

# OCS Journal



June  
1984

June 1984 Journal

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## *COC Reports*

Ms. A. 9. 2.

EDITOR'S REPORT

The Beatles wrote a song quite relevant to the course at Portsea - "The Long and Winding Road". Well we have reached the end of that road and depart to undertake what promises to be exciting careers.

Portsea has brought together men from diverse backgrounds, states and indeed countries, and we have all made good friends, many of which will last a life-time. I know myself, that I have met many sincere friends through Portsea, ones that Julie and I will treasure.

Being involved in the publication of the Journal I have been able to see the humour that lies within people. As such I have encouraged the theme of the Journal and articles submitted to be of a humorous nature.

Unfortunately, many laughable incidents came under the close eye of the censor and were subsequently "axed". It would not be proper to mention the exploits of Gary Faulkhead, Ash Staude and the list goes on - so I won't (But the mind boggles).

To compile the Journal takes many people and my thanks go to all who submitted articles and to Danny Rowe the Journal Photographer.

In closing, my congratulations to all and best wishes for the future, and hopefully our paths will cross again.

Mitch Mee  
Editor

BSM'S REPORT

I am sure that all would agree that this term has been an interesting and hectic six months for both Senior and Junior classes.

It seems only a matter of weeks that both classes were preparing for the term's initial field training and now the senior class is ready to march out to their new units. We wish the junior class as rewarding a 2nd term as the senior class has had.

Working together as the Company of Officer cadets has built up great teamwork and a certain esprit decorps and a fighting spirit that we should endeavour to carry on in our future careers.

Finally I would like to extend my congratulations to the graduating class and best wishes to the new senior class for next term.

Thanks must go to the staff of OCS, in particular the RSM and ADJT.

All the best!

Gary Spierings  
Battalion Sergeant Major



PMC REPORT

A difficult position. The transition from being a lowly junior cadet, to assuming the responsibilities and setting the standards required of a PMC took some adjustment. From wolfing down meals as dictated by time restriction, to a more leisurely consumption as dictated by decorum was a dramatic and welcome change.

Our first mess function was a 'toga' party, held in true Roman tradition. The decoration of the mess and final condition at the night's end left a ruin that ranks right up there in architectural magnificance with the Parthenon. The costumes were outstanding in originality, design and innovation. The contribution made by the beach party participants rounded off the evening as a resounding success.

Later in the term the PMC endured the admonishment of the CI for presenting an arrogant and overbearing attitude. This was a fortunate occurrence for one whose leadership style had hitherto been difficult to define. From that point forward my leadership style was firmly nailed down as arrogant and overbearing.

Not knowing the responsibility of the Orderly Officer, the PMC was fortunate enough to secure a full week of orderly officers as a result of an oversight involving the casing of the colours for a Dining-In Night at the Sergeant's Mess. The first-hand experience gained during that week is fondly remembered as being invaluable.

A summary of my appointment can only be described as an invigorating marathon, costly in terms of patience and excessive ageing and yet an undeniably enjoyable trial on the road to graduating.

Dave Mol  
President of The Mess  
Committee

# THE REPORT

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It is followed by a description of the methods used in the study. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion. The fifth part of the report is a list of references.

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## THE COMMANDANT



Colonel P. Davies AM

Colonel Davies was born in Sydney and educated at Lithgow High School. He joined the Army in 1958 and entered the Royal Military College, Duntroon. On graduation, in 1961, he was allotted to the Royal Australian Infantry Corps.

Following service as a platoon commander in Australia and Malaysia, Colonel Davies joined the initial group of instructors who established the Officer Training Unit at Scheyville, in April 1965. In 1967 he joined, the 1st Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment as Adjutant and saw service in South Vietnam. This was followed by a posting to the 3rd Training Battalion as a Company Commander and then long term training at the Royal Military College of Science in the UK.

On returning to Australia Colonel Davies completed a technical staff appointment at the Army Design Establishment, before attending the Australian Army Staff College in 1974. Subsequent appointments were second in command of the 5th/7th Battalion, senior Army planner for Exercise Kangaroo II and commander of the Infantry Development Wing at The Infantry Centre, Singleton before attending the Joint Services Staff College.

In 1979 he was appointed Chief Instructor of the Royal Military College Duntroon. On completing this posting in December 1982 he was promoted colonel and posted to Material Branch, Army Office. In December 1983 he assumed his appointment as Commandant of the Officer Cadet School.

Colonel Davies was made a Member of the Order of Australia in the Queen's Birthday Honours List in 1979. The award was for service to Infantry and to the Singleton community.

Colonel Davies is married and has three children.



OFFICER CADET SCHOOL

STAFF

Commandant

Colonel P. Davies, AM

SCHOOL HEADQUARTERS

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Deputy Commandant                           | Lieutenant Colonel E.W. Titley  |
| Staff Officer Grade Two<br>(Coordination)   | Major C.W. Ferndale<br>Royal Australian Infantry Corps                  |
| Staff Officer Grade Three<br>(Coordination) | Captain K.S. Fraser   |
| Regimental Sergeant Major                   | Warrant Officer Class One K.S. Wendt<br>Royal Australian Infantry Corps |

THE COMPANY OF OFFICER CADETS

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Commanding Officer and<br>Chief Instructor | Lieutenant Colonel J.W. Langler<br>Royal Australian Infantry Corps                 |
| Adjutant                                   | Captain D.J. Grierson<br>Royal Australian Infantry Corps                           |
| Student Counsellor                         | Major B. Barletta<br>Australian Army Psychology Corps                              |
| Training Development Officer               | Captain T.J. Whelan<br>Royal Australian Army Education Corps                       |
| Officer Commanding A Company               | Captain G.A. Crosland<br>Royal Australian Infantry Corps                           |
| Officer Commanding B Company               | Captain K.V. Noye<br>Royal Australian Corps of Transport                           |
| Chaplain                                   | Chaplain Third Class P. Woodward<br>Royal Australian Army Chaplain's<br>Department |

FIELD TRAINING WING

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Senior Instructor | Major F.R. Edwards<br>Royal Australian Infantry Corps    |
| Instructor        | Captain E.G. Paterson<br>Royal Australian Infantry Corps |

ADVANCED TRAINING WING

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Senior Instructor | Major G.J. Stone<br>Royal Australian Infantry Corps                                      |
| Instructor        | Captain P.R. Franklin<br>Royal Regiment of Australian<br>Artillery                       |
| Instructor        | Captain D.J.R. Smith<br>Royal Australian Corps of Signals                                |
| Instructor        | Captain S.N. Aird<br>Royal Australian Infantry Corps                                     |
| Instructor        | Captain M.L. Corne<br>Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps                               |
| Instructor        | Captain G.R. Ashmore<br>Royal Corps of Australian Electrical<br>and Mechanical Engineers |
| Instructor        | Captain D.C. Ryan<br>Royal Australian Artillery  |
| Instructor        | Captain M.J. Dunne<br>Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment                                |
| Instructor        | Captain P.W. Pearce<br>Royal Australian Engineers  |
| Instructor        | Captain R.W. Dobbie<br>Royal Australian Armoured Corps                                   |

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT WING

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Senior Instructor | Major J.R. Easton<br>Royal Australian Army Educational Corps      |
| Instructor        | Captain G.W. Carson<br>Royal Australian Army Educational Corps    |
| Instructor        | Captain T. Uil<br>Royal Australian Army Education Corps           |
| Instructor        | Captain E.F. Czerw<br>Royal Australian Army Educational Corps     |
| Instructor        | Captain S. Bush<br>Royal Australian Army Educational Corps        |
| Instructor        | Captain K.D.H. Felsche<br>Royal Australian Army Educational Corps |

SUPPORT WING

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Officer Commanding Support Wing | Major R.J. Shillabeer<br>Royal Australian Infantry Corps       |
| Quartermaster                   | Captain D. Khoo<br>Royal Australian Army Medical Corps         |
| Administrative Officer          | Captain R.L. Blair<br>Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps     |
| Assistant Quartermaster         | Lieutenant C. Tremills<br>Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps |
| Catering Officer                | Lieutenant R. Chappell<br>Australian Army Catering Corps       |

REGIMENTAL AID POST

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Medical Officer | Major A. Crompton<br>Royal Australian Army Medical Corps |
|-----------------|--|

SENIOR NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Senior Weapon Training Instructor   | Warrant Officer Class 1 H.J. Macown<br>Royal New Zealand Artillery             |
| Drill Wing Sergeant Major           | Warrant Officer Class 2 J. Cech<br>Royal Australian Infantry Corps             |
| Senior Physical Training Instructor | Warrant Officer Class 2 D.J. Gaskell<br>Royal Australian Infantry Corps        |
| Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant   | Warrant Officer Class 2 G. Dunne<br>Royal Australian Infantry Corps            |
| Warrant Officer Caterer             | Warrant Officer Class 2 G. Mackay<br>Australian Army Catering Corps            |
| Chief Clerk                         | Warrant Officer Class 2 C.G. Woodhouse<br>Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps |
| Transport Supervisor                | Warrant Officer Class 2 J. McGowan<br>Royal Australian Corps of Transport      |





HQ  
OFFICER CADET SCHOOL

MAJ R. Shillabeer; MAJ A. Crompton; LT R. Chappell; CAPT K. Fraser;  
MAJ C. Ferndale; LTCOL E. Titley; COL P. Davies, AM; CHAP P. Woodward  
CAPT R. Blair; CAPT D. Khoo



HQ  
COMPANY OF OFFICER CADETS

CAPT T. Whelan; MAJ B. Barletta  
CAPT G. Crosland; LTCOL J. Langler; CAPT D. Grierson; CAPT K. Noye



ADVANCED TRAINING WING

CAPT R. Dobbie, CAPT M. Corne, CAPT P. Pearce, CAPT D. Smith, CAPT J. Dittmar  
CAPT G. Ashmore, CAPT M. Dunne, MAJ G. Stone, CAPT S. Aird, CAPT D. Ryan



PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT WING

CAPT T. Uil, CAPT K. Felsche, CAPT S. Bush  
CAPT E. Czerw, MAJ J. Easton, CAPT G. Carson

FIELD TRAINING WING

CAPT M. Sampson, MAJ F. Edwards, CAPT E. Patterson



-10-  
**THE GRADUATES**

WHEREAS you have been appointed to be ..... an officer .....

... I do Charge and Command you to discharge your duty faithfully and to observe and execute all such orders and instructions as you may receive from your superior officers.

- Extracted from the Australian Army  
Commission.

JEFF NIELSEN APITZ  
MICHAEL ANDREW ARMOUR  
ANTHONY RICHARD ASHLEY  
CRAIG JAMES ANDREW ATKINS  
MICHAEL DAVID BARLING  
GREGORY JOHN BELFORD  
DAVID ANDREW BIGLANDS  
MICHAEL JOHN BILLINGHAM  
GARRY PETER BROSNAN  
ASHTON WILLIAM BRUNTON  
PAUL ANDREW BUICK  
CRAIG NORMAL BURN  
DAVID WALTER CALDWELL  
WILLIAM JOHN COGHLAN  
MARK HILTON COOPER  
BRIAN JOHN COX  
RONALD JONATHAN DEMPSTER  
GREGORY JOHN DE SOMER  
VICTOR SHANE DOUST  
GARY DAVID FAULKHEAD  
MARCUS CHARLES OWEN FOX  
MARK STEVEN FOXE  
ANDREW JOHN GEEKIE  
JOHN ANDREW GRIERSON  
JAMES BROOK GRIMMOND  
EMIL MATTHEW HAFNER  
JOHN LEONARD HANNAN  
JEFFREY PAUL HARRISON  
DALLAS JOHN HEALEY  
MALCOLM JOHN HENTSCHEL  
JONATHON CHARLES HILL  
LEO THOMAS HOGAN  
PAUL CRAIG HOGAN  
PETER JAMES JACKSON  
DAVID ALAN JOHNSON  
COLIN LESLIE JOHNSTON  
GLENN LAWRENCE KEPPEL  
MICHAEL JAMES LAVERS

LOW WEE POH  
JOHN LANDEN LUTTRELL  
MARTIN JAMES MCKOWEN  
ANDREW DONALD McLEAN  
ANDREW ROSS MACLEAN  
ANDREW FREDERICK MAGGS  
MICHAEL DAVID MEE  
DAVID ANTON METRIKAS  
DAVID BRUCE MOL  
MICHAEL STEVEN MOWLE  
DAVID JOHN MOYLAN  
MAIT ANTS NIILUS  
MARK FRANCIS NOLAN  
STEVEN GEORGE ODELL  
GARY LAURENCE PARKER  
RICKY GENE PARKER  
JAMES PEARSON  
DANIEL STEPHEN PERREN  
JOHN LEKO PICKERING  
IAN MICHAEL RHIND  
DANIEL ANDREW ROWE  
JOHN PAUL SCHOLTEN  
BRADLEY GRANT SCOTT  
ADRIAN JOHN SKULL  
WESLEY SIM BOON TECK  
GARY JOHN SPIERINGS  
MARTIN ASHLEY STAUDE  
DAVID RUSSELL STEVENS  
NEALE ROBERT SUTTON  
SIMON JAMES TREGAR  
GEOFFREY DUNCAN TULLY  
LUKE NICHOLAS VAN HEUZEN  
MICHAEL TIMOTHY WADE  
MARK PATRICK WALTERS  
DAVID JOHN WARREN  
PHILLIP VERNON WATSON  
MARK TRACY WILLIAMS  
KELVIN WONG KOK KEONG



**WARREN**

**DAVID JOHN**

**RAINF**

"Greyman" celebrated his 20th birthday whilst on CB (who said that?), and remembers having a consultation with the CI, reference sleeping. Dave was born on 3 Dec 63 at Frankston and his hobbies are swimming, running and schoolgirls.



**WATSON**

**PHILLIP VERNON**

**RASIGS**

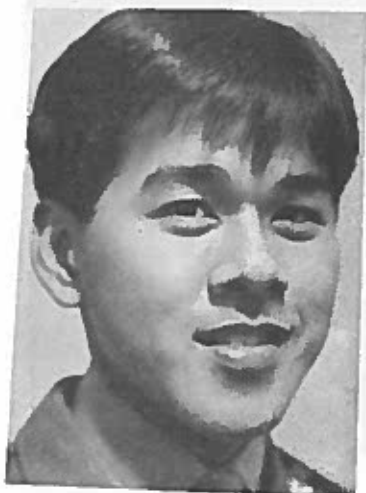
"Watto" was born on 7 Feb 61 in WYALKATCHEM and enjoys fishing and boating. He dazzled staff and cadets with his brilliance behind the wheel of a landrover on adventure training.

**WILLIAMS**

**MARK T.**

**RNZEME**

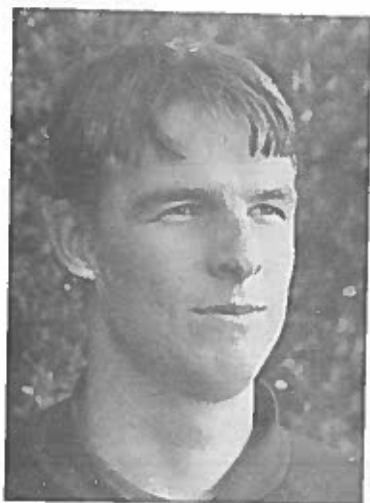
Our Bar Member. "Old man Kiwi, Lou" definately provided the bar with stock and profits, mainly from his own pocket. Lou was born in Christchurch, New Zealand on 23 Mar 61, with his main love (besides the bar) being rugby. Lou was also voted B Coy's Best dressed.



**WONG KOK KEONG**

**SAP**

"Wongy" was born in Singapore on 5 Apr 64 and became rather attached to the logs at OCS. Kelvin's main sporting interest was squash.



STAUDE

MARTIN ASHLEY

RAEME

"BEASTMASTER" recalls meeting a princess at a party at the COC Mess. Ash was born on 7 Jun 62 in Bordertown and enjoys playing football, squash, shooting and riding motorcycles.

STEVENS

DAVID RUSSELL

RAEME

"STEVO" was born on 5 Nov 61 at Gosford. His sporting interests included Aust Rules, cricket and basketball. Dave's outstanding drill ability was highlighted when he marched himself into a fire hydrant whilst concentrating on marching a squad.



SUTTON

NEALE ROBERT

RAA

Dare I call him "Frank" Yes - Frank holds the record for a UD out bush. 30 seconds after commencement the shot rang out - a truly brilliant effort. Frank was one of only two REAL MEN to wear pyjamas. Frank is a keen sailor who was born at Box Hill on 5 Mar 64.

TREGEAR

SIMON JAMES

RNZOC

Our resident drill expert, made an exciting and spectacular display of personal drill whilst accepting the Inter-P1 drill comp prize. "Trig" was born on 3 Dec 62 at Christchurch and represented OCS at Hockey.



SCHOLTEN

JOHN PAUL

RAAC

"Johnno" was listed 20 mins before a dining-in-night and turned up looking like James Dean, after receiving the full "treatment". John was born on 25 Oct 62 in Melbourne and enjoys playing squash, swimming, running, surfing and windsurfing.



SIM BOON TECK

SAF

Wes was born in Singapore on 24 May 63 and his hobbies are micro computers, gluttony, and horizontal relaxation. Whilst PL Comd at Pucka he looked after his men so well that twice his whole platoon slept in much to the delight of the DS.

SKULL

ADRIAN JOHN

RAAOC

"Skully" was born on 2 August 59 in Ashwell England, and is famous for his concern about Puritabs, and telling his section to "PEDLOY!!" Adrian represented OCS at soccer and swimming and enjoys travel.



SPIERINGS

GARY JOHN

RAEME

The BSM, "Spiero" was born on 7 Apr 62 at Kooweerup (sounds like a drink). Gary is an excellent athlete whose other interests include Aust Rules, sknow skiing and scuba diving.

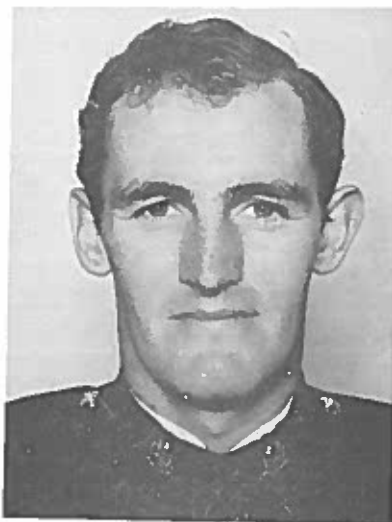


PICKERING JOHN LEKO PATRICK FIJI ENG

"BLEECH" was born on 13 Feb 63 in Suva. John represented OCS at Rugby and also enjoys reading and listening to music. His famous moment was being invited to a "party" in room 901 at Centrepoint.

