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Comdt. Con Costello

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### Cover

#### THE CAPTIVE "MITCHELITE"

The picture reproduced on the Cover is a graphic, and not unsympathetic, representation of a scene in Co. Tipperary in the period following the abortive rising of 1848. It forms an illustration in the issue dated 26 January, 1849, of *The Historic Times*, "an illustrated Christian journal of Education, Literature and General Intelligence," which was then published weekly in London, where it appears above the caption "A captive Mitchelite. Sketched from life on the hills of Tipperary." We are indebted to Mr. F. Carroll for bringing it to our attention.

The "Mitchelite" is a follower of John Mitchel and the Young Irelanders, a member of one of the Confederate Clubs, or a sympathiser with their ideals, who has been arrested after the failure of Smith O'Brien's revolt at Ballinacorney. His captors appear to be a mixed party of Constabulary and military. The man holding the pistol wears what seems to be the dark green undress uniform of the Irish Constabulary. He has the typical forage cap of the time and brass scales, and he wears cross belts that are presumably of black leather. The man holding the musket with fixed bayonet is almost certainly a soldier of a line regiment. His pack is of the regulation pattern, with the badge of the royal cipher within a garter, crowned, painted in oil colours on the back, and with his rolled greatcoat—which the artist has made impossibly cylindrical—and his mess tin on top. His epaulette has the regulation cotton fringe. His shako is not visible. His coat would have been red, his trousers a dark grey blue, and his crossbelts white.

The third man, who grasps a musket in his left hand is in civilian clothes. He wears a heavy caped coat—like the prisoner. The costume of both the handcuffed "Mitchelite" and his wife is very carefully drawn. The picture is, on the whole, a most interesting historical document.

—Text and Block courtesy "Irish Sword" (Vol. IV, No. 16).

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# Reassessing the Peacekeeping Role

Norman MacQueen \*

## 1. THE CHANGING ENVIRONMENT

It may be thought strange, at a time when Ireland has been forced by pressures on domestic security to withdraw from her major United Nations commitments, to urge a reappraisal of the nations peacekeeping capacity and role. I would suggest, however, that this (hopefully) temporary disengagement provides an ideal opportunity for stock-taking of the past and speculation on the future. In the first place, standing away is always helpful in achieving a true perspective. But secondly, and most importantly, the last year or so has seen an unobtrusive but fundamental change in the strategic context within which United Nations peacekeeping is conducted. Moreover, the particular events of the Middle East war in October 1973 and the Cyprus fighting of July 1974 have re-focussed international attention on the security functions of the United Nations after a period of declining interest. Peacekeeping has come of age and in so doing justifies perhaps indeed demands, re-examination by those participating in it at all levels.

Possibly the major reason for the decline of interest in international peacekeeping was that it could never produce the grandiose and even utopian results people were inclined to demand of it. UN intervention came to be seen as a panacea for all the world's ills, but when the sickness continued it was the institution of peacekeeping that found itself in the firing line. The blue flag could so easily, through no fault of the UN, become endowed by a hopeful world with almost magical properties, and when the spells proved difficult in the casting the consequent disillusion was that much more bitter.

In fact the remarkable thing is not that UN peacekeeping worked badly but that it worked as well as it has. In the first place, the interpository, non-coercive moral force aspects of UN armed

force had no place in the original plans of the Organisation's architects. United Nations military action (as embodied in Chapter 7, Articles 39-51 of the Charter, "Action with Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression") was conceived as a form of the Collective Security which had already proved itself unworkable at the League of Nations in the 1930s. The success of Collective Security hinged on the willingness of the big powers to commit their military forces to unified action against a predetermined aggressor. In the Cold War conditions in which the UN spent its childhood big power unanimity was unrealisable. Only once, in the case of Korea, did the United Nations act under Chapter 7, but then only by taking advantage of a Russian absence to outflank the inevitable veto in the Security Council. And soon the UN aspect of the affair was seen as merely providing spurious respectability for an American initiated and controlled war.

It was not until 1956, when Dag Hammarskjöld established the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) to supervise the withdrawal of the Anglo-French expedition from Suez and to maintain the resulting cease-fire, that peacekeeping as we now understand it first had practical application. It was UNEF which set the style for ONUC in the Congo and UNFICYP in Cyprus during the following eight years, but it was also, unfortunately, to have the effect of pitching public expectation of an effective and authoritative world police force impossibly high.

The continuing problem was the relationship between the superpowers and their respective blocs. Although peacekeeping, unlike Collective Security, was innocuous enough to survive in the climate of Cold War conflict, it was at the same time sensitive enough to fall victim to accusation and counter-accusation in continuous propaganda skirmishes. Russia, with at least some justification, saw peacekeeping as western inspired and controlled. She also claimed that it was in breach of international law as it did not conform to Chapter 7 of the Charter (in fact, although the legal

\* Mr. Mac Queen graduated from the New University of Ulster in History before taking a Master's degree in International Relations at the London School of Economics. He is now researching, at NUU, Ireland's post-war neutrality, and her position as a United Nations peacekeeper.

position of peacekeeping remains ill-defined, it derives its authority in the main from Chapter 6, Articles 33-38, "Pacific Settlement of Disputes"). Although stopping short of complete sabotage, Russia (along with France) came close to making both ONUC and UNFICYP unworkable by refusing to pay apportioned contributions on legal grounds. (Ireland, in fact, has been in the forefront of General Assembly initiatives since 1965 in attempts to break the resulting *impasse* over financing and authorisation of future peacekeeping operations.)

What was not realised in the fifties and early sixties, perhaps because people did not want to realise it, but what is now becoming clear in retrospect, is that the effectiveness and acceptability of peacekeeping was directly dependent upon the relationship between the two superpowers. In the period of the Cold War that relationship was based on minimally controlled antagonism and the pursuit of national victory in crises. Consequently, any situation in which the UN intervened was, by virtue of the fact that it was necessarily a crisis situation, fair game to the tacticians of the Cold War.

The basic change in this superpower relationship came after the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 with the emergence of mutually accepted vulnerability to nuclear strike (the apotheosis of deterrence). The consequence of this was the gradual adjustment of superpower relationships we have come to know as *détente*. The strategic lynchpin of *détente* is mutual avoidance of crises rather than the pursuit of victory within crises; both the United States and the USSR now saw their interests in concerted action to avoid or defuse situations which might ultimately lead to conflict.

Clearly there was a potential danger in this situation. It might be that the two superpowers would incline towards establishing a dual condominium in the world—a situation which might be good for international security in the short term but would certainly be bad for the rights of small nations. The UN would no longer have a peacekeeping role under such a system, the superpowers would manage threatening situations on a bilateral basis. This scenario seemed to come uncomfortably close to reality in the two major conflicts of the last years in which the superpowers were not directly involved: Nigeria/Biafra and Pakistan/Bangladesh. Both situations seemed to cry out for UN intervention yet in neither case was the Security Council (realistically speaking the superpowers) willing to use its undoubted influence to apply pressure for the creation and acceptance by the belligerents of United Nations forces.

This was the situation in October 1973 when yet another major war broke out in the Middle

East. The mutual interests of the superpowers obviously lay in ending the fighting as soon as possible before it began to threaten the stability of their own relationship. Crucially, however, they found that they could not enforce or maintain a ceasefire by their own bilateral influence alone. Indeed a veiled Russian threat to send troops to the area for this purpose drew a sharp warning from America who responded with a nuclear alert—clearly *détente* was not that strong. The moral authority of a third party would be needed to initiate and police the ceasefire. Once again, after a space of ten years, the United Nations and the peacekeeping option were invoked.

The important point here for peacekeeping in general and Ireland's role in particular is that the concepts and machinery of peacekeeping remain the same. That is to say, the *modus operandi* is still interposition and non-coercion and the contributors are still drawn from that group of small and middle-sized powers whose international impartiality and political suitability are unquestionable—and of which Ireland is a leading member. Whereas the international *strategic* basis of peacekeeping has changed — superpower consensus rather than antagonism, the *tactical* basis remains the same — mediation rather than enforcement. The latest Middle East force will not, like say ONUC, fall victim to superpower squabbling but it will, like ONUC, remain under the immediate control of the disinterested and morally unimpeachable traditional peacekeepers.

Although it is certainly too early to give way to unreserved optimism, this is the fairly encouraging international background against which the peacekeeper may operate in the second half of the 1970s. It is in terms of this apparent institutionalisation of peacekeeping that we might next examine possible areas of improvement on the part of Ireland in her role as a major contributor.

## 2. IRELAND'S RESPONSE

Ireland's relationship with United Nations peacekeeping operations since 1958 has passed through three distinct phases. Firstly, the initial commitments to UNOGIL and ONUC were accepted with a marked enthusiasm, offering as they did a recognition of Ireland's position in the world and the potential of her contribution to its security. The mid-1960s however saw a period of reservation when the governments' unhappiness with the New York side of peacekeeping (finance and authorisation) began to take tangible form. At the same time, suspicion emerged in some political circles that Ireland was perhaps being asked to do too much. But finally these reservations were, if not abandoned, at least prevented from interfering noticeably with Ireland's peace-

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keeping role as that role became an accepted, institutional aspect of foreign and defence policy. (So much so that a failure to request Irish troops when UNEF II was being established in October 1973 would probably have provoked more comment than the positive request actually did.)

If we accept that the forced withdrawal of troops from UN duty in June 1974 is a temporary measure and does not constitute a distinctly new phase of long-term defence policy, and bearing in mind the possibility of more durable UN peacekeeping structures suggested in the first part of this article, there is every reason to suppose that Ireland will eventually resume her role as a major peacekeeper. In this respect it is interesting to note that just the month after Ireland's withdrawal the Secretary-General went so far as to make a special appeal for Irish troops to be sent to operate in the critical Cyprus situation. Perhaps then we might take this opportunity to open a debate on possible new modes of national response to the peacekeeping challenge.

For purposes of organisation we might pursue the discussion under four headings: 1. Preparedness; 2. Training; 3. Education; 4. Liaison. At this stage I must emphasise that these points are not intended as hard and fast proposals but rather as tentative starting points for further discussion.

### Preparedness

The question of how far the state should go in holding its forces in readiness for United Nations duty is one faced and discussed to some extent by all contributing nations. Ireland has traditionally rejected any special pre-request arrangements. The objections to such arrangements are basically these: (i) that the existence of a specially prepared force cuts down freedom of choice as to which situations the government is willing or unwilling to commit its troops, (ii) that the United Nations itself is in a confused state over the entire question of peacekeeping authorisation and financing and that it is firstly the UN's responsibility to formalise its peacekeeping machinery, (iii) that special arrangements for rapid response are anyway unnecessary because the Army has no other major commitments and can produce a force almost immediately on an ad hoc basis. Firstly, the fear of loss of control over the decision as to whether a given commitment should be accepted or not if rapid response mechanisms existed is not peculiar to Ireland. Yet it is difficult to see what grounds there are for this apprehension. In each situation where the UN negotiates the provision of a peacekeeping contribution, specific agreements must be reached with the government in question. This applies whether or not special preparedness arrangements are in operation in that particular country. It is difficult to imagine any

sovereign state committing its army involuntarily to a given situation just because the army happened to be prepared to meet it. Secondly, the problem of United Nations shortcomings was to a certain extent dealt with in the first part of this article. With increasing superpower agreement it may not be long until formal consensus supported peacekeeping structures come into being. On the third point, leaving aside the fact that the Army at present does have a definite alternative commitment in the form of its internal security role, we must accept that the Army authorities can produce a force for UN duty relatively quickly. The real question of preparedness, however, concerns the nature of the force produced. The rapid and effective initial deployment of UNEF II in the Sinai Desert was a model peacekeeping operation. But its success was immensely facilitated by the fact that its constituent units had been drawn intact from UNFICYP. In the first place, they arrived straight from another multi-national peacekeeping force but also they arrived as groups of soldiers who had considerable unit experience immediately previously. For very good reasons Ireland serves the UN with composite units of Battalion or Group strength drawn equitably from the Area Commands and Headquarters; but can such composite units perform at optimum level in the immensely difficult early stages of a peacekeeping operation with previous group experience limited perhaps to only days? It has been Irish practice to offer troops the opportunity of volunteering for each UN operation individually, even though all soldiers enlisting now are liable for overseas service. This could enable the formation of composite UN battalions on a long term basis, allowing the UN soldier the chance to identify and exercise with his overseas unit in parallel with his home unit. Might it not also be possible to maintain a permanent overseas unit structure running alongside that of the home Command? Thus when, say, the 38th Infantry Battalion was withdrawn from the Congo it could have continued in organisational existence and been re-activated with, as far as possible, the same personnel for a tour in Cyprus. In the intervening period its members would have dispersed to their Area Commands with provision for regular training with the still extant overseas 38th Bn. The gaps in the ranks created over time could of course be filled by fresh volunteers, preferably at company or even platoon level.

### Training

The question of training is closely allied to, and to a certain extent dependent upon the scope and nature of preparedness arrangements. Assuming some degree of institutional preparedness to exist, the consequent training programme might

have two foci: (i) the objective conditions likely to be encountered in various peacekeeping situations, (ii) peacekeeping technique. The first is largely self-explanatory. General training could be centred on particular aspects of bush, desert, street situations, etc. The main point is that ideally this training would be ongoing rather than instituted in immediate response to a certain situation or request. There should, of course, be no shortage of competent personnel to provide such instruction, given Ireland's diverse overseas service to date. Secondly, it would be desirable to train potential force members in peacekeeping as a military concept distinct from conventional field practice and from aid to the civil power operations. Thus far the Irish, along with the Scandinavians, have performed remarkably well in particularly difficult situations but often, one suspects, by virtue of innate good naturedness rather than a proper appreciation of mediation and conciliation methods. The latter would surely enhance rather than supplant the former. (In fact the United Nations has signally failed to give any lead in this area. No handbook or evaluation of previous experiences have been produced up to this point for the guidance of training officers.)

