GALLIPOLI BARRACKS CENTENARY

11 NOVEMBER 2025

GALLIPOLI BARRACKS
BRISBANE

—.—. . .—. — .— —.—. .. — ———

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CORPS OF SIGNALS
CENTENARY

BNE

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

This centenary year is a moment to recognise the quiet professionalism of Australia's signallers, past and present. For one hundred years, the Royal Australian Corps of Signals has kept commanders connected and forces coordinated, protected and informed, so that decisions can be made and missions executed with speed and confidence. As your Colonel-in-Chief since 1977, I have witnessed the skill, steadiness and purpose that define this Corps across generations.

The story began with flags, lamps and line telephones, then moved through wireless and analogue into resilient digital networks, satellite links, cyber and electronic warfare. The tools have changed many times, the task has not. Signallers provide the assurance that information reaches the right people, at the right time, in the right form.

This year, and indeed Corps Week, brings together the Signals community to celebrate service, commemorate sacrifice, and connect with one another and with the Australian public. We honour those who served with earlier equipment, and we thank those serving today who manage complex networks and defend them. Families, employers, educator's associations, and industry have supported signallers in every era, strengthening the Corps and sustaining its standards.

The centenary is also a point of renewal. The pace of technology continues to accelerate, and agility, sound judgement and teamwork remain essential. The Corps will keep adapting, partnering and innovating so that Australia's soldiers and our Defence Force can operate with confidence in every environment.

To all who wear the badge today, to those who have worn it, and the loved ones who have supported them, my warmest good wishes in this centenary year.

Certa Cito - Swift and Sure

Photograph by John Swannell for Buckingham Palace

Her Royal Highness The Princess Royal at her Gatcombe Estate in Gloucestershire, marking her 75th birthday.

CHIEF OF ARMY
ORDER OF THE DAY

★ ★ ★

THE CENTENARY OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CORPS OF SIGNALS

9 NOVEMBER 2025

Today the Australian Army celebrates the centenary of the Royal Australian Corps of Signals. The story of Australian Army signalling commenced in the 1800s in the Australian colonies, and later in the Australian Army engineers in the First World War. The Corps was established by Army Order 71 on 14 February 1925.

During the Second World War, the Corps embraced wireless technologies, establishing the Special Wireless Group and laying the foundation for the Australian Signals Directorate of today. In recognition of its distinguished wartime service, the Corps was conferred the 'Royal' title on 10 November 1948.

The Corps has served with excellence and ingenuity in the decades since. From Vietnam to the Middle East, through peacekeeping and war-like operations in our region and beyond, Signallers have epitomised the Corps' motto '*Swift and Sure*'.

The 2nd Signal Regiment will be re-raised in this centenary year, honouring the Regiment's rich history; from the Vietnam War and Cambodia, later continued by the Land Force Signal Unit, 110 and 145 Signal Squadrons, and 17 Signal Regiment. This re-raising is a symbolic link between a proud past and an exciting future.

I congratulate all those who serve and have served in the Royal Australian Corps of Signals, the Signallers of Australian Women's Army Service and the Women's Royal Australian Army Corps on one hundred years of service to the Australian Army and the nation. I give thanks to the families and friends for supporting them. From light, line, wireless, satellites, digital networks, cyber and electronic warfare, the Corps' journey is a remarkable one. Its future has never been brighter.

Onto Tito !

Simon Stuart, AO, DSC 41
Lieutenant General
Chief of Army

9 November 2025

For more than one hundred years, Signallers have served with distinction in peace and war. We are the glue that binds the force; connecting, informing and targeting. We work quietly, diligently often in the shadows.

As I was preparing to mark our Centenary, I reflected on what would be a successful centenary year. The response was simple – bring our people together to celebrate, commemorate and to connect. And that is exactly what we have done. We have told our story with pride, and we have added new chapters.

Current and former serving Corps members, families and friends have collectively woven their contributions together enriching the Corps' story. From the Centenary launch on 14 February, the successes of Exercises Mercury Run and Talisman Sabre, the reunions and parades, and the celebrations recognising the contribution of women and Indigenous Signallers, the year has been full of moments that speak to who we are. Our legacy is strong.

