

# WARRIOR

ELEVENTH EDITION  
APRIL, 1979.

NEWSLETTER OF THE  
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN  
UNIVERSITY REGIMENT



# 30<sup>TH</sup> YEAR

# SPECIAL.

WAURIOR

NEWSLETTER  
OF THE  
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN  
UNIVERSITY REGIMENT.

HONORARY COLONEL: Brigadier J.C. Newbery, CBE.

COMMANDING OFFICER: Lieutenant Colonel R.M. Willox, ED.

ADJUTANT: Captain N.J. Partridge.

QUARTER MASTER: Captain L.A. Stewart.

REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJOR: WO 1 A.E. Gee.

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PHOTOGRAPHS:

WAUR Archives.

SOME PUBLIC COMMENT ON WAURIOR:

"Wot's Worrier ?", (lady in the street.)

"Stupendous Magazine, just wish I could obtain the rights to it". (Rupert Murdoch)

"The biggest load of garbage ever written". (Sunday Times)

"What's Warrior ???". (The West Australian)

"Loved the Vacuum Theory". (A. Einstein - Mr. Aldo Einstein of 14 Wapping Grove, East Nogga.)

"A radical publication that ought to be sent back to Moscow along with its communist editors." (Premier J. Bjelke-Petersen)

CO'S LETTER.

It is now twelve months since I took over command of the Regiment. In that period there have been a lot of changes - in the unit structure, in personnel, in the Depot itself and in the training. Personally I have nothing against change, although as with most people I tend to resist it at times, and certainly I am intolerant of change for the sake of change. But in the case of our Regiment I believe that a lot of what has occurred is, or will be beneficial to the unit and us all.

I have said it before and I say it again, WAUR is the first ARES unit in 5MD and will become even better by the end of January 1980. I said in WAURIC last year on joining the unit, that I preferred quality to quantity. I am satisfied that we have the quality. In the last twelve months the unit strength dropped by 17 to 180. This fall did not bother me greatly as I regarded that period as one of consolidation, but now we must turn our attention to the question of quantity. We must now build on the foundation we have in the unit - and this means not only recruiting, which is currently being actively pursued, but it also means retention - keeping the quality and quantity we already have.

In simple terms this means every member participating in the January Annual Camp and the few Tuesday night parades and weekend bivouacs we hold in order to notch up those 26 days training. The other courses we run are bonus for those interested in furthering their military career and have more time to put in.

I look forward to a successful year for everyone, academically and militarily and assure you that in respect to your service with WAUR, the old axiom holds true -

"You will only get out of it what you put into it".

LT.COL. R.M. Willox,  
COMMANDING OFFICER.

# EDITORIAL.

by. SGT Tim Mazzarol.

" Times are changing and we are changing in them."

When I first joined WAUR, Australia had been at peace for approximately three years following our withdrawal from Vietnam. National Service training had ceased after an eleven year run and our politicians could not see a possible threat emerging for another fifteen years. As was usual for peace time Australia the government cut defence spending and we saw recruits 'qualifying' on the SLR by firing blanks.

Today we are still at peace but all around us the international situation is deteriorating. China and Russia loomed ominously close to a major confrontation over Vietnam in March of 1979. Iran verges on a possible communist take-over following a revolt which has upset the power balance in the middle east, and sent fuel prices soaring. As these events took place the United States - our only effective ally - stood watching helplessly on the side lines.

At the risk of sounding like the prophet of doom this situation is all too reminiscent of the pre-1939 years. One only has to read the newspapers of this period to find striking parallels with our present international situation. A war in China; Super powers grumbling over arms limitations and achieving little more than escalation. All the while we in Australia, worrying over our economic woes, watch our hopelessly inadequate defence forces parade on ANZAC Day, and remember with pride how their forefathers were slaughtered on the beaches of Gallipoli.

Perhaps commonsense will prevail and we can all safely grow old and grey without having to meet every April 25 to mourn the loss of old comrades. Regardless of what may occur we must now look to our future military training in light of world events and see ourselves for what we are. For many the Army Reserve may be a useful source of income to help the tertiary allowance stretch a bit further. Others may see it as a way of being with friends or satisfying everyone's inherent desire for adventure. Yet the reality is that we are training for war.

Whatever may be said about the current capabilities of the A.Res we still represent one third of the Army's available manpower and as such will be assured of a walk on part in any future war. In all past conflicts Australia has relied heavily upon its citizen forces to flesh out its tiny regular army, and this situation has not changed today.

WAURIOR is not prone to sabre rattling, but to be realistic we must all face up to those obligations we undertook when we gave the oath and donned the uniform. 1979 is our unit's birthday year. For the last thirty years its members have seen Korea, Malaysia and Vietnam loom up as macabre justifications for their existence, tomorrow may justify ours.

# HAPPY BIRTHDAY UNIVERSITY REGIMENT.

30 years old today.

1979 is the 30th year of our unit's existence and as a special feature we have compiled this brief history of the Regiment.

Following the Second World War the Australian Army was reorganized for a peacetime role. The Citizen Military Forces (CMF) was re-established from wartime militia and populated by veterans from the militia and 2nd AIF. It was designed as a complement to the newly established Australian Regular Army (ARA) and its units were given the names of some of Australia's most battle honoured units.

In order to provide leadership for this force the government established several University Regiments on the campuses of universities around Australia. Among these was the Perth University Regiment, which was officially raised on April 22, 1949. Before the year was out, however, the University of Western Australia had protested to the army that the unit was incorrectly named. By August, therefore, the unit came to adopt the title Western Australian University Regiment (WAUR).

Compulsory military service for all young men was introduced in 1950 and the role of WAUR was seen as providing officers for the CMF, whilst at the same time giving military training to undergraduates. The first unit depot was a large flying boat shed located on the river within the university campus at Crawley. Flight Lieutenant A.H. Morton DFC, of the RAAF Reserve was the Regiment's first Adjutant. At the same time he was a lecturer in Physics at the University and so fulfilled two roles for many of the unit's members - that of teacher and commander. By January 1951 the Regiment had a total strength of one officer and seven OR's.

With national service in full swing the strength of WAUR increased to a stage where separate platoons were formed at Claremont Teacher's Training College. A further bonus was given to the unit in 1955 when HM the Queen approved the affiliation of WAUR with the Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry Regiment, now known as the Royal Green Jackets (the first Rifle Regiment).

In 1957 the national service programme was scrapped and the CMF became a totally voluntary organization. During the following year WAUR was presented with its colours as part of an Australia wide conferral of honours to CMF units. On May, 25, 1958 the colours were presented by the Queen's representative, His Excellency the Governor of Western Australia, Lieutenant General Sir Charles Gairdner, KCMG, KCVO, CB, CBE. The ceremony took place on the University campus in front of Winthrop Hall. Judging by the photographs of the event, WAUR paraded with a



strength of approximately 130 to 160 personnel all ranks. Imagine today's WAUR attempting to do the same and at the original location !

By the end of the 1950's WAUR had become established as one of Western Australia's most active CMF units. With its depot now at the present location of Mounts Bay Road its members engaged in a number of intra and inter-unit competitions. One such activity was basketball and in 1959 WAUR fielded a well organized team consisting of Capt. B.J.Silbert, WO.2.J.R.J.Beckett, Sgt. D.L.Talbot (Capt), Pte. C.L.Jarvis, Pte. W.S.Brockway, Pte. P.Simper, Pte. McDonald-Taylor, and Pte. L.C.Ranford.

