

'Paludrine Parade'

Official Newsletter of the Royal Australian Army Service Corps
Vietnam Supply Platoons Association



Patron: MAJGEN David McLachlan AO (Rtd). Web Site: <http://raascsupply.asn.au/>

New Minister for Veterans Affairs

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Inside this issue:

Stuart Rowland Robert (born 11/12/70) has been a member of the Australian House of Representatives for the seat of Fadden in QLD representing the Liberal Party since 2007. He served in the Abbott Ministry as the Assistant Minister for Defence for two years. Malcolm Turnbull, appointed him to the roles of Minister for Veterans' Affairs, Minister for Human Services and Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for the Centenary of ANZAC. At the age of 17, he secured a scholarship to the ADF Academy as an Army Officer Cadet and then attended RMC Duntroon where he began a career in the military where he served for 12 years in units including 3 RAR and 51 Battalion, FNQ Regiment, which at the time was the largest indigenous unit in the ADF. A vast majority of Robert's military career was spent working within military intelligence and security with the rank of captain. This included a four month tour of duty in Bougainville following the civil war. It was also during this time that Robert completed his Masters degrees at the QLD University of Technology and graduated from the University of NSW with a Bachelor of Arts with Honours. He left the Army in 1999. In 2007, Robert was elected to the House of Representatives. Two years later, Robert was appointed Shadow Parliamentary Secretary for Defence. In 2010, he was promoted to Shadow Minister for Defence, Science, Technology and Personnel. After the 2013 federal election



Robert was appointed the Assistant Minister for Defence in the Abbott Government. With a change of prime minister, he was appointed to his current ministries. Robert is an advocate of reforming the indexation rules surrounding military superannuation in both the Defence Force Retirements Benefits scheme and the Defence Force Retirement & Death Benefits scheme. He has spoken in Parliament on a number of occasions to argue that these indexation rules should reflect the "unique nature of military service". He has stated that such service deserves a superannuation scheme with fair indexation that is "indexed in the same way as the age pension and service pensions for those aged 55 and over". Robert has also criticised Labor and the Australian Greens for their lack of policy in this area. In 2012, Labor sought to remove the entitlement from currently serving members of the ADF who are single which allows them one free annual

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trip home. Robert argued against removing this entitlement. Robert believes the realities of war pose different kinds of physical challenges. Robert was married in 1996 to his wife Chantelle and has three sons.

Vale

2794305 Private
John Thomas Jordan

Born in Sydney NSW on the
5th February, 1948

Also known as "JJ",
he served in SVN with
HQ 5 Company RAASC
from 29th October 1970 to
21st October 1971.

He passed away on the 7th
October, 2015 aged 67.

Lest we Forget

2014/2016 Committee and State Representatives

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Members at the Phillip Island Reunion in 2013

Back row: John Greenhalgh, Geoff Christoperson, Col Weaver, Graeme Sherriff, Glen Breaden, Graeme Beulah, Stewie McKay, Peter Kennedy, Bruce Manning, Barry Mining, Denis Cowling, Russell Morison, David Evans.
Front Row: Tony Galea, Marty Ansen, Don Noy, Barry Carroll (kneeling), Ron Anderson, Ken Taylor (kneeling), Bob Denner, Paul Griffiths, Denny van Maanenber.