### Education

Officers and senior NCOs should benefit from orientation courses in the particular political complexities of conflict situations where the Army is, will be, or simply might find itself, operating. Too often in peacekeeping operations, commanders on the ground have found themselves operating in a political vacuum with only general day to day guidance from the civilian representatives. This is not to suggest a highly politicised military wing, merely one able to avoid the more disastrous misperceptions and *faux pas*. Again, such specific back-up training would be seen as continuous rather than as merely contingency briefings before departure. The resources of the universities might be utilised to provide a cohesive educational programme of this nature.

### Liaison

The Nordic Countries — Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland — have developed fairly

sophisticated liaison arrangements to facilitate their joint and individual peacekeeping contributions. In many ways Ireland is an obvious fifth member of this group, being the other major west European peacekeeping contributor. Liaison of this nature is of importance in terms of exchange of information, joint analysis of experience and the opportunity it offers for limited joint exercises — it is sadly true that there is normally no chance to gain experience of multi-national operational conditions other than in the field. Liaison is also important at a political level, in as far as it recognises a community of interests among the peacekeeping powers and creates a potentially strong lobby on peacekeeping questions at the UN. Aside entirely from peacekeeping, closer ties with the armies of other countries provides an opportunity for contacts normally denied to the forces of a neutral country. Indeed it is the neutrality issue that has given rise to the main objection to closer liaison with other peacekeepers; that Ireland would inevitably come into official contact with forces from NATO countries (in the Nordic case Norway and Denmark). One can only point out that the neutrality of Sweden and Finland has not been compromised by such contacts (and Finland's proximity to Russia demands that her independence is unimpeachable). Also, Ireland has already expressed her readiness to play a role in any joint security arrangements evolved by the European Community, a course of action much more compromising to the policy of neutrality than links with Norway and Denmark on specific peacekeeping questions.

These then are some areas to which Ireland might look to improve her response to the peacekeeping challenge of the 1970s. Subject to the reservation voiced at the beginning—that Ireland's withdrawal from its major UN commitments is temporary—it is likely that the years ahead will see further calls on the country's peacekeeping resources. The world is not getting any better, but there is some reason to believe that the prospects for more viable UN peacekeeping are. In such a world it behoves Ireland, having accepted her role, to respond as efficiently and effectively as possible.

—♦♦♦—

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# Nordic Stand-By Forces for UN Service

Comdt. E. D. Doyle

*This article is based upon a lecture by Col. Bjorn Egge, Norwegian Army, and on the publication "Nordic Stand-by Forces in United Nations Service" by the UN Dept., Army Staff, Stockholm.*

FOR a number of years the Nordic countries (Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland) have been working towards co-operation in providing a combined Stand-by Force for United Nations Peace-keeping Operations. Such a force was set up in 1968, and this article deals with its present composition.

The idea of a combined force seems a logical and natural arrangement for these countries, with their admirable internal social systems and external political inter-relationships, and their fairly homogeneous populations. However, there are difficulties also. The armies are National Service ones, with short conscription periods. Their professional officers and NCO's, as is usual in such countries, are tied to the tread-mill of recurrent conscript training. Finland has a "special relationship" with the Soviet Union.

The difficulties have been overcome; the Nordic Stand-by Forces (abbreviation "NordBerFn") have been organized and trained on a national basis and are earmarked for UN service. The forces are intended to be employed on their own, or alternatively, partly or wholly within the set-up of NordBerFn serving with a UN peace-keeping force. The total strength is about 5,000 all ranks. The composition is based on a request circulated by the UN Secretary General in 1959. This asked that participant states in the then UNEF should include provision for future UN requests in their national planning. The force, taken as a whole, is equivalent to a Rifle, or lightly-armed, Brigade of five battalions, with supply and supporting units. An Air Component (Helicopter Platoon and an Air Transport Squadron) and a Naval Component (a frigate and a "Harbour Command" unit) can be included. The latter unit would take over and direct terminal harbour services, including the management and control of harbour machinery and installations, and the direction of shipping.

Apart from the organisation of Stand-by Forces, a study has been made of the various problems met

by UN forces about which much discussion has been heard, but on which little clear and generalised analysis has been done elsewhere. The lessons of past UN operations have been evaluated and the results have been taken into account in organising NordBerFn. Continuous liaison is being kept up to ensure that realistic revisions can be made. It is not too clear whether there was time to digest the lessons of the Sinai operation before this booklet went to press. There does seem a little more reliance on UN logistics in the early stages than that operation, or ONUC, showed to be justified.

The component forces are set up in such a way that numerical strengths can be increased or reduced according to UN requirements. Apart from certain regular officers and senior NCO's, the personnel are mainly selected National Servicemen who volunteer for the stand-by force. The Selection Boards who deal with them each year have an unusually high percentage of craftsmen, and trainee or qualified technical personnel, from which to choose. Thus, the disadvantage of dealing with short-service personnel is turned to advantage, because many skills not normally found in a regular army (such as train drivers, building craftsmen, etc.) can be utilised.

## Training

Training for service with the UN is considered to be supplementary training beyond the normal National Service training. It is done in two ways. Each of the Nordic countries specialise in certain aspects of the training of a limited number of officers and NCO's. Courses are run each year as follows:

Nation	Type of Course	Approx. Duration (Weeks)
Denmark Finland	Military Police Duties	2½ weeks
	Observer Duties	4 weeks
		(Autumn Course)
Norway	Movement Control Duties	2½ weeks
	UN Logistic Duties (for Staff Officers)	2 weeks
Sweden	HQ Staff Duties (for Staff Officers)	4 weeks
	Observer Duties	4 weeks
		(Spring Course)

These courses are run by the host nations for students from all four. The course syllabus and instructor appointments are the subject of consultation between the four countries. The arrangements for selection of personnel for the Forces vary slightly between the countries, but in general, a man must have completed his National Service training. Selected personnel are contracted to stand by for UN service for a period of a year. During this year the other type of training is done. Special training lasting 3-4 weeks is given to all personnel during the stand-by period; this is separate from the specialised courses mentioned above.

### Composition

So much for the outlines of the system, which, as previously mentioned, has been in force since 1968. Some comments can be made on the composition of the force. Medical sub-units are provided in the form of small Field Hospitals by Denmark and Finland. Both provide for about 60-70 beds, but the Finnish one is stated to be capable of use for relief work in disasters, such as earthquakes and floods. Finland also provides a Clearance and Rescue Unit. This can be used either as a military unit or, in the case of disasters, as a civilian technical group. Indeed, the force as a whole is capable of being used in a disaster situation as readily as in a normal UN military peace-keeping role. This flexibility could be very useful.

Norway provides a Surgical Emergency Unit and Combined Field Hygiene Team which remains in a high state of preparedness for an emergency (approximately 24-48 hours). Again it can be used in the framework of NordBerFn, as well as in connection with disasters. Sweden provides a Technical Team which can be used in similar situations and is capable of reconstruction of destroyed or damaged technical installations, public buildings, dwelling houses, etc. The capabilities of the team include:

- Electrical Construction and Installation.
- Constructions such as road and bridge, water and drainage projects, etc.
- Telecommunications (line laying, wireless installation, telecentre functions).
- Heating, ventilation and sanitary works.

The team is equipped with some vehicles, tools, certain materials, light machinery, etc. If heavy machinery (cranes, bull-dozers, graders, etc.) cannot be made available in the project area it could be shipped from Sweden.

### The Battalions

There are certain organizational differences between the Nordic battalions earmarked for UN

service. The Norwegian battalion is taken from the normal organization of the army and so is fully equipped in accordance with the national regulations for a field battalion. All the other battalions rely on getting the main part of their vehicles (especially trucks) in the UN mission area. The Norwegian battalion seems self-contained. The weapon scale will, however, be adapted to suit the particular nature of any UN assignment. The other countries have raised battalions specifically organized for UN service.

### Danish Battalion

The Danish Motorized Battalion has a HQ Company and three Rifle Companies, with Supply and Maintenance Platoons included in the HQ Company. Each company has three 81 mm. mortars and two 106 mm. recoilless anti-tank rifles. Total strength, 587.

### Finnish Battalion

The Finnish Motorized Infantry Battalion has a HQ Company three Rifle Companies and a Supply Company. It has 81 mm. mortars and 55 mm. recoilless anti-tank weapons. Total strength, 833.

### Norwegian Battalion

The Norwegian Battalion has a HQ Company, three Rifle Companies and a Support Company. It is equipped with 7.62 and 12.7 mm. machine-guns, 81 mm. mortars and 106 mm. recoilless anti-tank rifles. Total strength, 787.

### Swedish Battalion

Sweden provides two Rifle Battalions. Each battalion has a HQ Company, three Rifle Companies and a Supply Company. Its armament seems to be kept deliberately light—apart from small arms there are 7.62 mm. light machine-guns, 84 mm. anti-tank rifles, and 8 mm. air defence machineguns. It has, however, 10 APCs. Total strength, 673 per battalion.

### Maintenance

One always looks to the Maintenance facilities, the bugbear of so many UN operations. This problem sank out of sight during the Cyprus operation because of the excellent facilities provided by the British Bases and their forward detachments, but it did not go away permanently. The fact that Cyprus was a very untypical UN operation in almost every sense can easily be forgotten. The Norwegians provide a Workshop Company capable of carrying out field (3rd line) repairs on vehicles of a force comprising approximately three UN infantry battalions with a full complement of

vehicles. Vehicle recovery can also be done. It is stated that a repair team can be detached from the Workshop Company and seconded to the Norwegian Infantry Battalion thereby increasing its repair and maintenance capacity. This team can carry out simple repairs on weapons, vehicles and signal equipment in the field. However, Denmark provides a Maintenance Platoon capable of undertaking maintenance and repairs of Signal equipment and weapons at 3rd line level. It is not stated whether this platoon could also deal with the equipment of three battalions. It has 20 all ranks. The Study part of the publication discusses the question of maintenance. It has the possibility of "Logistic Transports from the Nordic Countries" in mind when it does so, and points to the fact that it proved possible to co-ordinate air supplies with another nation within the same operational area in the past. (The "North Star" flights from Canada to Congo and El Arish are cases in point.) This provides a means of getting spare parts for "national" equipments, and for back-loading technical equipment beyond the repair capabilities of the workshop units in the mission area. However, this is a solution only available to fairly rich countries like Canada or those capable of pooling their resources in the same geographical area, like the Nordic countries. The problem of repair and maintenance of "national" equipments, especially Signal equipments, remains. The study puts forward two possibilities when repairs cannot be effected by own troops in the mission area:

- (a) Replacement procedure with home country. Either complete units or component parts of the same unit. This procedure is primarily applicable to weapons, signal equipment and other special technical equipment.
- (b) The bringing of special repair sets and possibly, personnel, to repair workshops organized by UN. This could delay and complicate the supply service to the detriment of the contingent.

Ideally, one supposes that a national contingent should come with the capability of doing a large proportion of its own repairs and almost all its own maintenance. A "cushion" of extra equipments should be brought to replace those equipments beyond the ability of the unit to repair. Such defective equipments should be back-loaded when contingents rotate. In practice this solution has been adopted by a number of countries, including our own, although the adequacy of the cushion will be disputed. The history of repairs to film projectors has some lessons in this connection. However, once one begins to think along these lines one realizes the great advantages of the Nordic solution of specialising in different

aspects and pooling the results. It should be mentioned that some of the problems of supply may be less difficult than they appear. Many Signal equipments are made on licence by countries different from that of the original manufacturers. They often bear different titles, and in some cases may be extensively modified, so much so that they appear to be different sets. It will often happen that the batteries are common in the case of manpack sets, and what may appear to be a problem of, say, six or seven different batteries (again all with different designations) can turn out on examination to concern one battery only. Here, of course, problems of national minimum ordering may come into play and it may not be possible to do as much rationalization as seems indicated. But it means that contingents can help each other out temporarily with batteries which are electrically and physically interchangeable, despite having very dissimilar designations.

### Communications

Denmark supplies a Signal company which is capable of establishing communications from a brigade level HQ to five subordinate units as necessary. It can also establish direct contact with other stations over distances in excess of 100 km, as well as keep up contact with Denmark. This last provision may well cause some eyebrow-raising, because of the usual regulations about channels of communication. However, the booklet points out that "It has been proved that in urgent cases (deaths, accidents, etc.) and also in connection with specific operations (combat, evacuations, etc.) direct wireless contact between the home country and the unit concerned is absolutely necessary. In order to deal with such emergencies it has been considered expedient for the Nordic countries to include in their national signal organization appropriate equipment for the establishment of direct communications." Certainly, the Telex facilities between the home country and its Unit are very useful in the case of domestic matters such as deaths, rotations, etc., (and no objection is raised to these, especially where the traffic goes through UN links at the Force end). But wireless contact outside the normal UN channels is hardly likely to be regarded with full approval, for obvious reasons.

The Study accepts that the Force Command communications should be set up and manned by personnel from one participating nation only, and repeats the obvious advantages of this. It considers that these advantages also apply to communications within what it calls a "Zone" of the Force. It should be borne in mind that the Nordic countries see their forces employed ideally in one "Zone" within the UN Force area as a

whole. If necessary, a Zone HQ could be set up and the Signal Company could then provide the forward and lateral communications for it. With memories of the early months in Katanga, and nets having operators, equipments, procedures and languages of five different contingents one must fully agree with the principle of one nation operation. In practice, as far as the Force Command communications are concerned, this must necessarily mean a fairly big nation, because of the amount of equipment, manpower and maintenance involved.

