

22/12/13

NATIONAL DEFENCE COLLEGE BANGLADESH

ENDS, WAYS AND MEANS

Volume 1, Issue 1
Sep - Nov 13



*Read, In the Name of Your Lord. Who has created (all that exists)
- The Noble Quran 96:1*

Commandant's Note

I am happy to see the maiden edition of the college newsletter. The newsletter is intended to act as a platform, to contribute to the building of a culture of professional academic dialogue without any pretense or prejudice and that it is expected to be a useful tool to the intellectual development of NDC and AFWC aspirants and Alumni alike. It is to remind ourselves that words have consequences. When words are placed in the hands of professional elites via the media and are freely disseminated through the realm of stakeholders, they can have the effect of bringing about positive changes in the insiders outlook and also likely to shape the opinions of the outsiders regarding issues specially in the joint forces domain. With that thought in mind the idea came about of publishing the Newsletter. I would like to convey my sincere gratitude to all who have worked for it. Thanks to the AFWC wing for their earnest effort. I appreciate and acknowledge the sincere initiative of the editorial board for their solemn endeavor to bring out the maiden issue of this news letter.



THE BOARD

Chief Patron

Lt Gen Mollah Fazle Akbar
Commandant

Patron

Brig Gen Md Shams -UI Huda
CI, AFWC

Capt S Misbahuddin Uddin
Ahmed, DS (Navy)

Editorial Board

Lt Col A K M Fazlur Rahman
Course Member, AFWC -13

Cdr M Moinul Chowdhury
Course Member, AFWC -13

Inside this issue:

College Events	2
ND Course	3
AFWC Events	4
Ladies Club	5
Knowledge Comer	5-8

Mailing Address

National Defence College
Mirpur Cantonment
Dhaka

Phone: 88-02-8000310
Web: www.ndc.gov.bd
Email : ndcbangladesh@gmail.com

"Courage, above all things, is the first quality of a warrior." - Karl Von Clausewitz

DEFENCE SEMINAR IN SRI LANKA



The Commandant of NDC, Lieutenant General Mollah Fazle Akbar, ndc, psc was invited to deliver a key note speech on "Sri Lanka's Post Conflict Success; Implications and Gains in Security for Bangladesh in the Context of Regional Stability" in a Defence Seminar in Sri Lanka on 08 Sep 13. The General talked about strategic issues in common to both countries and in the Region.



COLLEGE EVENTS

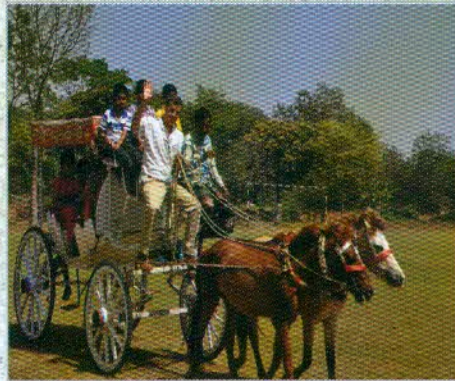
Pohela Baishakh

Bengali New Year 1420 was celebrated on 14 Apr 2013 with a colorful cultural program and traditional lunch.



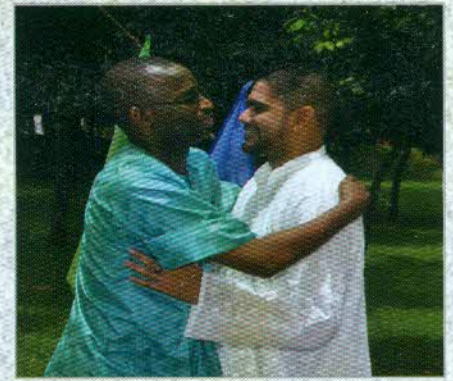
College Picnic

College picnic was organized on 02 May 2013 where all members of NDC along with family attended.