RHIND IAN MICHAEL AAAYN

"Rhindy" the sports SGT was born in Cheshire England on 29 Nov 61, and was a keen Rugby player, who enjoyed the surf. Ian probably holds the record for pit digging at Pucka - he almost struck oil.



ROWE DANIEL ANDREW JOSEPH RAAOC

"Tiny" was the Journal photographer who worked tirelessly at sporting events. Danny was born on 29 Sep 63 in Melbourne and plays Aust rules, squash and indoor cricket.

SCOTT BRADLEY GRANT RAINP

"Scotty" (strange nickname) was born on 8 Feb 64 in Kogarak and can be remembered for his aggression and agility in unarmed combat.







**TULLY**

**GEOFF DUNCAN**

**RAAC**

"Tracks" was born in Southport on 13 Aug 59. Geoff, as the 2IC of COY provided the CSM with vocal support at all sporting fixtures - his deafening yells terrorized the Juniors. Geoff's hobbies are fencing, sailing and wargaming.

**VAN HEUZEN**

**LUKE NICHOLAS**

**RAE**

Luke recalls his famous moment as meeting COL Johnson whilst at JCIC. His sporting interests are Aust Rules and cricket and he was born on 21 Jan 64 in Melbourne.



**WADE**

**MICHAEL TIMOTHY**

**RAC**

"WADEY", the man cautioned for displaying ORT after the ADJT caught him throwing cheese up in the air and catching it in his mouth - unlucky. Mick was born on 15 Apr 62 at East Melbourne and enjoys Aussie Rules, Lacrosse and music.

**WALTERS**

**MARK PATRICK**

**PYSCH**

"DOUGIE" had too many famous moments to mention, but enjoys Aut Rules volleyball cricket and trail bike riding. He was born on 2 May 61 in Melbourne.



**PARKER**

**GARY L.**

**RASVY**

Gary was born on 6 Jun 59 at Reservoir. His interests included running (at which he represented OCS) Golf - shows his age, tennis and water skiing. Gary had too many famous moments to mention, however the "old boy" will probably retire after grad.



**PARKER**

**RICK GENE**

**RAEME**

"Old Bug eyes" the man to call the whole senior class to attention then throw an excellent "boxer" - without his hat on. Rick also was very flexible taking leave at will. He was born on 21 May 62 in Sheffield TAS (could that explain things?), and enjoyed not playing sport.

**PEARSON**

**JAMES**

**RACT**

The "BQ" was born in Scotland on the 3 Mar 59. His sporting interests included soccer and rifle shooting, and he can best be remembered for his traditional speech of "Just a quick one".



**PERREN**

**DANIEL STEPHEN**

**AAAVN**

Dan was born on 26 Jan 61 in Townsville and enjoys rugby, volleyball, modelling and photography.



**MOWLE**

**MICHAEL STEVEN**

**RAE**

"Wombat" was the only man to assault the RSM's hut in winter dress - what a disguise. Mick enjoyed playing Rugby, at which he represented OCS. He was born on 5 Mar 64 at Armidale NSW.

**NIILUS**

**MAIT**

**RACMP**

"Scaley Niilus" the only man to dispose of a GS canoe during adventure training! mait was born on 2 Apr 62 at Fremantle W.A. His interests include canoeing (strange) and scuba diving.



**NOLAN**

**MARK FRANCIS**

**RAINF**

"Wilderbeast" joined us at commencement of senior term and settled in very quickly. He played Aust rules and Rugby, representing OCS and A Coy at both. Mark was born on 15 Jun 60 in Adelaide.

**ODELL**

**STEPHEN G.**

**RNZEME**

Steve was considered the only person who could speak good English. Well? He was born on 31 Mar 61 in Martinborough NZ, and plays Rugby, squash and chases women - by the dozens.



**MEB**

**MICHAEL DAVID**

**RAAMC**

Probably the best looking bloke at Portsea and an International sportsman - Only jesting, guess who wrote these short narratives? I was born on 17 Jun 59 in England and I enjoy cricket and Aust Rules.



**METRIKAS**

**DAVID ANTON**

**RAAC**

"YARD BUM" (it takes a while to work that one out) was born on 2 Jan 64 in Melbourne and enjoys running, squash and sailing. Dave almost died, when told his research essay was lost - a close one.

**MOL**

**DAVID BRUCE**

**INT**

Dave "We have a problem" Mol held down the difficult job of PMC and was a very popular choice. His lunch time speeches were the highlight of the day simply to see what the word of the day would be - "illuminating" was a very popular little number. Dave was born at Hornsby on 31 Jul 1961, and represented OCS at athletics and soccer.



**MOYLAN**

**DAVID JOHN**

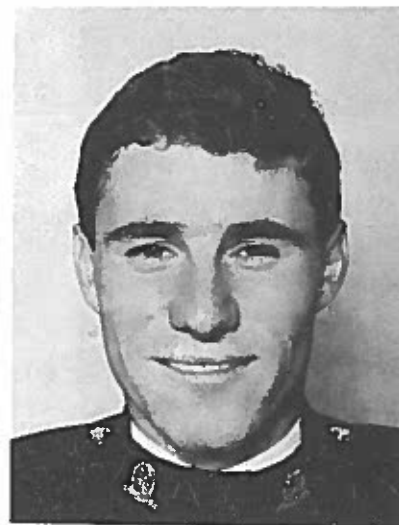
**RAEME**

"Brutus" was responsible for the lock-up of 3 P1 in the Frankston Police Station in Jnr term, scaring the wits out of the hierarchy. Dave was born on 25 Feb 64 and enjoys cricket, rugby, golf, squash and chasing a young brunette from Sydney.



**GRIMMOND JAMES BROOK AAAYN**

"Grimmo" likes all contact sports, Basketball, sailing, volleyball and softball, but isn't too keen on gridiron (ouch). He was born on 29 Oct 62 in Leeton NSW.



**HAFNER EMIL MATTHEW RACT**

"HAF" remembers an enlightening and delightful Demo tour excursion with the PMC - sounds a little ominous. He was born on 22 Aug 62 in Greensborough and enjoys Aust rules, rowing and soccer and representing OCS at Aust rules and soccer.



**HANNAN JOHN LEONARD RAAOC**

The old boy who ran the orderley room hated a drink. John was assured of a quiet domestic supply unit, but you guessed it - off to Townsville with the ODF. John was born in Sydney on 19 Nov 59, and his main interests were socialising, sleeping and lion taming.



**HARRISON JEFFREY PAUL RAE**

"Harro" was born on 8 July 1960 at Middle Swan W.A. He describes himself as a "vege" sportsman with his favorite hobby being Dianne (his girlfriend). We all remember Harro for his episode at Canungra when told to "BROCK REPT HARRO" (I wonder who gave the order??)

**MAGGS**

**ANDREW FREDERICK**

**PYSCH**

"Blueribbon" Maggs was born on 7 Nov 60 in Brisbane and enjoys soccer, swimming and sleeping. "Maggsy" had the honor of representing OCS at ISCUS and entered in the Blueribbon, invitation only, 100m freestyle sprint and swam last, apparently he lost his way.



**MCKOWEN**

**MARTIN JAMES**

**RASIGS**

"Marty" or "Mack" was born in sunny Melbourne on 15 Oct 61. His interests are Ice Hockey, Reading, snow skiing, flying and shouting. Marty was well known to the enemy at Canungra.

**MCLEAN**

**ANDREW D.**

**RNZEME**

"MACCA" the man who fell in love and was rarely seen. He was born on 15 Sep 64 in Lawrence NZ and plays cricket and rugby and enjoys motor cycling.

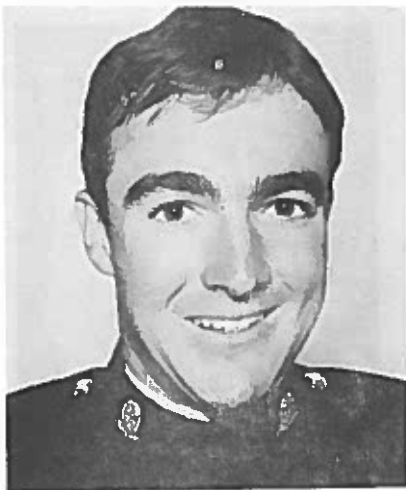


**MACLEAN**

**ANDREW ROSS**

**RACT**

"MACKA" was born at Rosebud on 17 Jan 1964 and was one of Portseas fearless Rugby players. He also excelled at watching TV and climbing ropes (?). By the end of senior term the ropes were finally conquered gaining a pass in the "CAT 2" (or was CAT 20).



**HEALEY**

**DALLAS JOHN**

**AAAVN**

"J.R." was born at Kyabram on 2 Jan 62 and records his interests as Motorcycling, boxing, shooting, Aust Rules and fishing.

**HENTSCHEL**

**MALCOLM JOHN**

**RASVY**

Mal was told his hat looked like a tank had run over it. He was born on 12 Jun 58 in Molong and represented OCS in soccer.



**HILL**

**JONATHAN CHARLES**

**RAEME**

"Hilly" or "POM" enjoys playing soccer, skin diving, squash and reading. He represented OCS in soccer. John was born in England on 4 Mar 63.



**HOGAN**

**LEO THOMAS**

**RASIGS**

Leo was known to run occasionally and was A Coy's official supporter, he was also seen once or twice at the "PORTSEA". Leo was born on 3 May 61 and recalls his famous moment as Jul 7 1983 (Yes - enlistment day).





**KEPPEL**

**GLEN LAWRENCE**

**RAEME**

"KEP" is remembered for his outstanding drill performance throughout the year. He was born on 10 Jun 62 in Melbourne and plays Aust rules, golf, and enjoys skiing and running.



**LAVERS**

**MICHAEL JAMES**

**RAE**

"Mort" the Duntroon lad who made good. Mick had the uncanny knack of appearing first in line at 'toc', lunch and dinner. He was born on 9 Jun 64 at Goulburn (where?), and his main sporting interest was swimming.

**LOW WEE POH**

**SAF**

"Gordon" was born on 29 Sep 62 in Singapore. His interests include jogging, music, reading and drawing. Gordon holds the OCS record for push-ups, and also scored the highest total in heaves and sit-ups.



**LUTTRELL**

**JOHN LANDEN**

**RNZTC**

"Lutts" was another bloke who enjoyed the rest day after Canungra. He was born on 8 Apr 63 in Palmerston North and enjoys rugby and Tae Kwon Do.



**HOGAN**

**PAUL CRAIG**

**RAINF**

"Hoges" found the Dec 83 Grad Port very drinkable, so much so that he had the odd bottle or two. Paul was born on 13 Jan 64 in Liverpool and represented OCS at Rugby.



**JACKSON**

**PETER JAMES**

**RASIGS**

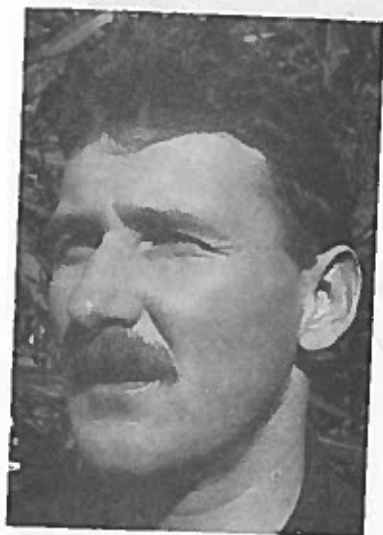
"Jacko" was born on 11 Nov 60 in Bankstown and was one of A Coy's few sportsmen. He played rugby, athletics, swimming and touch football, and holds the pole-vault record for OCS.

**JOHNSON**

**DAVID ALLAN**

**RAAOC**

"Johnno" was born on 10 Jul 63 in Geelong. He is remembered for sleeping through the crack/thump lesson - surely a great effort. Johnno's main sporting interest was tennis.



**JOHNSTON**

**COLIN LESLIE**

**RASIGS**

"Johnno" the man to miss his flight on demo tour and wait five hours for another. He was born on 5 Apr 59 in Scotland and enjoys hockey, rowing and philately. Col represented OCS in Hockey.

**FOX**

**MARCUS CHARLES OWEN      AAAVN**

"Foxy" was born in Adelaide on 26 Sep 63. He represented OCS in cricket, Aust rules and athletics. His other interests are photography, music, snow skiing, water sports and fast cars.



**FOXE**

**MARK STEVEN**

**RAE**

Foxy the man with all the nicknames - Dangerman, Mullet, Jerry Lewis and the list goes on. Mark can be remembered for suffering a bruised forehead after getting a baby's toy attached and stuck to his head. He was born on 30 Aug 64 in Inverell and plays rugby and golf.

**GEEKIE**

**ANDREW JOHN**

**RAE**

"Geeks" the batman who took out pits and shot POW's! He was born on 19 Nov 64 in Hobart and represented OCS at Rugby and soccer.



**GRIERSON**

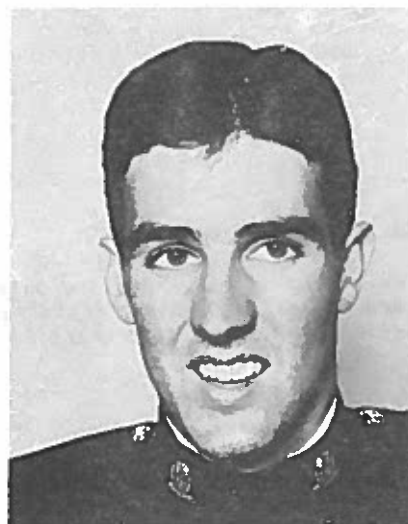
**JOHN ANDREW**

**AAAVN**

"Devo" was born on 1 Dec 64 at Sydney. Young "Devo" was a competent sportsman with his main interests being water skiing, Aust rules, snow skiing, basketball and ferreting. In fact he was Portsea's authority on the artful hobby of ferreting.

**DEMPSTER      RONALD JONATHAN      RAA**

Ron was born in England on 26 Sep 63, and enjoys all forms of skiing, water, snow and Jet. Ron represented OCS at Hockey and led A Coy to a narrow win in the inter coy Hockey game.



**DE SOMER      GREGORY      RAINF**

"Decks" or "Suzie" was born on 15 May 60 at Nambour, QLD. He accumulated 600 push-ups from a drill SGT in one day - surely a remarkable effort. His hobbies include rugby, surfing, squash, swimming and running.

**DOUST      VICTOR SHANE      RACT**

"Dousty" or "Crusher" represented OCS at Athletics and showed keen interest in basketball, football, shooting, fishing, weightlifting and drinking. Vic was born at Quairading W.A. on 15th Feb 64.



**FAULKHEAD      GARY DAVID      RAINF**

"Forky" was born on 14 Mar 63 in Melbourne and played cricket, football, tennis and golf, representing OCS at cricket as the "keeper". Gary enjoyed the demo tour and was believed to be offered a contract.

CALDWELL

DAVID WALTER

AACC

"Wally" or "Digger" was the only cadet to be marched into the bay. He was born in Parramatta on 22 Sep 61 and enjoys Karate, four wheel driving and skin diving.



COGHLAN

WILLIAM JOHN

RAINF

"ROOSTER" was the Paul Jennings of Portsea, entertaining all with staff impressions. "COGS" was born on 25 Sep 64 in Sydney and plays Rugby.

COOPER

MARK HILTON

RAINF

"COOPS" was born on 01 Jun 63 at Wodonga. He records his sporting interests as varried as he can drink both quickly and slowly. He was a real terror at unarmed combat.



COX

BRIAN JOHN PATRICK RACMF

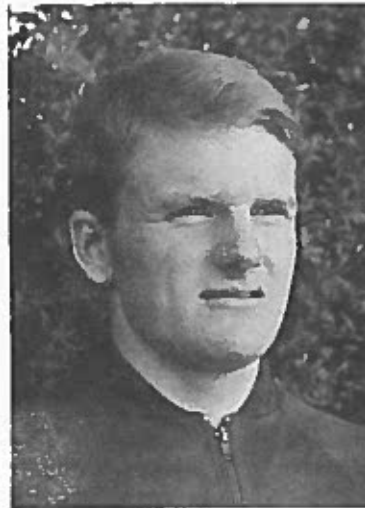
"COXY" did turn up occassionally, and when he did, it was with borrowed gear (Jnrs of course). Brian was born on 8 Sep 61 in Melbourne and enjoyed Rugby, scaling, women and watching ED parades.

**BROSAN**

**GARRY PETER**

**RNZIR**

"Bros" famous moment was RM 901 at Centrepoint, Surfers. He was born on 16 Aug 63 at Dunedin NZ and his hobbies included rugby, tennis and running.



**BRUNTON**

**ASHTON WILLIAM**

**RNZIR**

The CSM of A Coy, "Ash", was born on 11 Jul 1957 in Wellington NZ. He was known for the throwing of his hat and saying "Now you've made me swear". On the sporting side, Ash was the vocal cheer leader for A Coy (less the skirt and pom-poms).

**BUICK**

**PAUL ANDREW**

**RNZTC**

"PABLO" was born on 27 Sep 63 in Ashburton NZ and recalls he had no famous moments as he was always asleep. However, he was seen on the occasional Badcoe parade. He plays rugby and likes skiing and shooting.



**BURN**

**CRAIG NORMAN**

**RAAC**

"BURNSY" is a true-blue Queenslander who would only drink Four X and Bundy Rum. He was born on 28 Jun 63 in Brisbane and enjoys rowing.





**BARLING**

**MICHAEL DAVID**

**RAINF**

Mick was honoured with the title of "keeper of the Aardvark", and with a body of hit men held B Coy off for most of the term, however, a few lapses in concentration cost dearly. Mick was born on 13 Dec 64 at Warnambool and records his famous moment as regaining the Aardvark after it was stolen.

**BELFORD**

**GREGORY JOHN**

**RAA**

Greg's greatest moment, he recalls, was passing each BOS. He was born on 25 May 62 in Newcastle and played Hockey, drinking and fishing.



