of Remembrance.

Thankfully, although the anticipated rain held off long enough for the Navy contingents to reach cover, others following in the parade did experience some precipitation although it seemed not to dampen the spirit and enthusiasm for the day.



Above and below: The Melbourne Reserve contingent passing under Melbourne's Federation Arch and along Swanston Street. Photos by LSPHOT David Connolly.



Photos above and below by LCDR Helen Ward, RANR.



Photo by LCDR Helen Ward, RANR.



Photo by LSPHOT David Connolly.

Brisbane's Anzac Day March goes into overtime

Brisbanites lined up in their thousands to witness one of the city's longest duration Anzac Day parades.

The March was scheduled to take two hours, however the sheer volume of veterans and uniformed people who turned out to parade caused this year's well-planned Anzac spectacle to run into overtime.

The Queensland Naval Band led the Navy contingent headed by CAPT R.W.G. Hume, RFD, RANR, followed by a 60-strong squad of Reservists and PNF personnel from Navy Headquarters South Queensland.

The March started in George Street then turned right to run almost the full length of Adelaide Street where the Governor of Queensland, Major General Peter Arnison, AO took the salute at the town hall.

However, the 1.5 km-long march did not seem to dampen the veteran's enthusiasm as Brisbane's crowds cheered them all the way to the dispersal point in Queen Street.

The Brisbane city march was only one of many Anzac Day events that South Queensland's Navy people attended.

CPOMUSN Ken McCallum leads the Queensland Naval Band and the Navy contingent down Adelaide Street during the Anzac Day March in Brisbane.

DGRES-N, CDRE Karel de Laat, RANR, laid a wreath at Pine Rivers while personnel from NHQ-SQ were present at a number of similar ceremonies up and down the Sunshine and

Gold Coasts. The Queensland Naval Band was on the go from dawn to well after dusk, finishing the day with a Ceremonial Sunset at the Cooparoo RSL.



Story and photo by
POPHOT Chris Woods

Sydney

By LCDR Mick Gallagher, RANR

Some debris settled to the ocean bed,
And on it rested a sailor's head,
For now he is eternally free,
From the cruel misdoings of the sea.
— Richard Shaw HMAS Nirimba 1969

Throughout the Sydney metropolitan area Naval Reservists attended services and parades to honour the spirit of the Anzacs.

In Sydney's north Reservists were especially well represented. At Brooklyn, with the Hawkesbury River providing a picturesque backdrop, a Sunday service was held at the memorial park. It is there that pine trees grown from the original Lone Pine of Galipoli stand tall. A living link with the past.

At Berowra I was invited as the guest speaker and gave the commemoration address on completion of their Sunday parade and memorial service. It was pleasing to see so many children attend this ceremony as it occurred in the middle of the school holidays.

In Hornsby the Reservists dominated the Sunday parade with the presence of our own RANR Band-NSW. With Bandmaster CPO-MUSN Robert Wright and Drum Major POMUSN Andrew Stokes at the helm, the carpet of white uniforms was an impressive sight.

The hymns were led by the dynamic voice of Reservist ABMUSN Jennifer Monk.

"It has been an honour to have the Navy Reservists attend our Anzac service and show us their musical talent," said MAJ Rod White Rtd, President of the Hornsby RSL Sub-Branch.

At the 0500 Anzac Day dawn service held in Hornsby, CDRE Nick Helyer, RANR led a contingent of naval personnel from the RSL Club to the war memorial for the service.

Over 1000 people including local residents, school children, service and ex-service personnel attended. They were all treated to a breakfast at the invitation of the RSL.

On Anzac Day CMDR Ranford Elsey, RANR, the Director of Reserve Capability Development, headed the Naval Reservists as they marched through the streets of Sydney.

"It was a good turn out with approximately 70 on parade," said CMDR Elsey. "We were proud to march."

Lest we forget.



Anzac Service Parade, Hornsby, Sydney, RAN Band - NSW (Reserve). L-R: Drum Major PO MUSN Andrew Stokes, Band Master CPO MUSN Robert Wright. Photo by Mrs Sandra Dean.



Above and below: Anzac Day Sydney Parade, Naval Reserves contingent led by (centre) CMDR Ranford Elsey, RFD, RANR, Director Reserves Capability Development. Photos by LCDR Mick Gallagher, RANR.



Every Anzac day is alike. Every Anzac Day is different.

By CMDR Richard Phillips

Anzac Day 2002 in Sydney saw the great city awake through clearing mist to a warm, sunny day. The dawn service had been very well supported and around 12,000 Sydneysiders had gathered in semi-darkness beside the cenotaph at Martin Place.

At 0900, the Anzac Day march commenced with a stream of RSL taxis travelling south up George Street from Martin Place, carrying veterans whose limbs and health mean that they can no longer march. It was estimated that around 150,000 people in NSW either marched or attended remembrance activities this year, to reflect on the sacrifices made by serving men and women in past and present conflicts for our nation's freedom.

Navy was well represented in Sydney. Past ship associations, the ships' companies of current fleet units, establishments and commands, as well as ship's company of a visiting US warship, projected a strong presence. A large contingent of Reserve members marched under its own banner, led by CMDR Ranford Elsey, RFD, RANR.

Other reservists undertaking full-time service, some on active postings to fleet units, chose to march alongside their PNF counterparts. Such is the nature of today's Total Force, where the previous distinctions between the Permanent and Reserves forces are now blurred.

For the record, a single WW1 veteran Mr Marcel Cauz (age 102) attended the Sydney March (amazingly his debut Anzac Day march). He travelled in comfort by taxi, sipping on a beer whilst wiping a teary eye.

Perth

Reservists turned out among the 1100 Navy personnel who marched in WA on Anzac Day.

Activities in and around Perth meant a hectic schedule for the 23 ANR musicians who make up the WA Naval Band, under PNF bandmaster CPOMUSN Bill Bekendam.

Drum major POMUSN Ted Tait started the day as bugler at the dawn service in Rockingham, before travelling 45km north to join the band as it played for about 800 Navy members in the main morning march in central Perth. The band then boarded a bus for the parade at Rockingham, near HMAS Stirling, where 200 Navy personnel marched. Once that was over, nine members who make up the WA Naval Dixie Band played afternoon jazz at the Rockingham Navy Club.

ANR members also attended Anzac Day services in WA country centres, including Exmouth and Yarloop. The WA Governor, LTGEN John Sanderson AC, took the salute in St Georges Terrace at the Perth parade and addressed the RSL commemorative service which followed in nearby Alf Curlewis Gardens.



CMDR Peter Pemberton, RFD, RANR leads a platoon up St George's Terrace in central Perth. Photo by LCDR Brett Lane, RANR.