Eid Reception

Eid ul Fitr was celebrated on 9 Aug 2013. The Eid Reception in the evening turned into a re-union of officers.



"A leader is a man who has the ability to get other people to do what they don't want to do, and like it"
- Harry Truman

UK RCDS Visit

A team from UK RCDS Faculty visited NDC on 8 Sep 2013. The Training Staff of NDC briefed the team on course curriculum and related matters. Later, the team interacted with ND Course members.



NDC Golf Tournament

NDC Golf tournament 2013 was organized on 6 Apr 2013 at Kurmitola Golf Club. Course Members of ND Course and AFWC along with other NDC staffs participated enthusiastically. Later, Commandant, NDC distributed prizes amongst the winners.



Ice Breaking Party

Ice Breaking Party of ND Course and AFWC 2013 was held on 19 Feb 2013 in the rear lawn of NDC.



Allied Officers Dinner

Allied Officers Dinner was arranged in NDC Dining Hall on 6 Feb 13 to welcome the Allied ND Course Officers.



Commandant's Tea Party

Commandant hosted a Tea Party at his residence on 11 Feb 2013 to welcome the course members of ND Course and AFWC.



Cricket Competition 2013



Cultural Programme



Volleyball Tournament 2013

ND COURSE

OST

ND Course Members visited nine countries in three groups from 21 Sep 2013 to 11 Oct 2013 as part of Overseas Study Tour



China



Malaysia

IST

ND Course visited different installations and bases around the country to see important infrastructures and Govt machineries.



SI & T Sylhet



Banglabandha BOP

Local Visits

ND Course visited many civil and military installations, bases and institutes during the course.



BAF Base BANGABANDHU



MOD, Bangladesh

"Knowledge is my companion, it is with me wherever I go. My heart is its container, not the bookshelf"- Ali (RA)

GUEST SPEAKERS



H.E. Mr Dan Mozena (USA)



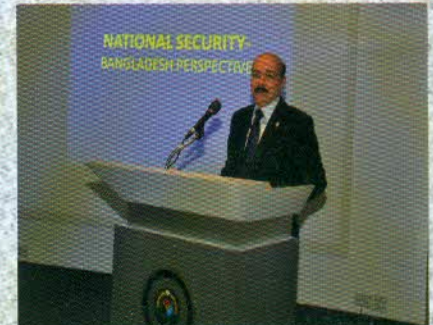
H.E. Mr Myo Myint (Myanmar)



H.E. Mr Pankaj Saran (India)



H.E. Mr Li Jun (China)



Maj Gen Tarique Ahmed Siddik (Retd)

Ambassadors, High Commissioners, high govt officials, intellectuals and scholars from different fields exchanged their views on contemporary issues related to governance & security.

AFWC

Staff Ride

Course Members of AFWC visited all formations, bases and flotillas around the country and also interacted with freedom fighters as part of Staff Ride.



Benapole, BOP



Hilli, BOP

IST

Course members visited number of Govt, Military and Private installations/ establishments as part of Internal Study Tour during the course.



ADA BDE



Beximco Pharma

OST

Course members visited different govt and military institutions of Thailand and Vietnam from 2 Sep to 14 Sep 2013 as part of OST.



Vietnam



Thailand

"Acquire knowledge, and learn tranquility and dignity" – Omar Ibn al Khattab



CAS



CNS



COAS

"There is no worse calamity for knowledge and its people than when outsiders intrude. They are ignorant, but presume to know. They cause trouble yet think that they are helping."
- Imam Ibn Hazm Rahimahullah



Rear Adm Khurshid Alam (Retd)



Liberation War Veterans

LADIES CLUB



Opening Ceremony

Club Activity

NDC Ladies Club periodically organized club activities for club members. The club organized external speakers to speak on different family issues and social events.



Shaheen Deep Visit



Sharee Mela



Cooking Class

"Twenty years from now you will be more disappointed by the things you didn't do than by the ones you did. So throw off your bowlines. Sail away from safe harbor. Catch the trade winds in your sails.

