



7th Field Regiment

Royal Australian Artillery



2009



7th Field Regiment

2009

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Commanding Officer

To all members of 7 Fd Regt, congratulations on your efforts in 2009. While this has been a most challenging year with considerable restrictions being placed upon us, I can also so state that during my 3 years as CO, this has also been our most successful year in meeting targets set by higher and in our ability to set the foundation for future success. I can truthfully say that the spirit and dedication of you all has again allowed us to rise and meet these challenges. To this end, full credit goes to members of the unit and I applaud you for the work and dedication you have shown this year. In particular, our successes continue to be in the provision of:

- a. Soldiers for Ops, particularly in the Solomon Is and on boarder security tasks
- b. Joint Fire Team (JFT) capability to 2nd Division's High Readiness Reserve (HRR)
- c. Reserve Response Force (RRF) capability for security Operations
- d. Support to ADF activities such as Talisman Sabre and Special Forces training
- e. Setting the foundation for unit growth and transition to a new offensive support delivery system for the Division

Despite the challenges we faced, our targets remain unchanged. Our Commander, BRIG Bridie, has made that support for ADF Operations, meeting Reserve Response Force (RRF) and High Readiness Reserve (HRR) targets as the greatest goals imposed on us and the Reserves in general. I can state with pride that 7 Fd Regt continues to show the way in all these areas. For instance since last I wrote we have had or have 8 unit members in the Solomon Is, 2 in border defence operations, 1 at Rifle Company Butterworth and 4 engaged in the Victorian Bushfire Assist activities including our LT Wallin who acted as the 8 Bde detachment commander.

We have been no less successful in providing High Readiness Reserve capability for the BDE. Our requirements have been to provide 2 HRR JFT/Forward Observer team and we have the requisite numbers signed or have indicated they will sign to meet these, though one is short of the rank requirements to be accepted this year. In addition, we have a number who are in the process of signing to meet JFT requires for 5 BDE and drivers meeting BDE rather than unit targets. Well and truly we are more than meeting our goals here. Indeed as of September, 7 Fd had more people under HRR JFT roles than any other RAA reserve unit in Australia. The story is similar for RRF. We are close to 40% over the targets set for us and there are still others in the unit who have indicated their interest in joining RRF. Having said this I must emphasises that the commitment our soldiers have given in joining the RRF and the HRR are not to be underestimated. By entering these schemes our soldiers accept the call to be trained to the highest levels and provide a commitment to serve on short notice. There is little doubt that 7 Fd gunners note this and deliberately seek to meet this call.

Despite these targets, we have not slowed in meeting our traditional role of offensive fire support for the BDE. This calendar year we have planned a number of LFXs, have shown what we can do by providing offensive fire support for the Special Forces training and participated in Talisman Sabre. The latter is particularly noteworthy. This year all

our HRR members not on operations attended Talisman Sabre a joint ADF and American exercise in Queensland. Under the leadership of CAPT Flower our HRR provided JFT services and laid the groundwork for future support by showing off the professionalism and knowledge of 7 Fd members to their ARA counterparts. I applaud all of our HRR members for their efforts here

Having said this I need to say that 2010 hold even more challenges not least being the start of our transition to Light Artillery or mortars. Directives from higher have confirmed that 28 Bty will give up their guns and convert to mortars from April 2010. Our 113 Bty will retain its guns in the meantime but will transition to mortars from April 2011. While as gunners we are likely to be most emotive about losing the guns we must be cognisant that this transition is in fact a new opportunity for the RAA and the reserves in general. It allows Reserve RAA units to fill a niche capability and will see us filling genuine operational gaps within ADF formations. As with the HRR and RRF I am sure you will take the challenge and overachieve as you have always succeeded in doing. Again the flexibility we continue to show sets the reasons why 7 Fd Regt continues to survive and grow as a Reserve unit.

On a final point I need to express my sadness in writing to you for the last time. After 3 years it is time for me to move on. In addition, the time will also be to hand for the OPSO, RSM, the two SMIGs and the padre to move on to their new postings. To all those I thank them for their efforts in helping the Regt move forward. Nonetheless, even a casual review will show that we will be losing a number of senior people. Despite this, I believe that through your efforts in the last few years we have picked up on the work of our ARA staff and have truly set the scene for the unit to continue to grow from strength to strength. In addition, we have ensured key staff continuity by the retention of our 2 current BCs, Majors Applewhite and Nicholson, our XO, Major Weaver, the ADJT and our OPS WO who assumes the position of SMIG 28 Bty in 2010. Also the new CO, LTCOL Palmer and the RSM, WO1 'Paddy' McGarry represent a wealth of experience and understanding as to RAA issues. Together with the existing OCs will have no problems in leading the unit during this current time of change. While I will look back over the years and note with pride the success the unit has had and your support in making these happen, I also need to look to the future and look forward to hearing of the continued success of the unit.

Despite all that has happened this year, we can rest assured that we have completed much and have set up the ground work to achieve our aims for 2010. There is also no doubt that our challenges for next year will be great but our experiences of the past shows we will have no trouble in meeting them. To this end I wish to thank all members of the unit for their support but also say this in anticipation for the support we will receive in the coming year.

Ubique

Max Shaday

Lieutenant Colonel
Commanding Officer

**WARRANT OFFICER CLASS ONE B.L. ARMSTRONG
REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJOR
7th FIELD REGIMENT**

As I sit down to write the RSMs report for this year, I not only reflect of the year that has past but also my tenure as RSM 7th Field Regiment. On the wall of my office sits the RSM's pace stick. Inscribed on the stick are the names of the former RSMs of the Regiment dating back to WO1 L.A. Cooper in 1972. There are many distinguished Gunners amongst the list of names, I am proud to be listed along side these men.

This year the Regiment has been as busy as it has ever been, I have attended many conferences over the last few months and many times Commanders have said to me that the Regiment is punching above its weight. Despite many distractions within the Second Division and within the Corps generally we are still producing capability.

Much of what has been achieve can be directly attributed to the hard work and positive attitude of the senior soldiers within the Regiment, for this I would like to say thankyou. I would ask that this continue into the future, the leadership and drive to implement change must be demonstrated at this level.

To the soldiers of the Regiment, thank you for your patience as we transition into our new weapons system. The dictionary describes the word patience as 'calm and uncomplaining endurance, calmness in waiting'. My recent trip to the School of Artillery and information provided by the higher levels of command suggests that the wait is over and we can now get on with the job in 2010.

There are lots of rumours circulating about the future of the RAA within the Second Division. This is a common occurrence as a result of a change in government, as the new government explore options and methods of streamlining and cutting expense. I am confident that the Regiment will continue to play a role into the future as it has for many years. However, we can not afford to 'stand easy' and become complacent, we must continue to achieve capability.

In closing, I would also like to thank the Officers of the Regiment. Thank you, for your guidance and support during my time as RSM. To the members moving on posting, I hope that you have enjoyed your posting at 7th Field Regiment as I have. To those remaining, I wish you all the best in the future.

UBIQUE

AUSTRALIA DAY SALUTE 26 JAN 2009

7 Fd Regt and 23 Fd Regt were proud to support the Australia Day weekend again this year. The units provided three Gun Detachments for the 21 Gun Salute at Mrs Macquarie's Chair.

The weather on the day was splendid and all members were looking forward to the activity. Dressed in Polys, the Gunners were recognised and praised by the public for their part in the day's celebrations.

The event ran smoothly beginning with an early start followed by movement to Victoria Barracks under Police escort for rehearsal. During the rehearsal ceremonial drill was performed and repeated to ensure all participants were confident in the conduct of the drills. The Detachment Commanders in particular performed their roles well and ensured that the members of their detachment achieved a good standard of drill.