#### Security

The planning accepts that while Signal security must be observed "it can be said that, with the exception of political appraisals, etc., the need for secrecy within a peace-keeping UN force is not normally so pronounced as the case would be under military field conditions. In practice it is doubtful if signal security could be maintained at lower levels of a UN operation. Between some Nordic units this could to some extent be overcome by using Nordic languages, although this does not 'per se' constitute signal security." Again the background thinking is about the use of the Nordic forces in one Zone.

#### HQ Organisation

If a Zone HQ is set up an interesting point arises. There are insufficient administrative personnel in NordBerFN's organization to allow for a HQ company to serve the needs of Zone HQ. The proposed solution is to expand the Danish Signal Coy to provide a combined "HQ-and-Signal Company." This is on the lines of the British arrangement, initiated amongst some controversy around 1967, whereby the Signals took over most of the administrative or "Camp Commandant's" personnel at Brigade and Divisional HQs. The Signal Commander is also the OC of the HQ—he commands the Cooks, Mess Staffs, Paymaster, etc., and provides for HQ defence. It was a bold move to cut the Gordian knot of an old problem, but one wonders how it will survive the strains of combat. One would have thought that the Brigade or Divisional Signal Officer had enough on his hands with running his communications. However, he is given considerable administrative help, and there are changes within the communications responsibilities (especially within the brigade) which alter the picture somewhat. The argument is that the Signals are essentially associated with the HQs, providing essential and constant services there all the time, so why not integrate the other services into Signals?

In the case of NordBerFN, however, it is noted

that guard duty personnel for Zone HQ would be provided by the subordinate battalions.

#### Initial Phases

The chapter dealing with "Problems Within the Mission Area During the Initial Phase of a UN Operation" is an exhaustive one, and very logically set out in the Scandinavian way. Each feature is dealt with, usually under the headings of "General Principles," "Arrival in the Operational Area" then followed in each case by a section dealing with "Measures Within Nord-BerFN." The solutions are not dogmatic. There is a recognition that much will depend on the recommendations of the initial recce party.

#### Air Staff Tables

The Annexes include fully worked-out Air Staff Tables for each country's forces. These are well set out and show some interesting contrasts—but some allowances must be made for slightly different methods of presentation. The Danish and Norwegian Battalion tables give the total figures for the three rifle companies, for instance, whereas the Finnish Battalion table gives the figures for one company. One has to multiply by three to get the total. The Swedish table, on the other hand, gives the figures for one rifle company and then for the two others so that one gets the total by addition. The total Battalion air-lift weights are:

Danish Battalion, 225,000 kilos (approx. 225 tons at 1,000 kilos to the ton).

Finnish Battalion, 229,000 kilos (approx. 229 tons).

Norwegian Battalion, 214,000 kilos (approx. 214 tons).

Swedish Battalion, 364,000 kilos (approx. 364 tons).

A "Standard Status of the Forces Agreement" also appears amongst the annexes, with acknowledgements to Canada who worked it out. (It will also be found in the invaluable "Guide to the Production of SOPs for UN Military Observer Missions" Canadian Forces Publication 303 [6]). The "Regulations for the UN Force in Cyprus" also appear as an Annex, as well as diagrams illustrating the differences between the chain of command in ONUC, UNEF and UNFICYP.

The publication is very clearly indexed and shows that the Scandinavian countries have done much homework as a result of their UN experiences. We all have a tendency to "anecdotalism" when discussing UN operations. Sound, generalised lessons are hard to draw, and harder still to codify for publication. The Nordic countries have made a first-class contribution in this matter.

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# Orienteering

Lieut. Walter Young

Our first All-Army Orienteering Championship was held recently at a picturesque venue in the vicinity of Hollywood, Co. Wicklow. The Competition was successful, and it seems to have given this very fine sport an uplift within the Army. Since the All-Army was held, I have competed in three civilian events, and the number of Army personnel competing has increased enormously.

Many people were of the opinion that the All-Army Competition was an excellent idea. Some thought this "boy scout effort" should not be entertained within the Army. Others asked "What is Orienteering?" I write this article with a dual purpose in mind; firstly, to explain Orienteering as a sport, and, secondly, to outline the advantages of this sport as an active, healthy and enjoyable pastime.

## What is Orienteering?

Orienteering is simply a sporting and competitive adaptation of basic map-reading and compass-work. It also requires a certain amount of cross-country ability. It is the art of finding one's way over unknown, wooded and open terrain, with the aid of a detailed map, and compass. In competition depending on one's age and grading, course lengths may vary from four to eight miles.

## Procedure

On arrival at an event few people have difficulty in negotiating the procedure involved. Problems arise when people get out on the course, but this is what the sport is all about—he who solves his problems fastest will be the winner. The procedure, which is self-explanatory in practice, is simple. Before passing the start-line each competitor is given:

1. A detailed map of the area.
2. A card which must be punched at each point.
3. A brief written description of each control point.

On passing the start line the competitor visits a master map on which is marked the control point. Then he marks each control point onto

his own map and sets out on the course.

On arrival at a point, indicated on the ground by a red and white disc, the competitor proceeds to mark his card, with the puncher provided. Depending on the type of event, a competitor may have to visit all given points in numerical order (cross-country event) or visit as many points as possible within a given time (score event).

## How to Begin

Civilian competitions are open to everyone. However, it is advisable to join an Orienteering Club if one exists in your area. By joining a club (Annual Membership £2 approx.) one has the advantages of a reduced entry fee, notification and results of all events, newsletters and other relevant information. I would also advise Army personnel to contact their Command or Unit representative for any assistance or information required.

For further information contact the following:

1. Secretary, Irish Orienteers, 2 Dunville Tce., Rathmines, Dublin 6. Tel. No. 972483.
2. Secretary, Munster Orienteers, 10 Tracton Ave., Montenotte, Cork. Tel. No. (021) 51103.
3. Lt. W. Young, Training Office, The Cadet School, The Military College, Curragh Camp, Co. Kildare. Tel. No. (045) 41301, Ext. 323.
4. Capt. R. Heaslip, Camp Fitzgerald, Fermoy. Tel. Fermoy 62.
5. Capt. J. Quilty, Costume Bks., Athlone. Tel. (0902) 2631.

The biggest problem to confront the potential orienteer, could possibly be his unwillingness to become involved. As a conservative race we Irish tend to shy from the unknown. However, people who become involved in Orienteering encounter a tremendous source of recreation, a keen competitiveness, and above all else enjoyment.

As beginners, military personnel have a distinct advantage over their civilian counterparts. They have an adequate knowledge of the silva compass, and are well versed in basic map-reading, or so we believe! Chris Brasher, ex Olympic champion and

January, 1975

now a key figure in British Orienteering circles, has said, "We are gaining experience and the chief lesson we have learnt is that the British do not know how to read maps. And that applies to the Army as well." Can we discard that statement with a clear conscience?

## Equipment

Personal organisation is a necessity for the orienteer. Full-length clothing such as a light tracksuit, or trousers and sweater are adequate. Suitable footwear would range from combat boots to football boots, or strong running shoes, depending on conditions and the individual.

It is desirable that each individual should purchase his own silva compass. Consequently, one tends to practice compasswork regularly and become more proficient in its use. An orienteer may have to depend on a compass.

Silva Compasses can be obtained from:

Mason Rees Ltd., 32 Dawson St., Dublin 2, or  
The Scout Shop, 14 Fownes St., Dublin 2.

Recommended type: Silva No. 4 Military Graduated in Degrees and Mills. Price £2.10 (approx.).

Other necessary items of equipment are a red felt pen for marking one's map and a plastic cover which is used to protect the map from inclement weather and perspiration.

## Why Orienteering?

An advantage of Orienteering is that it is open to all ages and both sexes. The stringent competitive element in Orienteering applies merely to a minority. For a person of any age who feels he or she would like to have a stroll through some of Ireland's most beautiful woodlands, while at the same time finding selected features on the map, Orienteering is definitely the sport. Far too many people in many walks of life, allow themselves to drift into the wilderness of inactivity at a relatively young age. All of us are aware of the dangers of inactivity, yet very few go in search of a remedy. Earlier this year I had the pleasure of competing at the Jan Kellstrom Orienteering Event in Wales. There were over one thousand entries from nine countries. It was not the young and athletic orienteers which attracted my attention but the hundreds of fifty- and sixty-year-olds who competed with enthusiasm in their own class. After

competing, they had a look of achievement and satisfaction on their faces. Perhaps, they were reflecting on the multitudes of their own vintage and younger who had spent the day motionless beneath the Sunday paper.

This paragraph is directed at young sportsmen who would like to make Orienteering their sport and be successful at it. The false belief entertained by many is that this is a crosscountry runners' sport. This sport demands a combination of both physical and mental ability. Correct decisions must be made quickly and this has nothing to do with athletics. A fit competitor who has made it his duty to become conversant with the skills of Orienteering can be a winner. On this point I quote Gordon Price, former world record holder, who had difficulty with Orienteering until he competed regularly and learned the skills; he says, "It is a sport in which the intelligent tortoise can always beat the hare." Other necessary requirements would be regular training and as much competition as is possible. A confident and positive attitude towards the sport is important.

The Olympic motto states that competing, not winning, is the important thing. Maybe so, but the "will to win" is vital if one is to be successful at any form of man-to-man encounter.

Recommended reading:

1. "Orienteering" by John Disley.
2. "Your way with Map and Compass" by John Disley.
3. "Orienteering" by Capt. Roger Chapman.
4. Magazine: "The Orienteer" Quarterly, from The Treasurer, British Orienteering Federation, 3 Glenfinlas St., Edinburgh, EA3, Scotland.

At present, as always, map-reading and compasswork as well as physical training are important subjects on all military training syllabi. Orienteering in a short space of time will provide a good standard in all three. Many other armies have a high regard for this sport, so much so that an International Military CISM Championship is held annually. It is enlightening to discover that so many felt that this year's All-Army was an excellent undertaking. This is a sport which is mentally as well as physically demanding, it equips people with worthwhile skills and above all it is a healthy and enjoyable activity as you can discover.

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## Military History versus War Studies

Lt. Col. J. P. Duggan

'CHANGE comes from conflict, not from consensus.'

This was one of the topics offered for an essay effort in a recent University Honours History Paper. Without attempting to apply hindsight as yet the following outline of a clash of ideas situation may provide some grist for the Planners' mills.

With effect from December 1971 in the Staff College/Promotion Examination (British Army), War Studies was substituted for Military History and International Affairs for Current Affairs. There were two papers to form an integrated whole subject. Whatever about the relegation of Current Affairs the knocking of Military History exposed a rather choleric cleavage of opinion. Both sides of the cleavage could convince so plausibly and palatably that the conclusion could be that both sides were right—in their own way and at different levels. Assuming the definition of Military History consider the implications of that new War Studies Syllabus reproduced here—under with the recommended Reading list:

### Syllabus—War Studies

This paper was designed to test the candidate's understanding of contemporary strategic thought, the problems of current defence planning, and of the parts played by leadership, science and technology in modern war.

The time allowed for this paper was three hours and a total of 1,000 marks was awarded. The paper was set in four parts and candidates had to answer one question from each part. All questions carried equal marks:—

#### 1. General

- Strategic Theories.* An outline knowledge of strategic theories was necessary for an adequate study of the syllabus. Reading which would provide this is recommended in paragraph 8 below.
- Leadership.* Students were to consider the requirements and problems of Leadership and Command in all parts of the syllabus.

#### 2. Part I. Contemporary Military Strategy—Nuclear

The strategic balance—the influence of nu-

clear weapons—deterrence—escalation—forms of limitation—NATO/Warsaw Pact strategy.

#### 3. Part II. Contemporary Military Strategy — Non-nuclear

- Revolutionary War.
- Limited/local wars in the Far and Near East since 1945.

#### 4. Part III. Civil-Military Relations

- The broad outline of Civil-Military relations in UK, USA, USSR and under-developed countries.
- The armed forces in contemporary British society.
- Peace-keeping and associated problems.

#### 5. Part IV. The Influence of Science and Technology on War

- Current developments in:—
  - Conventional equipment, e.g. chemical and biological agents, surveillance, night vision, guided weapons, helicopters and V/Stol aircraft.
  - Nuclear weapons and delivery systems.
- Defence management in the UK.  
Allocation of national resources—equipment, development and procurement—collaboration with Europe and the USA.
- The impact of Science and Technology on the decision-making process.

### Recommended Reading

(Students were advised to read as many of the recommended books as possible, together with a selection of the publications listed under 'The Influence of Science and Technology on War'.)

#### 6. Strategic Theories

- R. A. LEONARD *A short Guide to Clausewitz on War.* WIDENFELD AND NICHOLSON. £2.25. 198 pages.
- J. C. WYLIE *Military Strategy: a general theory of power control.* TRANSATLANTIC BOOK SERVICE. £1.90. 200 pages.
- B. BRODIE *Strategy in the Missile Age (Part I).* OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS. £2.10. 436 pages.

- d. J. LUVAAS The Education of an Army: British Military thought 1815-1940 (Chapters 10 and 11). CASSEL. £2.50. 472 pages.
- e. S. R. SCHRAM Mao Tse-Tung. PALL MALL PRESS. £2.50. 319 pages.

## 7. Leadership

- a. C. A. GIBB Leadership (The Penguin Modern Psychology Series). 45p. 439 pages.
- b. J. ADAIR Training for Leadership. MacDONALD. £1.25. 158 pages.

## 8. Contemporary Military Strategy—Nuclear

- a. M. H. HALPERIN Contemporary Military Strategy. FABER. £1.50. 158 pages.
- b. M. H. HALPERIN Limited War in the Nuclear Age. JOHN WILEY & SONS. £3.60. 200 pages.
- c. B. BRODIE Strategy in the Missile Age (see para 6. c.)