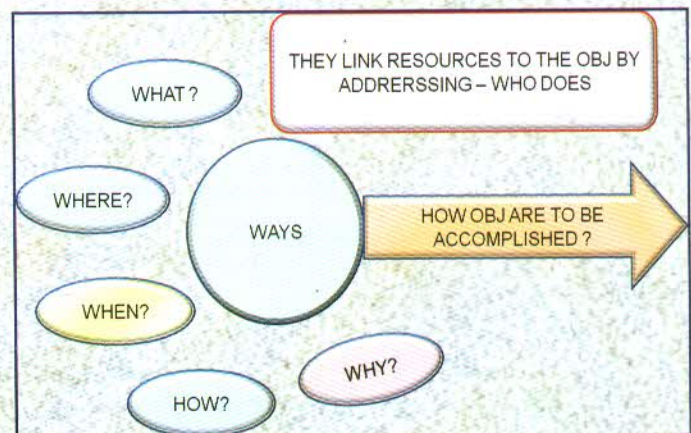
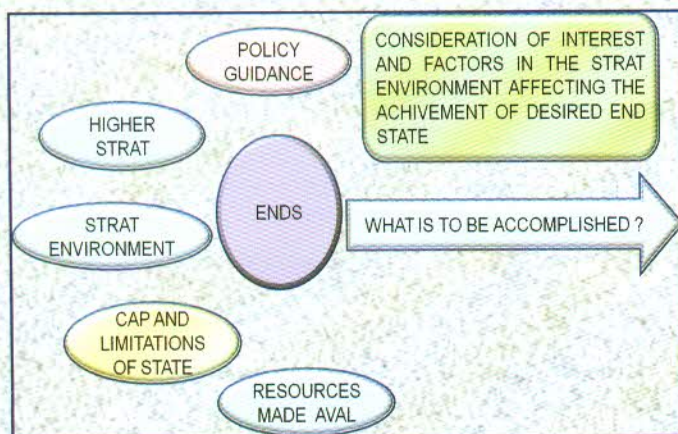
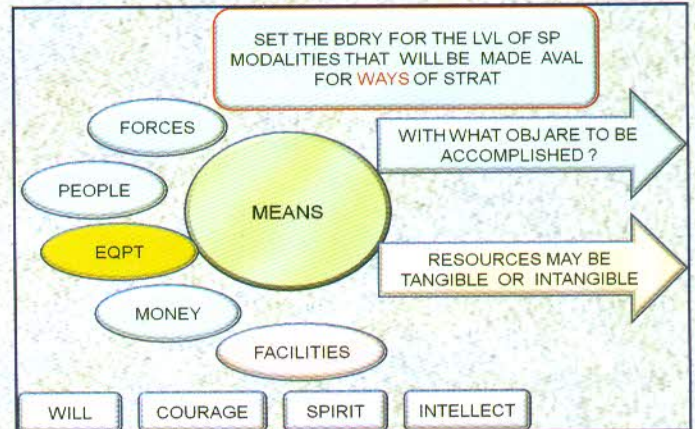
Explore, dream and discover" - Mark Twain

KNOWLEDGE CORNER

ENDS, WAYS AND MEANS

Liddell Hart defined strategy as: "the art of distributing and applying military means to fulfill the ends of policy." Also "Strategy depends, first and most, on a sound calculation and coordination of the ends and the means". "Conceptually, it defines strategy as the relationship among ends, ways, and means." US Army War College defined as "the skillful formulation, coordination, and application of ends (objective), ways (courses of action), and means (support resources) to promote and defend the national interests."