The convoy proceeded to Mrs Macquarie's Chair for the salute. Under the gaze of a curious public the Detachments, assisted by the Drivers, safely deployed the guns into position.

At 12:00 sharp the first blank round of the 21 gun salute was fired. From the safety of the Manly ferries, the shores of the Royal Botanic Gardens and the stairs of the Sydney Opera House the observing public cheered as the guns fired. The younger children in the crowd were overwhelmed by the thunder of the guns and were unable to hold back their tears.

All present enjoyed the honour of having participated in the important event both as proud members of the ADF, the Regiment and as proud Australians.

M. JONES
CAPT
GPO 28 Fd Bty



28 Field Battery

2009 Summary

As Christmas draws closer so ends another busy year for the 28 Bty Sea Eagles. 2009 once again has been a very eventful and productive year.

This year has seen 28 Fd Bty Gunners attending OP VIC FIRE ASSIST (BDR Brown, LBDR Hammang and GNR Paterson). LBDR Chaseberry has been on Operation Anode in the Solomons. Members of our JOST attended EX TALISMAN SABER at Shoalwater Bay Queensland (CAPT Flower and LBDR Fender).

Live Fire exercises we have attended at Singleton this year have enabled us to improvement in our gunner skills and also our de-bogging skills. Times are changing. Weapon systems are changing. The only thing that remains constant is our ability to provide accurate, timely fire support. As always it takes more than gunners to enable us to provide timely fire support so I take this opportunity to thank the members of the battery and regiment from the other corps. 'Well Done' to all the transporters, the Q pers, medics, and of course the clerks. Thank you, for your undaunted support of the battery.

2009 has been very significant year for 28 Fd Bty as it will be our last as a Gun battery. So Men we are part of history, we are about to start a new chapter in the history of Northern Beaches Gunners.

2010 is a new year with new and exciting challenges. Believe it or not the wheel has turned a full circle. Mortar Batteries within Artillery have been around since WW1. What we all need to remember is that although our current weapon system will soon be mortars, we are still Gunners.

What will change is the devolution of responsibility down to Gunners and Bombardiers. As a Gunner you could be in charge of your own mortar. You will be responsible for maintaining, laying and firing of your own mortar. Bombardiers will have their own mortar section to command. Embrace the change, get qualified, and enjoy the benefits converting to mortars has to offer.

We farewell our SMIG, WO2 Johnson, who is heading home to Townsville to become a recruiter. So Johnno, good luck mate enjoy life in sunny Queensland and if you are ever in this neck of the woods come in and say hello. I welcome WO2 Troy and look forward to working with him in 2010.

In closing, once again thank you everyone and my congratulations and appreciation for a job well done in 2009. Remember stay AIRN compliant and consider the benefits that can be gained by being a member of the RRF and HRR. And Most Importantly become a qualified Mortar Man.

I wish everyone a safe and Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year as we look forward to the exciting changes and new challenges of 2010.

Ubique.

Greg Applewhite

Major

BC 28 Fd Bty

113th Field Battery



2009 Summary

Captain Grant Nicholls

“One thing that remains constant is change” – not a truer quote could be spoken to reflect 113 Field Battery in 2009 and into the near future.

Early 2009 saw MAJ Sam Nicholson in command of 113 Field Battery for his second term. MAJ Nicholson has since been deployed on OP ANODE for two ‘back to back’ rotations and is expected back in command in April 2010. This has given me the opportunity and honour to step up from the Battery Captain’s role and command the Battery, as BC, until Sam’s return in 2010.

Mid 2009 also saw SMIG, WO2 Graham Grieshaber, return to Townsville. Graham worked tirelessly for the Battery and was greatly missed. His departure left the Battery without a SMIG until ex ARA WO2 Glenn Ryan agree to carry out the role on a part time basis.

113’s strong SNCO leadership team is continually developing with SGT Chris Porter stepping up to the BSM’s role in 2009. Chris’s long association and knowledge of 113 Battery as well as his excellent man management skills have been a real asset. I would like to thank Chris for the time and effort he has put in over 2009.

This year also saw 113 Field Battery members fulfil there HRR and RRF obligations and participating in numerous exercises such EX TALISMAN SABER and OP VIC FIRE ASSIST. The General Reserve as a whole has been given opportunities in 2009 and more so into the future to provide members to deploy on operations overseas, to that end, this year has seen 113 Field Battery members deployed on operations such as OP RESOLUTE and OP ANODE.

The changing face of General Reserve Artillery and the introduction of the Mortar weapons system in the near future will require an increased commitment from all Battery members, I feel 113 Field Battery is in a strong position to aid 7 Field Regiment with this conversion by developing it’s junior leaders, JNCO promotions in 2009 were CPL Orr and LBDR Stewart with two other members also attending Junior Leader Courses.

Well done in 2009, keep up the commitment and embrace the challengers that 2010 represents.

Grant Nicholls
CAPT
BC
113 FD BTY

EX SHOT START

The third weekend of March saw the 7th Field Regiment deploy to Singleton Training Area (STA) for what was to be the first Live Fire Exercise (LFX) of 2009. Final battle preparation was conducted at the Ammunition Point (AP) late on the Friday evening following the marry up of the Sydney based Batteries with 113 Battery which had arrived earlier. There was an air of enthusiasm and anticipation as orders for Exercise Shot Start were delivered at all levels. Rumours were confirmed. The Regiment had 700 rounds to play with - a slight increase from the 200 rounds normally allocated for a LFX. It was going to be a physically demanding weekend and with that in mind everyone retired for a couple of hours of precious sleep.

A few sprinkles of rain throughout the night did nothing to dampen spirits and just after dawn, recon moved. The gun position was in the northern sector of STA approximately 500m to the west of Dochra Airfield. The ammunition truck was already on site and had dropped a pallet in the rough location of where the Battery Captain would suggest each gun be deployed. The setting up of the directors was hindered by the GPS not picking up enough satellites to complete a fix. Typically, just after replacements were requested from the Command Post the first set was good to go. The lesson learnt here was to turn all sets on at reveille, thus ensuring they have tracked their satellites and are ready when required. Time to be ready (TTBR) was approaching quickly and what was a faint rumble was becoming increasingly loud as the precious minutes ticked by. The guns were not far off.

Morning routine had been completed by the detachments at the AP and soon they were hot on the heels of the recon party. The guns rolled onto position and volleys of the familiar 'Halt! - Detachment Rear!' were followed by an explosion of energy on the gun position as Alpha, Bravo and Charlie guns raced to be the first into action.

The ammunition break up included 600 high explosive (HE), 50 smoke and 50 illumination and was all provided by the Special Forces Training Centre (SFTC). The primary objective of the exercise was to support the SFTC SIOS course in all arms call for fire. This is a course that qualifies SF personnel in trade and allows for potential deployment to the Middle Eastern Area of Operation. 7 Field Regiment's support to this course was in accordance with the 7 Field Regiment mission of providing specified individual and collective offensive support capability in order to support directed ADF operations. An exercise such as this was an opportunity to further show the relevance of an artillery element in the Australian Army Reserve.

The next 30 hours or so saw intense effort as the guns engaged targets identified by the trainees from the SFTC in quick succession. The Regiment was frequently firing real rates of fire with 10 rounds fire for effect not uncommon. This was allowing those calling for fire to see the powerful effect artillery has on the ground. The Detachments were running on reduced numbers much of the time as some members had to complete individual training requirements concurrently. The high rates of fire

and lack of pause between fire missions meant ammunition bays were constantly in danger of running low. These two factors meant that any loose hands were swiftly put to work to help with the movement and un-boxing of the ammunition. The intensity was maintained all throughout the exercise and for this, those involved should be commended.