**BIGLANDS**

**DAVID ANDREW**

**RAEME**

Dave was seen to be awake at a lesson once, but it could have been a mistake. He was born on 1 Feb 63 in Adelaide and enjoys scuba diving and represented OCS at Rugby.

**BILLINGHAM**

**MICHAEL JOHN**

**RAEME**

"BILLO" was born on 30 Jul 61 in England. He represented OCS at Soccer and cricket and was renowned for keeping his cool. Billo recalls his famous moments as winning the inter coy soccer, passing Cat 2 and trying to remember the Toga party.





**APITZ**

**JEFF WEILSEN**

**RASVY**

"AUDEY" was over resident orienteering champion, winning the Mount Martha contest. His other sporting interests include rugby union and water polo. Jeff was born in Newcastle on 19 Oct 61.

**AEMOUR**

**MICHAEL ANDREW**

**RNEZAC**

"ARR-MOUR" was the cadet who dared to call the RSM "RSM" - a brave man. Mick plays rugby and basketball and was born on 11 Feb 62 at Takopuru.



**ASHLEY**

**ANTHONY RICHARD**

**RASIGS**

"Ash" the resident A Coy duty student, was born on 5 Mar '59 in Adelaide. His hobbies are war gaming, reading, windsurfing, tennis and football.

**ATKINS**

**CRAIG JAMES ANDREW RAEME**

Not everyone wants to drive a Leopard Tank - probably why he went to RAEME. "Acko" was born on 6 July 61 in Seymour and enjoyed playing chess, cricket, hockey and Aussie rules.







The following extract has appeared in past OCS Journals and is reproduced here. With the news of the closure of OCS at the end of 1985 came the news that the current Royal Military College badge was to become the RMC of A badge. For all OCS graduates (well over 3000 at this stage) this is sad news as the current badge will all but disappear. The short extract about the History of the OCS Badge therefore takes on a much greater significance than in the past with its last chapter about to be written.

Editor

### HISTORY OF THE OCS BADGE

The OCS badge was originally selected by the late General J. Harrison during his term as Commandant of OCS between 1952-54. He felt that the badge should be completely non-partisan, as OCS provided officers for most corps. The badge had to be different from that of RMC and therefore General Harrison chose the general staff badge, a lion on a crown.

The original design was in fact the general staff badge, surrounded by a garter, and all surmounting a scroll with a crown on top of the garter. This design was drawn by a clerk working then in DMO & P; however, on submission of this design it was considered by AHQ that three crowns were just 'one too many'. Thus the top crown was eliminated, much to the disapproval of General Harrison who considered that without the third crown the design looked like 'an egg on a lettuce leaf'.

So far as the motto was concerned General Harrison racked his brains and those of other people on his staff for some time for a simple motto. He decided to avoid Latin, complicated or hackneyed mottos. In General Harrison's view the motto chosen - 'Loyalty and Service' epitomised the ideal approach of a young man to the Service way of life.

In December 1959 the shape of the OCS badge was accepted, without the third crown, and then began the tedious task of selecting appropriate colours to enhance the look of the badge whenever it was displayed on buildings and flags. From December 1959 to September 1960 coloured designs circulated between OCS and AHQ, and after minor adjustments the colours were approved on the 6th September 1960. The colours selected were:

- a. buttercup for the edges,
- b. saffron for the lion,
- c. garter blue for the background behind the lion, and
- d. cherry for the garter and the scroll.

Adapted from an article  
by D.R. Cocker -  
a 1972 OCS graduate

# THE COLOURS

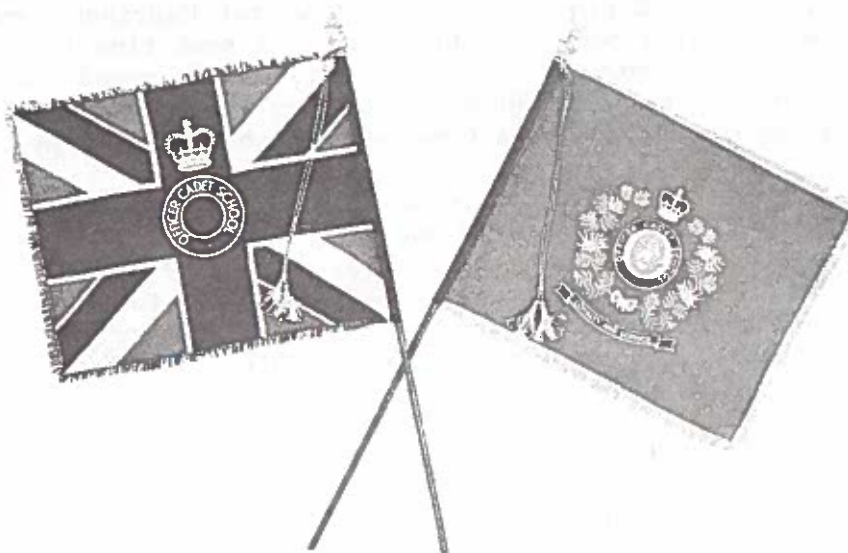
Since earliest times, warriors have carried standards or flags as a distinguishing mark and to serve as a rallying point during battle. To lose the standard often meant that the leader was lost and thus the standard became symbolic of the spirit and tradition of the group to which it belonged.

Arising from this ancient tradition units of today are allowed two Colours – The Queen's Colour and the Regimental Colour. The Queen's Colour is a reminder to all ranks of their loyalty and duty to their Sovereign and their Country. The Regimental Colour is a symbol of Regimental tradition and of the duty owed by each member to the Regiment. The Colours are highly valued, carefully guarded and treated with respect.

Until 1881 the Colours were taken to war and were carried at the head of each Regiment by young officers called Ensigns. History records many acts of bravery performed in order to prevent the Colours falling into the hands of enemy. With the introduction of more modern weapons the casualty rate amongst Colours and Standard Bearers became so high that, since the Boer War, Colours have been retained in safe keeping when units have departed for active service.

Before being presented, the Colours are always consecrated at a religious ceremony on parade when God's blessing of them is asked. This dates back to the Battle of the Standard in 1138 when Yeomen of Yorkshire fighting the Scots, took with them consecrated banners from York Cathedral and fought so fiercely to save the banners that they defeated heavy odds.

The Queen's and Regimental Colours were presented to the Officer Cadet School by His Royal Highness Prince Phillip, on 1st June 1968.



*The Officer Cadet School Colours*

## PRIZE LIST

- Sword of Honour:** Awarded to the cadet showing exemplary conduct and outstanding performance of duty.
- Governor-General's Medal:** Awarded to the cadet graduating first in his class.
- Peter Stuckey Mitchell Trust Competition:** A travelling scholarship in South East Asian countries awarded to the cadet who best displays the qualities of leadership, initiative, physical fitness, integrity, motivation, academic ability and the potential to become a senior commander in the Australian Army.
- New Zealand Chief of General Staff Prize:** Awarded to the cadet gaining the highest mark in Leadership.
- The Blamey Awards:** These awards are in memory of Australia's most distinguished soldier, Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey, GBE, KCB, CMG, DSO, ED and are made available for each graduation by the Trustees of the Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Memorial Fund.
- The Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Staff Prize:** Awarded to the cadet gaining the highest aggregate of marks for the following subjects: Staff Duties, Training and Methods of Instruction.
- The Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Arms Prize:** Awarded to the cadet gaining the highest mark in the All Arms examination.
- The Arts Prize:** Awarded to the cadet gaining the highest mark in Communication Skills.
- The Everard Baillieu Prize:** Awarded to the cadet gaining the highest marks for studies associated with an understanding of Australia's role in world affairs, with particular emphasis on the South East Asian region.
- The Ronald Syme Prize:** Awarded to the cadet gaining the highest aggregate of marks in Peace Administration and Military Law.
- The Skill at Arms Prize:** Awarded to the cadet gaining the highest aggregate score in range practices and tests of elementary training.
- The Royal Australian Artillery Prize:** Awarded to the cadet gaining the highest aggregate of marks of those graduating to Artillery.
- The Royal Australian Engineers Prize:** Awarded to the cadet gaining the highest aggregate of marks of those graduating to the Royal Australian Engineers.
- The Royal Australian Corps of Signals Prize:** Awarded to the cadet gaining the highest aggregate of marks of those graduating to Signals.
- The Royal Australian Infantry Corps Prize for Tactics:** Awarded to the cadet gaining the highest mark in Tactics.
- The Royal Australian Corps of Transport Prize for Logistics:** Awarded to the cadet gaining the highest mark in the Logistics examination.
- The Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps Prize:** Awarded to the cadet gaining the highest mark in Military History.
- The Royal Corps of Australian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Prize for Basic Skills:** Awarded to the cadet gaining the highest aggregate of marks for the following subjects: Battlecraft, Weapon Training, Navigation and Radio Telephone Procedure.
- The Officer Training Unit Prize:** Awarded to the cadet who has shown the greatest improvement in leadership qualities during the course.
- The Kiel Shield:** Awarded to the company gaining the highest number of points in the Inter Company Battle Efficiency Competition.
- The P.J. Cook Trophy:** Awarded to the cadet gaining the highest individual score in the Senior Class Military Skills Competition.

## PRIZE WINNERS

*The Sword of Honour*  
Senior Under Officer G.J. Spierings

*The Governor-General's Medal*  
Under Officer J. Pearson

*The Peter Stuckey Mitchell Trust Competition*  
Under Officer J. Pearson

*The New Zealand Chief of General Staff Prize*  
Under Officer A.W. Brunton

*The Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Staff Prize*  
Sergeant D.S. Perren

*The Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Arms Prize*  
Under Officer D.B. Mol

*The Arts Prize*  
Corporal A.J. Skull

*The Everard Baillieu Prize*  
Under Officer D.B. Mol

*The Ronald Syme Prize*  
Corporal A.R. Maclean

*The Skill at Arms Prize*  
Corporal B.J. Cox

*Royal Australian Artillery Prize*  
Officer Cadet J.C. Hill

*The Royal Australian Engineers Prize*  
Sergeant J.P. Harrison

*The Royal Australian Corps of Signals Prize*  
Under Officer M.J. McKowen

*The Royal Australian Infantry Corps Prize for Tactics*  
Officer Cadet M.F. Nolan

*The Royal Australian Corps of Transport Prize for Logistics*  
Sergeant I.M. Rhind

*The Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps Prize*  
Under Officer D.B. Mol

*The Royal Corps of Australian Electrical and Mechanical  
Engineers Prize for Basic Skills*  
Under Officer A.W. Brunton

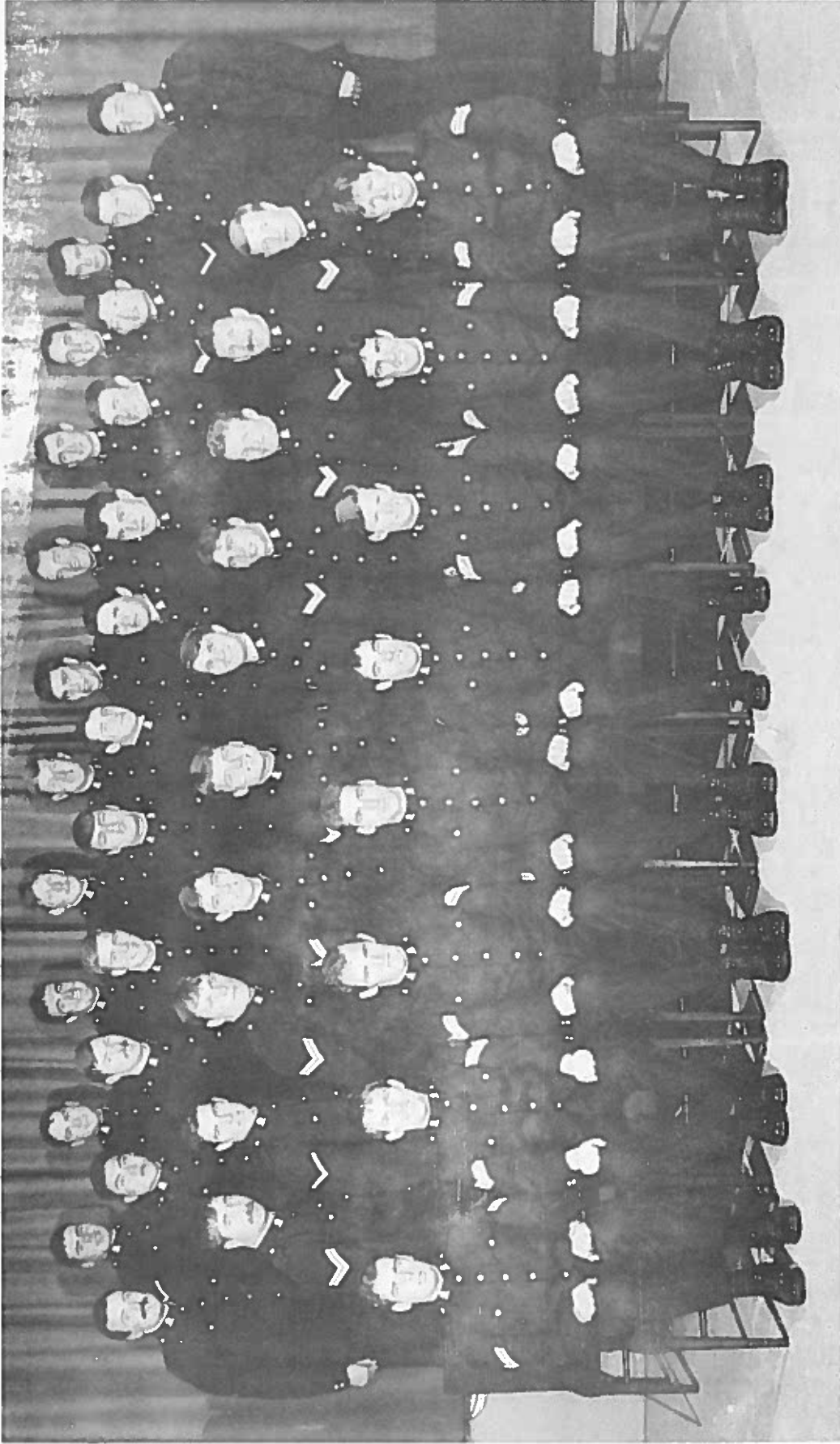
*The Officer Training Units Prize*  
Corporal J.L. Pickering

*The P.J. Cook Trophy*  
Senior Under Officer G.J. Spierings

### GOLD SPORTS MEDALLIONS

Marksmanship  
Physical and Recreational Training  
Rugby Union Football  
Hockey  
Australian Rules Football  
Soccer  
Cricket  
Tennis  
Basketball  
Swimming  
Athletics

Corporal B.J. Cox  
Corporal B.J. Cox  
Corporal M.A. Armour  
Corporal C.J.A. Atkins  
Corporal M.C.O. Fox  
Officer Cadet M.J. Billingham  
Corporal M.C.O. Fox  
Officer Cadet A.R. Ashley  
Corporal M.A. Armour  
Lance Corporal D.J. Warren  
Senior Under Officer G.J. Spierings



Officer Cadet School, Portsea - June 1984

Senior Class "A"

BACK ROW:

M. Cooper A. Geekie D. Healey M. Wade M. Nolan M. Foxe M. Lavers A. Ashley B. Grimmond D. Rowe

THIRD ROW:

R.G. Parker G. Low D. Biglands D. Metrikas P. Buick G. Keppel D. Johnson M. Barling M. Mee W. Sim  
G. Faulkhead

SECOND ROW:

S. Odell L.T. Hogan D. Stevens A. Maclean A. Skull N. Sutton M. Mowle P. Jackson C. Johnston B. Scott

FRONT ROW:

B. Cox S. Tregear I. Rhind A. Brunton G. Tully R. Dempster D. Moylan



### A COMPANY REPORT

As Leader succeeded Leader at the helm of A Company it seemed that no-one would accept responsibility for this finely tuned body of power. But just when all seemed lost there appeared on the scene a champion of champions, a leader of men and admirer of women. Yes Captain Flexible had arrived.

With courage, strength and humour Captain Crosland wielded A Company like a sword. Carrying the Aardvark to the fore "The Boys" conquered all. Just to add that final touch of excellence, the assault on the RSM's hut was an utter rout for that "Other Ccompany".

Highlights of the term spring to mind. One somewhat unfortunately remembers "Trigger" Tregear's epic march to receive the Drill Trophy, and who could forget Rick Parker's leave arrangements. Who could fail to recall Dave Mol's domination of the duty roster, gladly relieving his classmates of this onerous task.

All in all this term has been mercifully quick and I'm sure members will never fail to recall their year at Portsea and ask - why?

Ash Brunton  
Company Sergeant Major

### 1 PLATOON ACHIEVEMENTS

1 Pl at present is coming second in the company sports competition with a total of 585 points which is second to 5 Pl with a total of 645.

We have won the following sports competitions:

- a. Swimming Carnival,
- b. Tennis,
- c. Potted Sports, and
- d. Athletics.

1 Pl also came second in the OCS Drill competition, second, by seven points, to 2 Pl.

The following are some of the outstanding members in 1 Pl.

- a. OCDT Faulkhead and Johnson (Tennis)
- b. OCDT Barlow, Fittler, Dale and Jackson (Athletics),
- c. OCDT Alvarez, Skull and Lavers (Swimming),
- d. OCDT Jackson and Dempster (Potted Sports), and
- e. OCDT Alvarez and Skull (Soccer).

Ron Dempster

2 PLATOON TERM REPORT  
JAN 84 - JUN 84

2 Platoon Rank Structure was as follows:

SGT Tregear S.J.

| 4 Sect           | 5 Sect               | 6 Sect             |
|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| CPL Mowle        | CPL Stevens          | CPL Sutton (Frank) |
| LCPL Cooper      | LCPL Wade            | LCPL Hogan         |
| Barling          | (Gordon) Low Wee Poh | Nolan              |
| Bradford         | Bottcher             | Healy              |
| Dodds            | Van Roy              | Whitten            |
| Cau Cau          | (Always) Last        | Lithgow            |
| Somerville       | Taweh                | Mendoca            |
| Gooch Birmingham | Graham               | (Face) Westphalen  |

During the term only two members of 2 Platoon were removed both of whom were seniors. Hartley Olley and Cameron Hetherington were the members removed. Cameron will be doing senior term again with the next class.

Mich Barling was the 'Keeper' for the A Coy Mascot, the eternal Aadvark. It was stolen during this time by B Company whilst left unattended but luckily for Mick it was subsequently returned.