Col Al Faroque Siddiquee, psc, Inf
Course Member, AFWC 2013



KNOWLEDGE CORNER

DEVELOPMENT OF HELICOPTERS

The ideas of vertical flight aircraft can be traced back to early China at around 400 BC. More than 2,000 years later in 1754, Mikhail Lomonosov of Russia had developed a small coaxial rotor modeled after the Chinese top but powered by a wound-up spring device that climbed to a good altitude. Leonardo da Vinci's sketch of the "aerial-screw" or "air gyroscope" of 1483 was clearly an



idea far ahead of its time. In the early 1860s, Ponton d'Amecourt of France flew a number of small steam-powered helicopter models. In 1907, Paul Cornu of France constructed a vertical flight machine that was reported to have carried a human off the ground for the first time. By 1909, inspired by the work of Cornu and other French aviators, Igor Ivanovitch Sikorsky of Russia had built a non-piloted coaxial helicopter prototype.

Between 1924 and 1930, first single-rotor helicopter with a side-ward thrusting tail rotor to counteract the torque reaction was developed. While helicopters were becoming more and more successful, the safety of the machine was still an issue. In 1940, Igor Sikorsky developed his first helicopter, VS-300, after he had migrated to USA. He subsequently perfected the engine and rotor blade to achieve higher speed and more reliability. In modern era, Advancing Blade Concept (ABC), configuration employs two rigid rotors rotating in opposite directions about a common axis. This reduced the requirement of a tail rotor.

Wg Cdr Mustafizur Rahman, psc
Course Member, AFWC 2013

HISTORY OF GROUND BASED AIR DEFENCE

The first shot against an aerial target was fired a long time before air-



craft started flying. The first Balloon Company was formed on 2 April 1794. Soon it went into action in the Franco-Prussian war. French tethered balloons were used for observation of Austrian Army at Mauberge. The Austrians wheeled up two 17 pounder howitzers and started shooting at the balloons on 13 Jun 1794, forcing the withdrawal of balloons. Thus the idea of air defence came into being.

The use of aircraft in military role in WW I forced artillery to take a new dimension. In February 1914, the British one-pounder pom-pom gun on a field carriage, modified for high angle firing, was the first anti-aircraft gun to enter in British service. Later with the outbreak of WW I, development of anti-aircraft gun in Germany progressed rapidly. In the first campaign of the Eastern Front, German captured a considerable number of 3 inch Russian field guns and modified them for high angle. Similarly, the French 75 mm M 1897 field gun was adapted to the high angle role when fell into German hands.

In UK, 3.7 inch anti aircraft gun went into production in 1937 which could fire a shell of 28 lb at a maximum range of 41,000 feet. By 1939, speed of aircraft increased remarkably during WW II. Anti-aircraft guns, during WW II, alone had shot down nearly 8,706 aircrafts. German deployed nearly 41,200 pieces of anti-aircraft guns to defend against allied air threats. Britain also deployed 40,000 anti aircraft gun in her country.

Lt Col M A B Siddique Khan, psc, G+, Arty
Course Member, AFWC 2013

INFANTRY THROUGH AGES

The history of Infantry is as old as the history of warfare. The documented military warfare started with the confrontation between Sumer (current Iraq) and Elam (current Iran) in 2700 BC near the modern Basra, when infantry was the predominant part of the military. Since time immemorial the kings used to have their own army, who were mainly infantry. Examples of infantry units of the ancient period are the 'Immortals' of Persian Empire, the 'Hoplites' of ancient Greece and the 'Legions' of Imperial Rome. Catapult and pike were the main weapons.



The crossbow was developed around 500 BC in China and was used a lot in the Middle Ages. The English developed longbow in 12th century that had marked improvement in infantry capability and thus infantry remained important throughout the Middle Ages. Later dominance of cavalry (horse mounted soldiers) began and slowed the advance of infantry tactics and weapon technologies temporarily. The invention of firearms in the early modern age brought significant development in Infantry and the bows and swords were phased out. The name "Infantry" came up much later in the 16th century (1570s) to describe soldiers who walk to the battlefield to engage, fight and defeat the enemy in direct combat. Historically, infantry remained as the primary and the oldest branch of all the combat arms.