Above: Naval Reserve Band preparing to lead the march at Rockingham. The Rockingham march is the second largest march outside of Perth locality. The march starts as soon as the band arrives from their commitments at Perth at around 1030. Always popular, the band led three platoons from HMAS Stirling, followed by local community organizations. This year saw a record turnout of over 20,000 people. Photo by WO 'Fingers' Klau.

Anzac Day 2002 Lest we forget



By LCDR Steve Dunning, RANR, assisted by Deanna Nott

Crowds up to 10-deep lined city streets in support of one of Adelaide's largest turn-outs of participants and spectators in this year's Anzac Day march lasting nearly three hours. Despite predictions of inclement weather, the ever-threatening rain held off, making this year's parade one of the most successful on record, according to the RSL.

The public interest never wavered as people young and old embraced the Anzac tradition with renewed enthusiasm. They showed warm support for the current crop of serving men and women as the parade was led down King William Street by a tri-service Catafalque Party to the Cross of Sacrifice. Despite a relatively small number of PNF personnel in South Australia, ANR members were out in force in support of their full-time colleagues from Naval Headquarters (NHQ-SA), providing key personnel for a range of Anzac Day activities.

Cross of Sacrifice Commemorative Service, Catafalque Party member, LSET Geoff Cooling (Reservist).



South Australian Navy Band at the war memorial in Adelaide. This highly regarded band is made up of ANR personnel.

Above: Sydney Cenotaph. Photo by CMDR Richard Phillips.
Below: L-R CDRE Nick Helyer, RANR with PNF personnel LEUT Ron Rowe from MHQ and POMT Tony Mills from FIMA, Sydney at the Dawn Service at Hornsby War Memorial. Photo by LCDR Mick Gallagher, RANR.



Commemoration March through Adelaide City. RAN Colour Party and Guard comprised of ANR and PNF personnel, led by Flag Bearer POB Van Iersel.

Senior Naval Officer, NHQ-SA, CMDR John Parkin, RAN, said he was very impressed with the RAN turn-out which included a platoon from NHQ-SA comprising PNF and ANR personnel and platoons from HMAS Waller and NUSHIP Rankin. "The number of people we had on parade and the breadth of exposure across the State belies the relative small number of people we have here in South Australia compared with the other services," said CMDR Parkin. "I was also impressed with the integration of ANR, PNF and ANC personnel."

As the NHQ-SA contingent, under the command of CMDR Gerry Gheradin, RANR, marched down King William Street the salute was taken by South Australian Governor Mrs Marjorie Jackson-Nelson AC, CVO, MBE, on her first official Anzac Day parade. Distinguished former Army veteran Mr Keith Payne VC, CMDR John Parkin and other serving and former service dignitaries and personnel joined Her Excellency on the saluting dais.

Earlier in the day, about 500 current and former Navy personnel, family and friends braved the threatening conditions to turn out at the Port Adelaide Naval Association's Dawn Service held at historic Port Adelaide. ANR members made up the Colour Party (CPOB Dave Lyas), the Catafalque Party (PODVR Greg Northcott) and South Australian Naval Band. The bugler, ABMUSN Guy McRedmond sounded Last Post and Reveille.

At the same time, another SANB bugler, ABMUSN Ryan Stott was playing the Last Post and Reveille at the Adelaide War Memorial where an estimated crowd of 5,000 gathered. The performance of both buglers drew emotion from the public, veterans and serving members as they reflected on the significance of the occasion.

The SANB, under the baton of CPOMUSN Doug Antonoff, continued to build on its ever-growing reputation as it performed with distinction at the Port Adelaide Dawn Service and the main parade in Adelaide, marching at the commencement, and again at the completion of the commemoration march. NHQ-SA was also strongly represented during the march by a Colour Party (CPOB David Lyas) and a 12-man Colour Guard comprising ANR and PNF personnel.

CMDR Parkin said the Navy was also represented at suburban services and country locations. These included Port Lincoln (attended by 12 members of the RAN EW Development Section based at DSTO Edinburgh), Alice Springs (attended by six RAN personnel posted to 1RSU at RAAF Base Edinburgh) and in Cobar, NSW. Significantly, Cobar is the birthplace of LCDR Rankin, RAN, after whom the last Collins Class submarine is named.

NHQ-SA Reserve Training Unit Coordinator, WOB Roger Solomon, who organised Navy's involvement in Anzac Day, said the integration of ANR and PNF personnel worked extremely well and was crucial to the success of the ceremonial activities carried out at the Dawn Services, the March and Commemoration Service. "The overall presentation of the RAN personnel exemplified the Senior Service's highest traditions and reflected well on Navy's image and reputation here in South Australia," he said.

Right: LS David Hicks of the WA Naval Band at Langley Park, preparing for the parade. Photo by LCDR Brett Lane, RANR.

Below: AB Trevor Goddard (saxophone) and AB Kristy Cameron (clarinet), RAN Naval Band, Langley Park. Photo by LCDR Brett Lane, RANR.



CPOET Alan Strong taken with one of the four diggers living at the small township of Yarloop (150 km south of Perth). CPO Strong is a Reservist who works with the Energy Commission of WA. The march was followed by a dawn service at 0600 and breakfast served in the local Fire Brigade and Rescue building. Photo by WO 'Fingers' Klau.

Part two of this special feature

The Australian Defence Force Reserves Our future strategy

Major General Greg Garde, AM, RFD, QC, Head Reserve Policy



Under the Government's Action Plan, new categories of Reserve service are to be introduced. The new categories will permit the Service Chiefs to generate desired capabilities and to ensure that individuals and groups can be provided to meet readiness requirements.

A project team from my office is presently working with the Defence Legal Service to draft new regulations to implement the new categories. Consultation with the Services, DPE and other interested agencies will follow.

The legislation restructured each of the Services reconstituting them as consisting of Permanents or Regulars and Reserves. The new regulations will permit a unified tri-service total force approach to basic personnel matters such as enlistment, promotion, transfer, many aspects of conditions of service and others for both Permanents and Reserves.

On the implementation date, each existing Reservist will transit to one of the Active, Specialist or Standby categories in accordance with Service requirements. All members will be advised of the changes in advance of the implementation date and no member will be disadvantaged.

For the first time, common Reserve nomenclature will be used across the Services for the categories of service – and not as at present where for example the term General Reservist might mean entirely different things in the Army and the Air Force.

Another important change will be the introduction of Standby Reserve service over 5 years on a non-retrospective basis for both Permanents and Active Reserves.