The 'Cock-up Rock', an award peculiar to 2 platoon continued to take shape with Eddie Cau Cau (thou, thou) contributing greatly to its splendid shape. It is displayed in a 2 Pl member's room and he will willingly show it to interested people.

2 Pl achieved success at sport this term coming second in the Athletics and winning both the drill and cross country competitions.

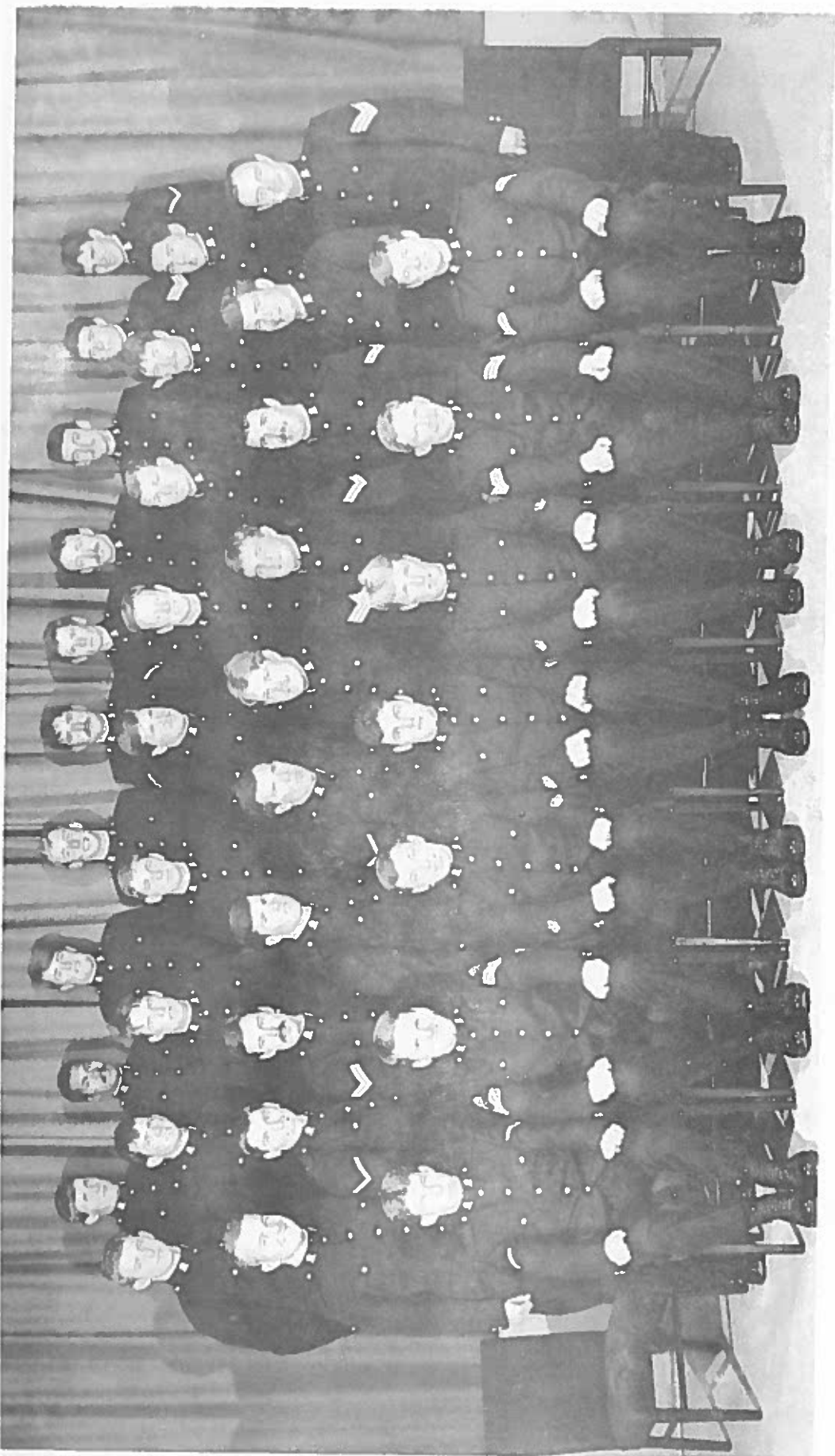
Seniors in the Platoon will be going to the following corps and locations.

Simon Tregear (NZ) Sigs  
Weale (Frank) Sutton RAA A.D. Regt Adelaide SA  
Dave Stevens RAEME  
Mick Barling RAInf 5/7 RAR Sydney NSW  
Mark Cooper RAInf 1 RAR Townsville QLD  
Mick Wade RACT Puckapunyal  
Gordon Low (Singaporean) Artillery  
Mark Nolan RA Inf 3 RAR Sydney  
Dallas Healey RA Avn Point Cook  
Leo Hogan RA Sigs

Hopefully the 2 Platoon juniors will carry on with the fine example set by their seniors. The seniors themselves hopefully will continue their friendship and remember the experiences at OCS Portsea.

Mick Mowle





Officer Cadet School, Portsea - June 1984

Senior Class "B"

- BACK ROW: V. Doust J. Pickering J. Scholten A.D. McLean M. Williams M. Billingham P. Hogan G. Belford  
e. Hafner D. Warren
- THIRD ROW: L. Van Heuzen J. Hill A. Staude C. Burn G. Parker M. Fox J. Luttrell M. Armour K. Wong
- SECOND ROW: M. Nilus P. Watson M. Walters W. Coghlan J. Apitz J. Harrison G. DeSomer M. Hentschel  
a. Maggs J. Hannan
- FRONT ROW: J. Grierson G. Brosnan J. Pearson G. Spierings M. McKowen D. Perren C. Atkins

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CSM B REPORT

The term started off well, with all the new seniors settling in to their new-found positions of authority, and then the juniors, arrived. With the usual array of 'servies' 'civvies' and 'space cadets'.

At this time the new "BIG BROTHER" was flexing his muscles and many a senior was seen to be on the receiving end of CAPT Grierson's (ADJT) Horoshima like room inspections. With this came new punishments such as 7CB instead of 14 and 14 SOL for UD.

Throughout the term the sports went well with B Company winning the swimming and thrashing the Earth Pigs at Aust Rules Softball. It was during one of these competitions that the Aardvark was kidnapped and treated to the luxuries of the B Company lines and the bay. With usual class and style it was returned to its keepers in a ceremony on the PMC's lawn. CAPT Crosland (OC A COY) was heard to say "should have blown the bloody thing up".

All in all it was a good term with only a few setbacks but these were overcome with the help of CAPT Noye (OC B COY) and some common sense.

CSM B Company

4 PL TERM REPORT

4 Platoon this term turned out to be a group of very varying and interesting personalities which caused it to be a platoon of great character.

As in most platoons there was a very large cross section of individuals coming from very different parts of Australia and countries. This facet of OCS life seemed to be magnified in 4 platoon and resulted in interesting and enlightened moments which those who were involved will always remember. Who could forget Pratt's and Daniel's faces on Adventure Training when introduced to the local nightlife, or the occasional "spitting of the dummy" by our resident Fijian. Diplomatic ties were continually being mended in some way, usually not involving the Kiwis (4 Pl had more than its fair share) as they had a unique way of complicating the situation.

If the success of a platoon is measured in the competitions and events it wins, 4 platoon failed. As far as success in learning to work together and understanding people goes, 4 platoon was the best teacher. A number of the original members went astray during the course reducing the size of the Pl considerably. 4 platoon was a sensitive group and in being so there were always at least three members on a medical chit, some permanently! Of those we lost during the term, most have fitted back into "civvy street" very well, most of them joining various clubs. These clubs included the Hells Angels, Martial Arts Clans, Mercenary organizations, "PPPoliticcCs" and of course that ex-member who joined Ringling Brothers circus as a knife throwing act, last we heard his career had been cut short.

Seriously though through all the hardships, personal differences, and stress 4 platoon managed to work together very well and accompanied by the dry humour of a couple of the members, we were able to share in the winnings of COC competitions and events held throughout the term.

No matter how hard the Boards of Studies (BOS) tried to remove 4 platoon from the COC, through selective breeding we managed to build up a resistance and defeat the BOS, all the best in the future and good luck 4 platoon.

Emil Hafner  
Platoon Sergeant

### 5 PLATOON REPORT

5 Platoon throughout the year has been a consistent performer with good placings in all sporting events and as usual the indomitable 5Pl spirit has shone through in everything we attempted. 5 Platoon is at present leading the point scale in the inter-platoon competition and has its sights set on retaining the shield that adorns the best platoon's lines. A particular mention must go to 13 Section for their win in the Battle Efficiency Competition in which 5 Platoon took 2nd place. Our wins have included inter-platoon Basketball, Softball and Volleyball. Sporting events aside, there is a bond that holds 5 Platoon together through thick and thin and it is, I believe, this quality that sets 5 platoon aside from the others.

Dan Perren  
Platoon Sergeant

### 6 PLATOON REPORT

Poor old John Scholten spent most of his time chasing rainbows. After months of painstaking Aviation testing, he was finally not accepted, fell in love with tanks, spent weeks on his Leopard model, and then was sent to Cavalry. Still we are sure he will enjoy it in 'Brizzy'.

Burnsy and Harro couldn't seem to get enough of Puckapunyal and chose the much loved piece of land for their careers, unlucky.

All the boys listed below wish the Jun 84 graduates all the best for their careers.

|                |                 |        |
|----------------|-----------------|--------|
| Harro          | Jeff Harrison   | RAE    |
| Lourie the fly | Mark Williams   | RNZEME |
| Hoges          | Paul Hogan      | RAINF  |
| Scaly          | Mait Nillus     | RACMP  |
| Billo          | Mike Billingham | RAEME  |
| Foxy           | Mark Fox        | AAAVN  |
| Devo           | Andy Grierson   | AAAVN  |
| Burnsy         | Craig Burn      | RAAC   |
| Schjoltz       | John Scholten   | RAAC   |
| Suzie          | Greg De Somer   | RAINF  |
| Parks          | Gary Parker     | RASVY  |

Jeff Harrison



**OCS SPORTS**

271098-230



ISCAM 84

IsCam 84 was held on Saturday the 24th march. The venue for this year's competition was Jarman Field, Portsea.

The competitors came from five colleges:

- a. The Royal Australian Naval College;
- b. The Royal Military college;
- c. The Officer Cadet School;
- d. The Royal Australian Air Force Academy; and
- e. The Engineer Cadet Squadron.

After settling in on Friday evening, full use was made of the bar facilities.

Competition commenced at 1330hr on Saturday. From the start it was obvious that the RMC team would provide the strongest competition. The final results showed RMC to be clear overall winners, winning most events decisively. RMC also retained the trophies being competed for.

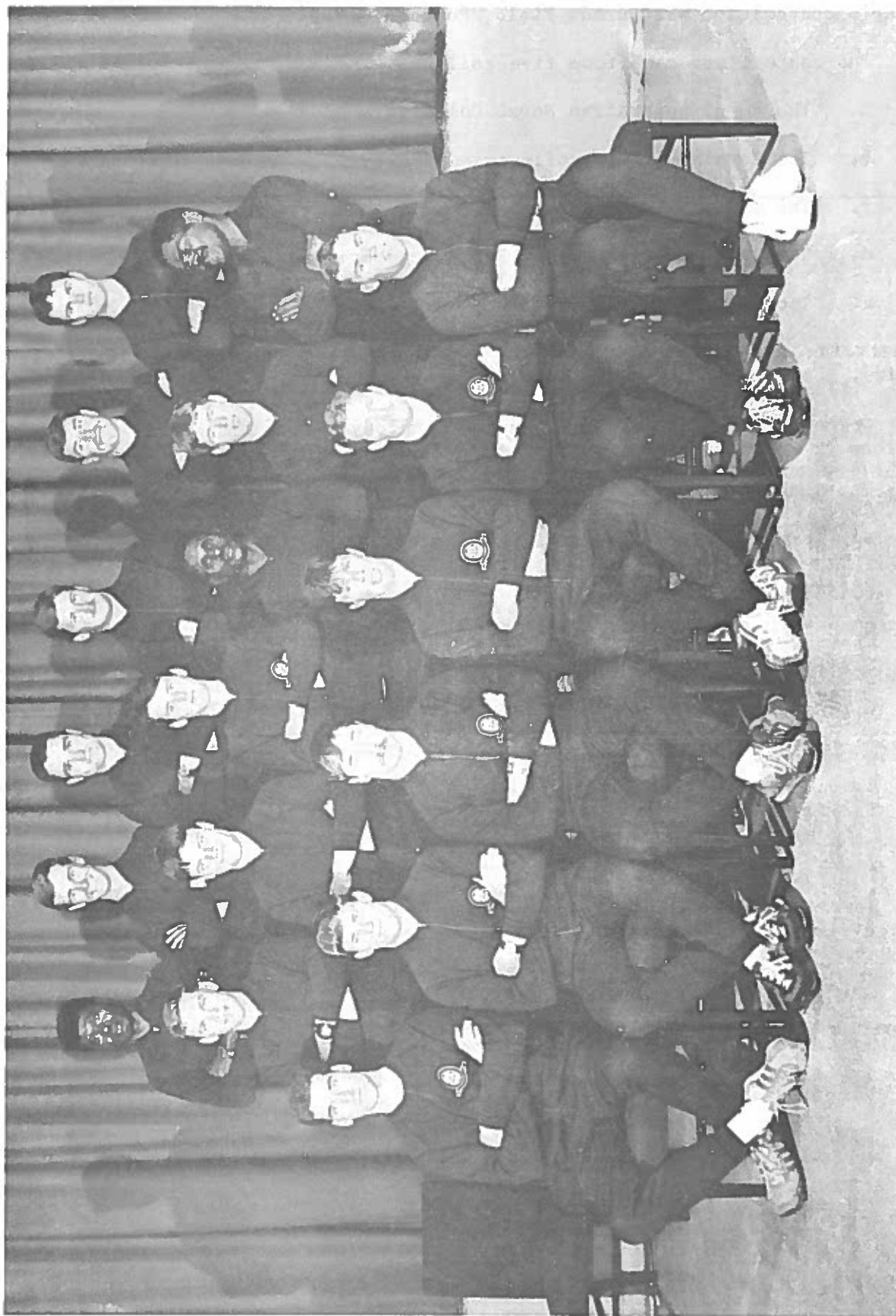
The OCS Athletic squad (A Grade) was:

|               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| P. Jackson    | (Pole vault, Javelin) |
| D. Moylan     | (100m, Discuss)       |
| K. Kapi       | (800m)                |
| G. Fittler    | (Long Jump)           |
| R. Dale       | (110m Hurdles)        |
| V. Doust      | (Shot Put)            |
| S. Dodds      | (1500m)               |
| D. Mol        | (High Jump)           |
| E. Cau Cau    | (200m)                |
| A. Somerville | (400m)                |
| S. O'Dell     | (Triple Jump)         |
| J. O'Carroll  | (5000m)               |

Special congratulations to the OCS 4 x 100m (B grade) relay team which beat off a strong RMC challenge to record our only victory for the day.

ISCAM 84 was very well organised and efficiently run. The day was enjoyed by all who were present.

David Moylan



Officer Cadet School, Portsea - June 1984

Athletic Team

BACK ROW: A. George M. Craig J. O'Carroll G. Parker M. Pollock R. Dale  
 SECOND ROW: D. Westphalen S. Dodds G. Keppel K. Kapi G. Fittler E. Cau Cau

### OCS CRICKET REPORT

The OCS cricket team/squad had a short but very successful season. In the three games played we were undefeated having 3 good wins. With the new junior class we gained several competent players who contributed greatly to the team's success. The first game saw us play a confident and accomplished Malvern side. With accurate bowling and tight fielding we dismissed them cheaply, including several top batsmen, and went on to score the runs easily.

The second game was played against Box Hill. Once again the OCS team took the challenge right up to a team which included several First Grade players. In a tense game OCS batted and bowled well to win narrowly.

The social game against the Staff College at Queenscliff was played in a marvellous spirit on a great day. OCS narrowly defeated the officers in a very close match. Everyone had a very enjoyable time.

In summary, the 1984 season was a very successful one. Under the guidance of LT Rob Chappell, the junior class should be able to continue with the same spirit next season.

Mark Fox

### INTER COY/PL ORIENTEERING

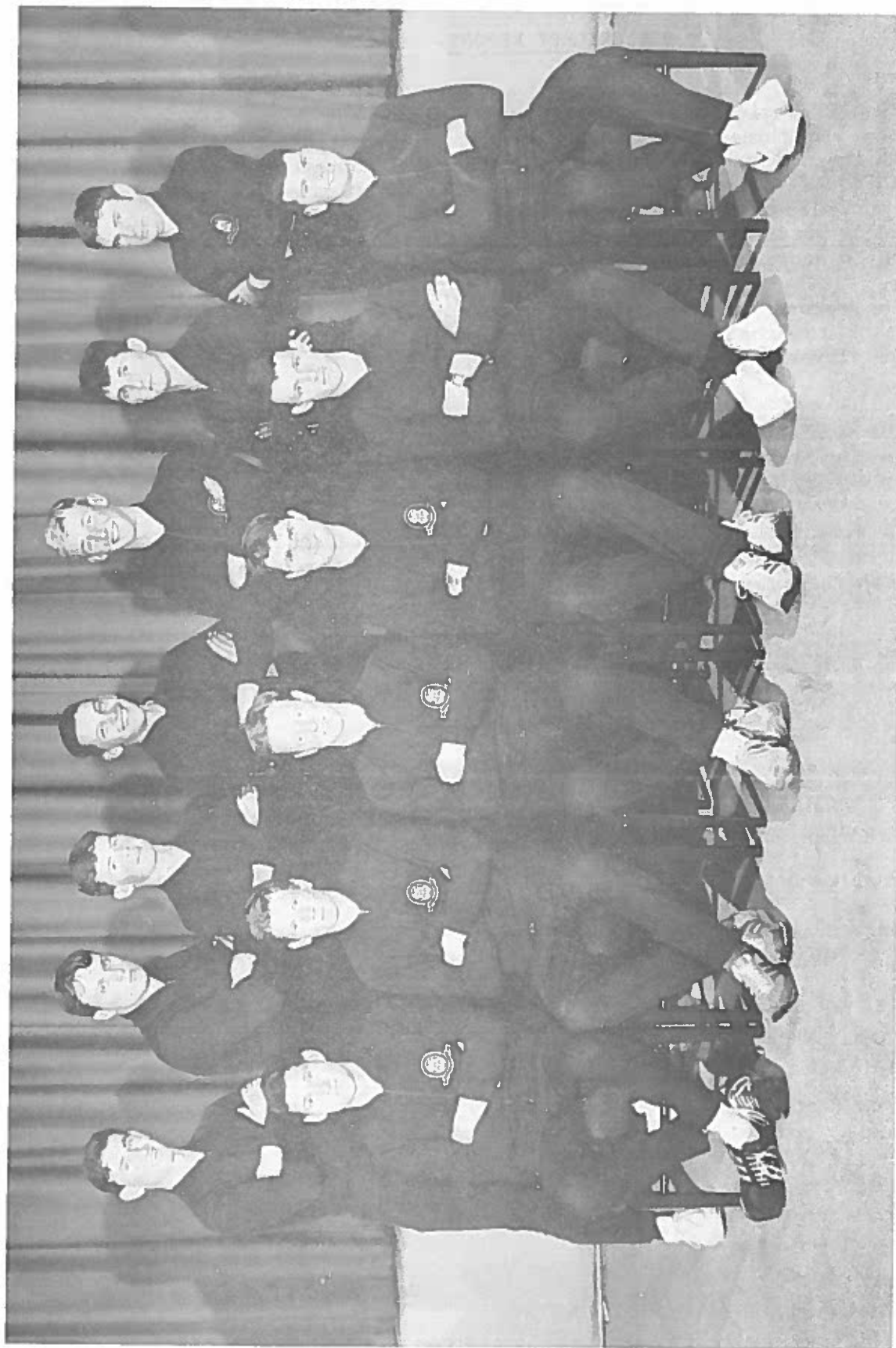
The orienteering competition was held at Mt Martha on the 17th March 84. Good weather prevailed on the day and many wives and girlfriends came along to lend support. The competition was closer than the scores would indicate with 6 Pl coming out on top, followed by 5 Pl. This enabled B Coy to take out the inter-company competition.