In 1960 the Indonesians under Sukarno began purchasing huge quantities of soviet arms and equipment. This build up, coupled with increasing instability in Vietnam caused the Australian government to reintroduce compulsory national service. Unlike the national service of the 1950's the new conscription was selective and offered conscripts a choice of two years full time service in the ARA or five years in the CMF. With this conscription came a major influx of personnel into WAUR. During the 1960's the Regiment's strength rose to a stage where the attendance at annual camps was in the region of 300 strong.

The increase in strength allowed WAUR to establish its own band, transport and medical platoons. In January 1965 the Regiment held its annual camp under canvas at Collie. A photograph of one of the morning parades shows some four platoons or companies with the band just visible behind a tree plus a motor pool of at least ten vehicles. During this same camp the Regiment was delighted by a visit from Miss Australia 1965, Carol Jackson. At the same time a few intrepid souls crossed the mighty Collie River by assault boat.

By 1972 anti-war feeling against Australia's involvement in Vietnam was extremely high both in the media and on campuses around the country. In that year national service was ended and the obligations of conscripts waived. As a result of this and the strong anti-military feeling in the community the unit's strength dropped significantly. So low did the Regiment's numbers fall that in 1974 there was a serious consideration afoot to close it down and merge us with OCTU.

1974 was also the year of the Millar Committee Report on the CMF, which recommended that both the part-time and regular armies be brought closer together. Following this report the CMF came to be known as the Australian Army Reserve (A Res), and such things as pay, conditions of service and equipment were brought parallel with the ARA.

From 1975 the unit began showing signs of recovery. Recruiting, which had been almost non-existent in 1974 took an upward spiral. A target of 200 members was set that year and a recruiting bounty introduced. By the end of 1977 the unit actually reached this target. Also in 1975 the first edition of WAURIOR sprang forth from amongst the intake of the May '75 Recruit Camp.

continued....





ABOVE: presentation of Regimental colours outside Winthrop Hall, May 25, 1958. In the days when LSD meant pounds, shillings and pence.

BELOW: Collie annual camp January, 1965. The band is just visible behind the tree in the centre of the photo. This scene could be the image of future things to come ???





With the increase in numbers several changes occurred in the structure and function of the Regiment. The first of these was the introduction of WRAAC personnel in 1977. A traditionally all-male unit the introduction of female members has been highly successful with no serious problems being encountered.

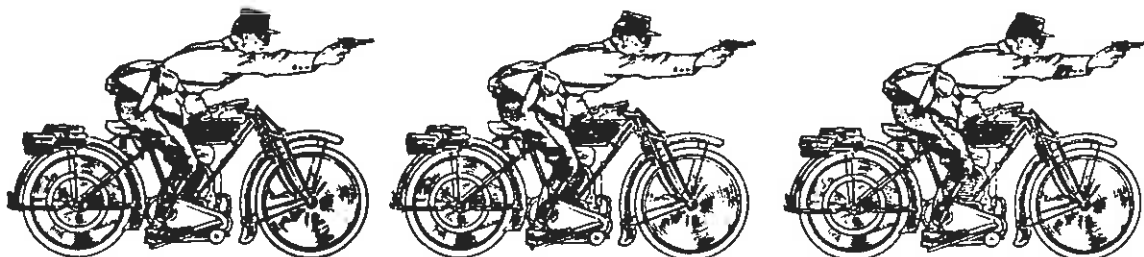
The second major change was the realization that not all members of WAUR wished to undergo officer promotion. In response to this the then CO. Lt. Col. H.G.Mawson approved the establishment of a Specialist Platoon in 1976. Their first camp was run in January and February of 1977 at Northam which concentrated upon anti-armoured warfare. The platoon commander was Lieutenant I.J.Tindale.

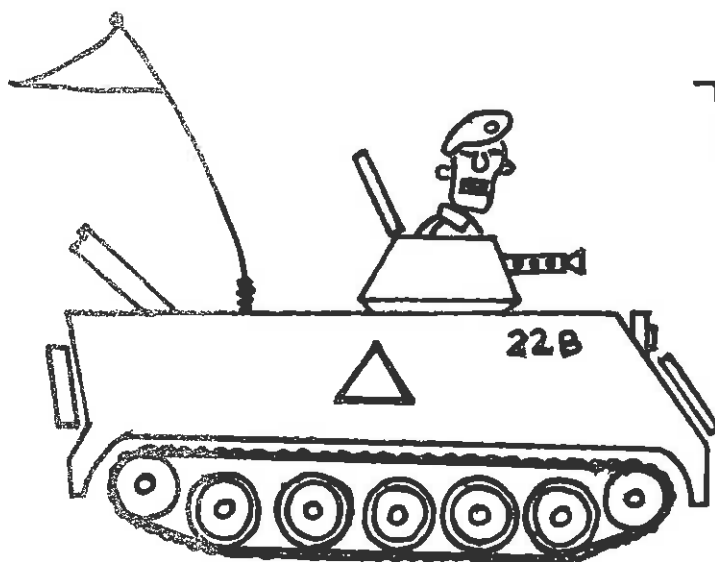
By the middle of 1977 the Regiment had acquired four 81mm mortars and a full Support Company had been established with an Assault Pioneer and Mortar Platoon. In 1978 Support Company had been eaten up by HQ Company because the unit was not entitled to its own Support Coy. However, in that year the Regiment gained a new CO. Lt.Col. R.M.Wilcox. He rationalized the situation concerning companies and postings, creating the current organization of A Company, HQ Company, and Training Company. A Company comprises two rifle platoons and a support platoon. HQ Company has all the admin, tech and logistics elements of the unit, whilst Training Company continues to train recruits through to officer promotion.

Today, WAUR has an approximate strength of 180 members with many backgrounds and occupations. Still primarily a regiment of university students its main role today is to give undergraduates a sound military training, with officer promotion as a secondary aim. An air of enthusiasm and confidence currently permeates the Regiment. This can be seen in the recent success of its members at winning the 12km endurance march from Perry Lakes to Karrinup last year - which they completed in one hour, 29 minutes and 46 seconds carrying full gear and weapon. This team consisted of the Adjutant Capt. N.Partridge, Lt.P.Hopkins, Sgt.B.Farrelly, Sgt.D.Hosking and Pte. M.Stewart.

30 years has passed and many young men, and now women, have passed through the unit's ranks. Our colours do not carry any battle honours and as a unit we have never actually gone to war, yet many of our ex-members are now community leaders who through their service - no matter how brief - gained an invaluable experience that will hopefully continue to be provided for many years to come.

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# TRACKING ABOUT

by. Tpr.N.M.Bennett.

Crashing through the bush at up to 40 m.p.h., shattering the peace and tranquility of the bush which can vary from lush tropical rain forest through to barren, rocky, rugged escarpments or dry, thick scrub, with red dust which when travelled over at any speed will totally engulf any pursuing vehicles.

Such is the area known as High Range training area which is a plateau in the Great Dividing range 40 miles due west of Townsville, where I have been given my posting to B SQN 3 CAV. This is the area where for the past 6 weeks we have grown to "love and cherish". This hole, where weather conditions vary from humid hot days - where you could cook eggs on the sides of the APC - to cyclonic winds and rain.

I am in 2 Troop which rumour has it is the best (most of these rumours are started in 2TP). As a driver I have been issued my own CARRIER PERSONNEL ARMoured, M113A1, AUST. SERIES FOR THE USE OF, and I am a bit worried what will happen if I lose it. It is 22-B, which is a new vehicle, and has all the comforts of home: B&W TV + mountings which runs on P.R.C. 77 batteries, a food locker, duel hammocks, sun umbrella, gas stove, orange juice vender and Snoopy painted on the side. Some later models have toasters and CB radios, but these are optional extras.