New Reserve categories

The new readiness categories of Reserve service are:

- **High Readiness Active Reserves** will have a higher readiness, training commitment, availability and skill level than today's typical Reservist.
- **High Readiness Specialist Reservists** may be raised in areas of professional or trade skills particularly those that are not able to be developed or maintained within the ADF.
- **Active and Specialist Reserves** will be raised with annual training commitments but at a lower readiness level to High Readiness Reserves. These Reserves will require a longer notice to move for deployment.
- **Standby Reserves** have no training commitment. They comprise previously trained personnel able to transfer to active duty should the need arise.

Details of the capabilities to be raised and the members to be held within each category are under consideration by the Services.

As at August 2001, Reserve strengths were around the lowest levels experienced in the fifty years since Citizen Forces were raised following World War 2. Given Australia's strategic environment and recent events, there is a need for vigorous affirmative action to enhance the strength of our Reserves and to redress this situation.

As we consider conditions of service issues, it is important that full consideration be given to the capability outcomes to be achieved by conditions of service changes and that resource

constraints and the need for financial efficiency be kept firmly in mind.

Government Action Plan

The Government Future Action Plan makes a number of important statements concerning the need to attract and retain High Readiness and Active Reservists.

There is a need to identify the right High Readiness and Active Reserve conditions of service package. Conditions of service that are inadequate will inevitably lead to difficulty in recruiting and poor retention. The large upfront human capital investment (\$40,000 to \$50,000 a head) in training a Reservist to trade skill level may be frittered away by poor retention. On the other hand, conditions of service that are too generous are likely to be wasteful of scarce resources. In the case of Reserves, there is a need to reduce the level of wastage in the first two years of Reserve service by increasing the average length of service from two to five years.

The Action Plan clearly identifies the goals to be achieved through the proposed changes to incentives. They are:

- higher levels of individual and collective readiness
- stronger retention of existing Reservists
- retention of former Permanent Force members within the Active Reserves by the provision of incentives; and
- enhanced recruiting.

Of course, we must not overlook the fact that the reasons why Reservists serve are complex and proper research is important in this area.

Fortunately, we do have the benefit of very professional research in the form of the ADF Reserves Survey. The survey gives the best available and most recent information.

Navy and Air Force Reservists are predominantly drawn from former Permanent Force members whilst only 20% of Army Reservists had previous Regular service. Unsurprisingly, Army Reservists tend to be younger. 80% of Reservists have civil employment, but it should not be assumed that all Reservists are well endowed financially. In fact, more than one in two Army Reservists earns less than \$40,000 (99/00 year) per annum.

Reservists were given a list of nineteen factors which might influence retention. These factors were comprehensively chosen and wide ranging and included more activities e.g. exercises, range activities, better supervision and direction, better training, publications and materials, more serviceable equipment, more logistical support, higher public profile and better messes.

They were then asked to assess the degree of influence that these factors would have on retaining Reserve personnel.

Responses by Naval Reservists showed the most positive factors to influence retention were in priority order:

- Access to full medical and dental services;
- Increasing Reserve pay;
- Providing a retention bonus/financial reward;
- Improving allowances;
- More opportunities to parade; and
- Providing Defence sponsored superannuation

The almost exact coincidence between the three services as to the most important factors is remarkable and highly significant. The surveys were independently administered to all ranks

across Australia and across the three Services. Of the 8,055 Reservists who responded, 88.9% of Reservists considered that access to full medical and dental services would have a considerable effect on retaining Reserve personnel whilst only 10.1% responded that this would have a slight or no influence.

Increased Reserve pay was very strongly supported across the services.

Introduction of a retention bonus or financial reward was considered by 84.1% of Reservists to have a very considerable effect. Improving allowances was very well supported by 83.7% of Reservists as was superannuation by 78.3% of Reservists.

Former members of the Permanent Forces unsurprisingly showed a preference for benefits that they had enjoyed as members of the Permanent Forces such as access to full medical and dental services, higher pay and superannuation. Equally unsurprisingly, the somewhat younger Army Reserve members responded strongly to financial rewards such as retention bonuses and improved allowances.

In August 2001, the ADF Remuneration Review handed down its report. If accepted by Government, the recommendations would have important ramifications for the whole ADF remuneration system. I will mention only those recommendations which relate to Reservists.

The review recommended that Reserve rates of pay be set at 100% of the equivalent Permanent employment categories. Although adopting the principle of equal pay for equal work, the review did not attempt to balance remuneration entitlements of the respective components.

It recommended no change to the tax free status of Reservists not on full-time service and did not recommend that superannuation or medical and dental benefits be extended to Reservists.

The review recommended that bonuses be paid to High Readiness Reservists; on a selective basis to Active Reservists and on a deferred basis to members of the Permanent Forces transferring to the Reserves.

A fundamental and unresolved issue arising from the review is that of resources. The review estimated that the cost of increased Reserve salaries resulting from its recommendations was \$25 million per annum. This cost is unfunded.

Government has made no decision as to whether the Nunn recommendations should be implemented. Submissions have been invited from all interested parties including the ADF.

The Government's Action Plan for Reserves seeks to structure allowances to increase Reserve capability in the four ways mentioned above.

The results of the ADF Reserves Survey 2001 and the Nunn review both suggest that the Government's Action Plan is well based in terms of its goals and direction.

It is important to stress that no decision has been made by Government on any of these matters and no view has been formed by Defence. My office is presently undertaking a professional research project to seek to obtain better resolution of the issues involved, the predicted outcomes and the likely costs.

DRSC links

The Defence Reserve Support Council (DRSC) is an organisation established to provide a link

between the Australian Defence Force, Government, employers, and peak organisations is the community from which Reservists are drawn. The DRSC is supported by seven State and Territory Committees with the National Secretariat co-located with Reserve Policy in Canberra. The DRSC plays an important role in supporting Reserve service and as a test-bed for ideas and new initiatives.

The DRSC is currently working on a draft Public Sector Leave Policy for submission to the Minister and Cabinet later in the year. This policy seeks to establish a minimum level of Reserve leave and entitlements for Reservists whose civil employment is with the Federal Government. It is then intended to extend this work to the States and Territories and ultimately to the private sector. The long term value of this work in enhancing the availability of Reservists for training and service should not be underestimated.

The DRSC conducts a weekend long orientation program for business executives and leaders where they experience barracks and field living and undertake some basic military training. The program is an effective way of informing employers as to what Reservists really do.

The DRSC also conducts a developmental program to sponsor Reservists overseas in their civilian and military capacities. This is known nationally as the Prince of Wales Award. The scheme has recently been accepted as a reciprocal program by the ABCA nations.

Reserve Forces Day

For the first time, this year the ADF will be officially supporting Reserve Forces Day. 1 July 1948 was the day on which Citizen Forces were reformed after World War 2. The ADF aim in supporting Reserve Forces Day is to promote the benefits of Reserve service. The celebration of Reserve Forces is their celebration not in isolation but as part of the total force. Many former members of the Permanent Forces serve in the Reserve Forces and members of the Permanent Forces are very welcome on Reserve Forces Day.