The first chance to catch a breath was just after dusk. It was a chance to grab a feed and prepare the guns for the night firing that would follow. Illuminating rounds were prepared at the same time as the un-boxing of the HE continued. The firing that proceeded was less intense than that which had occurred during the day as target identification became harder at night. The illumination fired by the guns was added to by mortar illumination which gave the gun line the chance to see the difference in burn between mortar illumination and our own 105mm. When range control closed the target area around 11pm no one needed any persuasion to get some sleep.

The morning saw bearings to the guns verified and the Regiment standing by for the first fire mission. What followed was another few hours of intense effort and by late morning there was no ammunition left. This seemed an amazing feat but simply demonstrated just how hard everyone had worked over the preceding day and a half.

The exercise had been a success. It had provided the unit with several excellent training opportunities to qualify personnel in trade and non-trade courses, as well as reinforce existing skills in a field environment. Furthermore it allowed an opportunity to contribute to the unit's mission which in this case was directly supporting training for ADF operations. Just as important was the enjoyment and sense of achievement felt by all.

LT T.Egan

28 Fd Bty

EX STAZEELE LFX 26-28 June 2009

The Regiment moved to Singleton Range with 3 guns late Friday evening and deployed to the Ammo point to enable re configuration of vehicles, stores issues, bombing up and receive orders for their first move.

At first light the recon party moved out to a gun position located near Dochra airstrip, with the guns coming forward at a designated time. Whilst deploying the guns were ambushed by the bad guys, this allowed the new drivers to be assessed as part of their "trucks under trees" course. The contact saw many heroic and acrobatic acts carried out by the gun line gunners in the preceding bloodbath....

On arrival at the new position and with the adrenalin still pumping they quickly came into action except for 1 gun which started "taking water", sinking on the swampy track plan. This dilemma tested out the gunners and drivers skills at un-bogging. After much digging, swearing, wheel chocking, man handling, more swearing and help from Rover (110 variety) the boys finally got the gun to their platform. This incident was a bad omen.....

Next move required the guns to deploy down the bottom of Spectators. The move was going well until they came to an underlying boggy patch, which meant this time the gun line was not that lucky and all 3 guns, the ammo mack and TST started sinking. Again the gunners and drivers put both their muscles and brains into the task and after much toil managed to get out of the bog, minus a ammo truck and TST, and deployed to a much drier part of the range, on top of Spectators Ridge. The gunners weren't too concerned about TST but they needed their ammo on their platforms not some 3 k's away!, so a work party was put together using all of the spare personnel and vehicles and after with blisters and back pain, some 250 rounds were unloaded off the mack and ferried to the gun position. Well done guys.

Despite many attempts both the mack and TST vehicle remained up to their axles in Singletons finest mud and had to remain in loc until proper recovery was conducted on Monday morning. A civvie recovery vehicle did front up Saturday arvo but "chickened out" after driving only some 200 metres from the old gun position. What a joke !!

The Regiment decided to play it safe and stay at Spectators and pump away their ammo allocation conducting many varied missions, which included a direct fire shoot on Sunday morning.

Over the course of the weekend the drills on both the gun line and CP were carried out with the usual enthusiasm and accuracy, as well as the JOST lads calling the various missions in preparation for their HRR deployment on Tasilman Sabre up in Shoalwater.

During the exercise the guns sent down range some 240 HEPD, 50 MTSQ, 30 Illum and 20 WP, also numerous 5.56 blank and a couple of mog clutches....

The weekend was concluded with the holding of a parade and BBQ, of which the following awards, medallions and promotions were presented by the CO.

Australian Defence Award

GNR Eckert
PTE Brookes

Promotions:

LCPL Orr to CPL
LCPL Kerr to CPL
GNR Fridolfsson to BDR
GNR Stewart to LBDR

Op Vic Assist Medallion for the RRF callout

BDR Brown, LBDR Hammang (absent LT Wallin and GNR Paterson)



Exhibit A: Greenies vs Regt Environmental Officer (RSM)

7 Fd Regt LFX - Exercise Fast Burn - 25-27 Sep 09

On the final weekend of September, 7 Fd Regt deployed to the Singleton Training Area to conduct Exercise Fast Burn, the final Live Fire Exercise for 2009.

Spirits were high as the Regt was able to deploy three guns into the field, for what is sure to be one of the last Live Fire Exercises 7 Fd Regt will undertake using the L-119 Howitzer due to the 2 Div RAA restructure.

Following a similar structure to previous LFX's, Saturday morning saw the Regt prepare for deployment into the field, only to be hampered by extremely low visibility due to a dust storm that had settled over much of central NSW the previous night. The weather was again to hinder the weekends planned activities, by way of a total fire ban that had been declared in the Singleton area.

Without the ability to use the HE or small arms blank ammunition, the Regt went about making the most of the situation by undertaking a number of dry deployments, both direct and night deliberate. These provided the members with the opportunity to hone their skills in a field environment, as well as providing the CP with the chance to rehearse their skills through CP exercises.

Throughout the day, the Regt hosted a number of guests. Firstly a busload of potential recruits on a 'try before you buy' were given a tour of the area and provided with an introduction into the various elements of a field regiment. The Brigade Commander was also given a tour of the gun area, providing many of the personnel the opportunity to ask questions about the impending transition to mortars the Regt will be undertaking.

After a day full of activity and a final night deliberate deployment, the Regt redeployed to the admin area for the night. Mother Nature had made her intentions of disrupting the weekend's planned activities clear. A final stores check and a meal on Sunday morning concluded the weekend's activities. With each of the Battery's moving off in their separate directions homeward bound.

Although disrupted by the environmental conditions, the Regt was still able to make the most of the situation by undertaking relevant activities that contribute to the ever-increasing levels of experience evident within the Regt.

LT G.A.Newton

SECO

28 Fd Bty



7 Fd Regt 2009 Trg Prg

as at 23 Jul 09

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31																		
Jan	ARA reduced tempo period																			Trg				Australia Day Weekend	(1)	Trg																							
Feb	(2)	Ex Waratah Country (3)				Mand Trg (5)		Trg							Safety Use (6)	EX AA (7)		Trg							Trg	RRF Course (8)				RRF (9)				Feb															
Mar	(9)	Trg					(10)	(15)	Trg									Trg		LFX 1 (11)				Trg								Trg	Mar																
Apr	(8)						Trg								Trg (29)						Trg					(13)						Trg	Apr																
May	7 Fd Regt Courses Period (14)																			Trg												Trg W/E (15) (16)		Trg													May		
Jun		Trg			(17)				Trg								Trg			(32)	(33)			Trg				LFX 2 (19)			Trg			Jun															
Jul							PREP (20)			EX TALISMAN SABRE (21)																																Jul							
Aug									Trg																														Aug										
Sep	Trg								Trg																				LFX 3 (19)			Trg				Sep													
Oct									Trg																													Oct											
Nov																																						Nov											
Dec	Trg				(26)	(27)																															Dec												