Individual winnes were OCDT Apitz in the senior class and OCDT Hughes in the junior; both being members of B Coy. The Pl and Coy scores were:

Inter Company - B - 92,  
                  - A - 68,

Inter Platoon - 6 Pl - 45,  
                  5 Pl - 32,  
                  1 Pl - 28  
                  3 Pl - 21,  
                  2 Pl - 19, and  
                  4 Pl - 15.

Jeff Apitz



Officer Cadet School, Portsea - June 1984

Cricket Team

BACK ROW:

R. Crawford D. Stevens A. Frizzell M. Mendonca A. McLean (Vice Capt.)  
A. Reichert M. Mee

FRONT ROW:

G. Faulkhead M. Billingham M. Fox (Capt.) N. Sutton M. Taylor  
A. Graham

C. Atkins Not Present

SOCCER JAN-JUN 1984

Soccer was played with Portsea's perennial problem: the inability to field the same team every week. Bush trips and other commitments either meant a forfeit or that the seniors were left to shanghai others to make up the numbers. In view of this problem, however, OCS was without doubt a team to be reckoned with on those occasions when a team could be picked from both seniors and juniors.

We had some notable victories, especially beating the top team Beaumaris 4-1, a game marked by four spectacular goals from CAPT Paterson, OCDT Sibley, Billingham and Skull. In a fiery game in which one of our top defenders, Bob Lodden, broke his leg and everyone limped off with assorted cuts and bruises, we proved that we could take the game up to the best.

The following week, with a makeshift team of seniors because the juniors were away on exercise, we slumped 11-2 to Hastings, with the only outstanding points being the speed of "super-winger" David "PMC" Mol and the blonde on the sidelines (who, incidentally, turned out to be watching their centre-forward and not Michael "I'm the best looking cadet at Portsea" Billingham!).

These two examples characterise OCS soccer for the term. When all were available, we played good football. Notable players were Mal Hentschel, Rob Lodden and Andrew "I'm not in love" Maggs in defence, the hardworking stars of midfield, "Billo", "Flo" Alvarez and Mark Sibley, and the forward line which included Tawah, Frizzell, Cooper, Geekie and Skull. Special note must also go to our coach CAPT Carson for his help, enthusiasm and support (but you could have been less impartial as referee, Sir!), CAPT Felsche (who managed to motivate us even after a hard PT lesson - a feat in itself), CAPT Paterson (who still bears the scars after his starring role as goalkeeper) and WO2 Cech ("John - but only for 90 minutes!").

"If only we had the whole team here!"

- "Billo", in despair, after Hastings had scored for the first time (to be repeated eleven times!!). Perhaps next week.

Adrian Skull

/The Squad



### The Squad

Seniors: Michael Billingham, John Hill, Andrew Maggs, Adrian Skull, Robert Lodden, Emil Hafner, Malcolm Hentschel, Mark Cooper, Andrew Geekie and David Mol.

Juniors: Floriel Alvarez, Taweh Abdullah, Andrew Frizzell, Salamat Mohammad, David Wilson, Andrew Somerville, Mark Muszynski, and Peter Matthews and Mark Sibley.

Staff: CAPT Carson (Referee and Coach), CAPT Felsche (Coach and player), CAPT Paterson and WO2 Cech.

OCDT Skull soon became known for his fierce shot and deadly accuracy in front of goals, a feat which made him one of the teams top strikers.

### MEDAL WINNERS

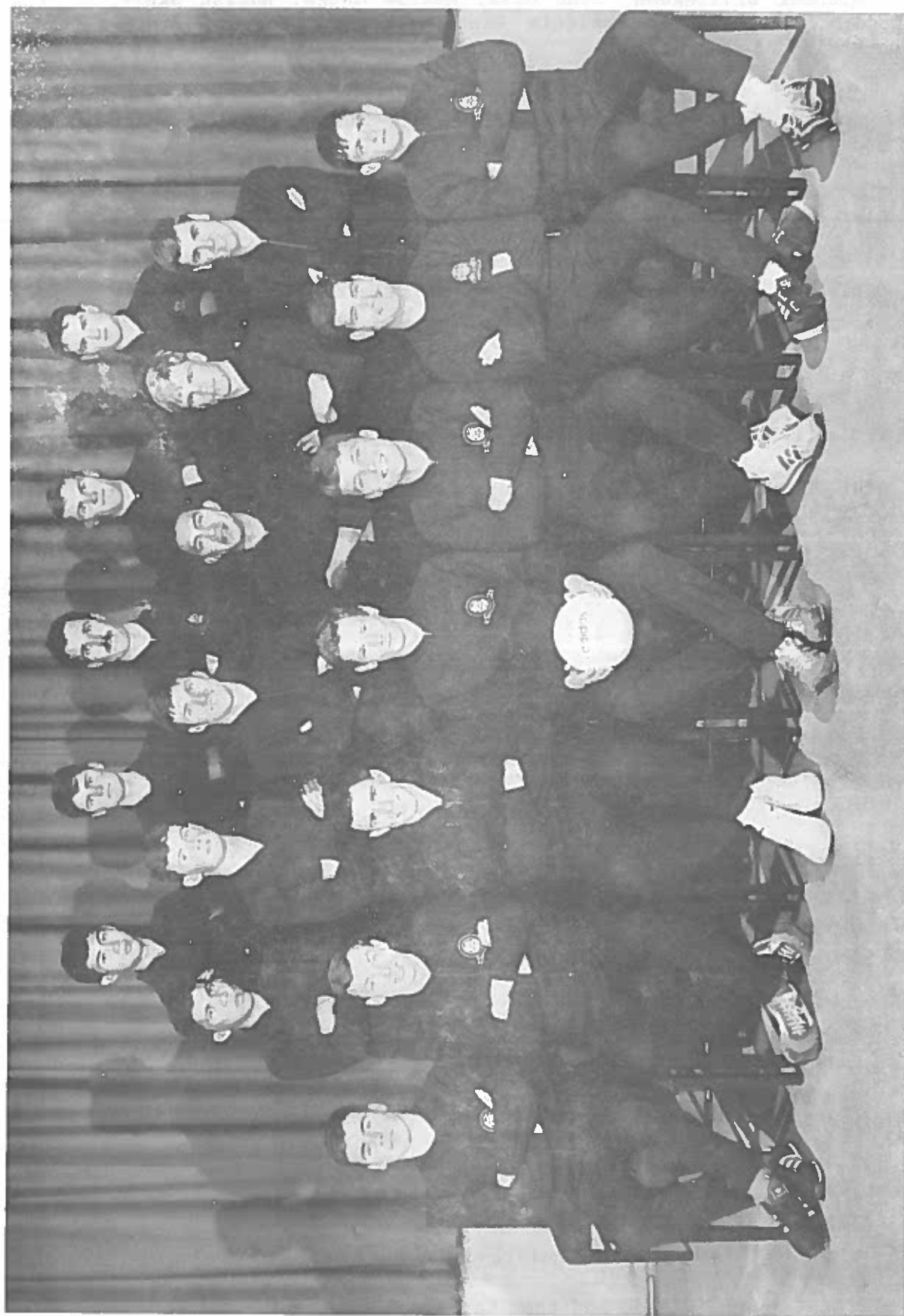
|                         |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
| OCDT Michael Billingham | Gold   |
| OCDT Adrian Skull       | Silver |
| OCDT Andrew Maggs       | Silver |
| OCDT Malcolm Hentschel  | Bronze |

Editor



Soccer Conference

OCDT Taweh, Wilson and team Captain Billingham



Officer Cadet School, Portsea - June 1984

Soccer Team

- BACK ROW: A. Taweh M. Sibley M. Hentschel A. Somerville A. Geekie  
MIDDLE ROW: M. Salamat A. Frizzell M. Barry M. Kamsani D. Wilson P. Wiltshire  
FRONT ROW: M. Cooper J. Pearson F. Alvarez M. Billingham A. Skell A. Mann



### INTER-COMPANY SOCCER

On Friday the 27th April 1984, the Inter-Company soccer match was held in blustery, overcast conditions - not a typical of April Portsea weather. The corresponding match in the previous term had been one of the most entertaining of all the competitions between the rivals and A Company's victory by a slim margin had set the scene for another closely contested battle with much pride at stake. The teams were very evenly matched and even the most partisan supporter could not predict the result with confidence.

The wind played an important role in the game. In the first half it favoured A Company, who took advantage of this factor and dominated play but failed to find the back of the net. It had many chances, though, with Glen Keppell hitting the post and Salamat, in goal for B Company, denying numerous attacks by the A Company forwards - Cooper, Skull, Taweh and Keppell. At the whistle for the changeover, however, both teams had failed to score, despite the loud and impassioned encouragement from both sets of spectators, including Colour Sergeant Tully's A company "Cheer squad" and Sergeant Harrison's B Company "Songsters".

It was, in the end, to be B Company's day. Playing with the wind in the second half, it was their turn to dominate and with ten minutes of play left, Hafner opened the scoring with a stunning goal from 20 metres. Minutes later, Hafner again scored from a Billingham cross which sealed victory for the B Company team. A company were unable to reply, and it was OCDT Billingham who collected the cup at the close of play and B Company who collected the points.

All in all, it was a thoroughly entertaining game, played in good spirit by both sides and enjoyed by spectators and players alike. It also reinforced the fact that soccer has come of age at Portsea and in another sport in which OCS can now hold its head high.

Adrian Skull

#### The teams:

##### A Company:

OCDT Wilson, Lodden, Geekie, Jackson, Keppel, Alvarez, Caucau, Dempster, Taweh, Skull (CAPT), Cooper. Reserves: Mee, Johnston.

##### B Company:

OCDT Slamati, Hill, Maggs, Hentschell, Hacker, Billingham (CAPT), Wiltshire, Musynski, Hafner, Armour, Sibley. Reserve: DeSomer.

### INTER COMPANY HOCKEY

A Company played a fast game gaining possession for most of the match. The passing and stickwork was of a high standard even though A Company had only six players from the OCS hockey squad.

OCDT Rowe, Ashley, Wade, Dechow and Skull played a very confident match despite this being their first game of hockey.

The best players for the match were:

- a. OCDT Skull,
- b. OCDT Fittler, and
- c. OCDT Tregear.

OCDT Fittler converted with a penalty flick and this remained the only goal for the match even though a number of other attempts were made. Congratulations to the B Company goalie who played a very good game.

Ron Dempster

### CROSS COUNTRY RUN REPORT

On Thursday, 5 April 84, more than 150 cadets and staff set out on the Inter-platoon cross-country. The course seemed simple enough, it was the normal cross-country course backwards with a 2km extension bringing the total distance up to the 10 km mark.

B Company's seniors dominated the event taking 1st, 2nd and 3rd places. Spiero's long legs carried him the distance again and he was first with 'Angry' Apitz and Dave Warren taking a close second and third position respectively.

It was not to be B Company's day altogether though as 2 Platoon showed overall "Team" endurance by winning the platoon competition. Well done 2 Platoon.

A VICTOR'S LOOK AT THE  
INTER-COMPANY RUGBY GAME

A certain OC was seen to be a little on edge during the weeks leading up to the 29 May 84. This was due to the fact that he had backed his rugby side against the B Company opposition with a sizeable mess bill. This was a particularly brave move when it appeared that, on paper, the Inter-Company rugby game was a foregone conclusion in B Company's favour.

As the date drew nearer it became increasingly obvious that B Company had the depth in their line-up whilst A Company, although short for numbers did have strong outside backs. All that A Company needed to make a match of it, was a ball distributor.

After a lot of discussion between the A Company selectors it was decided to appeal to the RMQ's better nature and see if he would allow 'Jacko' to make a 'comeback'. Unlike his missus, 'Jacko' was ecstatic when he found out he could play - so too was the OC!

Immediately after the whistle blew on that fateful afternoon, B Company found they had their hands full coping with the desperate and hungry A Company first XV.

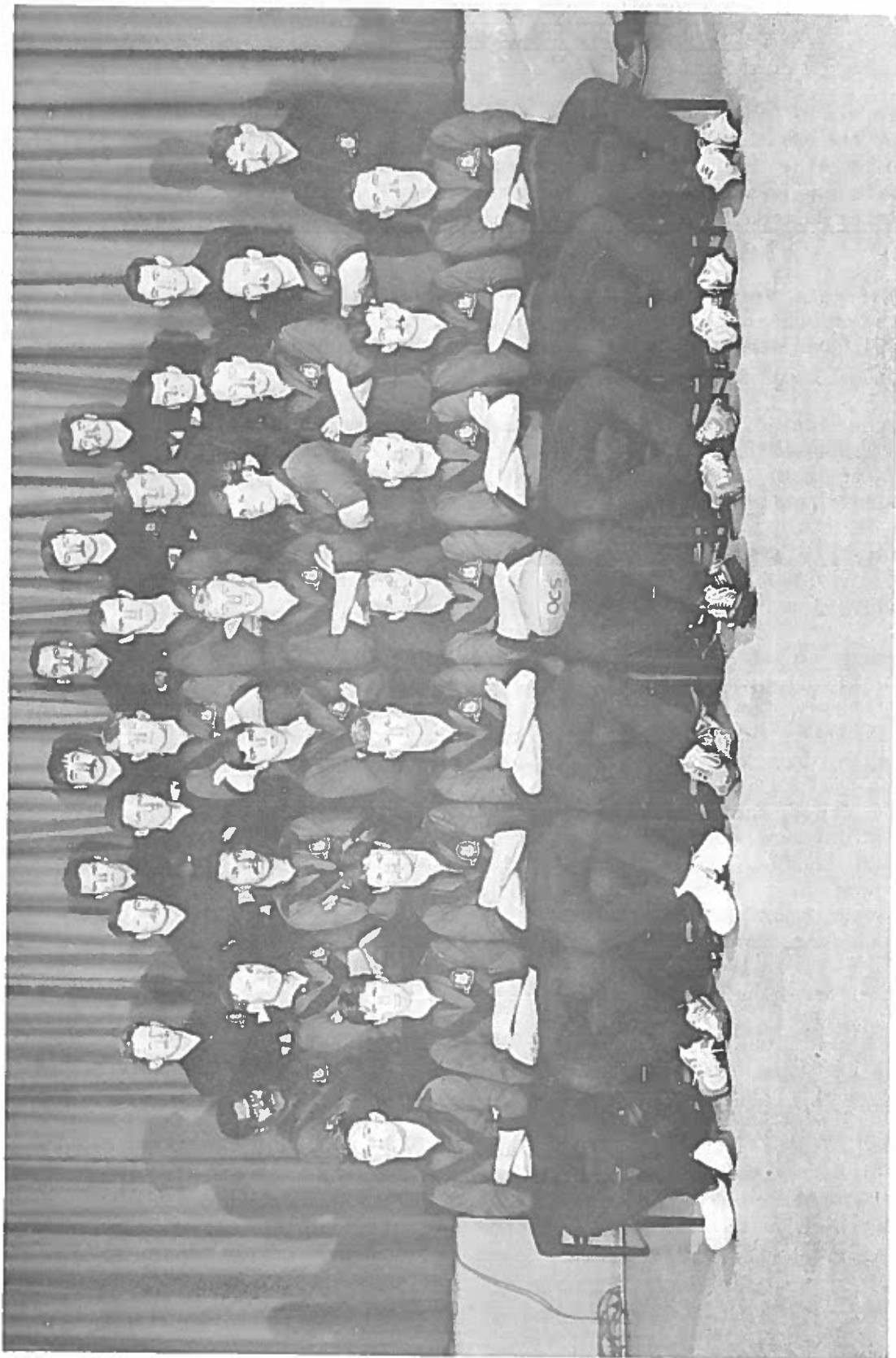
Although no definite supremacy was evident in the first half, Moylan and Cau Cau always looked threatening when in possession. As the game wore on, the A Company forwards gained more and more possession leaving only limited, scrappy balls for 'Smithy'. It was surely evident that the A Company pack overshadowed the phantom B Company eight.

As it stood, going into the second half A Coy were building momentum whilst Armour and his comrades were reeling. The normally spectacular 5/8 found himself with little room to move and support lacking. It was just then that, in another of the many cross field plays, Moylan made a break (by palming off the opposition) and delivered it to the ex-hooker, Cau Cau, who returned the ball back across the other side of the field by running against the flow of play. He managed to score with Hughes hanging off his jumper.

To top off a magnificent try, 'Jacko' outdid himself by landing the conversion to give A company a 6-0 lead meaning B Company had to score twice to win.