Acting on behalf of CDF, I have been asked to chair a broadly representative tri-service based National Steering Group. This Steering Group sets the broad concept of activities for Reserve Forces Day. Similarly representative Regional Coordination Committees have been appointed in every State and Territory and in North Queensland to plan activities on behalf of the ADF. The implementation and conduct of ADF supported activities will occur through the chain of command with the focus on regional and local centres where Reservists live. Employers and community leaders will be important guests at Reserve Forces Day activities. Depot and school based activities will be conducted involving ADF Cadets and young people as much as possible.

A number of showcase activities will be conducted to provide a window into what Reservists really do. Reserve Forces Day will highlight the strategic role of Reserves.

The fact that Reservists, particularly young Reservists, are very interested in making effective contribution to military operations is important to the ADF.

The recruiting and retention of Reserve personnel is an important challenge for Defence and is one that we are working hard in the Office of Reserve Policy to address.

When you simply have to go home

By LCDR Fabian Purcell, RANR



The exploits of LEUT Michael Terry, formerly of the RANR, now SURG LCDR Terry, RN: Surgeon embarked, HMS Illustrious.

Michael was deployed east of the Suez Canal for recent operations in the Middle East. His wife, Leonie was expecting their first child with Michael posted to return home in time for the birth.

On 29 September 2001 Leonie was admitted to the hospital with a complication of her pregnancy. She carried a letter from the RN welfare department that was given to the hospital staff. Within 90 minutes aboard HMS Illustrious, a colleague gave Mike the bad news.

Four hours later Mike was able to talk to his wife directly in her hospital bed and was assured all was well. No further intervention was planned, with Leonie to remain in hospital to await the anticipated arrival in a few weeks.

BUT

Five hours later aboard Illustrious the pipe was made ... 'Surgeon, Captain's cabin' where Mike was informed he was father to a premature baby girl. Brand of whiskey undisclosed!!!

The decision was made to remove Michael post haste back to the UK. 12 hours later the next helo departing was declined due to weight/endurance considerations.

One hour later the expatriate factor comes to the fore ... as Michael lifts off with an Australian RN pilot flying! Three hours and five minutes later he arrives at an army base, is picked up by the RNLO, given a British high tea and is able to talk to his wife again.

He sleeps overnight and 14 hours later is in the air on his way home. There was a stop along the way where a canteen was opened specially for his arrival. Michael arrives in the UK 16 and half hours later.

Then the famed (or is that notorious) UK weather intervenes as the aircraft is diverted to the west of England away from his family.

He was again accommodated overnight and at 0530 next morning is driven to the train station and given a ticket to the nearest station to home.

Three hours later at 0830 on 1 October Michael holds Isabelle Kate Terry. Wife and baby all well, although the latter a tad small. All in all – only 41 hours from Navy to baby.

Our congratulations to the Terry family from RAN Reserve News.

Postscript
At the time of writing (April 2002) Isabelle was growing well, catching up on all her milestones and thankfully starting to sleep through. She will be christened aboard HMS Illustrious in May this year.



South Australian Navy Band at the Clipsal 500 - Adelaide

By LEUT Gregory Keeley, RANR

Since its inception, two years ago the Clipsal 500 event has become the best attended race on the V8 SUPERCAR calendar.

Over a three-day period, 167,000 fans watched some of the finest racing seen in the last couple of years. Many of those 167,000 enjoyed the sounds and spectacle of the South Australian Navy Band – primarily made up of Reservists – as they performed tirelessly in very hot temperatures.

Conditions for racing and indeed entertaining the crowd were trying at best. Adelaide's warm autumn weather and the concrete walls around the track, which trap the heat and fumes, saw temperatures soar into the high 30s/low 40s and up to 50 degrees for the drivers.

The performances and efforts of the Navy Band have received high praise from all quarters, from the event managers through to the general public. The following is an excerpt of a letter received by Band Leader, COPMUSN Antonoff.

"Having thoroughly enjoyed the performance of the Navy Band over this weekend, I felt compelled to write and commend the Navy for its efforts. It was not so much "what" your Band did, it was more a case of "how" they did it.

Your "team" not only provided superb entertainment, they presented the music with genuine enthusiasm, and their enjoyment and energy flowed through to the crowd.

I work in a banking environment, and have some understanding of the difficulty in changing public perceptions. Your "team" has managed to convey an image of the Navy as being both progressive and FUN.

Well done and thank you all".

Andrew Dziadek



For the petrol heads, qualifying saw no fewer than 18 cars out of the 39 starting, break Jason Bright's 1999 lap record. Two seconds separated the first 27 cars on the newly repaved "green" track. Overall there were 13 lead changes.

Four-times winner of the championship, Mark Skaife and team-mate Jason Bright, dominated the race from start to finish, consistently lapping more than a second a lap quicker than anyone else in the field.



The SANB in action.



A short history of Naval Intelligence and the Royal Australian Navy Intelligence Department

Edited excerpts from a paper by CMDR J M Wilkins, RFD*, RANR (Ret'd), Former Senior Officer, Naval Intelligence Department (Reserves) at HMAS Lonsdale 1981-85

Part 1 - 1882 to 1922

Naval Intelligence developed initially through exploration. It is recorded that Alexander the Great had a glass barrel constructed so that he could "obtain intelligence" about the undersea world – an area we remain very interested in today.

Organised Naval Intelligence developed when Britain, Spain, France and Holland fought for control of the high seas.

Queen Elizabeth I's statesman, Sir Frances Walsingham, organised, mostly with his own finances, an intelligence service, and through this gave Britain the advantage it needed by reporting the details of the Spanish Armada. He employed cypher messages in these intelligence operations.

John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester in the 17th Century, recorded how 'an ark could be soe framed for submarine navigacion' and 'be bothe the eyes and ears of the King's Navie' – interpreted as being for espionage. He also wrote a book on cryptography, pointing out that the Royal Navy had a greater requirement for cyphers than did the Army.

As no special department existed to collect, collate and assess reports from abroad and provide the (British) Naval Board with up-to-date information about foreign fleets, the Board appointed CAPT William Henry Hall on the 3rd July 1882, with a staff, to fulfil this need.

In November 1914, Hall's son, Admiral William Reginald Hall, sat in his father's old seat at the Admiralty as Director of Intelligence. Admiral Hall was known as 'Blinker Hall' because of a facial twitch.

In World War 1 the first stroke of good fortune was that a German Mercantile Signal Book arrived from Australia. Midshipman Veale, later CMDR R S Veale CMG VRD*** RANR, was the OIC of the Naval Signal Crews in the No. 1 Examination Service Vessel *Alvina* at Port Phillip Heads, and at the Examination Service Supporting Battery, Fort Nepean.