It was Thursday, 2nd week out, and we were going to go home Friday and it was about 3.00 when we were to head back to Horne Dam the night position. Anyway they decided to race back in sections. We waited 15 minutes for the other sections to leave so we had the road clear all the way back. 22-A set off and the 12 mile race back was on. There is an APC track on the side of the road but the road was faster so we went on that, going on the track to overtake or to take a short cut. 22-A had a 200m lead on us (22-B), 22 was too far behind us to worry about. We came up to 20 metres of 22-A and they were really moving, spewing dust up almost blinding me. We were behind them for about 4 miles until they took a short cut cross country and were soon trailing behind us collecting our dust. They were faster downhill but we were much faster uphill, so they kept gaining and dropping back until we turned a bend and lost them. It was to be the last we heard or saw of them as they had overheated and turned off their engine and hadn't been able to start it again. When we got back we found

Tracking About....

out that we had been 'sprung' racing and as the rest of the SQN were going back to Townsville as Cyclone Kerry was just off the coast. All the married guys were to go home. All the single blokes were to go and 'hold the fort' so to speak and there was to be a 'Cyclone Standby', and a carrier and crew were to be left at High Range on standby to drive into Townsville and drop off supplies etc. A truck had brought up life bouys, life jackets and 5 boxes of 10 man ration packs per carrier. You guessed it, we copped this job for racing. Fortunately the cyclone went past Townsville and we went home the next day.

I am enjoying this type of work and I am quite glad I wasn't given Infantry, as some of the blokes who we carry are about as intelligent as a ton of bricks. Also 3 CAV has 4 mortar carriers here which they are turning over to the Infantry battalion here. As far as I know they are never used as they have been rotting in the compound here for years. I know mortar platoon would probably give their right arms for one. Senseless isn't it ?

Anyway, I just thought I'd tell you what I am doing with myself and I'll soon be home and hope to drop in and see you all.

Eds note: Tpr. Bennett is an ex member of WAUR.

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#### -ADVERTISEMENT-

EXOTIC MUCHEA:

FLIES, DUST, FLIES AND SUN,

THIS IS OUR LAND OF SUMMERTIME FUN;

SHOVELS AND RIFLES ARE GENEROUSLY PROVIDED,

THE MOSQUITOES ATTENTION IS NEVER DIVIDED;

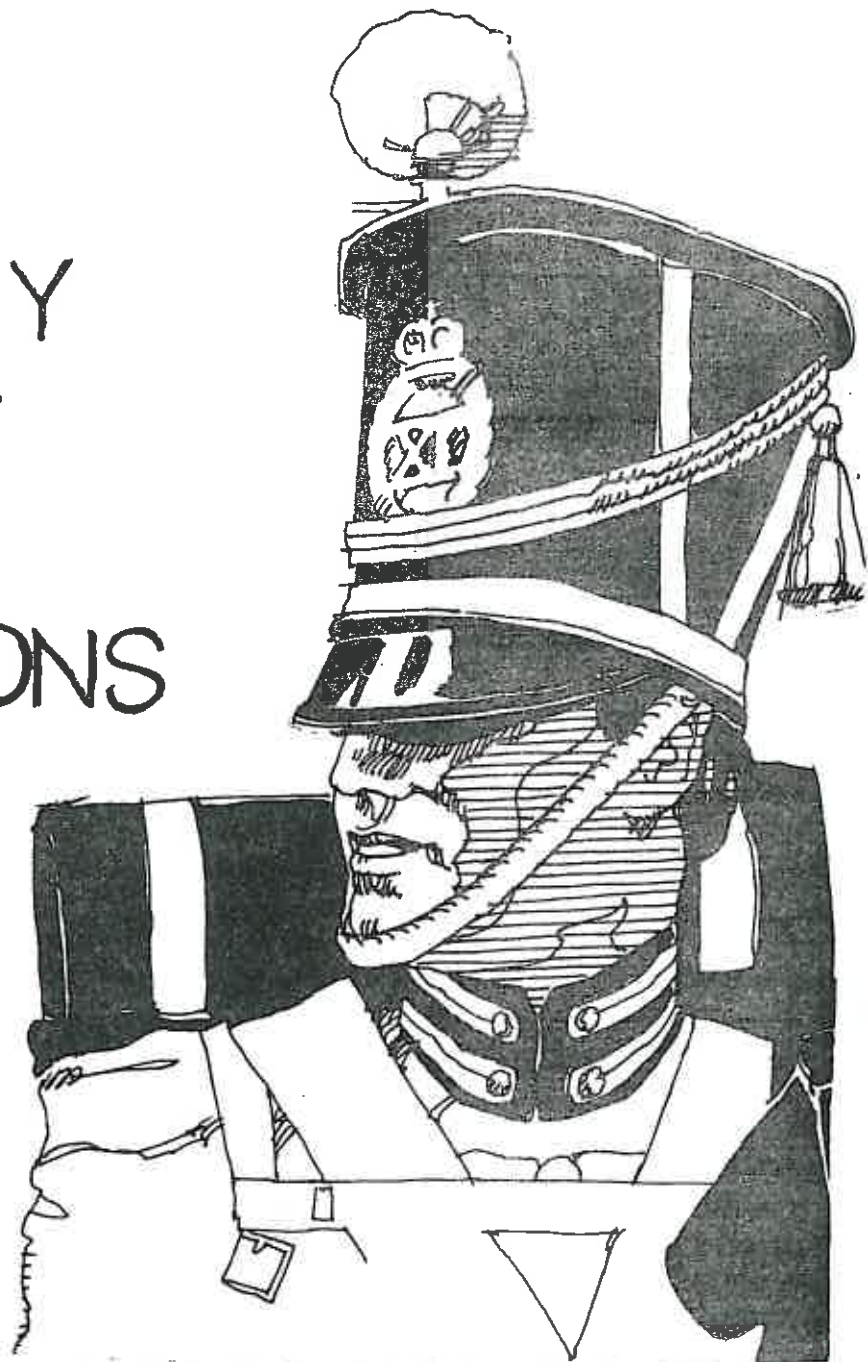
GUN PITS, MINES AND WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS;

THESE AND OTHERS ARE OUR AMUSEMENTS;

AND SOMEWHERE DEEP IN THIS FAIRY DAIRY LAND,  
HEADQUARTERS A COMPANY MADE THEIR LAST BLOODY  
STAND.

by. PTE M. Peirce.

# MILITARY HISTORY and TRADITIONS



WO.1 A.E.Gee

R.S.M. WAUR

For this edition of WAURIOR I have reproduced some of the lesser known writings on military history and traditions which, I hope will be interesting and imformative to both old and new soldiers alike, such things as:

- a. origin of army rank,
- b. origin of sashes scarlet,
- c. origin of the Sam Browne belt, and,
- d. how the unknown warrior was chosen.

These topics are generally just an accepted part of every day military life. Now you will be able to astound your friends and family with your vast knowledge of militaria. So now read on and enjoy yourselves.

### ARMY RANK:

Everyone in the Australian Army has a rank - and let's forget that old pun about some being ranker than others.

You may be a newly enlisted private or you may have risen to the dizzy heights of a senior commission - but you still have a rank.

Take the Regimental Sergeant Major for instance.

He is, of course, a Warrant Officer Class One.

But did you ever wonder where the term 'Sergeant-Major' comes from? Or why privates were originally called 'Privates'? Putting first things first, let's start with the most well known rank - that of private.

Bottom rung.