It was evident that every A Company player had excelled on the day and the final whistle blew minutes later with the light falling badly. The OC breathed a sigh of relief whilst it was rumoured the opposite number was posting FOR SALE notice for his Alfa to cover two mess bills.

I.M. Biased  
Ian Rhind



Officer Cadet School, Portsea - June 1984

Rugby Team

|             |            |               |              |             |             |                   |           |             |             |
|-------------|------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| BACK ROW:   | J. Apitz   | S. Odell      | R. Lowes     | D. Biglands | M. Pollock  |                   |           |             |             |
| THIRD ROW:  | D. Perrin  | D. Bermingham | J. Leben     | M. Nolan    | I. Rhind    | G. DeSomer        | A. Graham | R. Crawford |             |
| SECOND ROW: | E. Cau Cau | B. Hampton    | J. Pickering | M. Mowle    | A.D. McLean | J. Van Den Heuvel | P. Hogan  | G. McMahon  | M. Williams |

STAFF vs SENIOR CLASS AUST RULES

The scene was set for the half yearly tussle between the superconfident staff and the cool, calm and aggressive senior class.

The staff entered the game with an unbeaten reputation and a tall and experienced (well old, anyway) side. The cadets, young and lean, were the definate underdogs.

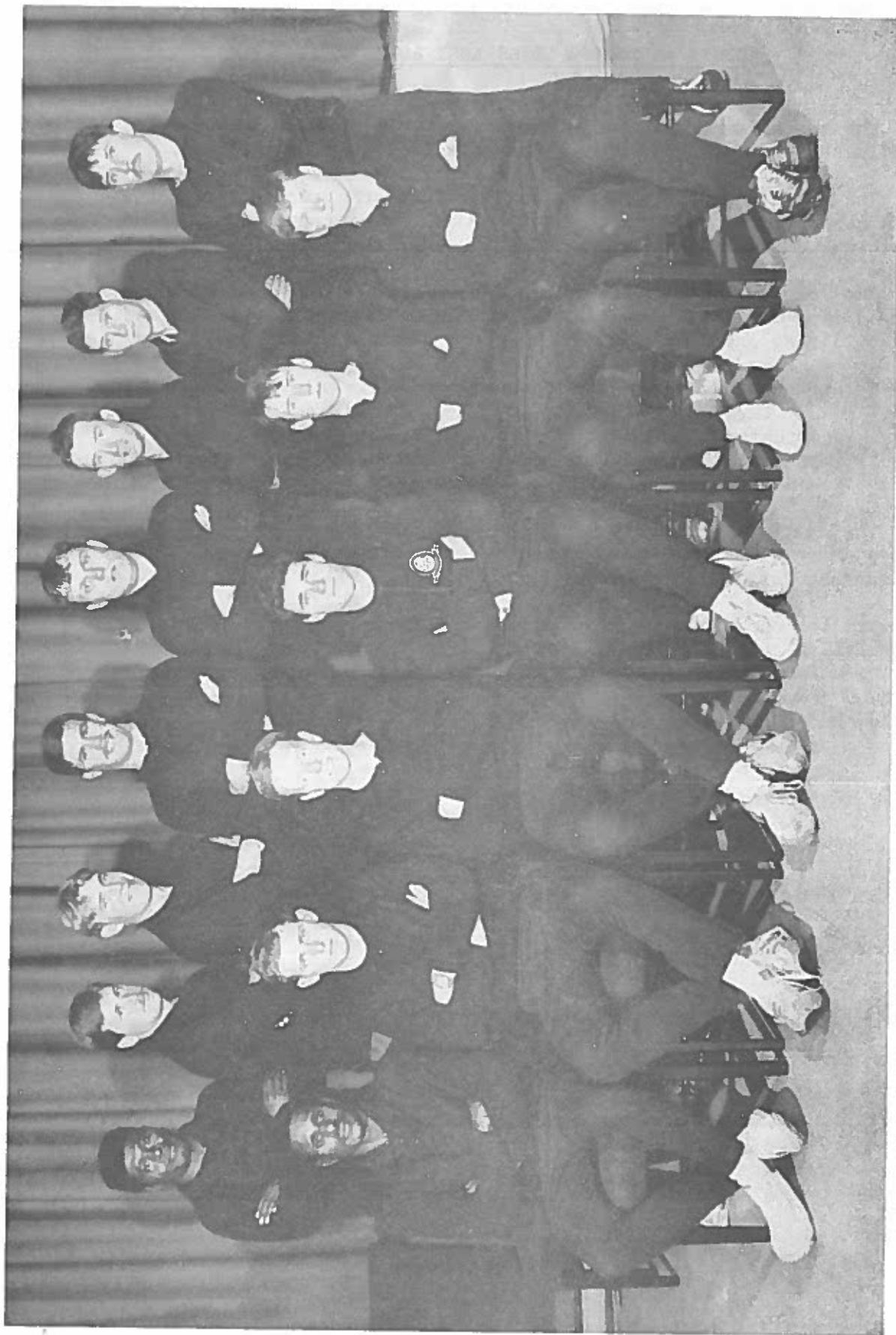
The game commenced with plenty of aggression and good passages of football by both sides, but it was evident early that the cadets had the skill, fitness and good looks to down the sluggish staff.

Throughout the game, the cadets constantly cleared the ball from the centre through Nolan, Fox and Keppell giving the forwards plenty of opportunity. Captains Whelan and Fraser applied plenty of pressure to the cadets however, by winning many hard fought kicks and providing BDR Miles room to move on the wing.

The game was keenly contested by all and provided the spectators with plenty to cheer about - especially the cadets. The seniors ran out easy winners 9-6 to 3-2.

Best Players for the Cadets were, Fox, Nolan, Stevens, Keppell, Grierson and Hogan P.C.

Best Players for the Staff were, CAPT Whelan, BDR Miles, CAPT Fraser, SSGT Kerley and CAPT Dobbie (the umpire).



Officer Cadet School, Portsea - June 1984

Australian Rules

BACK ROW: A. George G. Parker S. Nitschke D. Evans D. Stevens W. Dechow G. Faulkhead  
M. Harwood

**Essays  
&  
Articles**

1911

1912

1913



This essay was awarded the top Military History mark. OCDT Mol compares the effectiveness of the defence of Tobruk in 1941 and the French plans for the defence of Dien Bien Phu in 1954.

Editor

AN ESSAY ON  
THE DEFENCE OF TOBRUK  
BY  
OCDT D. MOL

INTRODUCTION

'There'll be no Dunkirk here. If we have to get out we shall fight our way out. There is to be no surrender and no defeat.' (1)

1. These words by General Wavell might have been spoken to both Major General Morshead at Tobruk and the French commander at Dien Bien Phu, for they were a fairly accurate prediction of the outcome of both defensive battles. The Australians, however, successfully defended Tobruk while the French fought, without hope, until overwhelmed.
2. The French disregard for some of the Principles of War, in siting of the garrison position, and conduct of the operation, may be seen as a pre-determination of the failure to successfully defend Dien Bien Phu. In striking contrast, the meticulous attention paid by Morshead to those same Principles at Tobruk, was a critical and essential aspect of his success.
3. Because the considerations for defence are derived from the Principles of War, it is possible to associate elements of each group as reference points for discussion of defensive operations. By grouping considerations with Principles we obtain both a specific perspective and a broader outlook from which to compare the attributes and failings of Tobruk and Dien Bien Phu.
4. This essay will compare Major General Morshead's plan for the defence of Tobruk, April to June 1941, to the French plan for the defence of Dien Bien Phu, April 1954, making reference to the Principles of War and the considerations for defence.

## DISCUSSION

### Offensive Action and the Maintenance of Morale

5. A successful defence cannot be a passive defence. It must ensure as much offensive action as possible in order to gain and retain the initiative and maintain a high degree of morale among the troops. By the use of vigorous and aggressive patrolling, local attacks on exposed enemy positions and offensive use of artillery and airpower, not only is the harassment of, and gaining of information about the enemy achieved but the morale of the defender remains high.

6. Of equal importance is the security of the position, and it is a defensive consideration which must be ensured by aggressive offensive action, and is directly linked to the maintenance of morale. It is in this aspect of security that the defences of Tobruk and Dien Bien Phu differ significantly.

### The French Predicament

7. Dien Bien Phu had been planned as a fortress from which sorties to attack the Viet Minh could be made. Initially, offensive action was a large part of the French strategy. Soon, however, it became impractical to undertake long patrols because the close country provided countless ideal locations for ambushes by the Viet Minh. As increasing activity by the Viet Minh forced the French to abandon what had become very costly offensive action, the fortress moved into a state of siege.

8. The French lost their security in terms of early warning, delaying the enemy and denying him information. The position of the fortress in the valley-floor meant that all their trenches and fortifications could be accurately mapped from the surrounding high ground, while the movement of the enemy was hidden in jungle. The French could not even use the offensive capabilities of their strike aircraft because the Viet Minh guns and troops were so well camouflaged. Effectively, the enemy determined when and where contact would occur and French morale plummeted.

9. In contrast, Bigeard's remarkable counter-attack against units of the 308th Division boosted morale immeasurably.

### The Domination of No Man's Land

'Your defence will be as mobile as possible and you will take any opportunity of hindering the enemy's concentration by offensive action.' (2)

10. This is precisely what the Australians did. Aggressive patrolling secured no man's land for the defenders and they harried the enemy at every opportunity. 'This freedom of movement was largely due to the patrols which kept Rommel's troops so far back that no man's land along the greater length was never less than a mile wide.' (3) Australian patrolling minimized the amount of information the Germans could gather about the Allied defensive position and ensured that the Australians retained the initiative. Nightly raids on enemy positions placed the enemy in 'a desperate state of nerves and lack of sleep' (4). The unpredictable nature of the Australian defensive operations took a costly toll on German and Italian morale. Ultimately, aggressive patrolling provided not only security but also a high state of morale in the besieged camp.

11. Aggressive patrolling was as much a necessity at Dien Bien Phu as at Tobruk however, the circumstances in 1954 prohibited this offensive action. The final result must be representative of the importance of this Principle.

### Administration and the Aim

12. The aim of an operation will determine the scope of the preparations necessary and dictates the scope of the administrative requirements necessary to achieve that aim. A thorough knowledge and carefully detailed plan of the administrative support required will provide the commander with the flexibility needed to respond to the changing tactical situation. Any restrictions imposed on the commander by limitations in the administrative plan must affect the outcome of the operation.

### The Limitations

13. Dien Bien Phu is a textbook example of an operation that failed primarily because the administrative plan could not support the operation. Because of the location of Dien Bien Phu, all resupply had to be airborne and the French placed unquestioned reliance on French air superiority and unrestricted freedom of movement over the garrison. It was, however, precisely the positioning of the garrison which allowed the Viet Minh to assume the initiative and cripple resupply. French airpower failed to disrupt the Viet Minh lines of supply and worse, failed to destroy those artillery batteries left untouched by the garrison's 155mm guns. Relentless pressure by the Viet Minh forced the French perimeter to shrink and the eventual loss of the airfield and the efficiency of the well-camouflaged anti-aircraft guns meant that all resupply had to be by parachute and this was very inaccurate. The French had lost their administrative control and could not supply the garrison with the resources needed to win the battle. It was an administrative failure.

### Holding the Port

14. The Australians were not so callous in their consideration of control and administrative requirements. The aim of Morshead's defence fo Tobruk was to hold the German advance and allow Wavell to regroup and build up his forces to the East in order to protect Egypt. Among other considerations, Morshead knew that to do this, he had to maintain his lines of resupply, via the port, as unrestricted as possible and therefore, site his defence such that the port remained out of artillery range.

15. Morshead's system of defence in depth gave him considerable distance from the enemy artillery and the domination of no man's land by aggressive patrolling added more distance yet. Nevertheless, ships in port were vulnerable to air attack and docking at night reduced, to some extent, the damage and destruction to shipping from divebombers.

16. The supplies in men, ammunition and materiel continued to arrive, however, and with his relatively secure supply route by sea, Morshead was able to hold Tobruk. While Dien Bien Phu was an administrative failure, Tobruk was the successful result of a careful administrative appreciation.

### Flexibility in Defence

17. The constantly changing, unstable and unpredictable aspects of battle suggest that the commander who has the flexibility to adapt to the changing situation will be able to retain the initiative. Tactical flexibility implies tactical mobility in order to redeploy one's troops in the area of greatest threat, at the right time.

18. Tactical mobility may be most effectively achieved by siting forces in depth to support the front line elements, should they become weakened or even isolated by enemy penetration.

### Strongpoint Defence

19. Once again, the choice of Dien Bien Phu as the location for the French garrison may be open to criticism. Away from the garrison, up to six kilometers in some cases, were positioned strongpoints on surrounding features. Undoubtedly, holding these strongpoints was imperative but their positioning, in several cases, meant that very little support in battle conditions was possible. Forced into being self-sufficient they could count on little assistance from the main position in depth and they could not successfully withdraw. Any strongpoint lost provided the enemy with key terrain dominating the garrison. Strongpoint defence was consequently vital. But, in the final stages, with no resupply and no support from the distant base, the question of being eventually overrun was a foregone conclusion.

### The Mobile Defence

20. Dien Bien Phu was a static defence with no inherent flexibility and it was a failure. In direct contrast, Tobruk was a mobile defence relying heavily on depth and flexibility, and it was a resounding success.

21. Morshead utilized an outer 'Red Line' consisting of 150 perimeter posts, a continuous system protected by barbed wire and anti-tank ditches. Two miles behind this was the 'Blue Line', a continuous, wired minefield containing platoon posts. Between the Red Line and the Blue Line was a maze of minefields. Further to the rear, the 'Green Line' contained the anti-aircraft guns and anti-tank ammunition and behind that lay the town and harbour.

22. Not only was each battalion on the Red Line supported by a reserve company in depth, but a mobile reserve was kept in preparation for counter-attack. In addition, a gun line of 100 guns was positioned behind the Blue Line.

23. This defence in depth allowed Morshead to utilize his mobile reserve against enemy penetration at any point, and the successive lines of defence allowed Morshead the time and flexibility to counter all enemy threats. 'These successive deep belts of defence were Tobruk's strength and, in a strict sense, some observers have maintained that Tobruk was not a defended area but was rather a fortress right to the sea.' (5)

24. The circumstances of Dien Bien Phu allowed no tactical mobility, no timely redeployment of forces, no flexibility. On the other hand, the depth inherent in the defence of Tobruk allowed the prerequisite flexibility to successfully contain all German penetration into the position.

### Surprise and Concealment

25. The element of surprise is a multi-faceted Principle which may, if employed successfully, confer great advantage over the surprised force. Such facets as secrecy, concealment, originality and audacity have time and again contributed to a most dramatic outcome of battle.

### Predictability

26. Dien Bien Phu, however, afforded the French little opportunity to exploit the advantages conferred by surprise. As mentioned previously, the valley-bottom position of the garrison allowed unobstructed observation of all defences from the surrounding high ground, and concealment of obstacles was virtually impossible. In actual fact, apart from the initial assault by the French on Dien Bien Phu, surprise seemed to be constantly in the hands of the Viet Minh. The consequent predictability of the French deployment and tactics was a relevant factor in their eventual destruction.

### The Australian Forte

'Australians are extraordinarily tough fighters,... and he is unquestionably superior...in the use of individual weapons....his gift of observation.....in every means of taking us by surprise.' (6)

27. The Australians utilized every facet of surprise of Tobruk, always skillfully and usually with success. Their audacity in patrolling and sheer aggression drew shocked, and later, frustrated comment from the enemy camp, and it was the effectiveness of that patrolling which denied the enemy information about the Australian defences. 'The information distributed before the action told us that the enemy was about to withdraw....the regiment had not the slightest idea of the well designed and constructed defences, nor of a single battery position, nor of the awful number of anti-tank guns.' (7) The enemy may have suspected the presence of, but certainly could not know the location of, the minefields between the Red and blue Lines. The eventual discovery of those minefields was a very costly one.

28. Deception was used quite extensively to disguise the direction and objective of counter-attacks and to deceive the enemy as to Australian troop concentrations and locations.

29. Perhaps one of the most startling facets to the Germans was the unorthodox originality of the Australian tactics. 'The extreme efficiency of the Royal Horse Artillery gunners, and the way in which the Australian infantry held their ground and fire until they saw the German infantry and gunners as prim targets, had beaten German blitzkrieg tactics.' (8)

30. Dien Bien Phu offered little opportunity to utilize surprise and the French suffered in consequence. Tobruk, however, was a tremendous shock to the Germans as they were beaten back repeatedly. Surprise, and how best to use it, was the forte of the Australians.

### Security and All Round Defence

31. An essential Principle of War, security is ensured by retaining the initiative and aggressive patrolling, as discussed previously. The consideration of all round defence, however, is one of the most important aspects of security and can not be ignored.

### Front, Flanks and Rear

32. The very nature of the French defensive position demanded all round protection. Surrounded on all sides by jungle, and their defensive layout open to inspection, they were prepared for attack from any direction. Additionally, the isolated positions of several of the strongpoints made all round defence imperative.

### All Round Tobruk

33. Tobruk, too, demanded all round defence, especially in light of Morshead's plan for defence in depth. The idea was that if the enemy broke through the Red Line, the infantry would be separated from the armour. The infantry would be dealt with using small arms fire from the perimeter posts. The armour could then be engaged by anti-armour weapons and the mobile reserve, or halted by the mines.

34. The actual result was that the Australian infantry often found themselves fighting an enemy to the rear and inside the Red Line. This obviously put the enemy at a disadvantage, sandwiched between section posts and minefields, under the withering fire of mutually supporting guns.

35. The need for all round defence is of fundamental importance and was employed effectively at both Dien Bien Phu and Tobruk.

### Concentration of Force

36. Effectively countering the disadvantage of superior numbers attacking a defensive position may be achieved by a concentration of force, and in this regard, tactical mobility is once again an important factor. Nevertheless, dispersion of that force is necessary on both the small and large scale in order to avoid serious casualties by area weapons and to ensure flexibility in meeting an enemy threat, wherever it may arise.

### Limited Mobility

37. Certainly, the restricted area of the defensive position at Dien Bien Phu encouraged use of this Principle and, in some instances, Viet Minh assaults were not only beaten back, but counter-attacked. However, this deployment of forces was not possible at all strongpoints and the defensive position because of the separation distances. In addition, the restricted positions prevented dispersion to the extent that, in the last few days, artillery fire was causing very high numbers of casualties. It is possible that a greater degree of tactical mobility would have benefitted the defence to a significant extent.