Lt Col A H M Tariq, psc, Inf
Course Member, AFWC 2013

"Four things support the world: the learning of the wise, the justice of the great, the prayers of the good, and the valour of the brave" - Prophet Muhammad [pbuh]

KNOWLEDGE CORNER

SUBMARINE: THE UNSEEN MENACE OF NAVAL WARFARE



Alexander the Great (356 to 323 B. C.) conqueror of the known world in his time is the first person known to have descended into the sea in a vessel of any kind. However, the first boat known to have been navigated under water was built in 1620 by a Dutchman Cornelius Van Drebbel. It was not until the 19th century that the first useful submarines began to appear. During the American Civil War, the Confederates built the H.L. Hunley, the submarine that sank a Union ship. The success of submarine against surface craft proved its superiority through the World Wars I & II. During WW I, German and Italian U-boat fleet sank about 5000 ships at a cost of only 180 submarines. German U-boats in the Atlantic sank 2233 allied ships and in the Pacific, total 5320094 tonnage Japanese shipping were sunk by US submarines in WW II.

Submarine is a potent, unseen and often unheard submerged versatile platform, which is capable of carrying out wide varieties of mission. The achievement through such mission brings great decisive war-fighting value to the submarine-owning nation.

In the 1950s, nuclear power partially replaced diesel-electric propulsion. Today, submarine serves as a ballistic missile platform, early warning station, killer of surface and underwater vessels, scout, supply ship, mine layer and seaplane tender. Hence, submarines are strategic deterrent platform, force multiplier and platforms for providing second strike capability for nuclear nations.

Cdr Md Ziaul Hoque, (TAS), psc, BN
Course Member, AFWC - 2013

HISTORY OF AIR POWER

Around 1500 years ago there was a bad king named Abraha in Yemen. He had a great desire to destroy and divert Kaaba worshiper Arabs to Yemen towards his praise. Abraha's army had complete war equipment, armor, and the elephants to knock down Ka'ba. With this might, he attacked Mecca to break God's House. And then?

"And He sent against them flights of birds, striking them with stones of baked clay, He made them like an empty field of stalks and straw, (of which the corn) has been eaten up" - (The Noble Qur'an, Ch: 105: 3-5)



Battle of Britain

The use of the expression 'air power' was first recorded in H.G. Wells' novel 'The War in the Air' in 1908. The earliest written account of kite flying was about 200 B.C. when the Chinese General Han Hsin of the Han Dynasty flew a kite over the walls of a city he was attacking to measure how far his army would have to tunnel to reach past the defenses. Although the first powered flight had its invention in December 1903, it is still less than a century when the war machine had flown to fight, to survive and to kill. At the outbreak of WWI in 1914, military aviation consisted of light wooden bi/tri planes with maximum speeds of under 100 mph and very limited load carrying capacity. 1991 Gulf war has clearly expounded few lessons of modern air force building. The Kosovo Air Campaign is the unique air campaign in the human history that marked a victory by, and only by air power. The development of particle energy weapons, PGMs and satellites has widened the concept of airpower and the role of air forces. UAVs/UCAVs have added to the capabilities and space based weapons have enhanced the prowess of modern air power forces. The Buzz Word in Air power parlance is no more 'Air Power', it is now 'Aerospace Power'.

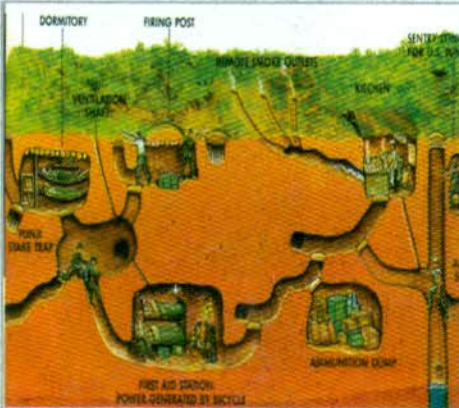
Wg Cdr Md Mushtaqur Rahman, psc
Course Member, AFWC - 2013