Notes:	
Jan	1. Australia Day Gun Salute - OCA - RSM.
Jan	2. CO Planning W/E - CO, 2IC, OPSO, BCs and RSM.
Jan	3. Nominated ARA only.
Feb	4. RSM - 8 Bde coordinated PST and alcohol tester course
Feb	5. OCA - OPSO/ADJT. To be coordinated with BCs.
Feb	6. OCA - OPSWO
Mar	7. OCA - OPSWO - EX ANODE AWARE (ANODE pers only)
Mar	8. 8 Bde/8 CER RRF Course - TBC
Mar	9. 8 Bde RRF recall and training weekend (RRF pers only) - TBC
Apr	10. OCA - BC 113 - 7 Fd Regt Birthday/Cocktail Party
Apr	11. OCA - OPSO (in OPSO's absence - the ADJT)
Apr	12. OCA - URLO - Newcastle Show - Arty display recruiting spt
May	13. ANZAC Day, OCA - RSM.
May	14. OCA - OPS Cell - 7 Fd Regt Courses Period
May	15. OCA - BCs
Jun	16. Offr & SNCO Combined Mess Function. OCA - PMCs.
Jun	17. Queens Birthday Gun Salute. OCA - RSM (Spt to 23 Fd).
Jun	18. Bde COMD Conference - CO/RSM
Jul	19. OCA - BC 28.
Jul	20. OCA - 8 Bde (HRR force prep)
Jul	21. OCA - 7 Bde (Mandated HRR annual activity - HRR pers)
Aug	22. OCA - BC 113.
Aug	23. NSW GNR Dinner. OCA - RSM. RHQ and 28 Bty.
Aug	24. NC GNR Dinner. OCA - BC 113. 113 Bty.
Sep	25. OCA - OPS Cell - 7 Fd Regt Courses Period - CANCELLED
Sep	26. Regt Dinner. OCA - PMCs.
Sep	27. St Barbara's Day. OCA - RSM.
Oct	28. OCA - CO. Planning Weekend for 2010.
Oct	29. 8 Bde nominated stand-down days - No Tues Parade night
Oct	30. OP ANODE FPT for Regt Signallers (VHF, HF, TACSAT, DSE)
Nov	31. ECN deficiency catch up for RACT members
Nov	32. OCA - 2IC. DRSC unit employers' function - Dee Why. ALL.
Nov	33. OCA - ADJT. IFT Trg and UNSWR Cadet visit. Dee Why. JFTs.
Dec	34. Melbourne Cup. No scheduled parade.
Dec	35. ARTC Services Spectacular (1 x det to spt)
Dec	36. 2 Div CPX - Unit officers/SNCOs

NEXT BFA DUE: NEXT MED DUE: HRR:
 NEXT WTSS DUE: NEXT DENTAL DUE: Date PCNB Updated:

Signature of Soldier

Mortar (weapon)

A mortar is a muzzle-loading indirect fire weapon that fires shells at low velocities, short ranges, and high-arcing ballistic trajectories. It typically has a barrel length less than 15 times its caliber.

Function



81 mm high explosive, white phosphorus and illumination mortar rounds

A mortar is relatively simple and easy to operate. A modern mortar consists of a tube into which gunners drop a shell. A firing pin at the base of the tube detonates the propellant and fires the shell. The tube is generally set at between 45 and 85 degrees angle to the ground, with the higher angle giving shorter firing distances.

These attributes contrast with the mortar's larger siblings; howitzers and field guns, which fire at higher velocities, longer ranges, flatter arcs, and sometimes using direct fire.

From the 18th to the early 20th century very heavy, relatively immobile siege mortars were used, of up to one metre calibre, often made of cast iron and with outside barrel diameter many times that of the bore diameter.



French mortar diagram, 18th century.

A mortar can also be a launcher for fireworks, a hand-held or vehicle-mounted projector for smoke shells or flares, or a large grenade launcher.

Light and medium mortars are portable, and usually used by infantry units. The chief advantage a mortar section has over an artillery battery is the flexibility of small numbers, mobility and the ability to engage targets in the defilade with plunging fires. It is able to fire from the protection of a trench or defilade. In these aspects the mortar is an excellent infantry support weapon, as it can be transported over any terrain and is not burdened by the logistical support needed for artillery.

Heavy mortars are typically between 120- and 300-mm caliber. These weapons are usually towed or vehicle-mounted, sometimes breech-loaded, and normally employed by infantry units attached to

battalion through division level. Even at this size, mortars are simpler and less expensive than comparable howitzers or field guns.

A mortar can be carried by one or more men (larger mortars can usually be broken down into components), or transported in a vehicle. An infantry mortar can usually also be mounted and fired from a mortar-carrier; a purpose-built or modified armoured vehicle with a large roof hatch.

A heavy mortar can be mounted on a towed carriage, or permanently vehicle-mounted as a self-propelled mortar. Twin-barrelled self-loading mortars — such as the Patria AMOS PT1 — are the latest evolution of these heavy mortars and are mounted on platforms such as armored personnel carriers, tank chassis, and coastal patrol boats.

Design

Most modern mortar systems consist of three main components: a barrel, a base plate, and a bipod.

Modern mortars normally range in caliber from 60 mm (2.36 in) to 120 mm (4.72 in). However, mortars both larger and smaller than these specifications have been produced. An example of the smaller scale is the British 51 mm Light Mortar which is carried by an individual and consists of only a tube and a base plate. Conversely, a large example is the Soviet 2S4 M1975 *Tyulpan* (tulip flower) 240 mm self-propelled mortar.

Smaller mortars (up to 81 mm) are commonly used and transported by infantry based mortar sections as a substitute for, or in addition to, artillery.

Ammunition for mortars generally come in two main varieties: fin-stabilised and spin-stabilised. The former have short fins on their posterior portion which control the path of the shell in flight. Spin-stabilized mortar shells rotate as they travel along and leave the mortar tube, which stabilizes them in much the same way as a rifle bullet. Both types of rounds can be either illumination (infra-red or visible illumination), smoke, or high explosive.

Spin-stabilised rounds require a rifled barrel. Since mortars generally are muzzle loaded the mortar shell has a pre-engraved band, called an obturator, that engages with the rifling of the barrel. They are more accurate, but slower to load and the trajectory is affected by drift: any spinning projectile is subject to the Magnus effect which causes the trajectory to drift perpendicular to the spin axis; this is also what makes spinning balls follow a curved trajectory in sports such as baseball, cricket, football, and tennis.

Mortars are made in a range of calibers. The French 81 mm mortar became standard for many countries. The Soviets took advantage of this by standardising on 82 mm mortars, allowing Soviet mortars to use mortar ammunition of other countries found on the battlefield, albeit with less accuracy, while their own would be too large for their opponents. This advantage was used during the Vietnam War and at other times.

Distinctive features of mortars

Mortars and their ammunition are generally smaller and lighter than other artillery. They are suitable for use at short range, but not at long range. In particular, the mortar can drop shells on close-by targets, even behind obstacles, due to its "lobbing" trajectory. This also makes it possible to launch attacks from positions lower than the target of the attack; for example, conventional long-range artillery could not shell a target 1 km away and 30 metres (100 ft) higher, but shelling the target by mortar would be easy.

Mortars are also very effective when used from concealed positions, such as the natural escarpments on hillsides or from woods, especially if observers are being employed in strategic positions to direct fire.

Fin-stabilized mortar bombs do not have to withstand the rotational forces placed upon them by rifling, and can carry a higher payload in a thinner skin than rifled artillery ammunition. Due to the difference in available volume a smooth-bore mortar of a given diameter will have a greater explosive yield than a similarly sized artillery shell. For example a 120 mm mortar bomb has about the same explosive capability as a 155 mm artillery shell.

Spigot mortar

Spigot mortars are a particular type of mortar consisting of a mostly solid rod or spigot, and a hollow tube in the projectile into which the spigot fits, inverting the normal tube mortar arrangement. At the top of the tube in the projectile is a cavity containing propellant such as cordite. There is usually a trigger mechanism built into the base of the spigot, with a long firing pin running up the length of the spigot activating a primer inside the projectile and firing the propellant charge.

The advantage of a spigot mortar is that the firing unit (baseplate and spigot) is smaller and lighter than a conventional mortar of equivalent payload and range. It is also somewhat simpler to manufacture.

The disadvantage is that the mortar projectile requires additional material to contain the propellant gases during firing. While most mortar shells have a streamlined shape towards the back that naturally fits a spigot mortar application well, using that space for the spigot mortar tube takes volume and mass away from the explosive warhead payload and fragmentation mass of the projectile. If a soldier is carrying only a few projectiles, the projectile weight disadvantage is not significant. However, the weight of a large quantity of the heavier and more complex spigot projectiles offsets the weight saved due to the spigot mortar being lighter than a conventional mortar.