As the centenary year draws to a close, we look to the future. We face uncertain times. Technology is moving quicker than ever, especially in the cyber domain. Change is everywhere, but the one constant is our talented people. Our ability to achieve our mission in difficult environments; innovating and adapting as we have always done in our Corps since 1925 sets us apart. With that strength, and the partnerships and relationships we are building, our future is bright.

To all who have contributed to the success of our Centenary, often volunteering on top of already full workloads, thank you. Your efforts have ensured that this year has been more than a celebration; it has been a reaffirmation of our values, our traditions, and our enduring mission.

To all current and former Signallers and their families – thank you for your service, sacrifice, and unwavering dedication to the Corps and the Nation.

Deane Limmer CSM
Brigadier
Head of Corps
Royal Australian Corps of Signals

9 November 2025

Corps Badge – "Jimmy"

The badge of the **Royal Australian Corps of Signals** closely mirrors that of the **Royal Corps of Signals,** prominently featuring **Mercury,** the Roman god of messages, communication, and speed. In Greek mythology, Mercury is equivalent to **Hermes,** the messenger of the gods—a role that directly parallels the mission of military signal units: ensuring swift, secure, and reliable communication.

The nickname **"Jimmy"**, inherited from British signallers, is now affectionately used by Commonwealth signal elements. "Jimmy" refers to the Mercury figure on the badge, symbolising speed, agility, and the enduring heritage of military signalling.

Mercury is often depicted with:

> **Winged sandals (talaria)** and a **winged helmet (petasos)**, representing agility and rapid movement-traits essential for signallers operating in dynamic environments.
>
> A **caduceus,** a staff entwined with two serpents, symbolising balance, negotiation, and peaceful communication.

The badge also features:

> Mercury's **left foot poised on a globe,** supported by a scroll bearing the motto **"Certa Cito", with a boomerang inscribed "Australia"** below-reflecting Mercury's role as the god of boundaries, transitions and travellers, fitting for signal units that operate across front lines, rear echelons and with allied forces.

The badge is s**urmounted by a crown** which, following the accession of **King Charles III,** has transitioned from the **St Edward's Crown** to the **Tudor Crown,** marking a new era in Commonwealth heraldry.

Corps Motto

CERTA CITO - SWIFT AND SURE

The motto **"Certa Cito"**, inherited from the **Royal Corps of Signals**, reflects the shared heritage and enduring values of Commonwealth signals elements. It encapsulates the essence of military communications: speed, precision, and reliability.

"Swift" refers to the rapid transmission of information-essential for timely decision-making, coordination, and operational tempo.
"**Sure"** emphasises accuracy and dependability-ensuring messages are delivered securely and without error, even in contested or degraded environments.

The motto underscores the Corps' vital role in enabling **command and control, situational awareness,** and **networked operations** to achieve **information dominance.** Whether supporting **frontline combat units** or **strategic headquarters,** signallers ensure the Australian Defence Force can communicate effectively across all domains - land, sea, air, cyber, and space.

CERTA CITO

Morse code
Morse code is a method of encoding text characters as sequences of dots and dashes, originally developed for early telegraph systems. Reliable in degraded environments, via light, sound, or radio. The tapping sound made by Morse code operators led to the Corps' nickname of "Chooks".

SWIFT AND SURE

Murray code
Also known as **teleprinter code,** Murray code was a simple word-substitution system used by signallers to send secure messages over radio. It relied on **punched tape** to automate transmission, making messages harder for adversaries to interpret without complex encryption.

1100100

100

Binary code
Binary code is the fundamental language of **computers and digital systems**. It represents data using only two symbols: **1** and **0.** Binary code powers **digital radios, cyber systems,** and **satellite links,** enabling **fast, secure,** and **precise** transmission of information.

Corps Colours

The Royal Australian Corps of Signals has distinctive Corps colours that reflect its heritage and operational role.

These colours represent the Corps' capability to enable communications across all domains, reinforcing its role as a critical enabler of joint operations.

The Domestic Colours are proportioned as 3/7, 1/7, 3/7 respectively.