The actual origin of the word seems somewhat obscure, but basically the word 'private' denotes a soldier, who is, so to speak, at the bottom of the ladder. This is the accepted modern meaning of the word, but in the past the private has been variously known as man-at-arms, archer, sentinel, sentry, common soldiers, private soldier, trooper and a dozen others including the heartily detested British collective title of 'rank and file'.

Moving up the scale a bit we come to 'Corporal'. This word is from the Italian 'Caporale' which in turn comes from 'Capo', meaning a head, or leader - a corporal being the leader of a section. Our word corporal is an entirely English corruption of 'Caporale'.

Chosen ones.

The term 'Sergeant' dates back to the English feudal system. Various feudal barons were prone to tilt at the throne of England from time to time - and for this purpose they needed men-at-arms. So great did their demands become upon the great vassals of the day that those landowners were forced to provide not only serfs from the fields, but also they equipped their sons and personal servants and sent them out to do battle in the names of the feudal lords. As a mark of respect these sons and personal servants of the great vassals were put in charge of groups of field serfs and others with a lesser station in life. After a few changes in nomenclature, these 'chosen ones' were merged together under the generic name of servientes, and this term was finally corrupted into its present form of 'Sergeants'.

'Staff-Sergeant' was a product of a later day, when a sergeant, often the eldest son of the most powerful of the greater vassals who owed allegiance to a particular baron, was selected to carry the Coat-of-Arms, and this banner holder was designated 'Colour-Sergeant' in the British Army. Theoretically the colour-sergeant carried the colours of his regiment into battle. In practice, however, this hazardous task usually fell to the most junior subaltern in the regiment. The regimental colours, of course, made an excellent target for enemy gunfire and standard bearers often departed in a blaze of glory and shrapnel.



Next in line comes the 'Sergeant-Major' and this title was originally that of the present-day major. By the end of the 17th Century, sergeant-major was the major of the senior sergeant - which was the rank of the senior non-commissioned officer. In 1881 the sergeant-majors were given warrant rank, thus becoming 'Warrant Officers', as they are commonly known today.

Under elder.

Second-Lieutenants, generally are known as 'Subalterns', derived from the Latin 'sub' or 'under' and the German of Saxon. 'Altern' - elders thereby signifying a junior. Lieutenant comes from 'lieu' - in place of, and 'Tenant', holding or one who holds the place of or deputises for another. A lieutenant, of course, is the officer next below a captain, and who deputises for him. The deputising connotation of 'Lieutenant' also hold for 'Lieutenant-Colonel' (one who deputises for a Colonel) and 'Lieutenant-General' (again, the deputy for a General).

The oldest of all military titles is 'Captain'. It is derived from the Spanish word 'Capitan' which in turn comes from the Latin 'Caput', caputis' or a head. It has many non-military applications; for instance, the captains of sporting teams, or the captains of industry. But even in the military sphere the term once implied a greater power of command and a greater importance than today. Successful commanders of large armies were referred to as 'Great Captains' and the captain of any large military force originally was its supreme commander.

In the 17th Century the equivalent of today's 'Major' was known as Sergeant-Major (or senior sergeant) as we have already noted. With the growth of the Army, the creation of new ranks, the word 'Sergeant' was dropped in approximately 1660. This 'streamlining' also applies to major-general and general which originally were ranks known as sergeant-major-general and captain general. 'Lieutenant-General' which now ranks between the two, originally means one who acted in lieu of or instead of, a general.

Roman origin.

The term 'General', itself, was used by the Roman legions, and denoted one who was in general command, the 'Captain-General' going the highest of the general staff. 'Brigadier-General' as the name implies, denoted one who was in command of a brigade of troops. The suffix 'General' has been dropped in the British Commonwealth, but in the United States Armed Forces, the full title of 'Brigadier-General' is still used.

On the origin of the word 'Colonel' there are two views. In some old English books it is written as 'Crownell' and the idea of the head or crown of a regiment, as a colonel is, could easily have given rise to this term. There is also some speculation on 'Coronet' which, being a small crown, has the same connotations.

Field rank.

Field rank is for officers above Captain and below General. Prior and up to the 16th Century the rank structure of British forces was such that there was a vacuum between high command and lower level troops in the field, who were virtually without

commanders. As it was not the done thing for generals to directly command troops in the field it was decided to establish commanders to convey and have carried out, orders etc. Those people were then called field officers. Although these officers those days did not have the same rank titles as we know them today, they were the fore-runners of our present field rank officers.

#### ORIGIN OF SASHES SCARLET:

The sash was introduced originally to provide a means of carrying wounded from the field of battle. It has been through many changes of design and colour, and in the 17th Century was worn by 'all officers down to sergeants and all arms which went into battle, ie. horse, foot or dragoons'.

So far as other ranks are concerned, early in the 19th Century it was confined to the infantry and was universally red in colour. It has remained so since.

The wearing of red sashes is now governed by Clothing Regulations, which lay down that they will be worn by WO's class 2 and NCO's down to and including sergeants of the Foot Guards, Infantry Regiments of the line (except Rifle Regiments, the Glider Pilot and Parachute Corps, Army Parachutists Training Corps Instructors and the Small Arms Corps). Thus it will be seen that the Sash is an item of dress of the Infantry, or Corps closely akin to the Infantry. The point is stretched as regards personnel of the Glider Pilot Regiment, but in the Royal Warrant the Regiment is included with the Parachute Regiment in one Corps.

It should be noted that the Sash is an item of uniform worn on all parades and duties. It is not worn to distinguish the Orderly Sergeant !

In RA Inf regiments and RA Inf regimental bands, sergeants, staff-sergeants and warrant officers class 2 may be ordered to wear a scarlet worsted sash on the following occasions:

Ceremonial Parades.

Guard and Barrack Duties.

Regimental Social Functions.

The sash will be worn diagonally over the right shoulder with the tassels hanging from the left side.

#### THE SAM BROWNE BELT:

One of the most familiar pieces of military equipment is the Sam Browne belt, yet little is known about the inventor of this belt, General Sir Samuel James Browne VC. More is recorded of his military service, than of his development of the belt which bears his name.

Lieutenant S.J. Browne began his service in India in April 1849 as 2IC of the newly raised 2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, the unit which also later took his name (22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry). His career followed the normal course within this unit, until the Indian Mutiny. Lord Roberts has recorded a story of Browne at this time.

During the Mutiny an officer of the Punjab Cavalry had told Sam Browne that he had taken to wearing a chain on his shoulders as a means of warding off sword cuts, and he had

strongly advised Sam Browne to do the same. He gave the latter two curb chains, which he insisted on him having sewn on his coat. Some time after the officer was killed, and a day or two after his death when Sam Browne and his friends were talking together, one man said that at the sale of the officer's effects he had bought some saddlery which had belonged to him, and he said that it was a curious thing that neither of the bridles he had bought had curb chains on them.

"I know where they are", said Browne, and went to his tent and took off the two curb chains and gave them to the purchaser of the bridles. A short time afterwards, on August 31, 1858, at Seerporah, Browne single handedly silenced a field gun which blocked the advance, but during the fighting he received two sword cuts, one on the knee from which he nearly bled to death, and the other on the left shoulder (now unprotected by chain) which cut off his arm. For this action, Browne was awarded the V.C. and his citation at this time gives him rank as Lieutenant Colonel, and his unit as the 46 Punjabis. Browne had previously been made a CB.

The dress regulations for British Officers of the 2nd Punjabis after the mutiny required them to wear their waist belts under their tunics. Browne found this ungainly with his left arm missing, and devised an external belt, supported on the left hand (sword) side by a shoulder strap. The belt had two shoulder pieces when a pistol was added.