2016 RAASCVSPA Reunion Perth

Dates: Mon 2nd May - Fri 6th May, 2016

Proposed Program

Sat 30 th April	Free Day	Train Travelers Arrive In Perth.
Sun 1 st May	0930-1430	<u>Tour 1</u> Swan Valley with Sweet Treats. \$57.50pp.
Mon 2 nd May	0900-1100 1100 1230-1500 1500	Free Time. Commencement of Formal 2016 Reunion Events. Registration Lunch – Anzac House Free Time
Tue 3 rd May	0900-1600	<u>Tour 2</u> Mandurah/Cruise Estuary/Kings Park \$66.00pp.
Wed 4 th May	0900-1600	<u>Tour 3</u> Fremantle/Barrack St. Cruise. \$60.00pp.
Thu 5 th May	0900-1400 1400-1430 1500-1730 1800	Free Time Service (Yet To Be Determined) AGM Corps Formal Dinner - Anzac House
Fri 6 th May	0900-1100 1200-1430	Free Time Lunch – Anzac House Or Hillary's (Bus). Air travelers & those with Caravans Etc depart to do their own thing.
Sat 7 th May	Free Day	
Sun 8 th May	Train Travelers Depart For Adelaide.	

Recommended Accommodation Venues

<u>Riverview Hotel</u> (Highly recommended for single rooms)	<u>Mont Clare Boutique Apartments</u> (Recommended for two bedroom apartments).	<u>Central Caravan Park.</u> (For powered sites, 1 or 2 b/rm cabins).
Address: 42 Mount Street, West Perth WA 6005. Phone: (08) 9321 8963 Email: manager@riverviewperth.com.au Website: www.riverviewperth.com.au	Address: 190 Hay Street, East Perth, WA 6004. Phone: (08) 9224 4300 Email: info@montclareapartments.com Website: www.montclareapartments.com	Address: 34 Central Avenue, Ascot WA 6104. Phone: (08) 9277 1704 Freecall: 1300 760 060 Email: mailbox@perthcentral.com.au Website: www.perthcentral.com.au
<u>Pricing standards.</u> \$130.00 per night & deluxe \$150.00 per night. Standard rooms are fine. No two bedroom apartments are available here. Free & secure parking, Anzac House in St Georges Terrace is only a 21 minute walk away. (1.6 kms).	<u>Pricing standards.</u> \$180.00 per night for a single bedroom apartment. Two bedroom apartments each with a Queen size bed, \$199.00 pn. Free, secure parking provided. Anzac House in St Georges Terrace is only a 14 minute walk away. (1.1 kms).	<u>Pricing standards.</u> Based on seven nights or more as at Jul 2015. Powered sites \$42.00 pn x 2A. One bedroom cabin from \$145.00. Two bedroom cabins from \$175.00 pn. Anzac House in St Georges Terrace is a 20 minute SE drive away (11.3 kms). Or you can take a bus. (30 minutes).

Notes on booking hotels etc. Please be careful when using booking agencies such as Trivago, Expedia, Hotel.com and the like. All is not always what it seems. They may require full upfront payments. Refunds may be hard to get. Certainly get a price from these agencies, but then ring the hotel/motels direct - sometimes they can match or get you a better price. Booking agencies can be a good thing, but do your homework.

We need to know what members intentions are for 2016. With over six months to go, we would like an idea of how many members may be attending the 2016 reunion.