## 9. Contemporary Military Strategy—Non-Nuclear

- a. J. L. S. GIRLING People's War. ALLEN & UNWIN. £2.25. 244 pages.
- b. R. THOMPSON Defeating Communist Insurgency: experiences from Malaya and Vietnam. CHATTO & WINDUS. £1.25. 176 pages.
- c. D. REES Korea: the limited war. MACMILLAN. £2.50. 512 pages.
- d. M. E. HOWARD & R. E. HUNTER Israel and the Arab World: the crisis of 1967. (Adelphi Paper No. 41 published by ISS). 25p. 51 pages.

## 10. Civil and Military Relations

- a. S. P. HUNTINGTON The Soldier and the State: the theory and politics of civil-military relations; (Chapters 4, 5, 7 and 12-17). OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS. £4.80. 510 pages.
- b. S. E. FINER The Man on Horseback: the role of the Military in politics. PALL MALL PRESS. 87p. 268 pages.
- c. H. HANNING Defence and Development. RUSI. 50p. 34 pages.
- d. M. E. HOWARD The Central Organisation of Defence (RUSI 1970). 50p. 62 pages.
- e. E. L. GARTOFF Soviet Military Doctrine. FABER. £2.10. 276 pages.
- f. ARMY CODE No. 80421 Military Aid to the Civil Community.
- g. A. JAMES The Politics of Peace-keeping. CHATTO & WINDUS. £3.15. 472 pages.

## 11. The Influence of Science and Technology on War

- a. C. J. HITCH Decision-making for Defence. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS. £1.20. 84 pages.
- b. I. SMART Advanced Strategic Missiles: a short guide. (Adelphi Paper No. 48 published by ISS). 25p. 31 pages.
- c. L. W. MARTIN British Defence Policy The Long Recessional. (Adelphi Paper No. 61 published by ISS). 25p. 21 pages.
- d. — The Implications of Military Technology in the 1970s. (Adelphi Paper.)
- e. W. P. SNYDER The Politics of British Defence Policy, 1945-62. (ERNEST BENN. £2.50.)

## 12. Journals and Periodicals

- a. Publications of the Institute for Strategic Studies (ISS)
- (1) Survival
  - (2) Adelphi Papers
  - (3) The Military Balance (Annual)
  - (4) Strategic Survey (Annual)
- b. Army Quarterly and Defence Journal
- c. Interavia
- d. The Economist

- e. Brassey's Annual
- f. RUSI Journal
- g. Statement on the Defence Estimates annually presented to Parliament.
- (Books on the recommended reading list were held for issue in Command Libraries.)

Perhaps the most able advocate of this innovation was Major B. A. Clayton, B.Sc. (Econ), M.A. (The RUSI Dec. 1970; The Army Quarterly January 1971.) He supported the sharp break that was involved in the substitution of War Studies for Military History. Some of his points were:—

1. In the study of war, use of force in international relationships and in the interrelationship between armies and societies the Army has not kept pace with the Universities.
2. The study of military history has been restricted to what is essentially operational military history which is concerned with the detailed account of battle logistics, leadership and morale, and the application of changing technology to warfare. While this may be of immense interest to historians and antiquarians it is of little relevance to to-day's Army officer whose time is limited. The major's contention is that to-day's officer would be better employed studying the contemporary problems of strategy and defence in inter-disciplinary War Studies. (He scoffed at the fear that officers might begin dabbling in politics. For one thing officers are not and never have been political eunuchs. Soldiers should be in a position to demand clear unequivocal policy directives, unlike the sleight of hand exercises they got from Lloyd George, for instance. This was of course before recent startling thinking in this field surfaced.)
3. There is no evidence to support the view that leadership qualities can be acquired by poring over the logistical problems of Marlborough, Wellington or the other "Great Captains." (In this breath he speaks of Henderson's "Stonewall Jackson" in a manner that would have incurred the disapproval if not the wrath of a former College Commandant.)
4. The professional officer in the late 20th Century should have a good understanding of the true nature of war and its interrelationship with society. He must be professional in every respect and not merely in terms of technological "know how" and the handling of increasingly complex weapons and equipment. The study of war as opposed to warfare is the way to acquire this professionalism, ie, the study of war in its full context including politico-strategic matters, the interrelationship of policy and budgetary questions and so on. War should be studied from the critical and crucial aspects of social behaviour and a com-

plex of economic, psychological, military and moral factors. It is not just the fighting but also the historical, political, economic and scientific technological phenomena arising out of preparation for the conduct of war. Incidental to this is the relationship between military power and international security, the problems surrounding the concept of limitation in war, the economics of defence and civil military relations. 'War Studies' is full of "grey area" problems and "forked road" situations which provide an excellent means of developing both intellect and judgment and of acquiring essential knowledge.

This then was the burden and bones of Major Clayton's argument as extracted from his article "The Army Officer and the Study of War" as published in the RUSI Journal December 1970 albeit not presented here with the full finesse and cogent persuasive marshalling of the original. But he does not get it all his own way. Major-General Sixsmith represented the spearhead of a sharp counter attack and called down some impressive counter-battery fire in support of this attack. The feature he particularly wished to recapture was the area where War Studies, sacrilegiously, in his opinion, had ousted Military History. His fire base was an article "Military History or War Studies" in the "Army Quarterly" July 1971. First he held his nose and then held up to the light what he called the inelegantly expressed aims of the new examination according to the Ministry for Defence. They were:—

- a. to ensure its relevance to the candidate's professional needs;

- b. to relate the syllabi, where appropriate, to the academic work done at R.A.M.S. and under the Junior Officers' Education Scheme;
- c. to reduce the overall workload imposed on candidates.

He compared the turgidity of the phraseology in the American books listed in the reading list with the impeccable prose of the Military History texts, e.g. "Good-bye Dolly Gray" for the Boer War and "To lose a Battle" for the 1940 campaign. These eminently readable books brought out fully the complexities of war, the meaning of fear and of morale, the relationship of politics to strategy and of statesmen to soldiers and the influence of man on events. The General further compared the rewards for an officer from reading Slim's "Defeat Into Victory" with the more dubious returns from reading (most likely in Americanese) frothy attempts to "think about the unthinkable."

One of the bigger sticks used to beat Military History was that it was simply the learning of bare facts; a mere recitation of events; all "ould" narrative as they used to say. General Sixsmith properly contested this false accusation. An analysis of the study and students' own opinions have always been requirements. To the charge that military history must of necessity be confined and not broadly based he answered that a study of even two campaigns could be used to teach the real meaning of war and the relationship of the Army to the nation and of the military command to the Government and made the point that, above all, it is in the study of the mind of the commander that Military History is so superior to abstract war studies. He quoted Schlieff-

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fen and Wavell to support him, citing Wavell's controversial statement that "tactics is and always will be a more difficult and more important part of the general's task than strategy." It is conceded that the study of Military History is irrelevant to the study of tactics except to illustrate the mind and genius of commanders in suiting their tactics to the weapons of the day. In this breath he hastened to rehabilitate Colonel Henderson's "Stonewall Jackson" and vindicate Colonel Feely's point of view as expressed about this book. The General went on to fire a few supporting rounds of support from Professor Michael Howard's article in "The Army Quarterly, January 1971." Professor Howard designed the first courses in War Studies at London University to which officers of the Royal Army Education Corps were sent, and General Sixsmith found it significant that the most effective writers on War Studies were men who are fundamentally military historians. Liddel Hart and Fuller were soaked in military history and they squeezed and distilled their theories of war from a study of the past and many of their best books were pure military history. Professor Howard in his article pointed out that a soldier can have no live practice until war actually comes. So he must go to the past to learn how men react to uncertainty, to surprise, to fear, to casualties and how they deduced or divined what was on the other side of the hill. An officer who in the course of his career will be required to write papers on weapons systems and upon the strategic balance in a nuclear world must have some knowledge of what war is all about. The General's contention was that there is a better foundation for acquiring this knowledge than in getting second-hand from the sociologist, the economist, and the mathematician the results of their abstruse thoughts about the unthinkable.

Indeed this is perhaps his most telling shaft against 'War Studies' at this level, i.e., the fact that in its early stages it is very much a subject that can only be learned second-hand and that in fact it is properly a subject for post-graduate studies. There are so many imponderables that it requires years of study to progress beyond the second-hand stage. War Studies, he held, could only be approached by minds that had been trained in the more comprehensible field of Military History backed by some knowledge of International Affairs. Only on this axis was he prepared to concede that Major Clayton's ideal of "a blend of old-style Military History, and an understanding of political science, economics, sociology and a little psychology" is attainable. He asserted provocatively that none of the men who rose to high command in WW II knew anything about Clausewitz except the catch-cri that

war is a continuation of policy. Further, he maintained, the experience of War Studies run by Southampton University showed bewildered students groping for limits to subjects they were asked to discuss. They were completely out of their depth.

He perhaps revealed a prejudice against American think-tank words and jargon (which cloud complex issues and cloak ignorance) by holding that one of the worst products of the introduction of War Studies was that it damaged the officer's ability to write simple English. Previously Military History papers have acted as an antidote to permitted or even obligatory tabulation, abbreviations, and military jargon in this respect.

**Professor Howard of London University** adjudicated to some extent ("The Use and Abuse of military History"—RUSI Journal, January 1962) and his three general rules of study were quoted. **Firstly, Military History must be studied in width so that it can be seen that slavish adherence to the traditions of one generation can be disastrous for the next. Secondly, any single campaign must be studied in depth to get behind the historian-imposed hindsight of apparent order, to see what war is really like. Thirdly, war must be studied in context, to see the bearing of political, social and economic factors on defeat and victory. Wide reading should be planned and encouraged for officers throughout their entire careers—not just for courses.**—(Mess libraries please note.)

A snag about Military History study was conceded. It is that revolutionary and nationalistic wars which are the vogue of this period in time are not sufficiently well documented. The syllabus must make good this defect under some other heading.

It did seem that General Sixsmith had made a telling case that War Studies should be a post-graduate and not a qualifying subject while Major Clayton undoubtedly underlined some of the pitfalls into which custom and usage had dragged the superficial study of Military History to being an exercise mainly concerned with the acquisition of factual knowledge. These few facts were then regurgitated in a mere narrative of the battle or campaign concerned.

Here are three further points of view to add to this debate: General George S. Patton writing on the battlefield states:

"To be a successful soldier you must know history, read it objectively — dates and even minute details of tactics are useless . . . You must also read biography and especially autobiography. If you do you will find war is simple."

Field Marshal Wavell held that psychology and leadership are of greater importance to a

military man than the study of operations and Henry Ford said that 'history is bunk.'

The inscription over the door in the US National Archives reads: "What is past is prologue" with its implications that the soldier must be immersed in the past to comprehend the present in order to project himself in the future. Or can anything take the place of practical experience? The answer to that is that there must be something but that there are limitations to the extent to which theoretical education can qualify a man to function in the exacting crucible of war.

How valid any of these postulations by those who are essentially amateurs in the Historian's trade is another matter. Elton, Carr and Butterfield would maybe hold their academic noses and sniff disdainfully. History they would hold is a job for professionals. But the link between the Universities and the Army in Britain in this area of War Studies while interesting is outside the scope for consideration in this article. Except to remark that when considering medieval warfare Hewitt follows the fashion and (a bit unfairly I feel) hammers the Military Historian.

Southampton University (Major General Sixsmith informed me a couple of years ago) not only conducted courses in War Studies for senior officers and others (it was done by the Dept. of Politics in conjunction with the Extra Mural Dept.) but also the Dept. of Extra Mural Studies regularly ran courses for officers of the Army who were candidates for their promotion examination to Major and for the Staff College. These latter courses covered International Affairs and War Studies and formerly used to do Military History. (I should like to acknowledge with thanks the help I got from Major General Sixsmith and Colonel P. R. Body in preparing this article).

Major General Sixsmith was not connected with Southampton University except in so far as he went down regularly to help in the promotion and staff courses. For over ten years he had done so in Military History and Current Affairs and with the changed syllabus he did International Affairs and War Studies. Two other retired general officers used also to do Military History but they were replaced for War Studies by officers of the Royal Army Education Corps who took an increasing share of the work of officer education. Those two concepts, one, liaison between Army and Universities in the area of War Studies and two, the implications of having an Army Education Corps on the Establishments are of interest as Discussion Points.

Southampton was not the only University to have done this work; Bristol, Exeter, Leeds, Liverpool and Edinburgh also did it. Southampton

however did much more than the others and they were pioneers of this military education. They had a team of dedicated civilian tutors in the Department of Extra Mural Studies.

Again I am indebted to Major General Sixsmith for this information. He has also written a book on Military History 'British Generalship in the Twentieth Century' (published Arms and Armour Press 1970) which is well worth reading and also 'Eisenhower as a Military Commander' for the Batsford series (which has been reviewed in AN COSANTOIR.) Lest any bias may have crept in to this article on one side or the other, may I say, it must be said that Major General Sixsmith was a great believer in War Studies but he was convinced that they are for mature students who have already a good grounding in military history.

#### International Affairs versus Current Affairs

Another part of the field in this 'War Studies versus Military History' debate was the substitution of International Affairs for Current Affairs. This, however, did not seem to have had the same upsetting 'sacred cow' effect that the substitution of War Studies for Military History had. Nevertheless it is worthy of notice because as Major B. A. Clayton, B.Sc. (Econ), M.A. pointed out in the RUSI Journal, December 1970, "The

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Army Officer and the Study of War," the change in the former was more than just semantic. One half of the International Affairs syllabus was now devoted to an analysis of the nature of the international "system" and how conflict, crises and violence arise between states that make up the system. To-day the Army officer must be able to converse intelligently with the academic about the complexities of modern war. The argument that this dialogue is only necessary at the high policy planning level does not stand up to examination. In spite of 'mouthfuls-of-marbles' TV interviews indicating that the "Bourbons" have forgotten nothing, learned nothing, the days of the "military fool" are numbered. Here then is a look at one International Affairs Syllabus that sparked off the conflict of ideas on the road to consensus, if any.