The same Browne belt was not worn universally in the British Army until 1897 (Boer War) when units began adopting more practical field uniforms, to replace the traditional dress uniforms, which had previously been worn in battle. The belt was later adopted by other countries, and is now an almost universal piece of equipment. Slight variations on the original pattern exist and in the British Commonwealth Forces, it is usually worn by officers.

Sam Browne, as a Lt. Gen. commanded the Peshawar Field Force at the capture of Ali Musjid during the Afgan War. He was knighted, and was promoted to General in 1888. Examples of the belt with two shoulder braces can be seen in the lowest gallery at the Australian War Memorial.

#### THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR:

The inscription on the Tomb reads:  
"Beneath this stone lies the body of a British warrior, unknown by name or rank, brought here on Armistice Day, November 11, 1920, in the presence of His Majesty King George V, his Ministers of State, the chiefs of his forces and a vast concourse of the nation. Thus are commemorated the many multitudes who during the Great War of 1914-1918 gave the most that man can give, life itself, for God, for King and country, for loved ones, home and Empire, for the sacred cause of justice and the freedom of the world. They buried him among the kings because he had done good toward His House."

In the days of old, kings, chiefs and famous men were buried in magnificent tombs. The pyramids, mausoleums and great barrows or earthworks stand as their memorials. After a great battle, the victors would set up a trophy of arms, helmets and armour and even a centaph or enemy tomb; but the idea of an

unknown man being buried with honour is comparatively recent.

It sprang from the imagination of an Army chaplain, the Rev. David Railton, M.C. During the First World War, near Armentieres, he noticed a grave bearing a pencilled inscription 'An Unknown Soldier of the Black Watch'. It was this which gave him the idea that later became a national memorial. It was not until 1920, however, that he was able to put forward the plan which had been developing in his mind. He approached the Dean of Westminster, The Right Reverend Bishop Herbert Boyle, with the suggestion that an unknown soldier should be buried among the nation's illustrious dead in Westminster Abbey, and the Dean was able to persuade the Government to accept this.

A committee headed by the Foreign Minister, Lord Curzon, recommended that his office should arrange for an unknown soldier to be disinterred in France and brought to Westminster Abbey. It further recommended that the burial should be on Armistice Day of that year and that King George V should be asked if, after he had unveiled the Cenotaph in Whitehall, he would follow the gun carriage bearing the body, to Westminster Abbey. And so an unknown soldier was brought from the battlefields of France and buried with ceremony amongst the tombs of the most illustrious in the land.

In closing I hope you have enjoyed the four subjects I have chosen for this edition and I will select other articles on history and traditions for the next edition of WAURIOR.

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## Thoughts At 3 a.m.

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This edition of WAURIOR was brought to you by a small band of dedicated people who have been with the newsletter since 1975. Some of our number have left the unit, others are under the impression that promotion means shirking their responsibilities towards it.

Was it not for the fact that we were almost constantly drunk and too tired to care anymore WAURIOR would have disappeared long ago. Special thanks goes to the makers of EMU Export Lager for the constant support and inspiration they have provided during the typing and writing of editions. Also many thanks to those few literate members who have contributed towards WAURIOR.

As for the rest we can only hope that whilst on the next exercise at Muchea or Bindoon the ticks from all over Australia find a refuge in your jockstraps.

signed MD's.



# THE SOLUTION to the DS PROBLEM

Sgt. Fragoneri. E

D.S.; initials that to me, in the past have brought to me both pleasure, and in my initial contact with them in 1975, an intense pain below the lower back.

All of us in our military careers must at some stage have to deal with or even be DS. The initials mean Directing Staff and this name has two different but related tasks attached to it.

- i. Overall coordination of an exercise with minimal contact with the soldiers.
- ii. Close in criticism, assessment and direction of an exercise with much contact with the troops.

I feel that the time has come for some comment to be made concerning past performances and perhaps offer some suggestion to help improve the standard of DS performance in the future.

In the past, DS have been seen eating Jack Rations, lighting fires while the Platoon is standing to and when the platoon is on the ground observing the enemy, DS are often swanning around in full view of the so called enemy. This brings me to another point. DS are often called upon to perform the functions of the enemy. This is fine, but when their performance is totally unrealistic i.e. failing to die and failing to adopt the basic principles of fieldcraft, they are wasting their time and more importantly the time of the troops. In one of the more important roles that DS perform i.e. close in assessment of soldiers on patrol the use of the DS is often incorrect. If patrol order is good enough for the troops then the DS must also wear the same.

(continued)



## THE SOLUTION TO THE DS PROBLEM (continued)

Continuing on the same line, I have seen DS who are meant to be coordinating an exercise run around correcting faults among the lower level i.e. the sections. I will clarify the last point that I picked. A Battalion goes out on an exercise conducted by the Battalion Commander. I believe that the Commander's role is to direct the exercise through his Company Commanders. If he sees faults at, say, section level, the Battalion Commander should not directly correct them himself but observe the chain of command and go through the Company Commander concerned and in so doing allow the Company Commander to correct the fault. This keeps the Company Commander on his toes and often other faults are spotted and corrected. If the Battalion Commander rectifies the fault directly himself he undermines the confidence of the troops in their leaders. DS at lower levels should also keep this in mind.

DS are required to give criticism but it must be constructive. If the soldier under assessment has an answer that differs to the "DS solution" he is often told that he is wrong but his answer may also be a logical solution to the problem and if we are DS then we must remember this.

I believe that DS must live by the same rules as the students that they are assessing. Out in the bush DS must practise their fieldcraft too. This includes wearing webbing when out assessing a patrol.

I hope that any person in the Unit who may at some time be in a DS position will seriously consider the points that I have raised in this article.

## ----- THE LUCK OF THE IRISH

An Irishman stated in his will that he wanted to be buried at sea.

Three of his friends died, digging the grave.

Having seen all of the animals in the zoo, the Irishman spent half an hour looking for the Exit, but finally decided that it must have escaped.

Irish Lieutenant to his platoon during a battle: "Keep firing men, and don't let the enemy know that we're out of ammunition."

There was an Irishman whose wife had twins.  
He went out with a shotgun looking for the other man.

Have you heard about the Irishman who had a brain transplant?  
The brain rejected him.

Irishman viewing a broken window: "It's worse than I thought, it's broken on both sides."

# Letter From An Irish Mother.

Dear Son,

How are you ? Things are fine here. The weather's OK, it rained only twice last week. The first time for three days and the second time for two days.

Dad's had a promotion at work, he's got 10,000 men under him now; he's the chief gardener at the cemetery. Your sister had a baby last week but I don't know if its a boy or girl so I can't tell you if you are an aunt or uncle yet.

Your younger brother is getting good at diving practice, but he'll get much better when we fill the pool with water. Dad had a small accident the other week. He was a wee bit drunk and was making his way to the ferry point. Anyway he saw the ferry about six foot out and started running to catch it. So he reached the end of the jetty and took a running jump at it. The old fool would not have broken his leg if he'd waited another minute. You see the ferry was on its way IN !!

When they took him to the hospital he heard that the doctor wanted to give him a urine test so he was up all night studying for it. On his way back from the hospital he saw a poster in the Cop Shop saying, MURDERER WANTED, so he went in and applied for it.

Oh by the way your grandmother is on the pill now because she doesn't want anymore grandchildren. Well that's all for now.

Love Mother.

---

## WAUR WAR GAME CLUB.

COME TO WATCH AND/OR PARTICIPATE IN WAUR'S  
LATEST VENTURE A WAR GAME CLUB.