Please let Christina Luff know ASAP on either 0430 125 195 bamberg01@bigpond.com

A look at Logistical food supply in the ancient world

In her article, "*An Army Marches On It's Stomach*": An Analysis of the Ancient Soldier's Diet, written by Lilith Eden in 2011, she provides some valuable insights into the logistical supply methods adopted in ancient times. The issues involved then don't seem to be much different from general supply problems encountered by modern armies of the 21st century. Here are some of the highlights of her article. Training, skill, planning, and luck accounts for victory in a military conflict which suggests that success is purely an outcome of logistics; basically, how an army is supplied and fed. Napoleon certainly felt the reality of those words as his starved and disease stricken army perished across the Russian landscape in 1812. But he was not the only one aware of this fact. The ancient cultures of Greece, Rome, Egypt and Persia, shared the same strain of logistical thought. An army could only survive on available food. So how did ancient armies manage their logistical supply lines? Egypt had great armies that amassed in the tens of thousands that were not only a considerable size to outfit militarily, but feed as well. This seemed to have indeed been of concern to early Egyptian armies who, according to ancient texts, claimed to have had "*meager and unpleasant rations*". Other texts stated that soldiers were made to carry their own food and water. Chicken eggs became a cheap and accessible staple of the military and were often paired with smoked goosellesh, fish, and a variety of fruits. Onions, beans, figs, dates, and meats were also easily stored and transported. Additionally, the supply requirements were often fulfilled by the plundering of neighbouring crops, which also aided in war strategy. Along with the strategic placing of food storage facilities along a campaign path, the Egyptian army also began looting crops, which would deprive and cause hardships upon an enemy army that was attempting to subsist off the same area of land. These strategies allowed for food to be seen not only as a necessity of life, but as a logistical tool and an effective weapon in war. Greek armies in the 5th and 4th centuries relied on sources of food which included fruits, vegetables and fish. Non perishables such as salt, onions and thyme enhanced the soldier's bounty, while any meat that was edible could be cooked on iron spits of a portable grill. The Spartans of Greece whilst on march, resorted to pillaging and stealing, which had been instilled in the soldier since birth, when he was purposefully underfed in an effort to promote him to acquire food by whatever means necessary. In later campaigns however, the Greek soldier carried three days

worth of rations while on march. This lasted until the battle of Plataea in 479 B.C when the Greek army suffered due to insufficient supplies of both food and water. What could have become a tragic loss in battle due to logistical failure, led to the instillation of supply trains and monetary allowances that substituted the personal responsibility of obtaining rations. Persian armies prided themselves not only for their tactics and skill, but for their great level of logistics. They were able to establish food "dumps" before the beginnings of campaigns. Here, provisions such as cereals, millet, peas, beans, lentils, and other Asian foods, were brought from many different parts of Asia, transported by ships and ferries. Grain was the biggest supplier to the Persian soldiers, who in a 400 ship war fleet, could consume 120 tons a day. For the incredibly long operations which these troops embarked upon, it is truly unsurprising that they were said to have drank entire rivers dry and bankrupt any locale that attempted to provide them with pro-

subsisted of hardly anything more than wheat and other insufficient nutrient supply. When meat was available, it was rarely in proper condition or was eaten rare. Vegetables, wine and water were available from the surrounding environment or simply transported and stored properly from the commencement of any campaign. Since conditions were hardly ever favourable and logistics concerning the transport and storage of foods did not fully develop until the time of Persia and Macedon, it can easily be inferred that soldiers, suffered constantly from malnutrition. Not only would this inhibit their physical performance, but also take a toll on their mental psyche. Sources from this era of warfare are not very clear on the fatalities that occurred due to poor nutrition and its consequences. Estimates can be gleamed from historic sources on the overall deaths resulting from battle, but to dissect those numbers and associate them to poor supply logistics is fairly impossible. Still, an idea can be had when look-



visions. Alexander The Great, one of history's most intellectual strategic minds, had an incredible talent providing his soldiers with food. Instead of his massive convoys raping the land of all its resources, he firstly limited the number of camp followers, who sometimes numbered ten times as many as troops. He then went on to establish various intelligence and diplomatic services to seek out paths that would lead his soldiers to areas where they could freely take and purchase food as deemed necessary. Alexander also managed to transport food by ships to pre-arranged points. All the same, centuries of continuous warfare and inadequate nutrition repeatedly permitted the physical and mental demoralization of the soldier up until the time of the Roman legions. The rise of the greatest recorded empires was paralleled by steady progressions in areas of not only politics, but warfare as well. The Roman Army had the best commissariat and feeding arrangements in the ancient world, with such organized logistics that they would be able to transport the quality and quantity of food that soldiers required. Their standard military fare included meats such as salted pork, sausage, ham, and bacon. Baked bread, peas, lentils, beans, olive oil and wine also accompanied the troops' meal. And so endured the ancient soldier. He fought not only in the most physically torturous and exhausting battles, and