A near silent mortar can be made using the spigot principle. Each round has a close-fitting movable plug in the tube that fits over the spigot. When the round is fired, the projectile is pushed off the spigot, but before the plug clears the spigot it is caught by a constriction at the base of the tube. This traps the gases from the propelling charge and hence the sound of the firing. Post World War II the silent Belgium Fly-K spigot mortar was accepted into French service as the TN-8111.

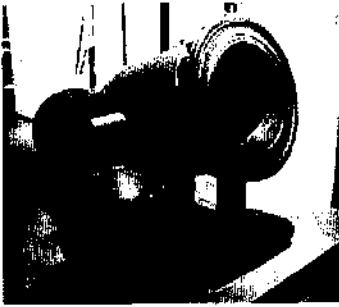
Spigot mortars are generally out of favor in modern usage, replaced by small conventional mortars.



Mallet's Mortar with 36 inch shells which would have contained 480lb (217kg) of gunpowder.



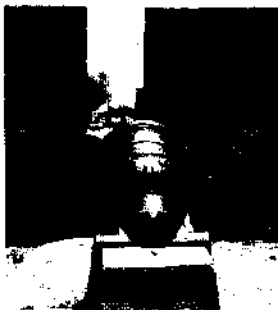
A 1377 made Chinese Bombard



Mortar of the Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem, Rhodes, 1480-1500, fired 260 kg cannon balls.



An 1832 "Monster Mortar" invented by Henri-Joseph Paixhans



19th century mortar, facing the sea, in the walls of Acre.



Georgian-era portable Trench Mortar.

Military applications of spigot mortars include

- Anti-tank launchers
 - The Blacker Bombard and PIAT anti-tank launcher used by Britain in World War II utilised a spigot mortar type of launcher.
- Anti-submarine launchers
 - The Hedgehog launcher, used from the deck of a ship, fired a circular pattern of anti-submarine projectiles into the sea ahead of the ship. A sinking projectile detonated if it struck a submarine, and the pattern was such that any submarine partly in the landing zone of the projectiles would be struck one or more times.

Nonmilitary applications include use of small-caliber spigot mortars to launch lightweight, low-velocity foam dummy targets used for training retriever dogs for bird hunting. Extremely simple launchers use a separate small primer cap as the sole propellant (similar or identical to the cartridges used in industrial nail guns).

History

Mortars have existed for hundreds of years, first seeing use in siege warfare. However, the early incarnations of these weapons such as the Pumhart von Steyr were large and heavy, and could not be easily transported. Simply made, these weapons were no more than iron bowls reminiscent of the kitchen and apothecary mortars from where they drew their name.

An early transportable mortar was invented by Baron Menno van Coehoorn (Siege of Grave, 1673^[3]). Coehorn-type mortars of approximately 180 pounds (82 kg) weight were used by both sides during the American Civil War.

During the Russo-Japanese War, Leonid Gobyato for the first time applied deflection from closed firing positions in the field and with General Roman Kondratenko designed the first mortar that fired navy shells. However, it was not until the Stokes trench mortar devised by Sir Wilfred Stokes in 1915, that the modern mortar transportable by one person was born. The Germans also developed a series of trench mortars or Minenwerfer in calibers from 7.58 cm to 25 cm during World War I, though these were rifled.

Extremely useful in the muddy trenches of the Western Front, mortars were praised because of the shell's high angle of flight; a mortar round could be aimed to fall directly into trenches where artillery shells, due to their low angle of flight, could not possibly go. Modern mortars have improved upon these designs, offering a weapon that is light, adaptable, easy to operate, and yet possesses enough accuracy and firepower to provide the infantry with quality close fire support against soft and hard targets more quickly than any other means.

During the battle of Iwo Jima, the Imperial Japanese Army used twelve 320 mm mortars against the American forces.

Largest mortars

The largest mortars ever developed were the French "Monster Mortar" (36 French inches; 975 mm; developed by Henri-Joseph Paixhans in 1832), "Mallet's mortar" (36 inches; 910 mm; developed at the Woolwich Arsenal, London, in 1857) and the "Little David" (36 inches; 910 mm; developed in the United States for use in World War II). All three mortars had a caliber of 36 inches, but only the "Monster Mortar" was used in action (at the Battle of Antwerp in 1832)

Improvised mortars

Improvised, or "homemade", mortars have been used by insurgent groups, usually to attack fortified military installations. Some of the best-known examples were those used by the Provisional Irish Republican Army during the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s. These were known as "barracks busters" and were usually constructed from heavy steel piping of 3-4 inches in diameter mounted on a steel frame. This could be constructed easily inside a van such as the MK 1 Ford Transit. Bombs were also home-made and had simple propellant fuses.

The mortars were usually deployed as a battery of four or six welded onto the same steel frame. The idea was that the improvised propellant fuses could be set once the mortar carrier was aimed roughly at the target and the mortars would automatically fire after a short delay. This allowed the mortar gunner to escape even before the mortar is fired. After firing, the vehicle may have been set on fire by a timer-operated incendiary device, to destroy any Forensic evidence it contained.

A famous use of this weapon was an IRA assassination attempt on 7 February 1991. The IRA mortared 10 Downing Street as a Cabinet meeting was in session. However the bomb landed in the back garden of the British Prime Minister's residence and only shattered the rear windows. Prime Minister John Major was forced to move to Admiralty House while repairs were effected.

researched by
WO2 Ian Kuring

7 April 2002

During the past two centuries the load carried by individual infantry soldiers on operations has been an area of concern for all armies, especially when infantry operated independently and away from base areas, mobility and regular re-supply. This concern can be seen in the official histories and especially in books and research papers that deal specifically with infantry operations. The only campaigns where the weights carried by individual soldiers are not mentioned are those where the soldiers are carrying out a short-duration operation from a firm base or defensive position or are operating with vehicles that carry their large packs, additional equipment and support weapons.

In the early 1900s it was determined that a man should carry more than one-third of his own body weight and this led most armies during the twentieth century to determine that the ideal load for a soldier should be about 45 pounds (20.5 kilograms). More recent industrial research has determined that a workman can carry a maximum weight of up to 88 pounds (40 kilograms), however the duration for carriage of this load is not specified.

The infantryman's load over the past two centuries regardless of changes in technology has always consisted of clothing and footwear, weapons and ammunition, rations and water, operational equipment, individual hygiene requirements, shelter and sleeping equipment. To carry this load the infantryman has worn a variety of belt and harness combinations to which a variety of pouches, water bottles, small packs, ammunition bandoliers and equipment carriers have been attached to make up what is commonly identified as either fighting or patrol order. The weight of this load including the soldier's weapon has usually worked out at between 30 to 50 pounds. This is a fighting load and would sustain a soldier for a period of ideally up to 12 hours and no more that 24 hours. To be able to operate in the field for a period of longer that 24 hours, the soldier

requires his large pack containing rations, shelter, sleeping equipment, spare clothing, additional ammunition and operational equipment. When wearing fighting order and large pack the soldier is in marching order and the weight carried has usually worked out at between 60 to 100 pounds and on occasions since the late 1950s of weights in excess of 100 pounds.

This research from a wide variety of sources concentrates on loads for Australian infantrymen in the twentieth century, however for interest I have also added the weights carried by British infantrymen on operations during the nineteenth century to provide a more complete picture of the problem and to cover the period of Australian military history.

British Infantry, early 1800s (Napoleonic Wars): 50 pounds (22.7kg) to 75 pounds (34kg) (up to 80 pounds (36.4kg) if extra rations were carried).

British Infantry, 1850s (Crimean War): 68 pounds (30.9kg) (three days rations and a blanket).