### Morshead's Cornerstone

38. Tobruk is exemplary of a good balance between a concentration of force and dispersion. Because of the length of the Red Line, Morshead's troops were spread quite thinly along the perimeter while positioned with excellent fields of fire and observation. This deployment allowed strong resistance to enemy threat while allowing a dispersion of troops, which rendered consistent shelling of the perimeter impractical and of doubtful effectiveness. The mobile reserve was on hand to counter enemy penetration, and the artillery forced the attacking infantry to dissipate, thereby giving the Australians a greater concentration of force.



39. It is obvious that the difference in application of this principle at Dien Bien Phu and Tobruk is a consequence of the defensive layout. In contrast to the French, Morshead employed this principle as a cornerstone upon which his defence hinged.

#### Economy of Effort

'Economy of effort implies a balanced employment of force and a judicious use of sufficient resources with the objective of achieving an effective concentration at the right time and place.' (9)

40. Of particular relevance to this objective is the employment of obstacles to disperse enemy forces and hold them in positions where effective fire can be brought to bear. The defences of Dien Bien Phu included extensive wire obstacles of such significant effectiveness that the large number of Viet Minh left on the wire are mute testimony.

41. Similarly, the defence of Tobruk incorporated wire obstacles, anti-tank ditches, minefields and natural features. More importantly, however, Morshead sited his defence with the principle of Economy of Effort prominently in mind. As previously discussed, his mobile reserve was positioned in order to contain large numbers of enemy while maintaining the bulk of his force in well-situated fire positions on the perimeter. Both portions of his force working in harmony resulted in a flexible, efficient defence.

#### Cooperation

42. Cooperation among arms and units to achieve maximum firepower and effective mutual support is a principle with which compliance is a prerequisite for an effective defence.

#### The Wicked and the Damned

43. Dien Bien Phu possessed strongpoints, surrounding the main position and, for the most part, they were incapable of providing mutual support to the neighbouring positions. The distance between strongpoints, imposed by the topography of the valley was a limiting factor to mutual support and, therefore, maximized firepower. Mutual support within positions, however, must have been tremendously lethal judging by the casualty figures of the enemy, and artillery and mortar firepower was maximized while ammunition lasted.



44. While cooperation within the garrison was solid, cooperation at higher levels was less than minimal. Promised reinforcements to Dien Bien Phu never arrived, rivalry halted communications between the operation commanders in Hanoi, French airpower let the defenders down, and a final breakout was vetoed in Hanoi as being dishonourable. It seems obvious that the degree of non-cooperation was only exceeded by the tragedy of the flaws apparent in the operation planning.

#### Tobruk in Concert

45. Cooperation at all levels, in the defence of Tobruk played like a symphony with mutual support synchronized in perfect harmony. The inter-locking guns of the perimeter proved a formidable defence while artillery coordination and armoured firepower was maximized in concert. In the words of General Laverack: 'Refusal of all infantry posts to give up their ground, a prompt counter-attack, skillful shooting by our artillery and anti-aircraft guns, combined with a rapid counter-stroke by our tanks, stopped the enemy's advance.... Stern determination, prompt action and close cooperation by all arms ensured the enemy's defeat.....'(9).

#### CONCLUSION

46. Comparisons between the battles of Dien bien Phu and Tobruk relative to the Principles of War and Considerations for Defence indicate fairly dissimilar defensive operations. While the success of Tobruk may be attributed to compliance with the majority of Principles and considerations, the failure of Dien bien Phu may be associated with their disregard.

47. The French were forced back into a state of siege in the bottom of a valley. Retention of the initiative through patrolling became impossible under the sheer weight of numbers of the Viet Minh. Surprise was unattainable in the defensive position as a result of the unobstructed view from the surrounding high ground. Lack of cooperation and failure of the French airpower to neutralize the enemy anti-aircraft batteries crippled the French airborne resupply system, and this is probably the greatest contributing factor to the demise of the French. They simply could not maintain an adequate supply of reinforcements, ammunition and defensive materiel.

48. The debacle of Dien Bien Phu must be seen as a failure by the French to fully appreciate the siting of the garrison, and its purpose. In contrast, there was no such error of judgement made at Tobruk, and Morshead sited his defence fully appreciating that the success or failure would either ensure the continued flow of oil to support the British war machine or sound the death knell of a bankrupt British economy.

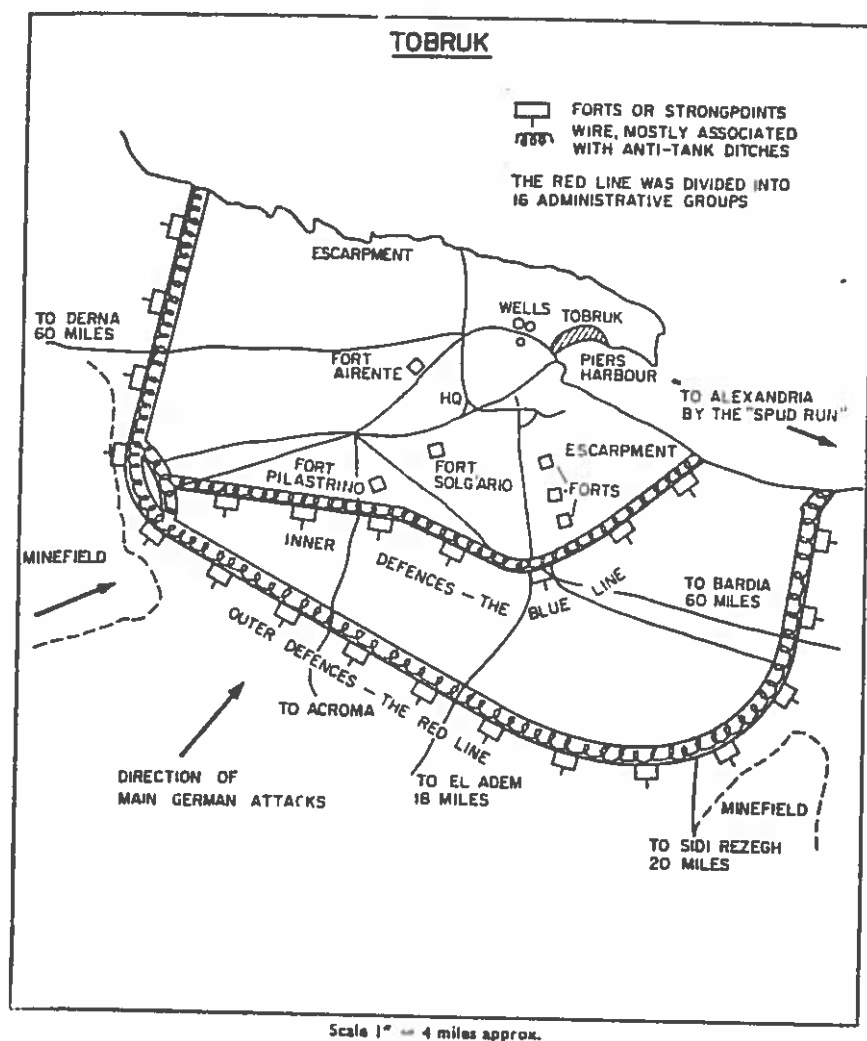
49. Both battles were of military significance because while Dien Bien Phu was the first European defeat at the hands of an Asian subject people, Tobruk was the first Allied victory of the Second World War, and heralded a turning point in the containment of German conquest. Both battles offer dramatic and poignant teaching points to the student of military history.

Acknowledgements

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RESEARCH ESSAY  
AN ESSAY ON THE MILITARY APPLICATION  
OF SATELLITES BY AUSTRALIA  
BY OCDT GRIMMOND

INTRODUCTION

1. There is a need inside us all to communicate our thoughts and intentions to others. The technical hardware by which we achieve this communication has changed drastically since our first civilizations began several thousand years ago.

2. Today, technology has greatly influenced the speed and accuracy of our communications media; from the letter to the telegraph, from radio to television and from land-based systems to satellites.

3. In this modern world, the dependance on fast processing of information often means the difference between success and failure in any chosen field. This is particularly so in the 'Profession of Arms'.

4. The modern battlefield has become the proving ground for many high technology devices. In this area, the satellite is providing the most remarkable advances in communications, surveillance, detection and navigation. Development of this medium is currently advancing at an incredible rate, and at present is only limited by the "state-of-the-art" electronics wizzardry and the development of the microchip.

5. However, advances in statellite technology are by no means confined to the military. Quite significant improvements to our communications media and commercial navigation systems have been a direct result of civilian interest in what the satellite platform can offer.

6. The aim of this essay is to discuss the use of satellites and the implications of their employment for the Australian armed forces and in particular, the Australian Army.

Background

7. Satellites were put to practical use almost as soon as the ability to orbit the Earth was achieved. The first application in satellite use was in the field of meterology.

8. The United States conducted its first experiements in satellite meteorology in 1958 with Vanguard and Explorer satellites, which carried primitive instruments to make cloud-cover observations and measure radiation from the Earth and its atmosphere.

9. The first artificial satellite that permitted instantaneous communications between points on the earth was NASA's Echo I, a passive satellite which orbited in August, 1960. The 30m Echo balloon was made of aluminized mylar, and signals could be bounced off its highly reflective surface. The next major improvements were the orbiting of active transponder equipped satellites.

10. Important areas of research have developed from the first applications of satellites as purely photographic and communications platforms. Now, earth resources surveys can be carried out from the vantage point of space by the LANDSAT program developed by NASA. In addition to Earth Resources, geodetic surveys dealing with the shape, size and curvature of the earth can be carried out using the space platform.

#### STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE

11. Sir Anthony Synott has acknowledged that Australia could become involved in a variety of possible conflicts which may range from global conflict or disruption of our trade at the higher end, to raids on our coastal areas or disputes in our off-shore resources zone at the lower end. (1) (Few countries could have a greater interest in controlling the sea, as Australia is surrounded by it). Apart from internal terrorist attack, any threats to Australian national security must have one thing in common, they must all approach Australia by either sailing on, sailing under or flying over the surrounding oceans. Australia's isolated position and dependance on sea lanes for the majority of her trade and economic survival further reinforces the necessity for sea control in her area of interest.

12. Australia's main problem in defence of the nation is the lack of funds, or rather, the lack of willingness to provide funds available for the protection of our enormous continent and coastline surrounded by vast amounts of ocean.

13. Sir Anthony Synott has made the supporting statement "I suggest it would be reasonable to expect the US to come to our assistance if there is a fundamental threat to our existence; but there could be many other occasions when we might be expected to, or might have to deal with lesser but nevertheless very demanding situations on our own". (2)

14. Whether she is assisted or not, the basic components of Australia's strategy, or indeed any other country, have to be ascertained in order to determine if satellites can make a contribution to that strategy.

15. Australia's surveillance effort relies on RAAF P3 ORION aircraft, civilian aircraft and surface units radar. The country's intelligence information either comes from these surveillance platforms or from the USA in second hand form. The USA also contributes to Australia's Naval communications now that she has bought into the US FLTSATCOM system. (3)

#### SATELLITE APPLICATIONS AND CAPABILITIES

16. Satellites can follow one of two types of orbit: the geostationary orbit, sometimes called geosynchronous, at an altitude of 32,000 km above the Earth's surface or in other orbits, either higher or lower, where the satellites follow elliptical paths in which their positions change relative to the earth.

#### Surveillance and Reconnaissance

17. The band of space closest to the Earth's atmosphere is where many surveillance satellites operate. They usually follow elliptical orbits passing close to the Earth; at the perigee of their orbit they sometimes brush through the atmosphere. These orbits decay rapidly, the duration of the orbit depending mainly on its initial altitude. (The higher the orbit the longer its life.). Obviously, such satellites have to be replaced frequently to provide a continuous surveillance effort.

18. Satellites currently carry a variety of optical photographic, infra-red, radar and electronic interception sensors for the detection, location, identification and tracking of objects of military significance on, or flying above, the Earth's surface. Their capabilities are highly classified but the USA, one of the leaders in satellite technology, possesses optical photographic equipments capable of a resolution of at least 35 cm. (Claims of 15 cm resolution have been made.) (4)

19. The limitations imposed on optical systems by cloud cover, camouflage and darkness are significantly reduced by the installation of infra-red (IR) photographic and radar systems. In the late 1980's American Armed forces will concentrate on radar rather than cameras for space surveillance.(5) IR systems are at present employed extensively for general surveillance tasks and also in the more specialised missile early warning role. In the latter role the systems comprising 2,000 sensors are placed in geosynchronous orbit 'staring' at (as opposed to sweeping over) the Earth's surface to enable rapidly moving missile IR signatures to be detected. Already, an improved 150,000 sensor system is planned for launch this year. This system is capable of detecting aircraft as well as missiles. (6)

### Intelligence Gathering

20. In addition to the surveillance methods already discussed, satellites have other means of contributing to the intelligence gathering effort. Satellites are ideally suited to Electronic Support Measures (ESM) operations, in addition to intercepting, analysing and monitoring Electromagnetic (EM) emissions, satellite ESM techniques have been developed to provide position information. The US Navy employs sets of three satellites which orbit in clusters on parallel paths. Interferometry techniques allow fixing of positions of origin of radar and radio signals. (7)

21. Nuclear test monitoring facilities are also within the satellites' capabilities. This is possible by measuring increases in radiation in the outer atmosphere against normal background radiation. The equipment carried by these satellites consists of X-ray, Y-ray and neutron detectors.

22. Although not an active partner in these intelligence gathering activities, Australia is connected to these US operations by way of the Pine Gap Base near Alice Springs which monitors Soviet missile tests, radars and microwave telephone conversations via the RHYOLITE satellites system. (8)

### Communications

23. Communications is the field which is most strongly supported by the satellite. Most of the satellites in geosynchronous orbit are either dedicated to or partly used for communications. The majority of these space vehicles are innocently employed in civilian telecommunications, Australia has a share in this field, participating in such ventures as the International Maritime Satellite Organisation (INMARSAT), which started operations in February 1982, and her own Domestic satellite (DOMSAT) communications system which will appear in the near future. As previously mentioned, other connections exist through military satellite communications with the RAN becoming involved in the FLTSATCOM system and the placement of a US satellite station at North-West Cape.



### Position Fixing

24. An additional role to the four main roles already discussed is "position fixing" by satellite. This capability has been available since the mid - 1960's. However, the present system will be replaced in the mid - 1980's by the Global Positioning System (GPS) which uses the NAVSTAR satellites. This method can supply positional information, accurate to 16m, to even small portable back pack receivers. This is of particular importance to battle-field commanders who can pin-point the locations of their troops on the ground with an acceptable degree of accuracy. The proposed replacement for existing FM band communications sets within the army has the capability for expansion to utilise this facility. This system is currently being incorporated into the communications systems employed by Australian special forces such as SASR in the deep reconnaissance role. Yet again an Australian connection exists. Australian Government approval was given to position portable testing equipment at the Tranet satellite tracking station at Smithfield SA. This equipment is expected to remain there for a number of years. (9)

### Satellite Weaknesses

25. Because of their remoteness from earth bound surveillance and weapon systems, satellites are very vulnerable to attack. These, in low orbits, can be monitored by ground-based radar systems but these in geostationary orbit, perhaps the most important of the satellites, are beyond the range of most radars and are thus difficult to cover with defensive ground based systems.

26. There are two main ways of attacking a satellite: by missile or killer satellite. Missile ranges restrict this method of attack to the low flying surveillance type satellites. This vulnerability is not particularly serious since these vehicles have a short life and are regarded as expendable. A more serious threat is that of killer satellite attack on higher orbit space craft. The USSR has been practising interception and destruction techniques for some years now, the USA is addressing the problem of counter-measures and is examining 'variable thermal signatures', 'evasive manouvre', 'decoy deployment' and 'hardening techniques'. (10)

27. A major problem with satellite radio links is the limited amount of information which they can transmitted. Also, due to the large distances involved in satellite-to-Earth transmissions, even directional antennae create a large 'foot print' on the earth. This increases the risk of interception and reduces received signal strength. These problems are being addressed by experiments with laser communication systems capable of transmitting an equivalent amount of information as is contained in the Encyclopedia Britanica, every second. The 'foot print' would be in the order of a few hundred metres, making the signal almost impossible to intercept and also jam-proof. Such a system should be ready for space. (11)

28. In addition to the vulnerability of the satellite itself, another great system weakness is the vulnerability of the associated ground stations. Counter measures being considered are the use of mobile ground stations, airborne terminals and multiple ground stations.

29. Satellites provide very effective platforms for surveillance and reconnaissance, intelligence gathering, defensive weapon delivery and communication roles. The systems have disadvantages such as vulnerability and performance limitations in some roles due to cloud cover. These shortcomings are being addressed by rapidly advancing US technology.

SHOULD AUSTRALIA  
USE SATELLITES ?

30. Satellites are capable of conducting many of the roles required by Australian defence strategy. They are vulnerable at the present time, but so too are most other military platforms.

31. In times of limited conflict (the scenario which many believe is the only one relevant to Australian defence policy) the absence of the super powers in the conflict would leave Australian satellites secure. In this setting, it is in the roles of surveillance, intelligence gathering and communications that satellites could provide most benefit. Continuous surveillance over surrounding oceans could be affected to provide accurate and timely information on which to base decisions concerning the deployment of Australia's forces.

32. Employment of satellites will also release Australia's over-tasked surveillance forces to concentrate on other roles such as anti-submarine warfare (ASW) patrols. Due to relatively short detection ranges, ASW patrols require many units to cover significant areas. Although satellites are as yet unable to support ASW operations, they could usefully undertake the surveillance tasks.

33. In the nuclear or global conflict, the space-borne system would be subject to attack. Presumably satellite losses due to attack would affect both sides and so the balance of power would be maintained. Conventional methods of carrying out the roles of reconnaissance, observation and intelligence gathering should be retained for this eventuality. In any case, a conventional force would be required to cover the occasions when factors such as adverse weather conditions reduce the efficiency of the satellite systems.

ACQUISITION OF SATELLITE  
SYSTEMS

34. The field of satellites can be entered by any one of three methods: a country can develop and launch its own satellites; it can launch a satellite in a co-operative venture with other countries; or it can attempt to cooperate with a country already operating its own system.