ing towards the assertion that "*an army marches on its stomach*" and the individual thought to have spoken it — Napoleon. In his Russian campaign, waged during the winter of 1812, Napoleon braved the cold season with 600,000 men and an estimated 10,000 horses. While supply trains had been in common usage since the time of Alexander, Napoleon decided to abandon this attachment and encouraged his men to live off the land. Napoleon's soldiers were now faced with the task of marching steadily through inhospitable environments that offered nothing more than meagre food options. This led to a rapid decline in health for Napoleon's troops, regardless of the fact that until that point, the army had been readily equipped by supply trains. Quickly, the men succumbed to a number of diseases, along with mental and physical exhaustion, ending with an estimated 500,000 meeting their end in the desolate abyss known as the Russian landscape. It will remain impossible to guess at how ancient troops managed to experience far worse situations, only to stand and fight to their death in battle. Taking Napoleon's example, the fact that an army marches on its stomach is undeniable and a shame to not have been realized by the soldiers who were perhaps most deserving of a good meal before a brutal death.



Our heroes of El Qantarah

Just over a hundred years ago, a group of WA soldiers were among the first members of the AIF to come under fire by Turkish troops in the Middle East during WW1. Predating the Gallipoli landings in 1915 by three months, in this little-known action near the town of El Qantarah on the Suez Canal, 44 members of the all-West Australian No. 3 Section of the 3rd Field Company Engineers and their fellow sappers took to the trenches when the Turks attempted to capture the canal, invade Egypt, and incite a general uprising against the British. In a remarkable logistical effort, a Turkish force of 25,000 troops marched 360km across the punishing desert waste of the Sinai, largely undetected, using routes never before attempted by an army. They also hauled heavy artillery, boats and pontoons for bridging the canal. Beginning at 3.30am on February 3, 1915, and continuing until the next day, the Turkish troops attacked all along the waterway. Its defence was undertaken by Indian Army and Ghurkha units. But they were positioned on the Western side of the canal. El Qantarah is on the eastern side, making the position of the AIF and other troops much more perilous. The Turks were able to reach as far as the barbed-wire entanglements around the post there, but were repelled. Though the Turks were able to launch some boats, when French naval artillery was brought to bear and the Turkish reserves retreated, the whole attack faltered. As journalist Charles Bean reported: *"Below the canal's edge, the boats floated idly by*

with a cargo of dead and dying." The sappers of 3rd Field Company had been deployed almost immediately to El Qantarah and elsewhere because of the high skill level of the unit. While other AIF troops were still in training in Egypt, the engineers were in action, operating searchlights, running a powerhouse, building bridge-heads, and undertaking surveying for artillery ranges on maps, among other duties. The unit later served at Gallipoli and the Western Front, where

A massive distribution warehouse and hospital centre was located in the town that supplied and supported the numerous units in the area. Outside of the town there is a Commonwealth War Graves Commission Cemetery and Memorial. The cemetery was begun in February 1916 and was in use until late 1920. After the war, the cemetery was doubled in size to accommodate graves brought from other cemeteries and desert battlefields. The cemetery contains 1,562 Commonwealth burials

Members of the 3rd Field Company Engineers, 1st Division, AIF training with pontoon equipment on a small canal in the vicinity of their camp at Mena. In the foreground a service bridging trestle is being erected, in the middle distance (right) is a trestle with the shore bay in position and in the background is a completed pontoon bridge.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

A02643

its members won awards for gallantry under fire. El Qantarah, also known as Al Qantarah or Kantara, is an Egyptian city on the eastern side of the Suez Canal, 160 kms northeast of Cairo. During WW1, Kantara, as it was referred to by the Allied troops, was the site of HQ No. 3 Section, Canal Defences and HQ Eastern Force during the latter stages of the Defence of the Suez Canal Campaign and the Sinai Campaign of 1916. It became the main supply depot for all British, Australian and New Zealand operations in the Sinai from 1916 until final demobilization in 1919.

of WW1 and 110 from WW2. There are also 341 war graves of other nationalities in the cemetery. The Kantara Memorial bears the names of 16 New Zealand WW1 servicemen who died in action and have no known grave. The town's importance as a hospital centre was renewed during WW2 when Army General Hospitals was located there for differing periods. Between 1941 and 1945. During the 1967 Six Day War Israel captured the town. Egypt recaptured the town at the start of the 1973 Yom Kippur War during The Crossing and held the town until the ceasefire was negotiated. Egypt regained formal control over the town in 1974.