British Infantry, 1882: marching order – 56 pounds (25.45kg) reduced to 38 pounds (17.25kg) when the knapsack was carried by regimental transport.

British Infantry 1899-1903 (Boer War): fighting order with rolled greatcoat – about 40 pounds (18.18kg) and marching order of around 58 pounds (26.4kg).

British Infantry 1911: marching order – 58.25 pounds (26.45kg).

British and Australian Infantry 1914-1918 (World War I) Marching Order:

1914 – 59 pounds (26.8kg).

1916 – 66 pounds (30kg) (addition of helmet, grenades, etc).

1918 – 74 pounds (33.65kg) (summer) and 80 pounds (36.35kg) (winter) (add 14 pounds (6.35kg) during wet and muddy conditions).

Australian Infantry 1939-1945 (World War II):

Western Desert

Bardia (1941) and El Alamein (1942) – 48 pounds (21.8kg) to 70 pounds (31.8kg) for deliberate attacks on foot.
(At El Alamein soldiers carrying 2-3 days rations).

New Guinea

Kokoda Track (September 1942) – average loads of 45 pounds (20.45kg) to 55 pounds (25kg) (soldiers carrying 6 days rations).

Wau-Mubo-Salamaua (May-July 1943) – loads of 60 pounds (27.25kg) to 100 pounds (45.45kg).

Lae Landing, 2/17 Battalion (3 September 1943) – fighting order loads of around 35 pounds (15.9kg) to 40 pounds (18.2kg).

Huon Peninsula (September 1943-January 1944) – loads of 80 pounds (36.35kg) to 90 pounds (40.9kg).

Torricelli Mountains, 2/6 Battalion (February 1945) – loads of 60 pounds (27.25kg) plus.

Australian Infantry, Malayan Emergency (1955-1960): soldiers carried 7-10 days rations.

3 RAR (1957-59) – average load 80 pounds (36.35kg).
Owen gunner – 66 pounds (30kg).
Bren Gunner – 84 pounds (38.2kg).

Australian Army Infantry Section Leading Pamphlet (1956):

Rifleman – 58 pounds (26.35kg).
Machine Gunner – 68 pounds (30.9kg).
Signaller – 64 pounds (29.1kg).

Malay-Thai Border Operations, 2 RAR (1963):

loads of up to 90 pounds (40.9kg).

Borneo – Confrontation (1964-1966): soldiers carried 7-10 days rations.

loads of 41 pounds (18.65kg) to 114 pounds (51.8kg).

4 RAR (1966) – average load for a rifleman was 88 pounds (40 kg).

Average load for a radio operator or machine gunner was over 100 pounds (45.45kg).

Vietnam (1964-1971): soldiers carried 5-7 days rations and 5-9 water bottles.

1 RAR (1965-66) – Mortar Platoon MFC with Radio Set AN/PRC 25, three days rations and four water bottles - 123 pounds (55.9 kg)

8 RAR (1969-70) -

Machine Gunner - 105 pounds (47.72 kg)
Platoon Commander - 80 pounds (36.35 kg)

4 RAR (1971) - average loads of 77 pounds (35 kg) to 88 pounds (40 kg)

Radio Operators - loads of up to 105 pounds (47.7 kg), probably applied to machine gunners as well.

Falkland Islands (1982), British Infantry and Royal Marines:

Fighting Order loads of 70 pounds (31.8 kg) to 80 pounds (36.35 kg)

Marching order loads of around 100 pounds (45.45 kg) to 120 pounds (54.55 kg)

Grenada (1983), United States Rangers: sustained operations for 72 hours.

Marching Order loads of around 120 pounds (54.55 kg).

Infantry Rifleman (July 1984) DINF Discussion Paper:

Average load in marching order - 101 pounds (46 kg)

Australian Army, The Rifle Platoon Pamphlet (1986):

Average load for the member of an infantry section carrying three days rations, four water bottles, water bladder, helmet and a share of section equipment and ammunition was 103 pounds (47 kg)

Infantry Rifleman, Depot Company RAR (November 1995)

Marching order, personal equipment only - 86 pounds (39 kg)

Marching order, including a share of section equipment - 101 pounds (49 kg).

A few words from your BSM

AIRN

Leave Apps

Course Nominations

Ho Ho Ho

See you next year



MORTARS

Let Fire Rain Down From The Heavens.

[/o/ MotivatedPhotos.com](http://MotivatedPhotos.com)

Dee Why RSL Christmas Function 2008



Best Dressed Male. You pick the winner !!



Larry, Curly and Moe.....



Love the hat



Lets eat 1



Lets eat 2



It's legal these days

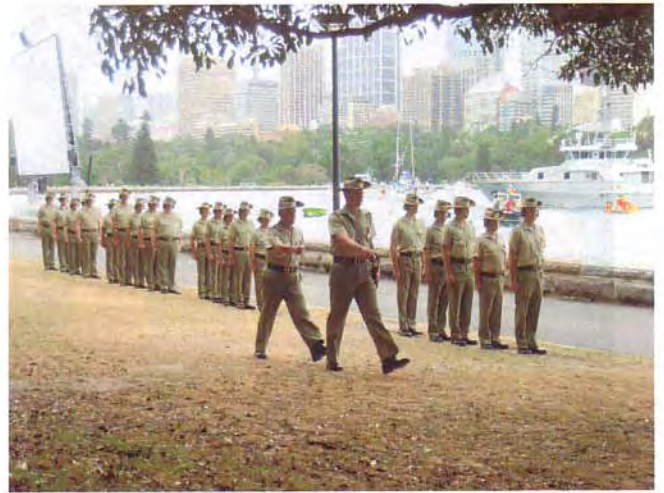


The free beers are going down well !!!!



OPSO farewelling the OPSWO

Australia Day Salute 2009



Regimental Birthday Cocktail Party Fort Scratchley 10th March 2009



A Few Good Men.....



Bring on the Cocktails



The Regiment 93 Yrs old



A Good Night was Had



Fredo's Harem



Nice Night for a Tour 1



Nice Night for a Tour 2



Fire Mission Jap Sub

LFX Singo March 2009 Special Forces Shoot



Shoot Over



Nice Selection of Rounds



113 Mixed Detachment ??



LBDR Hammang Cleo 2009 Model of the Yr



Confucius says "Many bombs makes Gunners Happy"



Nothing Better than the smell of Cordite in the Morning



141 Detachment (28+113)



28 Gunnies

Regimental Mess Function May 2009



Standing: WO2 Greishaber, SGT Porter, SGT Cartwright, CAPT Flower, LT Newton, CAPT Nicholls, WO2 Linsley, WO2 Johnston, WO2 Ryan, SGT Scott, WO2 Troy, SGT Muller, SGT Atchison, WO2 Sengos, LT Egan, SSGT Kennedy
Seated: CAPT Propser, MAJ Applewhite, MAJ Nicholson, MAJ Weaver, LTCOL Shaday, WO1 Armstrong, MAJ Furman, CAPT Jeong



Newcastle Gunner Dinner 22 Aug



GNR Barge Arse on the Thai Mekong Whisky



Still Standing



Waiting for the Guest Speaker....



A Good Feed



More Wine Hic !



GNR Grainger before redecorating the CP



Nice Tat



I Like Collecting Stamps



Bogged !



Rounds Down Range



Safety Brief



CP Hard at Work



The Medics



Only way to keep warm



Start Digging



I hope the Greenies don't see this

Small Arms/IMT Singo Jul 2009



Take no Prisoners !!!!!



Nearly there



One Sick Puppy



Load, Action, Instant



New Cams use high tensile Cotton



The fun part of the Weekend



Call 000



I hope the Jerries are Full !