The Domestic Colours

Light Blue (Pantone 549C-550C)
Represents the air — symbolising communication through the airwaves, such as radio and satellite.

Royal Blue (Pantone 281C)
Represents the sea — acknowledging naval communications and maritime operations.

Dark Green (Pantone 554C)
Represents the land — signifying terrestrial communications and the Army's operational environment.

The Tactical Colours

White
Represents clarity and transmission — often used as the background or primary colour in tactical signs.

Royal Blue
Symbolises communications — commonly used in combination with white to denote signals units.

The tactical colours primarily used in field and operational contexts, such as on unit signs, vehicle markings, and formation patches. The colours were selected for visibility and identification in tactical environments.

Centenary Coin

The Royal Australian Mint has paid tribute to the Royal Australian Corps of Signals' centenary by unveiling a one-dollar coin with a hidden message.

The uncirculated coin of which, 50,000 have been issued - honours a century of service in military communications and features a cryptic mystery in Morse and Binary codes. Collectors and military enthusiasts are being challenged to decipher its secrets.

"The design is fabulous, capturing our Corps' Jimmy badge with the background of Morse through to current-day B inary code."

Brigadier Deane Limmer CSM, Head of Corps

The Princess Anne Banner

The Princess Anne Banner carried by the Banner Ensign Lieutenant Tanner Clarkson.
Photograph Lance Corporal Peter Igo (2024)

The tradition of presenting **Banners** to Australian Army units began in **1904,** with **King Edward VII** awarding twenty **King's Banners** for service in the Boer War.

Today, the Army recognises **three types of Banners:**

- **Sovereign's Banner** – may be presented to any corps or unit.
- **Royal Family Banners** – for corps without entitlement to Colours, Standards, or Guidons.
- **Governor-General's Banner** – for training establishments without Colours.

Banners are treated with the same respect as Colours and are carried by Ensigns, escorted by Senior Non Commissioned Officers in a **Banner Party.**

On the 10th of September 1980, approval was given by our Colonel-in-Chief for the Corps to carry a banner bearing her cipher. The banner is known as **"The Princess Anne Banner".**

Presentation of the Princess Anne Banner. Artist – Mr Ken McFadyen.

The banner was presented at a parade at Simpson Barracks on the 29th of November 1986, on behalf of our Colonel-in-Chief by His Excellency the Governor General The Right Honourable Sir Ninian Stephen AK GCMG GCVO KBE.

The presentation was captured by the artist Mr Ken McFadyen. The painting is structured from the foreground to the rear, and captures the view from the crowd to the parade ground. The feeling the artist tries to capture in the painting is one of the Royal Australian Corps of Signals being a big family, and he expresses this by including images such as a young Corps member in the foreground with his wife and children.

The painting is on display at the Defence Force School of Signals, near the Princess Anne Banner and accoutrements.

Royal Australian Corps of Signals Display Case, featuring the Princess Anne Banner. (2025)

Gallipoli Barracks Contingent

Welcome Party

Brigadier Deanne Limmer CSM
Head of Corps Royal Australian Signals

Brigadier Alison Creagh AM CSC
Representative Colonel Commandant

Colonel James Roche
Colonel Commandant South East Queensland

Major Michael Kavanagh
Executive Officer 1st Signal Regiment

Official Guests

Her Royal Highness The Princess Royal
Colonel-in-Chief Royal Australian Corps of Signals

Vice Admiral Sir Tim Laurence

Her Excellency the Honourable Dr Jeannette Young
Governor of Queensland

The Honourable Jarrod Bleijie
Deputy Premier Queensland

Major General Greg Novak AM
Commander Space Command

Major General Robert Watson CSC
Commander Cyber Command

Major General Warren Gould AM
Commander Cyber Operations and Strategic J6

Capability Display

Major Tom Flanagan
Officer Commanding 101st Signal Squadron, 1st Signal Regiment

Major Tim McNamara
Officer Commanding 139th Signal Squadron, 7th Combat Signal Regiment