The article regarding the 44 men from our Engineers and the remaining content of the above is a compilation of a West Australian newspaper article written by Rod Morgan on the 20 Jan 2011. The remainder of the article is from various sources on the net. Editor.

3rd Field Company men at work on a pontoon bridge at Kantara, the work being completed by 26th January 1915, ten days after construction began



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

A02557

A little bit about the Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps

The Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps (RAAOC) is the Corps within the Australian Army concerned with supply and administration, as well as the demolition and disposal of explosives and salvage of battle-damaged equipment. The Corps contains clerks, operator supplies, including Q-store staff, warehouse staff, food technicians, petroleum operators, parachute riggers and ammunition technicians. Members of the Corps are nicknamed Roaches. Unlike other Corps within the Australian Army, there are no longer any RAAOC specific units, instead RAAOC sub-units sit within mixed units such as Combat Service Support Battalions (CSSBs) or Force Support Battalions (FSBs). RAAOC is also responsible for clerks and quartermaster store staff in all Australian Army Units. The motto of the Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps is '*sua tela tonanti*' (commonly translated to '*to the warrior his arms*'), taken from the mother corps, RAOC.

The Corps traces its history back to federation where General Edward Hutton started the Australian Army Ordnance Corps. The Corps gained its Royal prefix for its work during WW2. RAAOC motto translates from Latin to '*To the warrior his arms, to the thunderer his thunder bolts*'. The RAAOC badge originates from the Board of Ordnance in the United Kingdom. On 31 May 1973 the Royal Australian Army Service Corps (RAASC) ceased to exist and the responsibilities of road, transport, air dispatch and postal functions were handed over to the Royal Australian Corps of Transport (RACT) who were formed on 1 June 1973.

The responsibilities of provision of foodstuffs and POL (petrol oil lubricants) was handed over to RAAOC. Members of the ordnance corps will be found serving in most Army units and headquarters. The primary

Regular Army units manned by RAAOC soldiers are:

Combat Service Support units

Support Battalion, Enoggera (Brisbane Supply Company, 1 Combat Service Support Battalion (Darwin), Supply Company, 3 Combat Service Support Battalion (Townsville), 6 Field Supply Company, 7 Combat Service).

Force-level units.

2 Field Supply Company (FSC) as part of 10 Force Support Battalion (Townsville)
37 FSC as part of 9 Force Support Battalion (Ipswich).

1 Petrol Company (Reserve) as part of 2 Force Support Battalion (Melbourne).
6 Supply Platoon (Reserve) as part of 2 Force Support Battalion (Hobart).

However, many Regular Army RAAOC trades are posted to units of all Regular and Reserve units throughout the Australian Defence Force as clerks, store persons and other administrative and support roles. The Army Reserve element of the Corps used to also consist primarily of Supply Companies, with 4, 5, 8, 11, 13 Supply Company of each Combat Service Support Battalion (CSSB) of the respective numbered Brigades in each state. These supply companies have been replaced by Brigade Operations Support Companies (BOSCs) in each Reserve Brigade. This implementation has centralised supply support to Army Reserve units, and as such, has been witness to a change of trade for Army Reserve members from warehousing (as in the old reserve Supply Companies) to Q-store streams. CSSB still exist in the Reserve Brigade, the BOSC replaces Admin Company, Supply Company and Catering Company. The



BOSC is controlled by the CO of the CSSB of that Brigade. Some positions will be replaced by APS, other positions won't be replaced once ARA staff are posted out in the future. The old Supply Companies will make a limited return, but the APS civies will run them as Brigade Operational Support Company (BOSC). The CSSB will have their own Q store manned by ARes members.