#### Staff/Promotion Examination Syllabus

1. The paper was designed to test the candidates' ability to analyse the important features of international affairs in the contemporary world.
2. The time allowed for this paper was three hours and a total of 1,000 marks was awarded. Ten questions were to be set and candidates were required to answer 4 questions, two from each part. All questions carried equal marks.

#### 3. a. Part 1—The International System

This was a general analysis of the international system and a consideration of the factors which influence the behaviour of sovereign states in the contemporary world. These will of course vary in their relative importance from state to state and from time to time in any one state. They include national interests, economic resources, alliances and the growing need for interdependence. From them stem the main causes of conflict, their resolution short of war and the role of force in international affairs. In considering this Part, candidates should concentrate on the basic principles on which relations between States are based and avoid becoming unduly immersed in detail.

#### b. Part 2—The World Today

This required the candidate to relate the general analysis of Part 1 to the world to-day. He should therefore have a knowledge of the major international events and developments since 1945. Among these he should include the relationship between the USA and USSR, the divisions of Europe, the emergence of Communist China, decolonisation and the growth of nationalism, the problems of new and developing states

and of the Near and Far East. He should also have an outline knowledge of the major international organisations and groupings such as UNO, the Commonwealth, the main military alliances, the EEC, IMF and the World Bank. In addition, he should understand the basic internal factors which affect Foreign Policy.

#### Recommended Reading

##### 4. Reference

- a. Statesman's Year Book. MACMILLAN. £3.15, 1,559 pages.
- b. Dictionary of Politics (Penguin Series). 50p, 480 pages.
- c. A BOYD Atlas of World Affairs. METHEUN. 50p, 180 pages.

##### 5. Part 1

- J. FRANKEL. International Relations. (1969 Edition.) OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS. 62½p. 243 pages.

##### 6. Part 2

- a. D. W. CROWLEY The Background to Current Affairs. MACMILLAN. £1.00 (latest edition). 374 pages.
- b. D. CALVOCORESSI World Politics since 1945. LONGMAN. 90p. 488 pages.
- c. F. S. NORTHEGE British Foreign Policy: the process of readjustment 1945-61.
- d. D. REES The Age of Containment 1945-65. MACMILLAN. £1.50. 158 pages.

##### 7. Journals and Periodicals

- a. The World Survey.
- b. Economist Briefs.
- c. The Economist.
- d. Students should also read a good newspaper and their attention is drawn to the publications recommended in paragraph 13 of the War Studies reading list. Tutors will recommend reading from time to time. (Books on the recommended reading list should be held for issue in Command Libraries.)

A point here worth repeating is that wide directed reading aimed at the main goal and harnessed to a career plan should be encouraged throughout an officer's service. Thus can an officer see behind the humdrum of service life, perceive a *raison d'être* and keep his vocation alive.

It is obvious that the designers of the new studies objected to the old methods on the grounds that learning the bare facts gave no increase in military knowledge. Though here a warning must be sounded; learning the bare facts and the narrative is inescapable; but it is only a beginning, not an end in itself. The object is not just one of merely acquiring factual knowledge. While learning the facts and presentation of some narrative are inescapable, more is necessary in answer to a requirement than a mere narrative of the battle, campaign or the event in question. The student must be able to analyse what he has studied, benefit from it and express his own thoughts in a way that can be understood. This is the test.

The steps taken are all in the right direction though one must always beware of pendulum swings with their bias and black and white connotations. The wars of this decade indicate not

black and white but "grey-black" situations. The military minds of the older generations (Irishmen excepted!) do not seem to be able to adjust to such situations and so make those repetitive Bourbon-type stereotype mistakes. They have not grasped the political aspects of war and the importance of psychological operations. Marshal Foch was surely ahead of his time when he listed Public Opinion as a Principal of War.

On the other hand it must be remembered that a spear must have a tip, a point and that fighting remains the end product of war. One must not get too academic at the expense of the mechanics of fighting and of practical operations. The gun can perhaps be taken out of politics; but it can't be taken out of war! The head can

be in the clouds but military feet must remain firmly on the ground. And 'academic' should not necessarily equate with 'nut'.

In the taxonomy of educational objectives Knowledge may be the lowest level of intellectual activity; but it is inescapable. However, inescapable as it is, it still remains the lowest rung and the progressions from it like Comprehension, Application, Analysis, Synthesis and Evaluation must be tapped in accordance with the aims and objectives of the cause in question.

As said at the outset this article does not presume hindsight judgments on this debate. But they are aspects of Military Education worth turning over and talking about. AN COSANTOIR is your Forum.

—X—

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Army No. 44414. Rank, L/S.

Surname, Flaherty. Christian Names, C.

Coy/Bty/Sqn, Trng. Division. Bn/Corps, Naval Service.

Station, Naval Bse, Haulbowline.

Date of Offence, 6th September 1954.

Offence: Pursuant to Sec. 80 (20) charged under Sec. 68 D.F. (T.P.) Acts 1923/54 with the offence of being guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and Naval discipline, IN THAT HE, on board the D.O.D. Launch "General McHardy" at the Ordnance Pier, Haulbowline at about 17.20 hrs. on the 6-10-54 when being directed by No. 78411 Sgt. Power, M.P., together with other passengers to proceed along the "Starboard side" and around the "After Deckhouse" so as to correct a sharp list which had developed, and to facilitate disembarkation acted in an undisciplined manner, and used language unbecoming an N.C.O. of the Naval Service i.e. (1), Disputed the instructions issued by Sgt. Power, (2), Used the following expression: "Keep your shirt on, I am going" and (3), at the moment of complying said: "Holy . . ." gesturing skywards.

[The AF 117 is genuine, but dates and names have been changed. Submitted by R. O'S.]

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## What the Papers Notice

### St. Barbara

Between the hopping and the trotting there was very nearly "no room at the Inn." But all was well that ended well. The following is part of the report of "Quidnunc"—the "Semper Fidelis" and keeper of the Gunner conscience:

"Commemorative Mass. The commemorative Mass of St. Barbara at the Depot and School of Artillery Church, McGee Barracks, Kildare, was offered for the late President Childers and for deceased members of the Artillery Corps. The first lesson was read by Mr. Robert Childers, the late President's brother, who served as a subaltern in the Anti-Aircraft Battalion in the 1940s and who was a major on the General Staff when he retired from the Army. The second lesson was read by Sergeant M. Hughes, of the First Anti-Aircraft Regiment.

"Ex-Gunners will be pleased as I was to learn that the former Company-Sergeant McNamara, a noted character in the wartime Ack-Ack and a casualty of the Imaal explosion of September, 1941, is still operating the telephone switch in Kildare Barracks and is still as bright as a button."

An interesting point here is the change in rank status. During the war years Major was the equivalent of Lt. Colonel, to which name it was subsequently changed. Lt. Colonel Childers was Lieut. General Dan McKenna's personal Staff Officer and he retains an unbounded admiration for the Chief of Staff of that great combat-worthy Emergency Army. Lt. Colonel Childers went on to have a distinguished career with the *Irish Press* and *Associated Press* in London after leaving the Army. He is now looking as fit and as sprightly as ever, managing the historic Barton estate in beloved Wicklow.

### Sweet Lips

But talking of stories, was there ever a better story told than the one told by the President of the Artillery Club, Colonel Joe Pat Kelly, concerning the filling of the "Sweet Lips" Cup? "You didn't fill the cup when you won," a voice upbraided a sensitive young Second Lieut. one night when more than the Mess Tent was full. Stung, the young Second Lieut. consulted a senior who also happened to be a teetotaller. "Yes,"

they agreed the gesture had to be made. One bottle of whiskey looked very small at the bottom of the big cup. Another did not seem to make that much difference either. There was only a bottle of brandy left on the shelves so the grape was duly dolloped in to swell the corn. The filled cup was produced and ceremoniously clockwised around the ante-room. By the time the circle was completed the ante-room had turned green and emptied. The rich well-loved Dublin accent responsible for the initial upbraiding that prompted the filling of the cup groaned, "You forgot to wipe the effin brasso offa the effin cup." There was no need to bring your own feather! "Sweet Lips" by the way was the name of a horse.

Ah, God be with the days—and the nights.

\* \* \*

### Military Society Dinner

The Military History Society of Ireland held its 19th annual dinner in the Burlington Hotel, marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the group. The late President Childers was to have been the principal guest.

The Society's president, Sir Charles Petrie, was unable to attend, and Prof. G. A. Hayes-McCoy, senior vice-president, officiated.

The attendance of over 300 also included Major-General T. L. O'Carroll, Chief of Staff; Very Rev. Mgr. Tomas O Fiach, President of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth; Dr. T. Murphy, President of UCD; Mr. S. Keenan, Deputy Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs, representing Dr. FitzGerald; Col. D. Bryan, Vice-President; Dr. Leon O Broin, B.L., LL.D., MRJA; Col. F. A. Barringer, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, American Military Attaché; Brigadier F. G. MacMullen, D.S.O., British Military Attaché; and Col. H. W. Byrne, Adjutant-General.

—(Sunday Press).

\* \* \*

### More of It

That was the old Army attitude to marriage apparently if "Pro Quidnunc's (*Irish Times*) notice on Comdt. P. D. Kavanagh's recently published handbook is right. He puts it this way:

"Marriage Guidance. If you were asked quickly, would you say there were more married men than

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single in the Defence Forces? Well on no less an authority than the recently-published handbook of the Irish Defence Forces, edited by Commandant P. D. Kavanagh, I append for your information and enlightenment the following paragraph:

"In other times armies have maintained an institution called the married establishment. This establishment regulated the approved proportion of the enlisted personnel of a unit who were entitled to be married. The authorities accepted responsibility for these established families and provided married rates of pay, transportation quarters and either rations or cash in lieu of them as the regiment moved from place to place. The size of the married establishment was of course governed by authority's estimate of its own capability and willingness to provide these facilities. There was, too, a strong view, widely prevalent, that a soldier married is a soldier lost, meaning that marriage both softened a man by its comforts and distracted him by its responsibilities. We, too, had this institution up to November 12th, 1940. There was also qualifying conditions of age, rank and service, for officers seeking permission to marry. Little of this prevails. Current regulations impose few restrictions and in fact 48 per cent of our total other rank strengths are married: eight NCOs out of ten and one private in every three, or 81 per cent and 31 per cent to be exact."

### Marriage Museums

That column of the *Irish Times* certainly notices the Army a lot recently. There is a spruce youthful-looking photo of Colonel J. P. Kane inset in "Quidnunc's" lament that there is no such thing as an Irish military museum in spite of the fact that "Irish soldiers contributed to the making of military history, not only in their own country, but all over Europe from France and Spain to Russia and all over the Americas as well." He grants, however, "that there are military museums in the Military College in the Curragh and in the Cavalry Barracks there. There is also one at Columb Barracks, Mullingar, set up by Colonel J. P. Kane, and there are a couple of private enterprise efforts like the museum at the battlefield of Aughrim, established by Mr. Joyce, a local schoolmaster and J. P. Kelly-Rogers' aviation museum at Dublin Airport.

The real "Quidnunc's" heart is never very far from Army weal and in another issue he finds it surprising that none thought of suggesting Lt. General Seán McKeon ("who brought distinction to the name of Ireland when he was in command of the United Nations force in the Congo") for President.

### Fiche Bliain ag fas

Terry O'Sullivan of *The Evening Press* rises and shines to wish:

"Many happy returns of the day to an old friend of ours, Captain Seamus Kelly who celebrated (with a classical lunch in Guinness), his 25th year with the *Irish Times* as its senior Drama Critic, from which he graduated to being also 'Quidnunc.' He began, of course, with the great advantage of being a gentleman . . . he was a member of the Artillery Corps. May his beard never grow less."



Col. H. W. Byrne, Adjutant General, congratulates Cpl. E. Tuohy on his promotion at the recent "Passing Out" Parade of the 29th Military Police Probationer Course. Cpl. Tuohy, who lives in Pearce Terrace, Curragh Camp, has served with the United Nations in the Congo and Cyprus.

Also included are (L. to R.): Cpl. Wm. Murray, Daingean, Co. Offaly; Cpl. Joe Gartland, McDonagh Terrace, Curragh Camp; Cpl. R. McEvoy, Anne Street, Dundalk.

### Tim Puss

"What the Papers notice" goes into its fourth year and we are grateful to say it has apparently an ever-increasing circle of readers. But "You know," said one, "you would want to know what's happening in the Army and read the papers to get some of the little jokes." Well, we make no pretensions; the jokes are corny and low profile; but he who runs may read between the lines. Thanks anyway. Communication is the Aim: celebrations are only ingredients.

### Tightening Belts

The *Evening Press* burped with pre-Yule nostalgia and remembered when we had no bananas, no plum pudding, no Arty Ammo (for U.S. 9th Army on the Siegfried Line) and only "brown bread and a half ounce of tea" for which they

"blessed de Valera and Seán MacEntee." There were the 1944/5 "Buzz Bombs" ("Civil Defence remembers those lessons") but also Bing, Betty Grable, Peggy Dell, Noel Purcell, Jack Cruise, Eddie Byrne, Harry Bailey and the magic of Major Gene Miller (shot down, "somewhere in France"! Citizens dug allotments; there were no dollies in the Forty Foot; no Women's Lib though women did "mansized jobs," and soldiers cut their own turf. Ugh! Comics claimed that Love was the only thing you could not ration and posited an alternative to freezing. Ah! Well! Tempus fugit. Eheu fugaces! That should finish the round.