World War 1 had been declared at 1000 on Wednesday, 8 August 1914.

Early on 11 August orders were received to remove all war-like evidence from the Port Phillip Head's defences and from the Naval Examination Service Vessels *Alvina* and *Victoria*, as several German merchant vessels, who might be unaware of the state of war, were due to enter Port Phillip.

The District Naval Officer, Victoria (CAPT J T Richardson, RAN) arrived off Observatory Point in HMA Torpedo Boat *Countess of Hopton* at 0900 and boarded *Alvina*.

He ordered Veale and six of his RANR signalmen to shed their uniforms and dress in whatever plain clothes they could borrow from the civilian pilot crew.

The 'Black German' vessel *Hobart* entered Port Phillip late in the afternoon and was ordered to anchor near

Alvina. CAPT Richardson had replaced his brass hat by a 'bowler' and wore a civilian overcoat over his uniform, with a concealed, loaded pistol.

He was rowed across to *Hobart*, where he told Veale to accompany him on board. He threw his overcoat to Veale, donned his brass hat, told the Master of *Hobart* that their countries were at war, that he and his crew were prisoners-of-war, and that his ship was a prize of war.

Veale then returned to *Alvina* and sent the Examination Service Guard of 24 RANR sailors to board *Hobart*. CAPT Richardson remained on board while *Hobart* proceeded to an anchorage in Hobson's Bay.

The Australian Official History, Vol IX records: 'As had been anticipated, in the early hours of the morning the German Captain crept from his bunk and entering an inner cabin, slid back a panel behind which lay the German Mercantile Signal Book. CAPT Richardson instantly covered him with a revolver and secured the book. The code was subsequently translated by Dr Wheatley, Director of Studies at the RAN College, Osborne House, Geelong.'

The Official History failed to record that the book was immediately sent to the Admiralty, in London, and was used by DNI throughout the war to decode German W/T Naval Operational signals, thereby giving advance information of German operations to the Admiralty and to C-in-Cs of Fleets at sea. It enabled the Admiralty to confirm their other sources and dispatch Sturdee's Battle-Cruiser Fleet to destroy the German Pacific Fleet at the Battle of the Falklands on the 9th December 1914.

One famous coup by Admiral Hall was the UK Naval Intelligence's decoding of the Zimmerman telegram that influenced the United States to join the war.

When the 1914-18 War began Australian Naval Intelligence was the 'Australia Station' section of British Admiralty's Intelligence Service. The Australian Commonwealth Naval Board (ACNB), as part of this organisation, was responsible for the censorship of all Australian wireless telegraphy transmissions.

The Australian Naval Intelligence personnel were tasked to 'keep British Naval Intelligence informed of relevant affairs in Australia and also to supply the necessary Intelligence about countries bordering on

the Pacific to enable the Naval Board to formulate policy.'

On 20th August 1914, the Russian Navy captured a German Cruiser *Madgeburg* after she grounded in a fog in the Gulf of Finland. Codebooks recovered from her were rushed to London where DNI's experts matched them with the codebook seized by CAPT Richardson from the *Hobart*. By November 1914 all German W/T traffic was being intercepted and decoded and the information passed to British Fleets.

In Australia, Naval Intelligence had started with CAPT William Creswell, ACN. While playing a major role in building the fleet and shore establishments of the Australian Navy (RAN after July 1911), Creswell had occupied himself with related tasks of establishing a naval intelligence system and devising war plans.

It was at this point that Walter Thring entered the Australian scene when employed as Assistant to the First Naval Member. He was a product of the modern era of naval officers with a marked aptitude for both high-level theoretical knowledge and the more practical aspects of a seagoing officer.

Unfortunately, his later career was tainted by a bitter feud between his patron, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and Admiral Sir John Fisher over who was to be appointed First Sea Lord. When Fisher was appointed to that post, the Beresford faction suffered a backlash.

By 1911, frustrated and disappointed, CMDR Thring retired from the Active List of the RN. His personal misfortune led to the new Australian Commonwealth Naval Board benefiting when he joined the recently renamed Royal Australian Navy with the rank of Captain RAN.

Prior to CAPT Thring's arrival in 1912, Admiral Creswell had taken an interest in the collection of naval intelligence. Since 1911 he had been involved in establishing a network of customs officers at the various ports which would provide intelligence information on the movements of German merchant ships.

At the same time he showed concern over the increasing threat from the North in a recommendation that coastal observation stations be established in Torres Strait. He was well aware of the rise of Japanese naval strength and the instability of China.

From the outset Creswell and Thring developed a very good working relationship at Navy Office. Thring was a loyal and hardworking assistant.

With Creswell's support Thring moved swiftly to set up a very useful naval intelligence system with information sources both in Australia and elsewhere in the world. His system fulfilled two roles; first as a collection centre for regional or Eastern intelligence,

secondly, as a reporting station in the worldwide system of intelligence conducted by the Admiralty. Within Australia, Thring utilised the already established system of district and sub-district Naval Officers located at various ports throughout Australia as reporters on ship movements and other matters of relevance, a procedure that continued for at least the next 70 years.

It was fortuitous that the Admiralty was building up a worldwide intelligence system which afforded Thring the opportunity of incorporating his Australian Navy Intelligence operation into the larger worldwide British Naval Intelligence network. Admiralty, however, envisaged only a one-way flow of data, ie from Melbourne to London, but Thring had other ideas and suggested to Creswell that direct exchanges of intelligence reports between the RAN and the China Squadron of the Royal Navy should be arranged.

This valuable information from the RN China Squadron combined with occasional reports from commercial concerns in the islands made the Australian Commonwealth Naval Board arguably the best informed Australian Government body regarding the Pacific region at the outbreak of the First World War.