"Regard your soldiers as your children, and they will follow you into the deepest valleys. Look at them as your own beloved sons, and they will stand by you even into death" - Sun Tzu

KNOWLEDGE CORNER

CU CHI TUNNEL, VIETNAM

During the war in Vietnam, thousands of people in the Vietnamese province of Cu Chi lived in an elaborate system of underground tunnels. Originally built in the time of the French, the tunnels were enlarged during the American presence. When the Americans began bombing the villages of Cu Chi, the survivors went underground where they remained for the duration of the war.



The secret tunnels, which joined village to village and often pass beneath American bases, were not only fortifications for Viet Cong guerrillas, but were also the centre of community life. Hidden beneath the destroyed villages, there were schools and public spaces and hospitals where children were born and surgery was performed on casualties of war. There were even theatres where performers entertained with song and dance and traditional stories.

Throughout the course of the war, the tunnels in and around Cu Chi proved to be a source of frustration for the U.S. military in Saigon. The Viet Cong had been so well established in the area by 1965 that they were in unique position to control battles would take place.

The tunnels of Cu Chi allowed North Vietnamese fighters in their area of South Vietnam to survive, help prolong the war and increase American costs and casualties until their eventual withdrawal in 1972, and the final victory of the Republic of Vietnam in 1975.

Lt Col Md Ziaul Hoque, psc, Inf
Course Member, AFWC -13

ADDRESSING TRANSNATIONAL THREAT (TNT) TO REGIONAL SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT: PROSPECT OF COOPERATION

Experts believe that the advent of globalization has rendered unprecedented economic growth and international migration creating new opportunities for most countries. However, at the same time, globalization has also opened the floodgates to more sinister elements, i.e. Transnational Security Threats. Transnational security issues like global terrorism, human trafficking, small arms proliferation and other forms of threats have raised concern among policy makers around the globe. Like other South Asian countries, Bangladesh also faces a host of transnational security threats that jeopardize its economy, hinder development and impede social and political growth. These are : 1) Violent Religious Radicalism, Separatism and Terrorism, 2) People Smuggling and People Trafficking, 3) Illicit Drug Production and Smuggling, 4) Money Laundering, Fraud and Extortion, 5) Maritime Piracy, Violent Robbery, Kidnap and Extortion, 6) Arms Trafficking, 7) Climate Change Issue, 8) Cyber Crime, 9) Water Security. Limitations of national and regional level legislation and an absence of adequate transnational collaborative mechanisms have made it quite difficult to decisively deal with most transnational threats in South Asia. The following measures may minimize its threats at regional and national level: 1) A Special Transnational Threats Coordination and Monitoring Committee should be established and regulated within the framework of SAARC Secretariat duly represented by professionals of all member states. It should provide Counter TNT strategic directives and policies for the region, and also monitor implementation by member states. It should also identify the loopholes in existing legal and judicial framework e.g. extradition of criminals, terrorists, etc and suggest a common stand to fight TNT. 2) All the countries of SAARC should establish a National TNT Response Center under appropriate Ministry which will act as focal point between states and the SAARC Secretariat at regional level and with national agencies at state level. 3) States should emphasize upon building and strengthening institutional capacity of respective intelligence, law enforcing and associated anti TNT agencies. 4) States should share real time intelligence at strategic and operational level. 5) States should create social awareness involving all educational institutions, media and other social networks to generate a regional consensus against TNT. 6) The leaders should display statesmanship and exhibit supreme political will to pursue regional interests beyond national boundaries with a view to establishing enduring peace, security and development.



Transnational Threats

Brig Gen Ataul Hakim Sarwar Hasan
afwc, psc
Course Member. NDC-2013

"The first gift we can give to our society is our self education - when you are educated, you care about yourself and your neighbors." - Tariq Ramadan