RAAOC trades include the following;
Supply Coordinator.

The Supply Coordinator (also known as "Storeman", "OP SUP", "Yardies" or "Queeies"), formerly Operator Supply - can be employed as Unit Q-store staff or in Warehousing - also has sub-specialities: Food Inspector, MILIS system managers, etc. Broadly speaking it is divided into Operator Unit Supply (Queeies) and Operator Supply Chain (Yardies). The OP SUP is a soldier who has knowledge of the defence supply chain, and under supervision, has a key role in the provision of logistic Supply support within the formation. The OP SUP is a multi skilled soldier, and conducts duties relating to Supply support, Supply systems and unit Supply. The range of tasks includes inventory control, warehousing and distribution, Supply management processes, operator equipment maintenance and specialised packaging tasks related to dangerous goods. The OP SUP is required to drive and maintain a variety of Army vehicles and operate Mechanical Handling Equipment. The OP SUP may be required to operate in combat, Combat Support and Combat Service Support roles. An OP SUP is to undertake the demand, receipt, storage, security, maintenance, inspection, internal issue, accounting for and disposal of all types



of equipment and stores for, or held by the unit. OP SUP may be recruited or selected for the additional AMMO SUP course and specialise in ammo supply (see AT/ATO trade details below).

Operator Administration.

The Operator Administration (also known as an OP ADMIN or "Clerk") conducts General administrative roles e.g. filing, typing and records. The OP ADMIN is a soldier who is responsible for the provision of first line personnel management support and resource management to units and members of the Australia Defence Organisation. The OP ADMIN has the skill sets to fill the role of Resource Manager or Career Manager and may also be employed within the training environment as an Instructor, Assessor, Trade Manager or Training Developer. As an OP ADMIN progresses through the trade and ranks, they gain a great deal of useful administrative skills including personnel management, public administration, financial management and concepts of government procedures.

Rigger Parachute.

The Rigger Parachute, pack and repair parachutes for troops or cargo (all jump-qualified). The Rigger Parachute is a soldier who performs a wide range of technical functions on Aerial Delivery Equipment (ADE) including personnel and cargo inspection, repack, repair, modification, malfunction analysis, sentencing, procurement and fleet management of ADE.

Petroleum Operator.

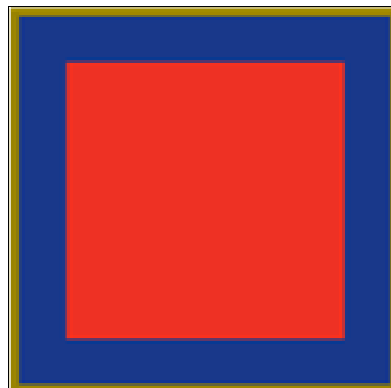
The Petroleum Operator (also known as a PET OP or OP PETRL) organise bulk fuel shipping and storage (tankers, big rubber bladders etc.). The OP PETRL is a soldier who is responsible for the deployment, construction, operation and maintenance of a range of petroleum, oils and lubricants (POL) storage and handling facilities. The function of an OP PETRL is to operate and manage POL equipment and products. This includes the operation of field and static POL equipment, the laboratory testing and analysis of POL products, and the storage, packaging and disposal of Dangerous Goods (DG), include hazardous materials, but excluding

DG Class 1 (Ammunition and Explosives).

Ammunition Technical Officer

Ammunition Technician.