1st Meeting Tuesday 1 May 1979, 2000 hrs at the depot.

We will be playing a variety of war games suitable for both beginners and experts.

This is your opportunity to have fun, develop a new hobby and to apply yourself to a variety of tactical and strategic war situations.

REMEMBER TUESDAY 1 MAY 1979 FREE  
ADMISSION.

# 11 IRC BUNBURY

While working in the South West I had an opportunity to visit a country A Res Depot. The depot was 11 IRC Bunbury and while there I managed to interview some of the members including the Depot Commander who is a WAUR old boy - Lt S. Stanley.

The unit parades every Monday night at 42 Wittenoom St, Bunbury and has the normal monthly weekend camps. Some of the work that they have recently done included an Assault Landing Weekend at Rottnest.

The Posted Strength of the Unit is 1 officer and 49 men. The manning breakup consists of 1 WO, 1 S Sgt, 3 Sgts and 44 CR's. On the night that I attended the turn out was 29 on parade and 6 involved in Administration duties. That represents a 70% attendance. This is actually below the average which is 75-80%.

On the parade nights training in both theory and practical is conducted. The Mortar section work on their own and have their own objectives while the IET and AET platoons have training in weapons, navigation and RT procedure. The training takes place in modules of 9 periods and at the end of the 9 periods a test is given.

An RT module consists of 9 periods conducted over three parade nights. The module is designed to completely cover the subject and is self contained. If the soldier fails one module he is not held up in his following modules but can go on and repeat the module at a later date. The module system means that the soldiers do not have to sit through the same lectures year after year. As a direct result of the module system attendance rose to 78%. The system keeps two teams of NCO's busy for the whole year. One team runs a module and the other team is preparing lessons etc for the next module. The IET course consists of nine modules after which AET is run.

For those soldiers that have completed all of the formal modules, specialised modules are being introduced. A specialist Recce team has been formed and are currently training in that role.

An unusual note about 11 IRC Bunbury is that they have a Padre in their midst. At present he is preparing a Military history lecture to be delivered to the company. He even solves personal problems, on parade nights.

In the joint mess afterwards I counted 25 people. The atmosphere was friendly and relaxed and soldiers spoke to SNCO's easily. The mess itself contains many items of interest to a military historian. Such as WW1 gasmasks and grenades, side by side with a very good display of various rifles including an AK 47. The Unit plays the local police force in pool and darts. A trophy is presented to the winner. At this stage it appears that the trophy has changed hands an equal number of times.

On the topic of mess life, the wives and girlfriends help organise social events and post weekend barbecues. Perhaps the mess problems in our own Unit may be solved with the involvement of our women in a social committee.

My overall impressions of 11 RWAR Bunbury is good. I feel that to get a better look at the Unit I would have to work with the Unit for a period of approximately one year. The OC of 11 RWAR Bunbury extends an invitation to any member of WAUR who wishes to visit his unit. I can assure you that you will be made welcome.

Sgt D Fragoneni.



# NEW

# FACES



In the last few years, we at WAUR, have been welcoming back old members who have strayed from the fold, but like the Prodigal Son, have come back home.

Continuing the old tradition, Waurior introduces another old boy who has returned to us.

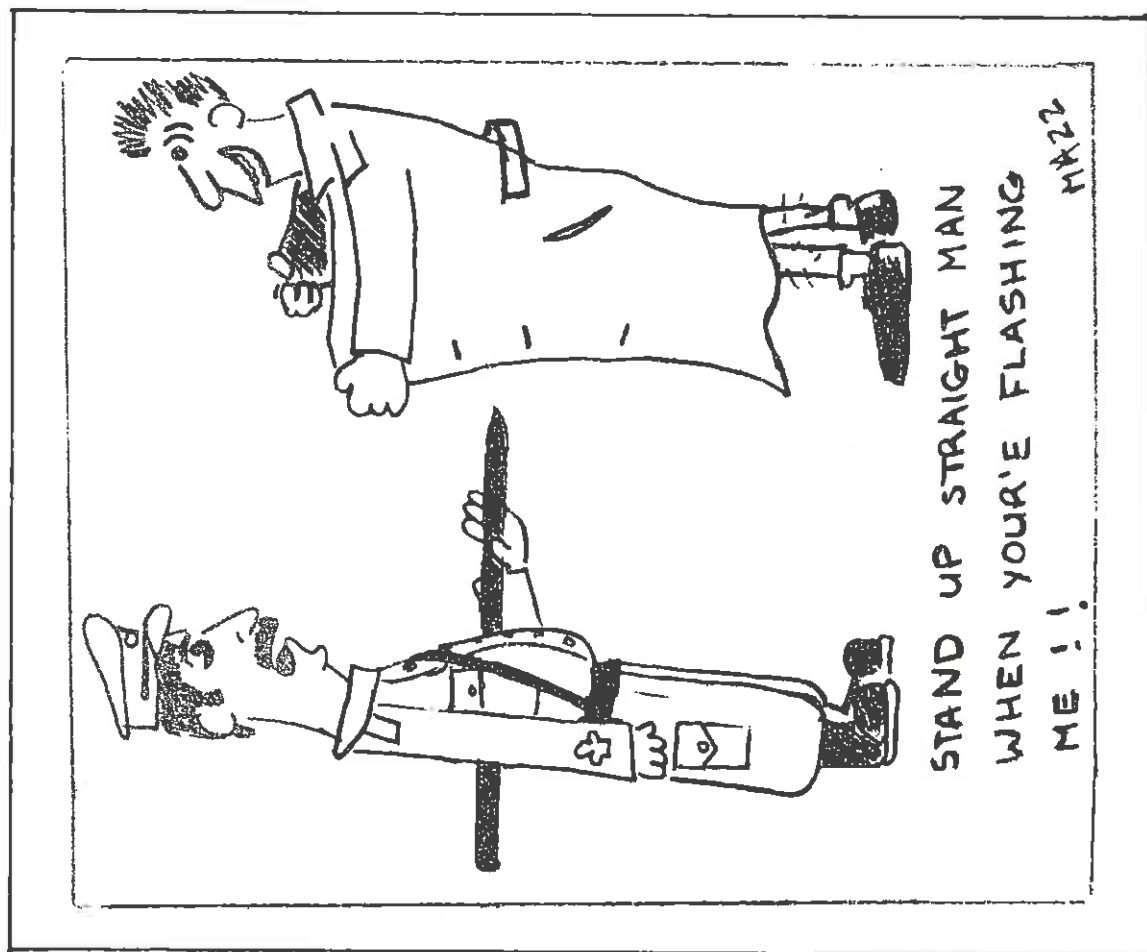
Some of us met, for the first time, Captain Courtis, on the A Coy. camp '79. Others remember him from old and yet others of us have yet to meet him.

In civilian life Capt. Courtis is a lawyer and devotes some of his spare time to several clubs and organisations.

The military career of Capt. Courtis began in 1968 with WAUR. Rising through the ranks of WAUR, he had earned the rank of Captain by 1974 and transferred to 5 Training Group. At 5 Trg. Gp. Capt. Courtis was attached to the Officer Training Wing where he instructed in subjects for promotion to Captain. In late 1976 Capt. Courtis went to 16 RWAR where he took up an appointment as 2IC B Coy. (they're the ones who wear skirts and bonnets) Two years later, in Oct '78, Capt. Courtis returned to WAUR as OC A Coy. After a short stay and a very successful camp as OC A Coy. Capt. Courtis became 2IC WAUR on 12 Feb 79.

On behalf of the Waurior Committee and indeed WAUR, I extend a warm and cordial welcome to you and hope that your stay with us will be happy and rewarding.