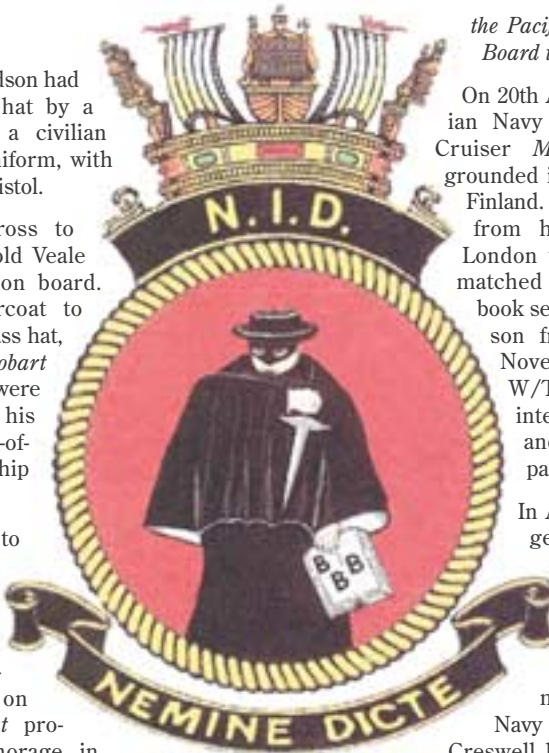
On 1 March 1913, the Federal Government founded Australia's first Royal Australian Naval College at Osborne House, North Geelong, Victoria in order to train 'Australian' Naval Officers. This was the beginning of Australia's slow, but steady, steps towards control of its own Navy and indicated the Government's long term policy with regard to its political independence. However there was always to be a close working relationship with British Naval Intelligence. One of the first cadet officers in the class of 1913 – R.B.M. Long was to become the WW2 DNI.

On 10 August 1914, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, by Order of Governor General-in-Council, transferred all the Commonwealth Naval Forces (CNF) fleet units and establishments to become part of the King's Naval Forces for the duration of the Great War. They thus came under the direct control of war orders from London and the Admiralty. This procedure was also adopted for the Second World War.

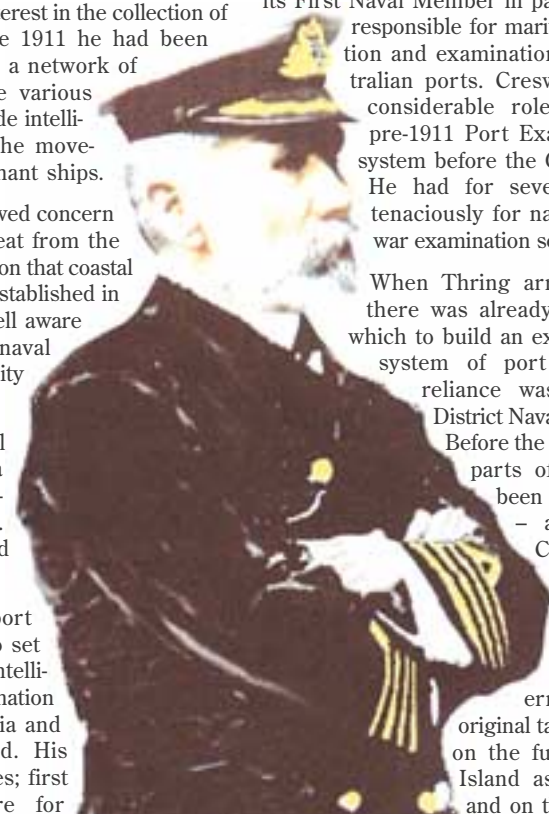
This meant that the Australian Naval Board, and its First Naval Member in particular, would be responsible for maritime traffic regulation and examination services in Australian ports. Creswell had played a considerable role in shaping the pre-1911 Port Examination Service system before the Great War started. He had for several years fought tenaciously for naval control of the war examination services.

When Thring arrived in Australia there was already a framework on which to build an expanded up-to-date system of port security. Again, reliance was placed on the District Naval Officers (DNOs). Before the war started several parts of the system had been through a trial run – a credit to both Creswell and Thring.

Early in 1913, CAPT Thring and other officers toured the northern littoral. Their original tasks were to report on the future of Thursday Island as a fortified base and on the best site in the



MIDN Stan Veale, Australian Naval and Military Expedition to New Guinea, 1914.



Captain W.R. Creswell, RAN

continued on page 11 . . .

Postcard from Bremerhaven Germany

By LEUT Helen Pothoulackis, RANR, Reserve News

On a recent naval engineering work assignment for Blohm & Voss in Hamburg Germany for some months, my brother who has a strong interest in all things nautical, used his free time to visit the many maritime museums and sites of historical interest. Through his frequent and lengthy emails, he kept me amused with his quirky observations of the German lifestyle and distinctive culture. With digital camera in hand, a guidebook and some helpful colleagues to show him around, he toured the many museums around the countryside and got a first hand look into the might of German maritime technology . . . here's what he wrote when he was in Bremerhaven, Germany.

Dear Sis,

I know that you are always on the lookout for articles from your *Reserve News* readers. I figured that since I read *Reserve News*, have an interest in maritime engineering and have a relative (you) in the Navy Reserve, then your committee would accept this as a Postcard! My trip to Germany to work at Blohm & Voss has turned out to be a tour of German maritime history. I had the good fortune to visit the Deutsches Schiffahrtsmuseum in Bremerhaven. The museum has an excellent collection of artifacts and naval exhibits including an enormous model of Blohm & Voss's greatest engineering achievement – The Bismark. However, the highlight of the museum is definitely the sleek and menacing U-boat U-2540 Wilhelm Bauer. We have grown so accustomed to the image of the "classic" German U-boat (Type VII) as seen in the movie, *DAS BOOT*, that when I was confronted with U-2540 (Type XXI) Wilhelm Bauer, I was convinced that it wouldn't look out of place in many modern navies. In fact, it was in "active" service in the West German Navy until 1960 as a test platform! It was the first "true submarine", capable of remaining submerged for extended periods and truly revolutionary from a technical perspective. The interior was spacious, organised and uncluttered – it made the Oberons look absolutely archaic. It took four months to build from keel laying to commissioning in February of 1945. Fortunately, most of the German submarines were sunk as they left the historic Blohm & Voss Shipyard!



Next week, the guys will be going to the seaside suburb of Laboe. Apparently, there's another U-Boat Museum there on the waterfront with a Type U-995 boat for public access on the beach, which should be interesting. Then, there's talk of hiring a car and making our way up to see the Colditz Castle. It used to be a high security prison where they kept allied prisoners during World War II but the Germans didn't have much luck keeping them in because there were so many escape attempts! I'll keep you posted and send the photos via email. Say hi to the parents – I'm missing mum's food already. There's only so much kartoffel puree (mashed potatoes) you can eat here . . .

Ordinary Heroes

Personal Recollections of Australians at War

By Barry Dickins

Hardie Grant Books 1999, 299 pp

Book Review by LEUT Helen Pothoulackis, RANR, Reserve News

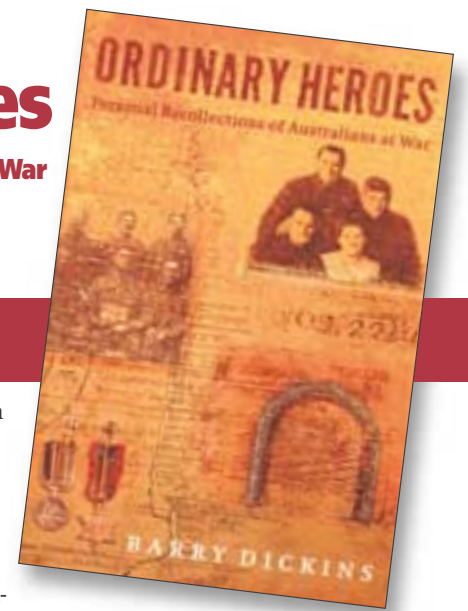
There must be something truly Australian to have author Barry Dickins travel around the countryside in a battered Kingswood conducting interviews with diggers and writing their stories.