### Glen Imaal Memorial

Terry is a stalwart like "Quidnunc" as regards the Army's best interests. He made a plea in connection with above memorial to those killed in the Glen Imaal explosion.

Terence Spillane, the Hon. Secretary, is at 7 and 8 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin 1. (748799.)

### Second Regiment Mass

Captain Billy McMahon's singing at the Anniversary Mass for deceased members of the 2 F.A. Regiment was simply wonderful and very moving. S/M P. O'Brien read the Lesson. Among those present were Colonel J. S. Nolan, Director of Artillery; Major-General R. J. Callanan, Comdt. Tommy Banahan, S/M Paddy Duffy, BQMS Steve Donoghue and BQMS Kevin Watters and many layers and vintages of Officers, NCOs and men who over the years were fortunate enough to savour the fine *esprit de corps* of the Regiment.

### Identity

The Dons ding dong the Identity Bell on the Telly. Very interesting. What matter if the conventional PRs "revelations" raise the odd snigger about the mares and concubines of Twelfth Century bishops. But axes are still being ground. Prejudice may yield to some soaking but bias is built-in and incurable. And then there is that terrible disease of academics: Vogue. The demythologising of 1916 is a case in point. But if the dons on their own admission were 'conned' for 50 years (and dont forget *they* wrote the history) how can we be so sure that they are not riding another fashionable hobby-horse now. Its hard to pin down 'Zeitgeist.' Its a reality for all that. And there are more than *two* sides to the 'coin' in question. Now, lissen here . . . "I then left the Bar" . . .

### Rounds

Colonel Joe Adams points the finger in Jimmy McCormack's *Irish Times* picture of the Allied Irish Banks sponsorship of the G.A.A. New York visit next April.

### Comhar

Cft Miceal Mac Ara (retd.) writes about the Army's capabilities in the Irish language magazine *Comhar*.

### Three Lovely Lasses

The *Evening Press* snapped Christine Carey, Eileen Carroll and Elizabeth Prendergast at the

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2 Motor Squadron's annual dinner dance in the Tara Towers Hotel.

### The Man in Blue

The man in blue . . . one of the four Naval Service cadets who joined Army cadets at their commissioning ceremony in the Curragh Camp caught the eye of *Irish Times* photographer, Tom Lawlor.

### 25 Inf Gp.

Colonel T. MacDonald, Southern Command O/C, presented U.N. medals to this Group who accomplished their Cyprus and Middle East Missions so dexterously and flexibly. It looked well, as did the previous FCA Commissioning Ceremony at which the Minister for Defence, Mr. P. Donegan, was present and inspected a 23 Bn. Guard of Honour.

### Here Comes the Bride

And where would the column be without the chime of Wedding Bells, Very best wishes and congratulations to Gunner Officer Lieut. Thomas Carter and Miss Ursula Fitzpatrick who were married in Our Lady of Lourdes Church, Ballinlough.

### Master of Business Administration

Commandant Ronald Gallagher (Army Ordnance Corps) was in the *Independent* group photo of those who received their MBA degrees in U.C.G. Congratulations.

### Rugby

At a reception in McKee Barracks to announce the Army Rugby XV v Wanderers match the *Irish Times* snapped Comdt. Mick Hipwell, Dr. Jamie Clinch, Major-General T. W. O'Carroll, Mr. Reggie O'Reilly and Major General Seán Collins-Powell. The Army won. Good show!

### Military History

Poor old Military History. First listen to Conor Brady reviewing *THE IRISH POLICE: From earliest times to the present day*. By Seamus Breathnach. (Anvil Books; 90p.):

"Writing Police History is not remotely like writing military history. The military historian has a convenient chronology of campaigns, battles, deaths and appointments upon which he can reconstruct his narrative. But the history of the police is different."

And now hearken to Mr. Breathnach's reply, still invoking Military History:

"I disagree that military and police history are necessarily mutually exclusive. My book, I thought, substantiated this viewpoint. Whether we speak of Carabinieri, Polizei, R.C.M.P., K.G.B., C.I.A., M16 or Garda Síochána, they have their historic origin in the *gens d'armes*, men of arms."

—(All *Irish Times*.)

Mind you, I've said nothing. Maybe the term 'Military History' needs definition.

### Old Bloods Big Night Out

Perhaps the most prestigious of all the Officers Associations is that of the 3 Battalion. They certainly get things done. They published a History! Remember? Here is how the *Curragh Bulletin* reports. (No, not *The Curragh Bulletin*—The Bulletin of hallowed tradition:

"The Officers Association of the 3 Battalion held their Mass AGM, Dinner and Bacchanal on Saturday night. The mass for deceased members was celebrated by an tAthair Mícheál Mac Gréil, himself an old Blood. The AGM was undramatic, the committee re-elected and the success of the book and tie lauded. A vote of sympathy was passed with the relatives of the late Comdt. Matthews.

"The dinner was excellent and the speeches delightfully malicious as one after another speakers 'cast asparagus' with glad abandon. Tribute was paid to Comdt. McLoughlin and Capt. Mulcahy for their efforts and to Capt. Hector Thompson, toastmaster extraordinary, for his marvellous work then and throughout the year. The attendance included many very distinguished 'exers,' chief among them being Lt. Gen. Seán McKeown. Capt Tommy Ryan leapt to prominence during the night with his very convincing, though begrudged, win in the raffle.

### I.F.O.

A deputation from the Irish Fishermen's Organization met Mr. Donegan, Minister for Defence, and Capt. Peter Kavanagh, C.O., Naval Service, to discuss proposals for a tougher fisheries protection policy.

### Alan Bestic

Alan Bestic, ace journalist and author, looked at IRECON in action through the eyes of Sergt. Jim Casey, CQMS Tony Byrne, Comdt Jim Flynn and Lt. Col. Jerry O'Sullivan. The representative package may be small but the high standards of Irish overseas performance have obviously been

well maintained under trying testing conditions. Well done. Good men.

### Irish Seamen

The *Irish Press* had a photo attending the annual Mass for Irish Seamen of Capt. P. Kavanagh, C.O., Naval Service; Maj. General T. L. O'Carroll, Chief of Staff; Mrs. O'Carroll, Brigadier Frank McMullen, British Military Attaché, and Sir Arthur Galsworthy, British Ambassador.

### Memories are made of these

Memories of the battle to preserve Irish neutrality and resist severe international economic sanctions in the process were recalled at a historic stand-down parade at Waterford military barracks.

In recognition of his dedicated service during

the War presentations were made by officers and NCOs of the Waterford No. 3 Company of Slua Muiri to Lieut. Comdr. A. W. F. Chapman, and his service was recorded on a mounted illuminated plaque which was presented to him as the parade concluded.

The event was directed by Lieut. James O'Keefe. Presentations of Waterford Crystal glass were made by Lieut. Michael Burke, while the stand-down ceremony was under the direction of Chief Petty Officer, T. Cleary, of Slua Muiri, and formerly of the Maritime Inscription Corps.

The proceedings were watched by the Mayor of Waterford, Ald. Joe Cummins, Capt. P. Kavanagh, director of Naval Service, and Mr. R. J. Farrell, Thomas Doyle, Richard Madigan, Bill Finnegan and Thomas Dalton, all founder-members of the Naval Service in the Waterford area at the outbreak of the last war.

THE proceedings of the XXI International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, which took place in Bucharest in 1973, have just been published.

Col. Thomas F. Elliott, Director of AMC, is featured delivering his address as Honorary President of the Committee to the assembled delegates. Col. Elliott was President of the Committee from 1969 to 1971.

In the former year the Congress took place in Ireland and was considered one of the most successful held.

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 Director of Operations, Col. Brian McGurk.  
 Director Training Section, Col. Jerry Walsh.  
 Director Intelligence Section, Col. Pearse Quinlan.  
 Director of Plans, Col. Reddy O'Sullivan.  
 OC Observer Corps, Col. John Kane.

### Adjutant General's Branch

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 Personnel Staff Officer, Capt. Pierce Redmond.  
 Deputy Adjutant General, Col. Joe Crowe.  
 Administration Section, Lt-Col. Jim Beary.  
 Officers Records Section, Comdt. Tony Murphy.  
 Enlisted Personnel Section, Comdt. Frank Dunne.  
 Legal Section: Deputy Judge Advocate General, Col. Michael Gill.  
 Provost-Marshall, Col. Ivor Noone.  
 Chaplain Section: Head Chaplain, Rev. Phelim McCabe.

### Quartermaster General's Branch

Quartermaster General, Col. Carl O'Sullivan.  
 Personal Staff Officer, Capt. Joe Cambell.  
 Deputy Quartermaster General, Col. Dick Bunworth.

### Technical and Supply Staff

Directors of Corps and Services:  
 Artillery Corps, Col. J. S. Nolan.  
 Cavalry Corps, Col. Tim Ryan.  
 Engineer Corps, Col. Jimmy Cooney.  
 Signal Corps, Col. Terry O'Brien.  
 Ordnance Corps, Col. J. C. McDonald.  
 Supply & Transport Corps, Col. Bill Mullins.  
 Medical Corps, Col. Tom Elliott.

### Air and Naval Establishments

Officer Commanding Air Corps and Director of Military Aviation, Col. Jerry O'Connor.  
 Officer Commanding Naval Service and Director Naval Service, Capt. Peter Kavanagh.

### Special Establishments

The Military College:  
 Commandant, Col. F. E. Lee.  
 Army School of Music:  
 Director, Col. J. P. Brennock.

### Command Headquarters Staff—Eastern Command

Officer Commanding, Col. Jim Quinn.  
 Executive Officer, Lt.-Col. John Larkin.  
 Adjutant, Lt.-Col. Pat Daly.  
 Quartermaster, Lt.-Col. Steve Leech.

### Southern Command

Officer Commanding, Col. Tommy McDonald.  
 Executive Officer, Lt.-Col. Tom Driver.  
 Adjutant, Lt.-Col. Joe Reynolds.  
 Quartermaster, Lt.-Col. Ned Dinneen.

### Western Command

Officer Commanding, Col. Mort. Buckley.  
 Executive Officer, Lt.-Col. Kevin Hanley.  
 Adjutant, Lt.-Col. John Ryan.  
 Quartermaster, Lt.-Col. Pat Erraught.

### Curragh Training Camp

Officer Commanding, Col. Pat Dempsey.  
 Executive Officer, Lt.-Col. Kevin Nunan.  
 Adjutant, Lt.-Col. Tom Hanlon.  
 Quartermaster, Lt.-Col. Bill Prendergast.

### Brigades

- 1 BDE.  
 Col. P. J. Kelly, OC.  
 Lt.-Col. J. V. Wafer, EO.
- 2 BDE.  
 Col. M. J. O'Brien, OC.  
 Lt.-Col. P. J. Barry, EO.
- 3 BDE.  
 Col. P. P. Barry, OC.  
 Lt.-Col. J. A. O'Reilly, EO.
- 4 BDE.  
 Col. M. J. Murphy, OC.  
 Lt.-Col. P. Allen, EO.
- 5 BDE.  
 Col. P. J. Carroll, OC.  
 Lt.-Col. J. J. Garvey, EO.
- 6 BDE.  
 Col. H. McNamee, OC.  
 Lt.-Col. A. Lane, EO.

### Military Attachés

British Attaché, Brigadier Frank G. MacMullen, DSO.  
 American Attaché, Colonel Fred A. Barringer.

## An Army's Tribute to its President

### ARMY NO. 1 BAND

Conducted by Comdt. F. O'Callaghan

*Tribute to the Army No. 1 Band from Mrs. Maud Aiken, Sandysford, Co. Dublin.*

Congratulations on the exquisite playing of the Army Band on the occasion of the sad funeral last Thursday. In spite of the tragic event, I could not help enjoying the perfect pitch, tempo and general renderings of the various sad marches. I do hope the many visitors, if possessed of a soul, took note of a performance that perhaps might be equalled, but never outplayed.

In merited praise of the officers and men of the Defence Forces, it is an honour to record one's impressions at the State Funeral of the late President Childers. To begin with, I only concern myself with the procession itself through the streets of Dublin on that day of tangible loss.

The Procession was massive in its almost Teutonic grandeur and intrinsic strength. All the movement was in a subdued, inevitable, measured tread with nothing on earth—so it seemed—dared to oppose or interrupt. Everything and everybody appeared to stop and wait for this mighty practical effect of a nation's sorrow at the loss of a courageous and good President. It had a spell-binding effect upon the onlooker as one followed the inexorable progress of these columns of marching soldiers and sailors in perfect formation approaching nearer and nearer and then passing by away into the distance.

I thought the performance of the No. 1 Army Band very confident and impressive. Their hearts were really in the music they were playing. There is no wonder in this because the choice of many old Gaelic airs and laments was so perfect for the occasion. Such musical insight is not always present on such historic occasions as this. One tires of the Dead March in Saul and The Flowers of the Forest! The careful choice of these airs seemed to express so delightfully the communion between the soul of Erskine Childers and the music, and also between his soul and the true soul of the Irish race. This particular music voiced the tremendous sense of loss to the Irish people and the attachment of the people to Erskine Childers, even if it was lying latent or even if discovered too late by many of us. But at the news of his tragic and untimely death, the full impact of these sentiments was let loose upon us with the subsequent realisation of the bleak, inevitable impoverishment caused by his death.

And when we listened to the all-revealing music and repeated the words of one of the laments, "Oh you have left me and I am utterly bereft," we realised that these were the words which we ourselves wanted to express, and that the wish "May you, my all-beloved jewel, go safely on," was the hopeful, consoling one of the massed voices of the Irish people for their unique President on his journey to Glory.