Diggers Hurry up and Wait



Where's Breakfast



Coming Into Action 1



Coming into Action 2



Singo Dust bowl



6375 + 60 = 6435



CO's Parade



Brig Comd Visting the Regt in Field

Those Were the Days



The Regiment AFX Holsworthy 1980



AFX Move to Singo 1954



1974 Tianjara Ammo Dump



1940 Juliet Vehicle



Depot Trng



Army issue Latex ??



Battery Stocktake



Gunner Dinner Sydney



Anzac Day Sunday



Mona Vale Memorial Anzac Day Sunday



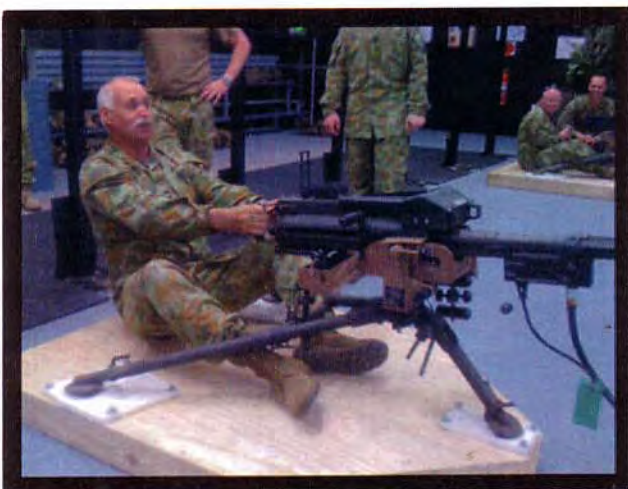
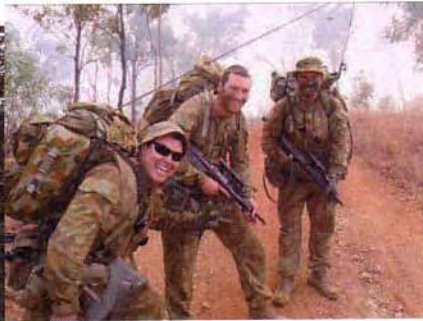
Q'ies always get the good sorts



Free Beer and Prawns u beauty...



113 Fd Bty 2009





PREPAREDNESS

Has finally been achieved.



M 2

Making red jelly out of the enemy since your grandpappy was in diapers.



PROBLEM SOLVING

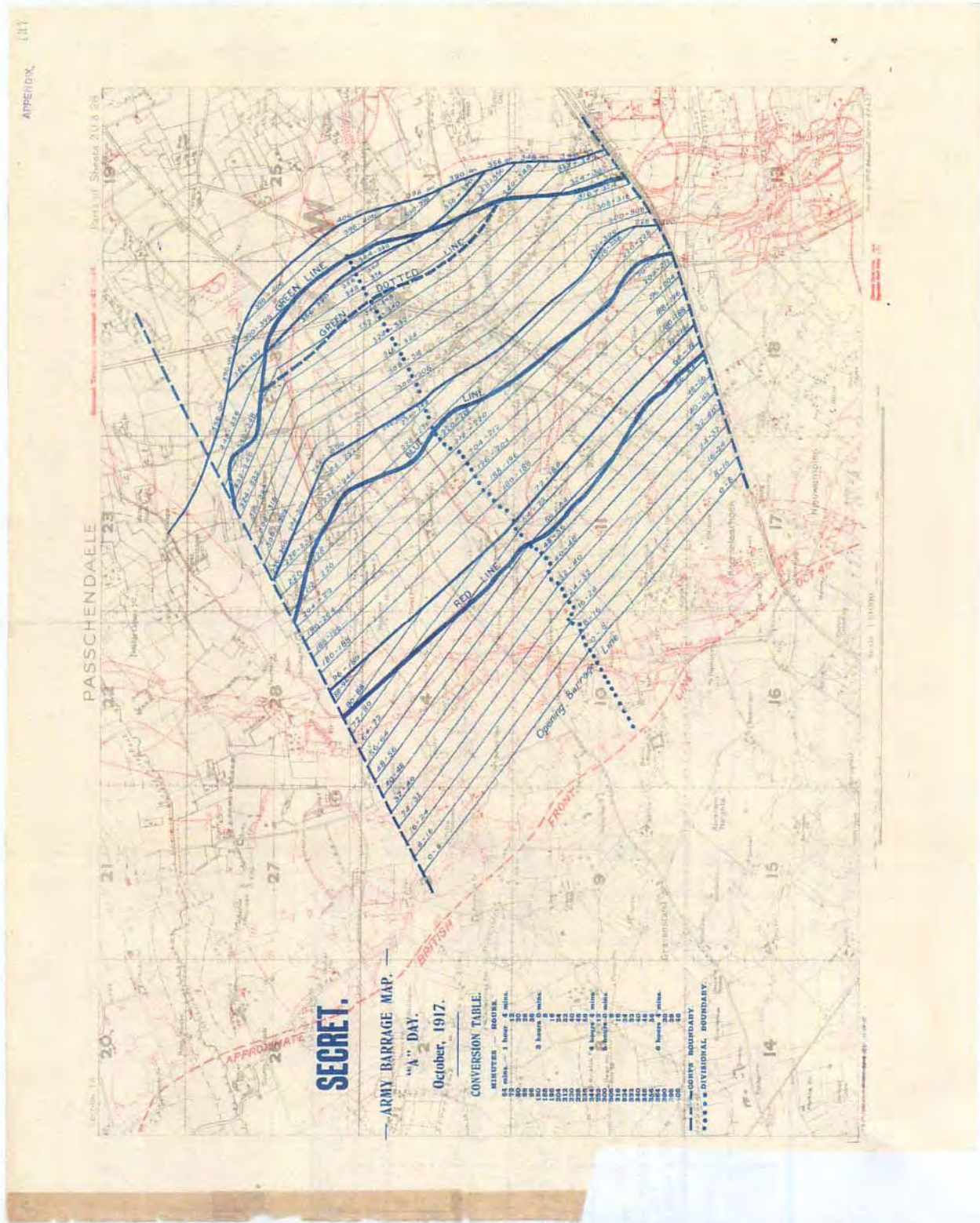
There are few of life's problems that cannot be solved with the proper application of a high explosive projectile



SERIOUSLY

Get off my lawn.

7th Field Artillery Brigade Creeping Barrage Map Passchendaele Battle Oct 1917



From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **barrage** is a line or barrier of exploding [artillery shells](#), created by the co-ordinated aiming of a large number of [guns](#) firing continuously. Its purpose is to deny or hamper enemy passage through the line of the barrage, to attack a linear position such as a line of [trenches](#) or (as a *creeping* or *rolling* barrage) to neutralize the enemy in the path of an advance by friendly troops. It contrasts with a concentration, in which all the guns aim at the same small area.

48497 Rounds FFE 3 Div Ammo State 28 Jun 1918

AMMUNITION STATE OF 3rd. AVST. D.A.H.Q.
As at 12 Noon 29 / 6 / 1918.

No. of Guns. in Action.	18-pounders 111					4.5" Hows. 23					T.Ms. TKG.	Ant Remarks. TKG.	
	A.	AX	AX.106	AS	EX	EX.106	EX-Components Chgs. Fuzes.	BNC	BCG	BCR EIL			BS
Code letters of Ammunition.													
On hand Noon 18.	48641	25295	1578	10985				14	421	73	594	1013	300
Received from A.R.P.	1600	500		450				240		126		300	
Received from other sources.	825	x 152											x Salved.
TOTAL	51266	26227	1578	11435				254	421	199	594	1313	300
Expended to Noon. 29.6.18.	2759	1686	61	801				14	236	50	34	52	
Remaining on hand at dumps at guns.													
In kehelms													
TOTALS	48497	24541	1578	10634				240	183	126	560	1261	300

Appendix

(Sd) G.B. OWEN... Captain.....
for Brigadier General, Commanding 3rd. Australian Div. Artillery.