Ordinary Heroes: Personal Recollections of Australians at War is a collection of diggers childhood stories and war accounts – recorded and written in their own words. Written in response to a strong personal need to understand the lives of these heroes, Dickins sets about to record their memories, "to write like a camera so that others could see the speakers as I myself saw them . . . as if they were, in their kitchens and sitting rooms, remembering trivial snippets and great torments over black Nescafe and a slice of buttered walnut log."

And so it is that the reader can't help but feel that they are sitting there too, visualizing and listening to the startlingly vivid accounts of personal hardships and extreme conditions faced by these reluctant heroes during the World Wars and Vietnam, all endured for the duty to their country.

I bought this book in response to watching a news item on television recently about the last surviving Gallipoli digger who had just celebrated his birthday with his family. Listening to his story, a sense of humility came over me. Here was a man who is living history, who witnessed the atrocious events of a horrific war and who was prepared to give his life for his country. The sense of pride, awe and respect for these *Ordinary Heroes* is totally justified when you read their personal accounts in this book.

Editors Note: It is with deep regret we advise that Alec Campbell, the world's last Gallipoli veteran, passed away on Thursday, 16 May 2002. Our sympathies go to his family and friends.

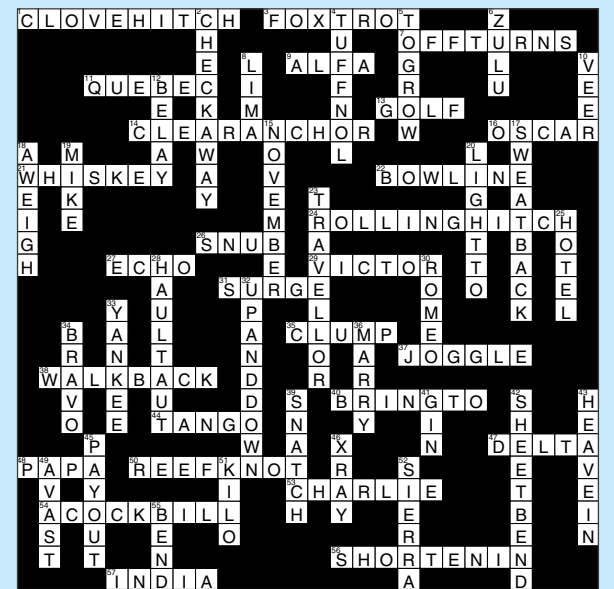


Knotty Naval Solution

By ABBM Frayed Knott

And the lucky winner is . . .

CPOB Brian Pattison, HMAS *Cerberus*. Chief Pattison's entry was selected at random (honestly!) from all the correct entries that were received to the Knotty Words puzzle published in the April Edition of RN. Well done Chief. Your prize (an imitation gold screen printed Australian Naval Reserve ID halter) will be despatched. Thank you and better luck next time to all the other entrants. Here is the official solution . . .



Naval Intelligence continued . . .

North for a high-power wireless telegraphy station. But, soon after their departure, the officers became involved in a sweeping reassessment of Australian defence policy resulting in radical recommendations.

Reading the series of *Strategical reports* written by the group it was clear that Thring was the originator of the theories propounded. Thring provided a scenario in which the Japanese would occupy a portion of the North while extorting concessions from the Australian and Imperial governments. In his view, the northern coast of Australia was the strategic key to command of the Asian theatre.

By careful and strategic placement of mobile, technically-advanced forces near the 'Naval Frontier' of Australia and New Zealand it was considered that a Japanese force could be dealt with at sea well before it approached the target of Northern Australia. Even in 1913, the Japanese were seen as a future problem. This 'Naval Frontier' was later dubbed the 'Thring Line' by Admiral Creswell, as it ran from Singapore, across to Java, Timor, Papua and the Solomon Islands to Fiji.

Thring emphasised that such a force could not defeat Japan in prolonged combat. Rather, it

would make hazardous any attempt to grab territory in the North, and thus serve as a strong deterrent.

Soon after Admiral Creswell's hurried return to Melbourne in 1914, he approved the establishment of the War Room at the Navy Office in Lonsdale Street (the World War 2 war room in the Victoria Barracks extension was not constructed until 1918). It was to become his 'home away from home' for the next four years. In the next six months Creswell often spent several days in a row in the stressful atmosphere of this Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, War Room.

In 1915, the Naval Intelligence Division did not exist as a separate entity in the Royal Australian Navy but there was a small, efficient Intelligence Staff employed under the direction of CAPT Thring.

The intelligence staff commenced by concentrating on wireless telegraphy monitoring and Frederick Wheatley, Naval College Staff member, and Arthur Jose, journalist (author of the *Official History of the Royal Australian Navy* after the Great War), joined CAPT Thring's team to sift through copies of coded German wireless messages. Wheatley, fluent in German, made an early breakthrough in one of the enemy codes. The

'listeners' in the War Room also intercepted transmissions from the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*, thus establishing their general whereabouts in the Pacific region. The Intelligence Staff also combined other War staff duties with those of Intelligence.

The Australia Naval Station with its long, often sparsely populated, indented continental coastline, many islands and wide ocean approaches, had ensured prompt and accurate operational intelligence during the 1914–18 war.

The results were of sufficient importance to result in a letter from Lord Fisher, RN, to the then Australian Commonwealth Naval Board First Naval Member, Vice Admiral Sir William Creswell KCMG, KBE, RAN, commenting 'The excellence of your Intelligence Service has been our admiration during the war'. The establishment of the most sophisticated intelligence gathering body within the Federal Government was one of the major achievements of Admiral Creswell's period in office during 1911-1919.

Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Jellicoe's *Report on the Naval Mission to the Commonwealth* was submitted to the Governor-General in August 1919 and included recommendations for an efficient Naval Reserve organisation, coastguard service and the appointment of a Director of Naval Intelligence and Director of Naval Reserves. By November,

Admiralty offered to lend a qualified senior British Intelligence Officer to the Australian Commonwealth Naval Board who accepted.

In 1919, the DNO Fremantle, CAPT Clare RAN, proposed the creation of an unpaid civilian coastwatching organisation, selected from coastal residents who would report shipping movements, suspicious happenings and other intelligence. The proposal was considered but it was to take a further three years to become operational.