Rev. Guy Facey

## President Childers

*Peace be to you always,  
 Rest your weary bones,  
 Enjoy what God prepared for you,  
 Sing in angelic tones.*

*In Heaven where you've found your home,  
 Deservedly you sit,  
 Exhausted from the work you loved,  
 Now rest you've done your bit.*

*The Lord has welcomed you, Erskine,  
 Extended arms were wide,  
 Reminding you as you walked in,  
 Space awaits inside.*

*Keep coming son, He said to you,  
 Inside is your own Throne,  
 None would dare to take from you,  
 Enter, my son, you're home.*

*How we miss you, now you've gone,  
 Alone we stand and sad,  
 Men and women, boys and girls,  
 In you we found a Dad.*

*Let not your mind forget us now,  
 Take stock of all we do,  
 On we'll march though leaderless,  
 No more we'll walk with you.*

*Console us in our daily tasks,  
 Help hold our heads up high,  
 Inspire us in our many chores,  
 Lead us from out the sky.*

*Deep is our sorrow at our loss,  
 Expressionless we stand,  
 Rest in peace, good President,  
 Slan leath from your dear land.*

CQMS Luke Brodigan

## Letters to the Editor

Editor,  
AN COSANTOIR,  
Dublin.  
A Chara,

I have read my Army Handbook 1974, excellent! but I was deeply disappointed that there is not an article devoted to the Army's first Commander-in-Chief, Michael Collins. I lay claim to the honour of being the last FCA man to have ever seen him—it was at a big meeting in Armagh on a blazing summer's day prior to the election when he headed the poll. I was but a youngster sitting on my father's shoulder at a gathering the likes of which I have never seen since. It appeared to me that all the men of Erin were there wearing tweed caps, green shirts and carrying hurlies. You may not be aware that Bealek Pottery made cream jugs in 1923 bearing his portrait. Any of those left must be very valuable and should be held by the Army.

The photo on page 14 shows Lt. Tom Halpin (N.T.) leading the Collon (B Coy 8 Bn) on the Square at Gormanston. He went into voluntary exile about 15 years ago.

The officers with Gen. Collins, page 2, should have been identified. There must be some of them alive still to help out.

I trust the book has met with a good sale.

Yours,

JOHN MURPHY.

"Monnina,"  
Earlsvale Road,  
Cavan.

Editor,  
AN COSANTOIR,  
Dublin.  
Sir,

Please allow me to make a few critical remarks on the magazine which I have been reading since 1970. Excellent ratings are given to *Reverie* and to *Book Reviews*. Scherzo has wit and wisdom, while the *Book Reviews* get into books not readily available here in the States. In other articles, your magazine will excerpt or extract oops from military writings appearing in Europe or in other areas.

This is broadening to me as it gives some insight into what appears under other cultural prisms. I recognize that the research necessary to the preparation of such writing must hurdle the barriers of language. Perhaps that is why it is not seen more frequently here in the States (aside perhaps from the *Fort Leavenworth Command & Staff Journal*). But at any rate, it is appreciated here in my camp.

Now one final thought: the Defence Forces have had

considerable involvement with UN operations around the world for close to 14 years. Some of this service has been quite active and it must have furnished much food for thought, both tactically and strategically. So my question is simply this: just how much of this, particularly as it relates to the Middle East and Cyprus, has distilled itself into writings? For example, I would be interested in reading of the tactical problems and duties faced and performed by Defence Forces (and others) in recent UN ops. Also, it would be interesting to know the reactions of the Officer Corps to the viability of current and future UN security operations, providing that such comments are in good form and do not conflict with National Policy.

Now let me close with a wish for a Blessed New Year. Do keep up the fine effort.

Sincerely,

FRANCIS J. FARRELL.

23 Henry Street,  
Williston Park,  
New York 11596.

The Editor,  
AN COSANTOIR.

IRISH DEFENCE FORCES HANDBOOK, 1974

Sir,

Congratulations to my old friend Comdt. Paddy Kavanagh on the above production. Doubtless many readers will find aspects of military life which they feel might have received more space or mention. The only two which occur to me are the development of the Helicopter Wing of the Air Corps in rescue and emergency sick-calls, and the return of our old pal the Horse—albeit in a small way so far—to the Curragh.

However, on page 36, in dealing with the 3rd Infantry Battalion, there arises a matter of more serious import. I quote from the text:—

(c) "3ú Chathlán Coisthe. The 3rd is usually thought of as the Curragh Battalion, located in the Camp since 1929 when it was formed out of the personnel of a disbanded 8th. There had been an earlier 3rd Battalion raised in Drumboe, Donegal Command (February 1923) and stationed in Boyle during the Twenties." End quote.

Most people probably know that the 3rd was not continuously located at the Camp since 1929, but this is of minor importance when compared to the implication that the Unit was in fact formed only in 1929.

With all possible respect I cannot follow the reasoning here. Comdt. Kavanagh has followed the fortunes and convolutions of our Infantry battalions from the GRO of 24th January, 1923, with the most praiseworthy care and devotion. Nowhere through-

out this study is there any account of the disbandment of the 3rd Battalion, formed by that Order. The 8th was only one of many battalions broken into the 3rd in the course of its life; the only difference in this case was that for a short while the Unit was known as the '3rd/8th,' reverting thereafter to simple '3rd' again. For some time in the '50s the Unit was called the '3rd Curragh Battalion,' but these alterations in official nomenclature in no way affect its continued existence. The 'earlier 3rd' stationed in Boyle—the very same 3rd in fact—left Boyle for the Curragh under Comdt. McBrearty in 1927. In 1928 he was replaced by Comdt. Colgan, Comdt. Wedick and Comdt. Whelan, the latter being C.O. for the '3rd/8th' period. This is as shown in my letter of 23rd Feb. last, which you kindly published (March, 1974, page 99).

Even if Comdt. McBrearty and his men had all died of the plague en route and never reached the Curragh at all, the 3rd Battalion would have remained in existence in the Establishments unless or until disbanded by GRO. In the same way units which are wiped out in battle do not cease to exist; they live again in the persons of the replacements in due course provided.

In conclusion I thank Comdt. Kavanagh also for his mention of our Book—"The Bloods." I am sure he will be glad to learn that sales have been excellent, and copies are now available in most public libraries throughout the State. Despite all the blood, sweat and tears expended on its publication, however, it would seem necessary to reiterate that the Third Infantry, now alive and living at the Curragh and Kilkenny, was born on the 24th January, 1923, and thus, through happy chance and good fortune is to-day the Army's senior Unit.

Yours, etc.,

H. W. THOMPSON,

Captain, 3rd Infantry, Retired.

Ivydene,  
Kildare.

Editor,  
"An Cosantóir."

Dear Sir,

I have just concluded the reading of the Defence Forces Handbook 1974 and must congratulate you on a wonderfully informative book.

Being one, who for a number of years, has had an interest in the history and make up of the Irish Army, I was indeed delighted to read of the early days of the Defence Forces, but to my regret there was practically no reference to that body of men who volunteered their services during the Emergency, namely, the L.D.F.

Being born in 1947, I have only heard accounts of this period from my father and other men who served. After many years of searching I eventually located a copy of "The Call to Arms" (now out of print) and once again found very little reference to the L.D.F. Can you advise me of any historical book on this period?

If there is no book available covering the L.D.F., perhaps "An Cosantóir" could issue a special magazine combining the L.D.F. and *Forsa Cosanta Aitiúil*. This if advertised could sell in large quantities, and I feel sure that there are many people like myself who are interested.

One other thing that comes to mind, and that is, an Irish military history museum, which could be run on a voluntary basis or at least an annual display of the Army's history/uniforms/equipment. One of course realises that there must be a certain classification on the equipment shown, but that should not be a deterrent. The Gardai have commenced a museum so why not the Defence Forces. Its such a pity that the history of the Defence Forces is available in bits and pieces.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES J. HOGAN.

38, Charleville Road,  
Phibsboro,  
Dublin 7.

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# REVERIE

SECURITY may be regarded as a comparatively recent necessity in military affairs. Espionage and counter-espionage have become favourite subjects for novels and films in the past two decades. The Bond-type of operator, conducting his undercover (-let) affairs has become the modern day hero. Internal security, which has become a priority for the armed forces of most nations, brings with it the necessity for proper classification and safe custody of military documents.

In making a study of the organisations of the armies of earlier years little evidence is available to suggest that much serious thought was given to security of documents. Formation headquarters did not appear to include intelligence sections and security in communications was, to say the least, quite loose. (But then, how would one ensure security in using carrier pigeons.)

Despite this apparent lack of security personnel, however, regulations of the mid-eighteenth century Prussian army contained warnings that copies of the regulations should be preserved with "care and secrecy," and went on to instruct:

"No Officer shall shew these Regulations to any officer in foreign service or other person whatsoever, to whom they don't immediately pertain; much less communicate or lend them; but must always keep them carefully locked up, so as to be able, whenever he is required, to produce them complete and clean."

A "regulation man" in the Prussian army in 1750 needed to keep his hands washed, it would appear.

Quick references to the regulations were out of the question in battle too, as the following instructions indicated:

"When an officer dies, or is killed, the Commanding Officer of the Regiment must take his book of Regulations under his own care, and give it to the officer who succeeds him; and shall be answerable for every one which is, for ever so short a time, wanting in the Regiment."

When subaltern officers go on party or leave the Regiment on any other account, their respective Captains must take care of their books of Regulations during their absence and those belonging to the Captains are, on such occasions, to be left in the custody of the Commanding Officer but when a Regiment is to march into action all the officers shall leave their books, under lock and key behind them."

Elaborate precautions indeed, but must not the OC of the Rear HQ have been somewhat book-bound? So much for security of Prussian Army Regulations of the past. Some of the regulations themselves are worthy of comment too.

If an officer was killed in a duel, for instance, a posse had to be sent out by the senior officer present to apprehend the survivor. It was assumed, it would appear, that the survivor would make his getaway after performing the deed. Collaboration with the escapee brought a murder charge on the abettor.

Redress of wrongs were provided for, too, as this little gem suggests:

"If an officer on Duty is insulted by his Colonel, or Field Officer, or is even threatened to be caned, he is not to take notice of the injury 'till he is relieved but if any officer presumes, because he has been severely reprimanded or corrected for some irregularity by a Colonel or Field Officer, to challenge him, he shall be confined in a fortress for eight years: and during life, if he draws his sword; if he wounds him, he shall be shot without mercy; and beheaded if he does it while on duty."

Not very explicit—but the maxim seems to have been "You'll lose your head if you're unlucky in the draw." Oh, for a Prussian, Dr. Cyril Daly!

## Discharges, Leave, Cleanliness

"Recruiting campaigns meant captains on the dole, it seems, for if a Captain wished to discharge a man he had to replace him with a *better man*

failing which the Captain himself was cashiered. The Martin Henry of the era was an "old coat, waistcoat and breeches" and the man "was not to be dismissed naked." Streaking was not popular in those days.

Sickness or old age seemed to be the only legitimate reasons for discharge but there were strict provisions laid down concerning the welfare of the man discharged. He was not to be reduced to "begging for a livelihood."

Leave was granted only for serious reasons for "if applied for only to take a journey for pleasure the Commandant shall write to his Majesty concerning it, nor shall any Officer be permitted to leave his Regiment on such idle pretences." Only two officers per Regiment could be granted leave at the same time but not even for four days could any officer be absent in the "Spring of the Year." Could it have been the fear that the young man's fancy might turn to thoughts of love? The fortress for two years and subsequent cashiering was the penalty if one did not return within a month from the end of a leave period.

Brief reference was made in these columns previously to the Prussians' regulations concerning haircuts but, for the record, the full regulation read as follows:

"The hair is to be cut in such a manner as just to cover the ears and no NCO or soldier shall be allowed to have a wig if he can possibly wear his hair; and such as are obliged to wear wigs shall have them made very thin and short. On duty or the parade, the hair is to be queued close to the head and the queues are to reach down to the waist.

When a soldier, off duty, untwists his hair he must double it up and wear it tied close with a short ribbon."

Even off duty, apparently they couldn't let their hair down, the twisters! Strict and detailed instructions were laid down for personal cleanliness so that the itch "and all such other cutaneous disorders" would be avoided.

Obviously the complete book of regulations must have contained instructions of a far more confidential nature of the elaborate security precautions for their safe-keeping discussed at the outset were deemed necessary. I must, however, be careful not to divulge information pertaining to specific martial practices thereby possibly contravening some obscure edict of the eighteenth century. I do so hate being caned by the editor.

## 50 Years Ago

An editorial in *An t-Oglach* commented upon the big variation in standards in Messes.

No. 2 Artillery Battery formed on 5th January, 1925 and proceeded to Kildare Barracks on 30th as advance party of the Artillery Corps. The Corps followed on 20th February.

Army participation in inter-county competition dates back to 1925 when five members of Eastern Command assisted Dublin in the All Ireland Final.

A wit from 12 Battalion intimate that they had only one parade to do all day—lasting from Reveille to Sunset.

Baldonnel Chaplain please note that the station has a tradition of camera clerics, for in January 1925 Rev. R. J. Casey, Eastern Command Chaplain, gave a lantern lecture in Baldonnel Camp Cinema (lead, kindly light). Capt. Fitzmaurice supplied aerial photographs (a historic name, that).

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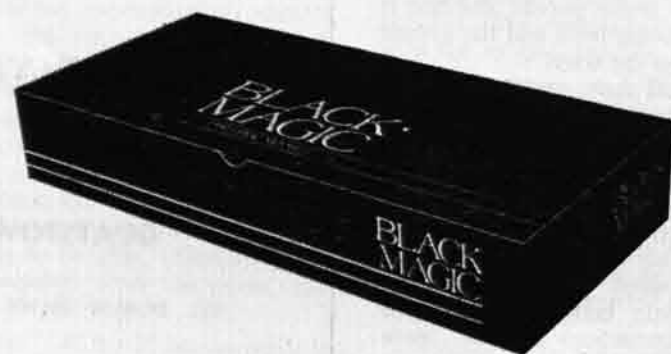
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## Book Reviews

**THE ULSTER QUESTION, 1603-1973.** T. W. Moody.  
(The Mercier Press, £1.50.)

This small book summarises the history of the Northern Ireland question. It is based on a paper read to secondary school teachers from Britain and Ireland who, in July 1973, attended a course on the teaching of history in the hope that it would "contribute to understanding of the Northern Ireland problem."