35. Although no cost figures are available, Australia would probably be unable to fund the development or implementation of its own self-sufficient satellite programme. The option where-by launch facilities are purchased is commonplace today and this could be a cost-effective option, particularly now that the American Space Shuttle is operational. The option is attractive but again, Australia would probably be unable to afford precautionary redundancy measures; that is, duplicated systems, either in terms of space craft or ground stations. The low orbit, limited life of satellite systems would also be an excessively expensive venture for Australia. Sharing facilities would therefore seem to be the most suitable option.

36. With regard to sharing facilities, the USA would be the most suitable country to approach. Australia already benefits from the American intelligence network and satellite communication systems on a small scale. Participation with the Americans also exists in defence procurement and the acceptance of US satellite bases in Australia. The Australian area of interest is already covered by US satellites and is considered strategically important. No additional coverage would be required to cater for Australian needs. In addition, by participating in the US programme, Australia would have precautionary system redundancy and would not have 'all her eggs in one basket'.

BENEFITS OF SATELLITE  
USAGE

37. Effective control of the oceans surrounding Australia depends greatly on maintaining surveillance over the area. Although still subject to some limitation, satellites could now be the most effective way of covering areas as large as those which interest Australia.

38. Much improved warning of impending hostilities in a limited war scenario would be provided by satellites; none of the nations in this setting has the capability to destroy these space platforms, nor would they want to, for to do so would be to invite retribution from our partner: the USA.

39. Observation by satellite would release our present surveillance forces for other tasks. Australia's surveillance forces are already stretched in their peace time role and could be expected to be further extended in times of conflict. The purchase of additional Orion aircraft will not alleviate this problem but will merely replace obsolescent equipment.

IMPLICATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE  
SATELLITE PROGRAMME

40. The difficult part of implementing such a co-operative venture would be the detailed negotiations which would be necessary to guarantee the required access to surveillance, intelligence and communications networks. The USA is extremely reticent whenever intelligence information is requested.

41. Much hue and cry has resulted from American bases already established in the country; arguments against having the bases here have centred on the resultant threat of targeting in the event of a superpower confrontation. This outcry may have been exacerbated by the underhanded way in which the Government allowed the true function of these bases to become known to the Australian public (on some occasions).

42. If Australia decided to participate in a co-operative satellite programme which resulted in an agreement extending US facilities in the country, the Australian public should be made fully aware of the benefits to the effectiveness of the Defence Force in both limited and global war, balanced against the likelihood of being 'targeted' because of US bases.

43. A possibility of nuclear attack does exist, but such an attack would not occur in isolation, since such an action would be high on the escalatory scale, particularly if the USA had significant interests in the country. In the 'Global War' scenario Australia would become involved whether or not US bases are positioned here.

CONCLUSION

44. The extent to which satellites will affect Australian defence strategy in the 1980's is dependent on Australian policy.

45. By opting out of employing satellites, Australia could continue to carry out her operations as she does today. She will thereby be employing her meagre forces inefficiently and will soon fall behind most of the western world in her knowledge of and ability to use high technology satellite facilities.

46. Should Australia opt to make use of these facilities, the most efficient and cost effective way would be by participating in the US programme. This would greatly improve Australia's surveillance, intelligence-gathering and communications capabilities and reduce the work load on the units at present employed in those roles.

47. Greater American involvement in Australia is necessary to achieve the co-operation programme and much effort would be required to convince the Australian public that those bases would not significantly increase the risk of attack.

NOTES

1. Synott, A.M. Admiral, 'Admiral Synott explains Australia's Defence priorities'; PACIFIC DEFENCE REPORTER, October 1981, p. 14.
2. Ibid.
3. See Ball, D. 'The US Fleet Satellite Communications (FLTSATCOM) System: The Australian Connection'; PACIFIC DEFENCE REPORTER, February 1982, pp. 30-33.
4. Hartman, R., 'War in Space'; ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEFENCE ELECTRONICS, October 1978, p. 38.
5. Hewish, M., 'Satellites Show Their Warlike Faces'; NEW SCIENTIST, 1 October 1981, p.37.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Toohey, B., 'Weapons Blast from Orbit'; NATIONAL TIMES, March 30- April 5 1980, p. 4.
9. See Wildinson, M., 'What Jim Killen Didn't Tell Australia About NAVSTAR'; NATIONAL TIMES, March 1-7 1981 p.18.
10. See 'Space Surveillance Deemed Inadequate'; AVIATION AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, 16 June 1980, pp 249-259.
11. See Matchman, M., 'Laser Satellite Communications'; MILITARY ELECTRONICS COUNTERMEASURES, June 1979 pp 44-45.

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- Maurice Allward, 'The Encyclopedia of Space'; PAUL HAMLYN, pp. 158-262.

A SPECIAL DAWN SERVICE AT THE OFFICER CADET SCHOOL, PORTSEA

On the morning of the 25th of April 1984, in many places around Australia, dawn services were held to remember fallen service men and women. At the Officer Cadet School instructors, cadets and staff gathered in the dawn chill for a remembrance service at the OCS Honour Roll and Memorial.

The service was conducted by the OCS Chaplain, CHAP Peter Woodward and a catafalque party was provided by OCS cadets. The Commandant, Colonel Phil Davies, AM, placed a wreath beneath the memorial in honour of those who had fallen in conflicts from Gallipoli to Vietnam.

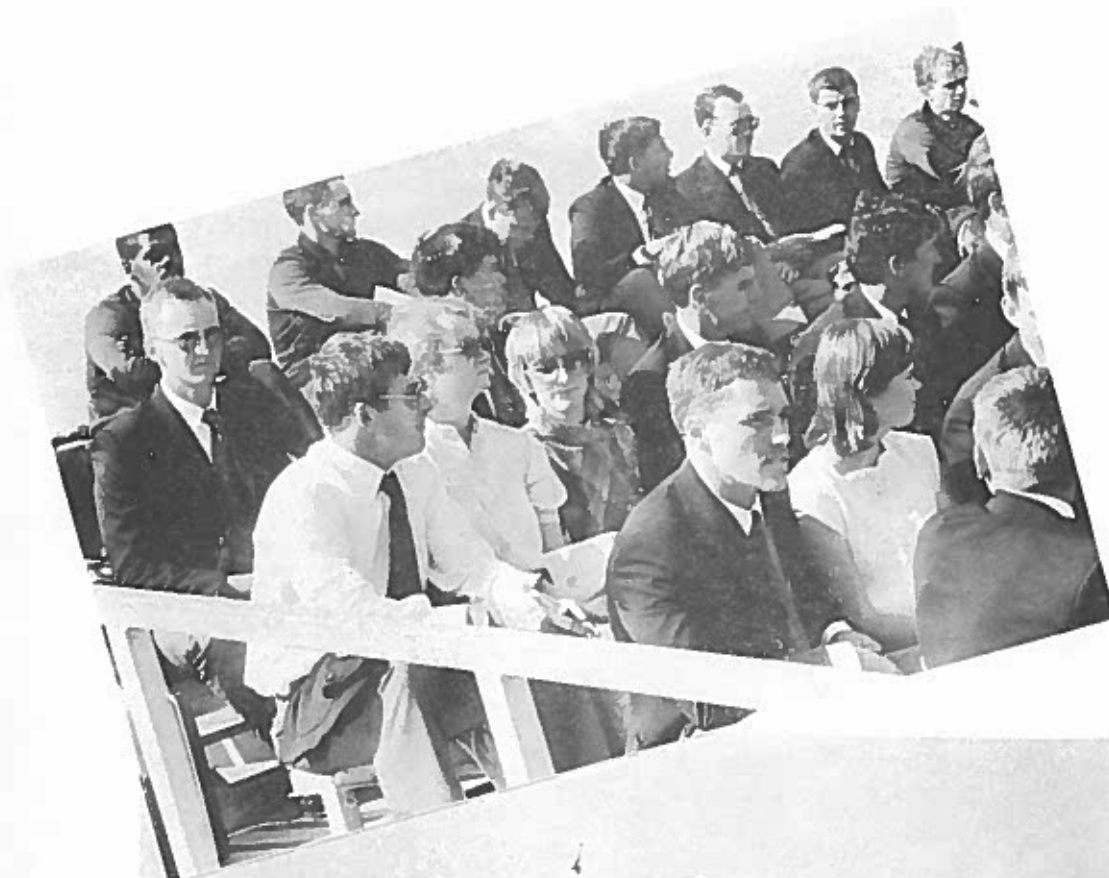
The morning service also saw the unveiling of two additional names on the OCS Honour Roll to commemorate the passing of two OCS graduates, Mohana Chandran and Surachit Chinvat.

Mohana Chandran of the Malaysian Armed Forces graduated from OCS on the 11th of June 1966. On his return to Malaysia he joined the Malaysian Rangers. He was in command of a special reconnaissance group in Perak when he was wounded in action against communist terrorists on the 13th of June 1971. Although wounded, he continued to lead his men until fatally wounded. He was awarded the Sri Pahlaudan Gagah Perkase (the Malaysian equivalent to the Victoria Cross) posthumously.

Surachit Chinvat of the Thai Armed Forces entered OCS in June 1960 and graduated in December, 1961, his course having been lengthened due to his initial language difficulties. Chinvat is the only Thai graduate of OCS. In action against Vietnamese troops on the Thai-Loatian border, he was killed on the 26th of April, 1973.

The dawn service served to remind those present at the gathering of the commitment needed from professional soldiers and the sacrifices which duty may require from the serviceman.

Michael Pollock and  
Andrew Frizzell

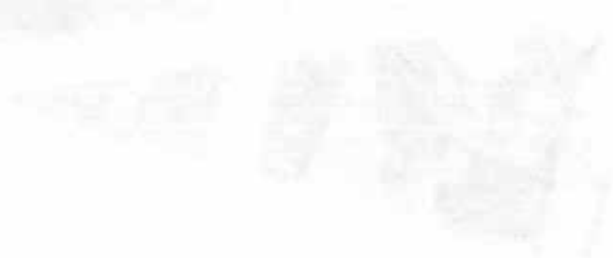


ISCAM



Drill Competition - the march past









ONE OF AARDVARKS IS MISSING!

And it came to pass that the symbol of all that is precious to A Company (No, not the special leave forms) went missing. Yes the Angry Aardvark had fallen into the hand's of the enemy; B Company.

The keeper of the Aardvark, Mick Barling, had failed in his duty to retain said Aardvark in good condition and safe custody. Domehow or other the Bimbos had got it.

Summarily said Keeper was brought to trial. The charge: losing the Aardvark to the Bimbos. The case for the prosecution was presented by Leo Hogan before the Judge Aardvark General: CSM Ash Brunton. No case for the defence was allowed.

The members of the Jury (13 in all, Unlucky Mick Barling), listened with objectivity and sympathy, totally ignoring the calls for hanging, torture by TEWT, or other pleasantries from the audience.

Leo Hogan said that Keeper of the Aardvark was a position of trust (that's why Rick Parker did not get it) and that Mick had betrayed that trust. The CSM interjected at this point uttering words like: "You scum Barling". Mick's feelings of apprehension turned to utter fear and despair.

The rest of the case was declared a shambles and the Jury was instructed to retire for 10 seconds and find a verdict of guilty. This was done. Punishment - skull a jug.

Mick Barling is still completing the sentence, but at least he got the Aardvark back.

Gooch

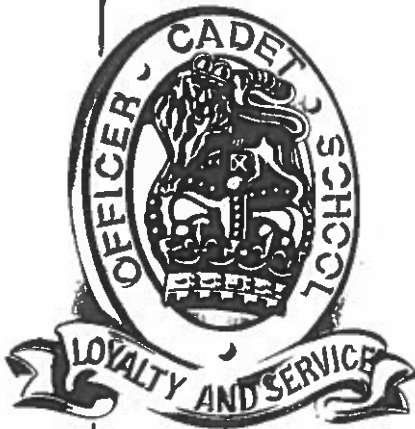
BUILDING 6 REPORT

The year of '84 started off on a big note for the mighty 6. The arrival of the juniors went smoothly and the kids were settling in well when scandal rocked the hallowed halls of Building 6. CPL Paul Nogan's past caught up with him and he was promoted to SOCDT. This meant that he was moved upstairs, a move which proved to be to our delight. But he needed a room to go to so they promoted Phil "Whatto" Watson to LCPL and then demoted him to 5 Pl. Greg "Suzie, Marily, Vicki" De Somer took over 18 Section and led them so well that he was sent to Infantry. Mike "Billo" Billingham entered his much acclaimed 27th year in the Army after his long career of "being a digger back in the Battalion". His undenied skill and penchant for punishments kept us all entertained. Andy "Bubba Devo" Grierson was kept on his toes by his namesake CAPT David Grierson who seemed to enjoy inspecting his room and leaving notes. This didn't seem to bother Devo, probably because he was to mellow and listened to Marley.

Mail Nilus got his wish and was sent to the Provos, which was unusual, because we always said that his I's were too close together, still he should have a good time in his tenure with Mechanized Infantry on his regimental training. Our resident "Strawberry Blonde" Mark Fox kept his Aust Rules prowess showing when the footy season arrived but we don't know how he will get on, as you can't play "footy" in "choopers".

Anonymous





## OFFICER CADET SCHOOL

### HISTORICAL NOTES

School Motto: Loyalty and Service

School Marches: Quick March: 'Portsea'  
Slow March: 'By Lands and Sea'

The Officer Cadet School was established at Portsea in 1951 when, with the Army's rapid growth more officers were required than the Royal Military College and other sources could provide. The first Commandant was Colonel J.W. Harrison, OBE, who later became Major-General Sir James Harrison, KCMG, CB, CBE, KStJ, Governor of South Australia.

The school opened on 5th January 1952 with a class of 71 cadets; 61 cadets were commissioned as second lieutenants at the first graduation parade on 6th June 1952. Since the School's establishment, 3259 officers have graduated. Australian graduates include 2587 officers to the Australian Regular Army and 30 officers who have been commissioned into the Royal Australian Air Force. In addition, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, Thailand, The Khmer Republic, The Republic of Vietnam, The Philippines, Fiji, Kenya, Western Samoa, Nigeria, Uganda, Jamaica and Tonga have sent young men to the School.

The course is designed primarily to produce career officers for all arms and services of the Australian Army. Initially the course was of six months duration, however in 1955 the present twelve months course with two intakes per year commenced and cadets now enter the School, both from service and civilian sources, in January and July each year.

Many graduates of the Officer Cadet School have distinguished themselves in later service by acts of outstanding courage and heroism. Major Peter Badcoe's Victoria Cross awarded posthumously after an engagement with the enemy in Vietnam, heads an impressive list of awards bestowed on graduates of the School. These include Commander of the Order of the British Empire, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, Member of the Order of Australia, Officer of the Order of the British Empire, Member of the Order of the British Empire, Military Cross, Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Force Cross.

In the thirty two years since its foundation, the Officer Cadet School has proved itself as a source of distinguished officers for the Australian Army and the Australian nation, capably meeting the challenge of its motto 'Loyalty and Service'. Since 1957, 642 overseas cadets have graduated from the Officer Cadet School representing sixteen different countries. Today 20 per cent of the cadet strength at the Officer Cadet School is comprised of overseas students and the Officer Cadet School is firmly established as an international institution.



## HISTORICAL NOTES

1807-1808

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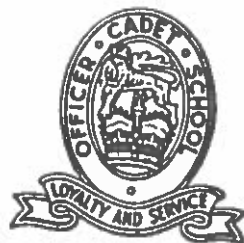
### PREVIOUS COMMANDANTS

|                               |                    |                    |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Colonel J.W. Harrison, OBE    | 5th January 1952   | 31st May 1954      |
| Colonel T.F. Cape, DSO, MBE   | 1st June 1954      | 28th November 1956 |
| Colonel D.R. Jackson, DSO     | 29th November 1956 | 12th December 1957 |
| Colonel J.G. Ochiltree, OBE   | 13th December 1957 | 13th December 1960 |
| Colonel S.T.G. Coleman, OBE   | 14th December 1960 | 28th December 1964 |
| Colonel H.G. Bates, OBE       | 29th December 1964 | 4th January 1968   |
| Colonel B.L. Bogle            | 5th January 1968   | 5th July 1969      |
| Colonel J.P. McDonagh         | 6th July 1969      | 31st January 1972  |
| Colonel D.M. Butler, DSO      | 1st February 1972  | 31st January 1975  |
| Colonel P.G. Cole             | 1st February 1975  | 9th January 1978   |
| Colonel B.G. Florence, AM, MC | 10th January 1978  | 7th January 1981   |
| Colonel G.D. Burgess, MBE     | 8th January 1981   | 18th December 1983 |



## ROLL OF HONOUR

|                                     |                     |               |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| D. J. BRIAN .....                   | 15th March 1964     | Malaya        |
| G. R. BELLEVILLE .....              | 12th February 1966  | South Vietnam |
| D. M. BOURNE .....                  | 14th February 1967  | South Vietnam |
| R. B. MILLIGAN .....                | 14th February 1967  | South Vietnam |
| P. WILLIAMS (NZ) .....              | 14th February 1967  | South Vietnam |
| J. CARRUTHERS .....                 | 24th February 1967  | South Vietnam |
| P. J. BADCOE, VC .....              | 7th April 1967      | South Vietnam |
| R. G. BIRSE .....                   | 10th December 1967  | South Vietnam |
| B. G. WALKER .....                  | 9th March 1969      | South Vietnam |
| G. R. LOCKE .....                   | 9th May 1969        | South Vietnam |
| P. A. HINES .....                   | 21st July 1969      | South Vietnam |
| R. T. CONVERY .....                 | 23rd November 1969  | South Vietnam |
| B. G. DONALD .....                  | 3rd December 1969   | South Vietnam |
| P. R. MARKS-CHAPMAN ..              | 19th December 1969  | South Vietnam |
| J. R. WINTON (NZ) .....             | 10th March 1971     | South Vietnam |
| B. R. A. JONES .....                | 10th April 1971     | South Vietnam |
| V. M. CHANDRAN, SP<br>(Malay) ..... | 13th June 1971      | Malaysia      |
| SURACHIT CHINVAT<br>(Thai) .....    | 26th April 1973     | Thailand      |
| E. GRANADILLOS (Phil) ..            | 21st September 1976 | Philippines   |
| A. F. VILLASENOR (Phil) ..          | 10th October 1977   | Philippines   |





the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

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