In January 1922, the three-year-old suggestion by CAPT Clare that coastwatchers be formed bore fruit. CNS took the initiative and invited the other two services to a joint meeting to discuss 'the question of coastwatching generally'.

They formed 'An Inter-Services Committee', which held one meeting in March 1922 and then decided 'that an organisation is necessary in Australia to enable coastwatching to be instituted in the event of war or when the necessity arose'.

The Royal Australian Navy's scheme was approved by the Australian Commonwealth Naval Board, who presented it to the Military and Air Boards for comment.

The Minister for Defence subsequently approved it. This new organisation was implemented, controlled and operated by the Naval Board through the Naval Intelligence Division.

PROFILE



LCDR Mark Woodruff Navy Reserve Psychologist

Navy people in HMAS *Stirling* may already know Mark Woodruff who is currently the Senior Navy Psychologist on the base. But Mark has also been a Navy Reservist for some years now.

Mark joined the ANR in 1991 in the Psychology Branch and has worked periodically in HMAS *Stirling* relieving the base psychologists. He has also worked in a similar role in HMAS *Cerberus* and had the odd job to do in *Coonawarra* as well. In late 2001, he had an important role as Research Officer to the Navy Human Resources Management Team based at Leeuwin Barracks.

Mark brings a rich background to Navy Reserve Psychology. Prior to taking up his current full-time civilian position with Defence, he worked as a Psychologist with the Vietnam Veterans' Counselling Service (Dept of Veterans Affairs) and prior to that as a Counsellor in the TAFE system.

Born in the US, he joined the US Marine Corps and served as an infantryman from 1967 to 1971. This included one tour of duty in Vietnam in 1968. He has been a happy resident of Australia since 1972.

Mark is the author of *Unheralded Victory*, a military history of the Vietnam War, particularly of US and Australian actions. Published in 1999, it is available from the Defence Library for any readers interested in a very well-researched and educational work on this topic. He is working on his new book to be released later in the year, an oral history of one particular battle in the Vietnam War, Foxtrot Ridge, May 1968.

Mark is currently involved in new activities conducted by Navy Psychology to increase the level of mental health support to operations in the RAN.

He has recently spent some time at sea in various fleet units, departing for and returning from Operations RELEX and SLIPPER and is keen to see further practical applications of psychological skill and knowledge in the operational context.

He's also happy to be back at sea after his very long break, although he says it's rather different this time compared to when he was a "grunt"!

Navy Reservist involved in cenotaph rededication

Story and photo by LCDR John Sperring, RANR

Representatives of the Navy's Australian Hydrographic Office recently participated in a rededication service and ceremony for the refurbished Wollongong War Memorial.

The War Memorial underwent a restoration process in time for Anzac Day which included new garden and paving and the inclusion of stone plinths commemorating more recent conflicts that the ADF have been involved in. Included with East Timor is a plinth commemorating Australia's involvement with the International Coalition against Terrorism (ICAT). This is believed to be the first War Memorial in Australia to include service with ICAT.

CAPT Rod Nairn, RAN (Director Hydrographic Operations) at the HYDRO FEG attended as the senior serving ADF representative. ABHSO Scott McCabe (a Reserve sailor with the Australian Hydrographic Office) formed part of the bi-Service catafalque party.



ABHSO Scott McCabe formed part of the bi-service Catafalque Guard.

Changes for Reserve Forces Day 2002

Reserve Forces Day, which has been held on 1 July for the last four years will take place on different days in each State this year.

Under new arrangements, including ADF financial sponsorship, Reserve Forces Day will be used this year to increase community awareness of the Navy, Army and Air Force Reserve. There will be a focus during Open Day activities and displays to enable members of the public to learn about the types of service that Reservists undertake as well as an opportunity to attract prospective recruits. Marches will remain a central feature of Reserve Forces Day as an opportunity for public recognition of those who have served and continue to serve in Reserve Forces.

Displays and other events will extend the activities beyond one day in most States. To find out the details of what is happening in your State, contact your local Reserve Administration Cell.

Albatross	(02) 4424 1692
Cairns	(07) 4050 3357
Cerberus	(03) 5950 7137
Coonawarra	(08) 8935 4615
Harman	(02) 6266 6607
Kuttabal	(02) 9359 2531
NHQ-TAS	(03) 6237 7239
NHQ-SA	(08) 8305 6754
NHQ-STHQLD	(07) 3332 3506
Stirling	(08) 9553 4100
Waterhen	(02) 9926 2531
MHQ	(02) 9359 4559

Further details will appear in the next edition of *Reserve News*.

Calling all tough tenacious tankermen!!

A reunion for all personnel who served in the fleet workhorse, HMAS *Supply* (RFA Tide Austral), is planned for the long weekend in June 2003 at the Rooty Hill RSL, NSW. Partners most welcome. Motel accommodation available. Events planned.

Please forward your expressions of interest to:
AB Gunner Ken Witchard (02) 6492 3060
WitchWeb@bigpond.com
AB Stoker Bubbles Currin (02) 6843 1850
currmar@hwy.com.au

"Strengthen The Shield"

WANTED Reserve Divers

ANR Divers are trained to undertake underwater military tasks using Self Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus (SCUBA) and Surface Supply Breathing Apparatus (SSBA) using air to a depth of 20 metres.

Divers must be capable of effectively integrating with Permanent Naval Force (PNF) Australian Clearance Diving Teams (AUSCDTs) during time of peace or conflict and can be employed to supplement Clearance Divers (CDs) during periods of absence or intense activity.

To join a Reserve Diving Team, there are minimum educational requirements, you will need to be an Australian citizen (or have applied for Australian citizenship); must meet a level of security clearance and probably toughest of all, meet the highest medical and fitness requirements.

Employment training will include various swimming tests including endurance, RAN recruit training, basic seamanship and the SCUBA (Air) course, during which time the small boats coxswains qualification will be obtained. Further training will include advanced seamanship, SSBA (Air), underwater tools, fire fighting and ship safety.

Practical tasks included during and after training include underwater search techniques and mine countermeasure exercises.

To find out more information, make an application and be 'sponsored' through the recruiting process, contact the respective Diving Team OIC nearest you.

ANRDT6 – Melbourne – 03 9645 8189
ANRDT6@bigpond.com

ANRDT8 – Brisbane – 0438 126 723
ANRDT8@bigpond.com

ANRDT9 – Adelaide – 08 8248 0153
ANRDT9@bigpond.com

ANRDT11 – Darwin
ANRDT11@bigpond.com

ANRDT12 – Cairns – 07 4068 9174
ANRDT12@bigpond.com



WANTED