Sgt. Fragomeni. D



# DEFENCE SPENDING

"In these uncertain times, the highest priority of any responsible government must be national security."

- Phillip Lynch 17 August 1976

This statement would seem to imply that a firm commitment to Australia's defence was intended. Following this statement, Defence Minister Killen brought down a white paper committing the Government to a \$12,000 million five year defence programme. Most people expected the new Lib-C.P. government to redress a situation borne out of inept Labor administration. Nothing could have been further from the truth.

The commitment by the government of the day to a 5% real increase in defence expenditure per year has failed, with only 1% increases being recorded in the last two years' Budgets.

Clearly the choice between various policy options concerning the defence-welfare trade-off have been made. Figures tell their own story:-

Year	% of Budget allocated to Defence	% to Social Welfare
1968/69	16.6	17.1
1978/79	8.6	27.95

These are 'real' figures; in money terms defence spending over the last ten years has increased from \$1.1 billion to \$2.37b, while welfare spending has leapt from \$1.13b to \$7.5b.

Another key feature of the governments much vaunted five year defence programme (FYDP) was that capital outlays would increase from just over 14% in 1976/77 to over 22% of total defence spending in 1980/81. In reality for this year capital spending is only 14.2%, down 4.7% from the target.

This simply means that there will be 26% less capital outlay by the Air Force and a 30% drop in equipment outlays by the army:- fewer Leopard tanks - fewer 105mm field guns and so on.

Rather than bring about a meaningful change in the defence budget composition; in reality a fundamental change has occurred in allocation of monies:- manpower costs have emerged as the largest single cost. Consider the percentage of defence money allocated to:-

	Civilian Labour	Forces Personnel	Stores & Facilities
1968/69	7.91	26.9	48.1
1978/79	10.84	42.2	33.1

Other areas such as defence science and technology have also been substantially cut in real terms.

To a large degree pay increases in the private and especially non-military government sectors have filtered through to the pay structure of the armed forces; this is clearly visible in the above figures which show the dramatic advance of recurrent manpower expenditure over the period. Cost per unit of manpower is increasing continually yet despite this manpower is used more intensively to capital. The number of persons in uniform has fallen by 15,000 in the last 8-years, yet rather than increasing the availability of weapons and updating old ones it has become the order of the day to "refit" or "defer" any military related activities.

When will politicians stop spewing forth more rhetoric on such matters as "national security", and really do something?

Sgt. Louis Hawke, Sydney University Regiment.



## NOTES ON THE SOLDIERS INSTITUTE, W.A.U.R.

As an ex-member of the W.A.U.R. Soldiers Institute who has just been promoted to the rank of sergeant, I would like to leave you with these thoughts.

The successful operation of the canteen is in the hands of the senior members. If this is not happening then I would strongly suggest that something be done about it. I am not saying this in order to promote a pack of megalomaniac corporals, rather, I am saying this in order to remind you/ inform you of your obligations to the rank you hold and to the other members of the canteen.

Further to what I have just said, the corporals should visit the canteen frequently in order to keep up with what is going on around the unit. By doing that you will find that perhaps you could answer questions asked of you by your juniors relating to any activities, functions, courses etc. that may be of interest to them.

As a corporal you should get to meet the new recruits as they enlist. Make them feel that they have done the right thing in signing on. (It's up to we sergeants to make them feel otherwise). As you know, the recruits ask most questions so as a corporal you must be prepared to answer their questions. Don't forget this, your chevrons will attract the new recruit so you must prove to him that you know what is going on. If the recruit sees you as ignorant he will switch off right from the word "go".

I found that by coming in on every Tuesday even for half an hour, I would be likely to see a new face around the place. If you are prepared to come in frequently, then it is highly likely that others will follow even for the sake of good company.

As it is, there is a small cadre of faces (not faeces), who turn up frequently, mind you most are privates. So corporals, seize the initiative, (you won't go blind, contrary to popular opinion), and get that canteen going. It would be sad if after all the work and time put in by the Fragas boys and Mazz. over three years, the place were to collapse.

Don't feel maligned corporals, for that was not my aim.

Everybody has a job to do and this is just a small part of your job. But it is the job of every other member to come along and give support not only on parade nights, but as often as possible.



# Axioms for administrators

## OR BEYOND PARKINSON'S LAW AND PETER'S PRINCIPLE

(Collated by John L. Dillon, University  
of New England)

### IMHOFF'S LAW

The organisation of any bureaucracy  
is like a septic tank—the REALLY  
big chunks always rise to the top.

### MURPHY'S FIRST LAW

If anything can go wrong, it will.

### MRS MURPHY'S COMMENT

Murphy was an optimist.

### MURPHY'S FOURTH LAW

If there is a possibility of several  
things going wrong, the one that will  
cause the most damage will be the  
one to go wrong.

### THE HOW-COME-IT-ALL-LANDED- ON-ME LAW

Whatever hits the fan will not be  
evenly distributed.

### JONES' LAW

The man who can smile when things  
go wrong has thought of someone he  
can blame it on.

### BUNK CARTER'S LAW

At any given time there are more  
important people in the world than  
important jobs to contain them.

### THE GOLDEN RULE

Whoever has the gold makes the  
rules.



### MOER'S TRUISM

The trouble with most jobs is the resemblance to being in a sled dog team. No one  
gets a change of scenery except the lead dog.

### PROFESSIONAL RULES FOR DECISION AVOIDANCE

1. When it is not necessary to make a  
decision, it is necessary not to make  
a decision.
2. If you can avoid a decision, do so  
without delay.
3. If you can get someone else to  
avoid a decision, don't avoid it  
yourself.
4. If you can't get one person to avoid  
the decision, appoint a committee.

### FANDEL'S RULES FOR ADMINISTRATORS

1. Hide!
2. If they find you, lie.

### GRANDMA'S AXIOM

A chicken doesn't stop scratching just  
because worms are scarce.

### FRANKLIN'S RULE

Blessed is he who expects nothing,  
for he shall not be disappointed.

### LEVINSON'S SECOND LAW

When a man says "Honesty compels  
me . . ." it's a safe bet that Honesty  
lost the struggle.

### DEFINITION OF A COMMITTEE

A collection of the unfit chosen from  
the unwilling by the incompetent to  
do the unnecessary.

### THE BUTTERED-SIDE DOWN LAW

Any object will fall so as to do the  
most damage.

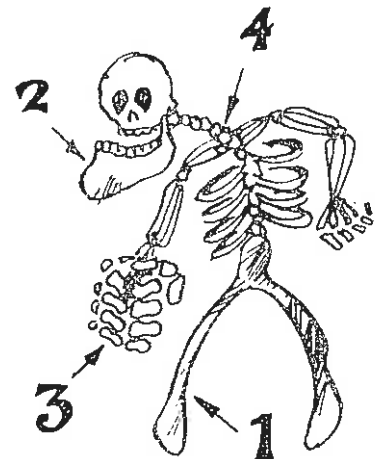
### MRS MURPHY'S COROLLARY

You cannot determine beforehand  
which side of the bread to butter.

### WILKERSON'S LAW

The anatomy of any group includes  
four kinds of bones:

1. wish-bones—go along with any idea  
but want others to do the work;
2. jaw-bones—talk a lot but do nothing;
3. knuckle-bones—knock everything  
everyone else does;
4. back-bones—who do all the work.



# OLD RUBBISH DEPT.

This article is a reprint from an old edition of Waurior.

## VACUUM THEORY-AN EXPLANATION

Having been attacked on all fronts about my vacuum theory I feel that an explanation is called for.