Headquarters,
29 / 6 / 18.



7th Field Regiment Nominal Roll (Sept 09)

Emp No.	Rank	Name	Init	Sub Unit
8257549	LTCOL	Shaday	M.	RHQ
8251034	MAJ	Applewhite	G.P.	28
8229167	MAJ	Furman	A.G.	RHQ
8238106	MAJ	Nicholson	S.O.	113
8259110	MAJ	Weaver	J.	RHQ
8536798	CAPT	Collins	S.A.	RHQ
8269072	CAPT	Flower	S.A.	28
8230551	CAPT	Jeong	I.	RHQ
8244998	CAPT	Jones	M.J.	28
8237693	CAPT	Nicholls	G.J.	113
8530616	CAPT	Prosper	G.E.	RHQ
8442474	LT	Egan	T.J.	28
8486911	LT	Newton	G.A.	28
8225407	LT	Voght	G.M.	113
8218176	LT	Wallin	A.W.	113
8230534	WO1	Armstrong	B.L.	RHQ
8237988	WO2	Hume	P.A.	RHQ
8236399	WO2	Johnston	P.V.	28
8230339	WO2	Linsley	P.D.	RHQ
8235207	WO2	Ryan	G.M.	RHQ
8265433	WO2	Sengos	P.	28
8259167	WO2	Troy	M.J.	RHQ
8244713	SSGT	Kennedy	D.F.	RHQ
8280540	SGT	Atchison	J.G.	113
8239514	SGT	Cartwright	A.S.	113
8251071	SGT	Muller	R.J.	113
8215637	SGT	Porter	C.M.	113
8233268	SGT	Scott	A.F.	RHQ
8212577	BDR	Brown	J.D.	28
8258231	BDR	Fridolfsson	P.K.	28
8263766	CPL	Graham	M.J.	RHQ
8246161	BDR	Greenwood	K.J.	113
8267972	CPL	Kerr	M.I.	28
8262159	BDR	Lunan	J.A.	28
8297058	BDR	Nicholson	M.R.	113
8265228	CPL	Orr	J.W.	113
8443790	BDR	Strategos	T.A.	28
8229491	BDR	Thomas	R.N.	113
8268527	BDR	Wagland	R.A.	28
8245443	CPL	Wells	I.M.	RHQ

8441074	CPL	Zinghini	D.A.	RHQ
8245289	LBDR	Chase-Berry	J.J.	28
8213084	LBDR	Fender	S.M.	113
8495015	LBDR	Hammang	M.S.	28
8440096	LBDR	Leigh	J.P.	28
8440156	LCPL	Rennie	M.L.	RHQ
8508021	LBDR	Stewart	R.	113
8490970	LBDR	Vippond	R.I.	113
8235512	PTE (P)	Ashbourne	D.	RHQ
8556303	PTE REC	Baartz	S.D.	28
8553501	PTE TRN	Ballard	N.S.	113
8504409	GNR (P)	Barber	T.S.	28
8546863	GNR	Barker	M.J.	113
8552057	PTE TRN	Bennett	N.J.	28
8499768	PTE (P)	Brookes	C.J.	113
8299350	GNR (P)	Brown	D.R.	28
8519984	GNR (P)	Cox	M.A.	113
8535168	GNR	Crawford	A.R.	113
8256052	PTE TRN	Cseszko	J.A.	28
8540290	PTE REC	Daley	M.L.	113
8506186	GNR (P)	Dawson	C.J.	113
8554977	PTE REC	Donaldson	D.E.	113
8484852	GNR (P)	Eckert	D.	113
8521595	GNR	Evans	M.C.	28
8547363	PTE TRN	Fischbeck	T.	113
8490881	GNR (P)	Fletcher	L.J.	113
8512435	GNR	Francis	K.T.	113
8545999	GNR	Gardner	R.P.	113
8504803	GNR (P)	Grayson	T.C.	113
8257656	GNR (P)	Gralnger	C.T.	28
8517080	GNR (P)	Heard	S.	113
8546003	PTE TRN	Hedge	D.S.	113
8484103	GNR (P)	Hemsley	M.	28
8522154	PTE TRN	Hernandez	J.	28
8499302	GNR (P)	Holgersson	J.L.	28
8234557	GNR (P)	Huckett	M.	113
8537086	PTE TRN	Hutchison	S.	28
8217664	PTE (P)	Jeffreys	D.G.	28
8526379	PTE	Jewell	D.L.	113
8541285	GNR	Kennedy	J.	113
8522471	PTE TRN	Kong	W.	RHQ
8546846	PTE REC	Lawson	C.J.	28
8518256	PTE	Lindsay	S.	28
8554165	PTE REC	Lloyd	C.C.	113
8529183	GNR	Lowe	M.	113
8503642	GNR (P)	Liu	R.	113
8541286	GNR	Martin	B.C.	113
8443729	GNR (P)	Membrey	T.F.	113

8546837	PTE TRN	Milton	M.J.	113
8546836	PTE REC	Milton	M.R.	113
8441035	GNR (P)	Necovski	A.S.	113
8542424	PTE TRN	O'Donnell	I.	28
8511713	GNR (P)	Paterson	R.P.	28
8557727	PTE REC	Read	R.M.	RHQ
8548847	PTE TRN	Saint	M.M.	28
8520837	GNR (P)	Smith	C.L.	113
8546094	PTE REC	Smith	S.C.	28
8549286	PTE TRN	Steele	J.H.	RHQ
8549180	PTE TRN	Taylor	N.J.	113
8530210	PTE TRN	Tiley	K.S.	28
8255705	GNR	Tindal Davies	A.A.	28
8517121	GNR (P)	Vowell	A.C.	28

8526151	GNR	Watson	L.C.	113
8498076	PTE TRN	Watson	P.D.	113
8299456	PTE (P)	White	R.L.	113
8532365	PTE TRN	Whitney	A.J.	28
8507693	GNR (P)	Wilson	S.	28
8527598	PTE	Yeung	C.	RHQ
	MISS	Keever	J.	RHQ

Bold = ARA

22 An incident that occurred at this juncture deserves to be recorded. Colonels Stevens and Mackay had left their headquarters and walked forward up Dead Man's Road (the sunken end of the Chalk Pit road) to its junction with the main road for the purpose of making hurried plans for the advance of their men, and instructing the company commanders. As they stood at this desolate corner (the most actively shelled in Pozières), surrounded by shredded tree-trunks and the dead, a panting messenger stumbled up to them with an envelope marked "Urgent and secret." They hurriedly tore it open. The message read: "A number of cases have lately occurred of men failing to salute the army commander when passing in his car, in spite of the fact that the car carries his flag upon the bonnet. This practice must cease." The sending of this message at such a time was of course a mistake of either the divisional or the brigade staff.

Extract from C.E.W.Bean's 1st A.I.F War Publications

In the Pipeline.....

MINCS(L) AMP048.36 – Army Mortar System Project

AMP048.36 was originally scoped to acquire a fleet of long range mortar systems for the Australian Army. This scope planned to replace the in-service fleet of 81mm F2 mortars. Tenders were received and reviewed in the first half of 2006. The tender requirement as specified was unable to be achieved by industry, and the Commonwealth has subsequently conducted analysis of the requirements for the mortar capability. Options considered include enhancements to the computer fire control, mortar and the requirements and timeframe for introduction of the future mortar system. Networking of the mortar fire control system, under the umbrella of the offensive fires network, is also likely to constitute a future development pathway.

The revised scope of AMP048.36 remains unapproved pending a decision by Army Headquarters on the future of ADF mortar requirements. Further information will be provided as it becomes available.

http://www.defence.gov.au/dmo/lcd/mincs_1_48_36/index.cfm#current