The Ammunition Technical Officer (ATO) and Ammunition Technician (AT or TECH AMMO) are involved with ammunition and explosives repair, storage, maintenance and disposal (EOD) and (IEDD). An ATO is a Commissioned Officer and an AT is a soldier who are ammunition and explosives specialists with the principal role of providing ammunition safety and performance assurance to commanders. They provide technical advice, technical support and management functions relating to ammunition and explosives to commanders, staff and other organisations at all levels. Through detailed knowledge of ammunition design and explosives engineering, the responsibilities of an ATO and an AT encompass all aspects of construc-



tion, function, use, storage, distribution, transportation, inspection, repair, maintenance, disposal and accounting of ammunition and explosives, including the operation of related equipment and facilities. An ATO and an AT also undertakes specific tasks for military and civil authorities by the provision of support for the identification and disposal of un-exploded ordnance (EOD) and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDD). ATOs and ATs are trained at the Australian Army School of Ordnance. Certain ATOs are selected for further training at the Royal Military College of Science at Shrivenham. ATOs and ATs may also be selected for advanced EOD and IEDD training in the USA and Canada.

Ammunition Supplier.

The Ammunition Supplier (Ammo Sup) is an OP SUP soldier specialising in and responsible for ammunition supply and accounting within units across the entire Army. An ammunition supply

specialist performs a range of duties from stores accounting, electronic ledger entry, to warehousing duties including receiving and issuing ammunition. As Ammo Sup progress, they have the opportunity to become an Ammunition Technician.

Conductors.

One Conductor appointment per RAAOC trade was reintroduced into the Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps for selected Warrant Officers Class 1 in 2005. A conductor is considered to be senior WO1.

Colours.

The colours of the Ordnance Corps are scarlet, in reference to their link with the combat Corps, and dark blue. Unit colour patches consist of a large scarlet square on a dark blue background, with a dark blue geometric shape in the middle.

Sovereign's Banner.

The RAAOC Colonel-in-Chief, Her Majesty The Queen bestowed a Sovereign's Banner on the RAAOC. The Governor General of Australia Sir Zelman Cowen presented this banner to RAAOC at a parade held at Bandiana on the 4th of December 1981.

The Corps Badge.

The RAAOC badge design was developed from the badge of the now disbanded British RAOC and consists of four elements: the Crown, Garter, Riband and Shield. The shield depicts three field cannons and three cannonballs and forms part of the Coat of Arms granted to the Board of Ordnance in 1823. The motto of the British Order of the Garter '*Honi soit qui mal y pense*' is inscribed on the Garter. The motto can be translated from middle French as either '*Evil to he who evil thinks*' or similarly '*shame upon him who evil thinks*'.

Training.

RAAOC training and Corps HQ is based at Army Logistic Training Centre (ALTC) at Bandiana in rural Victoria. The length of training for soldiers of the Ordnance Corps varies between 5 weeks for an administrative clerk, to the 18 Month Ammunition Technical Officer course. To train as an ammunition technician, a member must have a minimum of three years service and have achieved the rank of corporal.

"IF THERE WAS NO SUPPLY, NOTHING WOULD GET DONE AND THERE WOULD BE NO ARMY."





Membership Application/Renewal Form

New Application or Renewal (circle which ones) 2016/17 or 3 years 2016/2019

Surname:

Given Names:

Address:

State: Postcode: Date of Birth:

Phone No. (Home) (Mobile)

Email Address:

Vietnam Service Details:

Dates: From To

Spouse/Partner's Name:

Membership: 1-year membership (Vietnam Veterans and Associate/non-Vets) \$20
3-year membership (Vietnam Veterans and Associate/non-Vets) \$60
Association Badge \$10 – Free badge to new members

Payment details: (Any one of the following):

- By cheque payable to: RAASC Vietnam Supply Platoons Association, PO BOX 207 Mitchell ACT 2911. (And include this form).
- Electronically by direct credit to: Defence Credit Union, BSB 803 205 Account 20726970. (And send this form by post or email)
- Or cash deposit at any National Bank, BSB 083 422 Account 207269708. (And send this form by post or email).

Office Use Only: Member Number/Receipt:.....

Membership Card issued/date.....Database.....Banked.....

Scan/send to Area Reps.....Membership Mgr Notified.....