As we all know, the SLR operates on gas. Under ceteris paribus conditions, the product of gas pressure and volume is always equal to a constant (K), and hence as volume increases, pressure falls proportionally. Similarly, as the number of moles of gas decreases, the value of the constant (K) decreases (Boyle's Law). As the round moves along the barrel, the volume of the gas increases rapidly causing the pressure to fall. As some of the gas moves into the gas chamber the number of moles of gas in the barrel must diminish (Law of Conservation of Mass and Energy) reducing the value of (K), and thus lowering the pressure even further. The rate of expansion of the gas and the velocity of the round are both totally irrelevant; the important point is that the pressure is being lowered by two factors, the increase in volume, and the escape of gas particles to the gas chamber. The effect is to cause a partial vacuum, which exerts a force opposite to the force of the initial explosion (although less in magnitude) causing deceleration of the round. Consider pulling the plunger from a sealed hypodermic syringe: even if there is some gas i.e. air in the syringe, the retarding effect of the partial vacuum is quite significant.

Without going into the details of the forces involved it should be obvious, even to a sergeant, that the round will not travel more than two metres from the muzzle of the weapon (not to mention the energy loss involved in compressing two springs, moving a piston and breech block, and ejecting a spent case). It is not the round that does the damage: but the thought that one is being shot at that frightens the enemy to death. (Only the fact that Viet Cong Intelligence was able to learn this secret made the V.C. able to live long enough to capture Saigon).

I hope that the cynics, morons, cretins and Corporals understand the Vacuum Theory and practice their Bayonet Drill. Those who remain unconvinced have obviously been reading the same propaganda as the V.C. and are beyond help.

Rec.P.C.S.Vanhatten

++++-----++++  
This article originally appeared in Vol.I No2 1975

Sounds to me like a load of bullshit.

eds.

Light be true when the scores of the last Range practise are considered.

eds

The editors have a Vacuum theory concerning mass and volume inside a persons head.

eds.

Only the rank has been changed to protect the author. eds.

# A COMPANY CAMP

With it all in the past, we can now sit down and take a serious and objective look at the A Coy. camp of February '79.

On arrival at camp, after the admin formalities were over we were greeted by the OC with a speech that was almost prophetic of Doom. Mention of twelve months of warning of a conflict had many people ready to pack up and join a monastery. Some of us also scoffed at the idea but unfortunately it may be all too true and having enlisted in the A. Res. for three years we'll be in it up to our ears.

About the camp itself. I have done many camps with W A U R and I would venture to say that the A Coy camp was one of the busiest and best that I have attended. This is of course due to the fact that we had only twelve effective days to cover work that may often take up to six weeks. Still, we managed to achieve a good standard of training for the time that we had available.

We cannot allow the "bad" phases of the camp to go unmentioned. e.g. the morning Parade. They were at first impressions a waste of time, but underneath they had real value. Through them, self discipline was developed to a degree where the required standard was achieved. Skulduggery aside, any method which helps develop self discipline is quite acceptable and the key to survival is self discipline coupled with a touch of common sense. Other facets of the camp can only be viewed in a dim light but I'll not discuss them in this article.

After the briefing.



(Cartoon contributed by Cpl J. Park)

Earlier I mentioned that the camp was the hardest I had done but at the same time morale was the highest of any camp that I've done. From songs that cast doubt on the sexual habits of the Rifle Platoon to all out brawls on the lawn, rivalry and Platoon spirit ran high and no matter what happened, the comradeship that was evident between the platoons was very pleasing to see.

In closing, the camp had more good points than bad, and it is only due to the hard work by all present that the camp turned out so well.

A Company. WELL DONE

Sgt. Fragomeni. D.



# CLAIM for PAYMENT of OVERTIME

## WEEK ENDED SUNDAY 1/4

NOTE: Claims must be submitted weekly — one claim per week

1. Original to salaries for payment (after authorization)
2. Duplicate held at Station/Section
3. Triplicate to be retained by employee

ORIGINAL

Bottom portion MUST be completed for advice of payment date

NAME and INITIALS ..... PARK J.D.

No. 550251 RANK CPL

STATION/SECTION ..... 1 PTL A COY

### HOURS WORKED

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
						1

DATE

DETAILS OF OVERTIME WORKED

NORMAL DUTY

OVERTIME

HOURS CLAIMED

FROM

TO

FROM

TO

1 APR 79

CONTINUOUS DUTY FROM 1600  
TO 1930 DUE TO ADMIN  
DELAYS

0600

1600

1600

1930

3.5

SIGNED J. Park DATE 1 APR 79 TOTAL HOURS CLAIMED

3.5

CERTIFIED CORRECT DATE AUTHORIZED DATE

### OFFICE USE ONLY

Card Code

Pay No

Section

8 1

3

7

12

18

24

### DO NOT DETACH

### OVERTIME PAYMENT ADVICE

ENTER NAME AND STATION/SECTION

### OFFICE USE ONLY

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 1/4

PAID FORTNIGHT ENDING

BATCH NO

CPL PARK

1 PTL A COY

WAUR





# THE MAKING OF 1 PLATOON.

by. SGT. Tim Mazzarol.

Every society has its elites, some are created and maintained artificially, others are open to anyone of ability. Because the military system is hierarchical it is prone to the formulation of elites. In some cases these elites can be destructive, where reactionary elements restrict the free flow of talent and ideas upward into positions of authority. Yet many elites can be a bonus for the military system, pooling talent into highly effective bodies which set standards, provide examples and offer incentive to those outside the elite. A good example of this latter type of elite is the Special Air Service Regiment.

Throughout 1978 WAUR underwent a major reorganization aimed at making better use of training resources and personnel. Three companies were established: A Coy, HQ Coy and Trg Coy. Within this structure A Coy is the core or heart of the unit. It is composed of three platoons (1 Platoon, 2 Platoon and Support Platoon) that are intended to function as much as possible like normal field force infantry units. Of these three elements 1 Platoon is intended as an elite.

1 Platoon is to be the springboard for further promotion. Following the IET Course, a member is moved into either Spt PL, HQ Coy or 2 PL. In 2 PL the soldier is given a chance to further employ the skills acquired in his earlier training and develop expertise in these areas. From 2 PL he goes to 1 PL where it is intended he trains in advanced IET work and prepares himself for ultimate promotion. In theory 1 PL will have the most experienced and competent soldiers. It will have the best record of attendance and the strongest esprit de corps in the Regiment. Finally it should be capable of carrying out any military task with the high degree of competency and professionalism expected of an elite.

At present 1 PL is a long way from achieving these ends. Much work is needed before it can wear the title elite with

## The Making of 1 Platoon....

any honesty. All platoon members must be prepared to attend as many training activities as they possibly can. Their approach to this training must be fired with the same sort of enthusiasm that emerged on the A Coy Camp in February this year. With the active support of all its members 1 PL has a good chance of being the elite intended of it by the end of the next A Coy Camp.

Hopefully this year's training - which got off to a very disappointing start - will improve substantially so that 1 PL develops the expertise, professionalism and esprit de corps that it should have. However, should we fall short of these ambitions it will not be a failure for as the saying goes - Rome was not built in a day - and 1 PL is no exception. All of us in the platoon require as much experience and training as we can get, if we have the patience and the will we can eventually create a true elite within WAUR.



"As for the best leaders,  
The people do not notice their existence,  
The next best,  
The people honour and praise,  
The next,  
The people fear;  
And the next;  
The people hate...  
When the best leader's work is done  
the people say,  
'We did it ourselves'."

From LAO-TZU.

(submitted by Capt.K.Branson).