The book divides into pre and post 1969. The earlier part includes, briefly, the history of Ulster from colonization to civil rights' marches. The division between the two communities is at the centre of this historical account. A reference to a quote from Gavan Duffy, a Young Irelander, indicates a source of that division, (he) "burned with desire to set up again the Celtic race and the Catholic Church." The ideals of Tone could not defeat the reality: nationalism incorporated catholicism.

The post 1969 part is given the greater emphasis. It leads the reader through the confused years 1969-1973 when politicians could no longer control the divisive forces they had hitherto used so as to maintain their power. Violence, so long under the surface, exploded with unexpected force once control was lost.

Finally, the author expresses the hope that power-sharing will succeed.

Because government in Dublin and London and the S.D.L.P. in Northern Ireland desire to end the division of the Northern Ireland people more than they desire the unification of Ireland the author saw a chance for success in power-sharing.

All that was before the Northern Ireland Assembly was set up. Despite the Assembly's short life, power-sharing remains the hope of many: without it a return to political control does not seem possible.

T. W. Moody, Belfastman and Professor of Modern History in Dublin University, provides, in the book, a useful guide to the important issues and events that are the Northern Ireland problem.

—P.F.N.

**THE HISTORY MAKERS.** (Leaders and State men of the 20th Century.) Edited by Lord Longford and Sir John Wheeler-Bennett. Sidgwick and Jackson. £3.95.

This book is a collection of the lives of 20 men from 12 countries who—in the opinion of the editors presumably—made the greatest mark on modern history. Any selection must be to some extent selective and cannot be expected to please everybody and this may explain the omission of such names as Kamal Attaturk, Ben Gurion, Tito, Pope John and Nehru. The ladies, too, may wonder at the omission of Mrs. Gandhi and Golda Meir. Selection apart, the book cannot be described as scholarly or adding much to the store of the average well-read man and this is no reflection on the undoubted qualifications of the authors of the various

lives. Serious students should look elsewhere for material.

Nevertheless, the compendium attempts to put the leaders in their perspective one to another and against the background of the major events of the past 70 years. The book would probably have a more lasting value had the editors concentrated more on this aspect.

For an Irish reader it is pleasing to have one of our own numbered in that company—our former Commander-in-Chief being one of the three surviving members. His case for inclusion could have been better argued by developing the theme of an Irish headline for the evolution of the various components of the British Empire over the past forty years. The other two survivors, Mao and Kenyatta, appear newcomers against the vast experience of political involvement of Mr. De Valera over a period of sixty odd years. Indeed, his experience spans the whole era from the old man Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Woodrow Wilson, Smutts, Kaiser Wilhelm down to the mere boys of the galaxy—J.F.K. and Nasser.

The other names included are Ghandi, Lenin, Baldwin, Streisman, Churchill, Adenauer, Stalin, F.D.R., Attlee, Mussolini, Hitler, Trueman, De Gaulle.

—J.S.

**BRITISH CASTLES.** Alan Sorrell. Batsford Ltd. £2.30.

One of the most frequent complaints heard on the site of an ancient monument, be it a passage grave or medieval friary, "it is just stones, what interest can it have?" It is indeed difficult for a novice to appreciate most of our historic sites as, without adequate descriptive plaques and reconstructed drawings the ruins are often meaningless. However, there are some exceptions, and the serious visitor, armed with Dr. Harbison's Guide, can let his imagination run wild at Trim, Clonmacnois or at a Norman moat. This general absence of reconstructed drawings of Irish monuments is highlighted by the publication of Alan Sorrell's magnificently produced book on British Castles; the only comparable Irish source is the late Dr. Leask's book on Irish Castles, and this is now over thirty years published.

Thirty-two castles are reproduced in this new book, ranging in date from 1066 (Pevensey Castle) to Tilbury Fort (1725); there is an adequate description of each building, and in addition to the detailed reconstructed drawings there are many plans and photographs. The development of the castles, from simple enclosing walls to the formidable 13th century and later castles is clear. The use of the large enclosed areas adjacent to the residential towers is shown—sometimes as a site for tents, as a refuge for farm stock, or for formal gardens as at Kenilworth. In 1500 Kidwelly included a village in its area.

Readers of this Journal may recall the features on the Cork harbour forts, published some years ago. The architecture of Charles Fort might be compared to Pendennis Castle (1646) or Tilbury. But everyone interested in military history will find this book of considerable interest, and wish that a similar work was available on Irish castles.

—C.C.

**SICHERHEIT UND ENTSPANNUNG.** Ludwig Schulte. Published by Bernard & Graefe, Frankfurt am Main. D.D. 18.

Detente poses problems affecting the Security policy of Federal Republic of Germany and the development of the Federal Armed Forces. On the other hand a military vacuum in mid-Europe could also defeat detente. Here lies the crux in the paradoxical grope to define a role for the Bundeswehr for the '70s. NATO remains central to an acceptable solution to the conundrum, with the United States as a nuclear-strategic power within the Alliance giving the kind of protection no European state can at this point in time provide for itself. And cost-effectiveness bubbled up by inflation compels the allies to ruthlessly nationalise. The Bundeswehr is the military contribution of the Federal Republic of Germany to NATO and to Europe's stability. They are the largest conventional military contingent of NATO in Europe.

But what qualities does an Army have to have to keep the Peace and prevent war. Is this a negation, a new, a new, a new Army's nature? What kind of an Army deters an enemy but threatens no one? Can you have soldiers without an enemy image, without aggression? Is an Army needed at all when political objectives are detente and a renunciation of force. The

author, Dr. Phil. Ludwig Schulte, Scientific Director in the prestigious world-renowned Führungsakademie der Bundeswehr, tries to reconcile the inherent paradoxes in this thought-provoking book. He examines the relationship between Deterrence and Peacekeeping in the light of strategic considerations, asking what effect the doctrine of Flexible Response has in securing peace. "Flexible Response" is calculated to deter effectively a range from political pressure to military aggression. How can soldiers be motivated to keep the peace and how can inherent military maximum force precepts be reconciled with a will to keep the Peace? What inherent structures must the Bundeswehr possess to fulfill its mission? An essential cornerstone of Alliance concepts is the strategic principle of Forward Defence. Yet there is a trend reflecting opposition to the use of force in external relations coupled with, ironically enough, a growing disposition to engage in conflicts over domestic affairs. There are problems in defining the role of the Bundeswehr as an integral part of German Society in the remaining years of the Seventies.

Dr. Schulte is also author of "Dynamik der freien Welt" (1961); "Verteidigung im Frieden" (1968) and "Bundeswehr in Conflict"—all by those praiseworthy military publishers in Frankfurt am Main, Bernard & Graefe.

The fact that Dr. Schulte is a member of the Führungsakademie Staff in Hamburg is, in itself, a recommendation for the high quality of the book. These are themes to turn over and over. *Ní hé lá na gaoithe*... Concepts are crucial. And they must be based on Missions. Worth reading, this book.

—J.P.D.

**HISTORY FROM THE EARTH.** J. Forde-Johnston. Phaidon. £4.95.

Profusely illustrated, and arranged in a logical fashion, this fine Phaidon publication from the Keeper of Ethnology at the Manchester Museum well fulfills its task as an introduction to archaeology.

Defining the word archaeology literally as "the study of old things," the first paragraph in the book amplifies further on the science as "one of the great branches of the study of Man." There follows the definition of such terms as artefacts, fieldwork, excavation, publication (of excavations), etc. The story of the beginnings of archaeology is told, with the well-known names of Layard, Petrie, Evans, Schliemann & Woolley to the fore. Then the various periods of Man's existence, from Palaeolithic to the Classic and Medieval, are discussed; Industrial Archaeology merits a page to itself, which, in a work as extensive as this, is adequate.

The great civilisations are dove-tailed into the story, with mention of the more recent finds in Britain (Maiden Castle, Cadbury Castle), and Turkey. The important discoveries of Viking Dublin during the past decade are not covered, though they would have fitted well into the medieval section (page 238). In fact it is sobering for an Irish reader to find the Celts, and the megalithic sites here, just meriting passing mention. Nor do the High Crosses and early monastic settlements rate inclusion; but then, perhaps, in a world-embracing study such as this the Irish contribution is small.

At any rate, the Maya, Toltecs, Incas and Aztecs are generously dealt with; and the Pueblo civilisation of Utah and New Mexico, with the earlier American cultures, described. There is a picture of a ruined

Spanish mission in New Mexico (17th century), and fine colour plates of the Chinese princess in the jade funeral suit (which created such an impact at the exhibition in London), and of a priest-king from the Indus valley. The near east is well covered, though some of the great Arab buildings might have been considered. But the format of the book is responsible for this imbalance, as European archaeology, including Medieval (AD 475 onwards) is dealt with in less than forty short pages of text. However, most archaeologists appear to favour one period or another, and Mr. Forde-Johnston possibly specialises in the earlier aspects, and he has recently published on Iron Age hillforts in Britain.

—C.C.

**KLEINKRIEG-KAMPF OHNE FRONTEN.** (2nd Edition, 1974.) Col. dG August Ségur-Cabanc, published for "Truppendienst" by Carl Ueberreuter, Vienna.

The Austrian military journal "Truppendienst" stands foremost among the many publications devoted to the art and technique of war. Its success and widespread popularity can be attributed to a judicious blending of historical, contemporary and future aspects, presented in a fresh and readable manner. Such editorial enterprise was not to be confined and sought new expression in a series of highly successful Pocket-book publications over the past 10 years. In all, some 23 volumes have appeared, each dealing with a specific subject; for example, "The NATO armies," "The armies of the Warsaw Pact Powers," "Neutral armies and "Exercises in Decision making." These are gems of condensed knowledge and bear out the old saying that there are good goods in small parcels. Vol. 12 "Kleinkrieg"—Small war—battles without fronts—maintains the high standards of the others and at approximately £1.00 is tops in value.

The study of the spectrum of conflict demands a deep knowledge of the art of "the small war." This booklet probes the basic concepts, the possibilities and limitations of hyaena "tactics by the armed forces in the context of aggression by a major power against Austria. In the preface, the author averts to the ex-

trême difficulties which characterise this method of warfare. He disavows all claim to be an apostle of such raw tactics nor does he present his views as being "the solution" to his nation's defence problems.

Among the prerequisites for waging this type of warfare against a superior and ruthless invader, he lists the following:

- A political decision to carry on the resistance after the defeat of one's own organised military forces in the field.
- A grim determination by the population to resist with all and every means.
- A favourable geographic and social background.
- A pre-trained body of leaders authorised to continue the struggle.
- Prior logistic and psychological preparations.
- Support from a majority of the populations.
- Hope of external aid.

In whatever form a future war is envisaged, there is no doubt that the "small war" concept offers a significant and feasible option to the defender. This manual lays down the guide lines, the command structure, the organization, the tactics, the equipment and the training methods. Maps, charts and photographs complete the information. Finally, two map-exercises are included to hammer home the points. These exercises take the student through the gamut of reconnaissance, security orders and manoeuvre.

It is the perfect companion and foil to Major Dach-Bern's "Total Resistance" which appeared and disappeared in English translation some years ago. While Ségur-Cabanc places the emphasis on the regular soldier-turned guerilla, Dach-Bern concentrated on the part of the civilian in a resistance role.

Any country which does not include in its overall defence policy, the preparations in peace-time for guerilla operations against a potential invader, underestimates the value of such a posture both as a deterrent and as a counter to aggression. It provides another arrow in the quiver.

S. V. TIMMONS.

#### FOR THE RECORD

**A** TOTAL of 955,000 copies of the 21st edition of the Guinness Books of Records, published in October 1974,\* were pre-sold. In fact, with world sales in excess of 23,500,000 the publication almost equals the sales of the record-holding Dr. Spock's "Baby and Child Care Book."

These facts are from a publicity sheet issued with review copies of the 21st edition; but, by this, the famous Guinness book is almost as well known as Uncle Arthur's black brew, which gave rise to this, and many other cultural ventures. And the Book is cultural. Where else could you find out that the largest circulating monthly is the Reader's Digest, or that the largest artificial mound in Europe is Silbury Hill, Wiltshire?

Persons familiar with previous editions do not need to be convinced that "Records" is a fascinating book to browse through, and an invaluable aid to school children's projects. There is much new information in this edition—the longest kiss on record was achieved at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, when Vincent Torro kissed Louise Heath for 96 hours 32 minutes, in April 1974. The total number of men to have stood on the summit of Everest has risen to 37. But then, that mountain is small compared to the pile which this edition of the "Records" book could make—2½ times the height of Mount Everest.

\* Guinness Book of Records: Norris & Ross McWhirter, Guinness Superlatives Ltd. £1.70.

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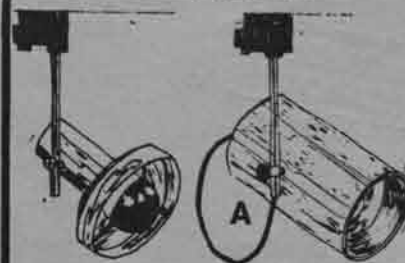
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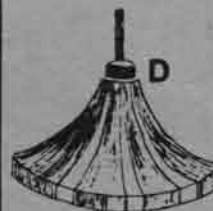
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