Official Greeting Gallipoli Barracks Officers' Mess Reception

Colonel Claire Baker
Director Training Australian Army Cadets

Sequence of Events

Official Party Arrive at Gallipoli Barracks

Acknowledgement of Remembrance Day and Wreath Laying

Capability Demonstrations

Centenary Reception
Gallipoli Barracks Officers' Mess

Corps Photo

Corps Week Events

Presentations
Address
Plaque Unveiling

Welcome

History of the Barracks

Gallipoli Barracks in Enoggera, Queensland was established in 1908 as a training ground for the Australian military and was officially renamed Gallipoli Barracks on Anzac Day, 25th April, 1990. Originally known as Enoggera Army Camp, the site was used for military field training even earlier, with its first permanent structures built between 1910 and 1916. The base was a key training camp for Queenslanders who served in both world wars. Today the barracks is one of the largest in Australia.

Units on the Barracks

Gallipoli Barracks is home to Headquarters 1st Australian Division, supported by the 1st Signal Regiment, Headquarters 7th Brigade and its direct command units including 7th Combat Signal Regiment. There are a range of other units across the base including units drawn from Joint Capabilities Group, such as 136th Signal Squadron. The base is also home to Headquarters 11th Brigade, Queensland's Army Reserve Brigade.

Acknowledgement of Remembrance Day

Her Royal Highness The Princess Royal will conduct a small remembrance service at the memorial for 7th Combat Signal Regiment in order to pay her respects and lay a wreath.

History

1st Signal Regiment

The 1st Signal Regiment traces its origins to 1945, when the 34th Brigade's signal section was formed as part of the Australian Garrison Force in post-war Japan. Today, the Regiment provides critical communications and logistical support to Headquarters 1st (Australian) Division, enabling command and control during operations, exercises, and deployments both domestically and abroad. Its sub-units include 100th Logistical Support Squadron, which sustains the Divisional Headquarters and Regiment; 101st Signal Squadron, which delivers communications and information systems (CIS) support and coalition integration; and 127th Signal Troop, responsible for radio maintenance and infrastructure support. The Regiment has deployed personnel on operations in Vietnam, Cambodia, the Western Sahara, Bougainville, Afghanistan, and Iraq. It has been formally recognised with a Citation for an Honour Distinction for its role in the United Nations Mission in Western Sahara (MINURSO, 1991–94), awarded in 2020, and the Australian Army Theatre Honour for East Timor (1999–2003), approved in 2019.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal unveiling the 7th Combat Signal Regiment Memorial plaque accompanied by Commanding Officer Lieutenant Colonel Darcy Rawlinson

7th Combat Signal Regiment

The 7th Combat Signal Regiment traces its lineage to two units: 139th Signal Squadron, raised in 1967 to support 104th Signal Squadron in Vietnam, and 140th Signal Squadron, with origins in the 1948 Northern Command Signal Squadron. In 1997, a major re-structure saw the amalgamation of 139th and 140th Signal Squadrons, along with other brigade and military police elements, into the 7th Command Support Unit, later becoming the 7th Command Support Regiment in 2002. This was disbanded in 2007, leaving 139th Signal Squadron as a standalone integrated unit. With the increasing need for digital communications, the squadron expanded its Regular Army component significantly in 2010. Following the 2011 Signals Force Modernisation Review, 139th Signal Squadron was re-titled as 7th Combat Signal Regiment on 1 January 2012. The regiment supported operations in Afghanistan and the Middle East and continued to grow, re-establishing 140th Signal Squadron and a Headquarters Squadron by 2013. In mid-2025 140th Signal Squadron collapsed, reducing 7th Combat Signal Regiment once again to a single signal squadron (139th Signal Squadron), supported by Operational Support Squadron (OSS).

Capability Demonstrations - Outdoor

1st Signal Regiment

Introduced by Officer Commanding 101st Signal Squadron
Major Tom Flanagan

1st (Australian) Division Commander's Signals Detachment
Briefing officer, Sergeant Aaron Crawford
Commanded by Sergeant Aaron Crawford and Corporal Teegan Gil, the 1st (Australian) Division Commander's Signals Detachment provides protection, transport and most importantly communications effects to Major General Ash Collingburn AM DSM and his Regimental Sergeant Major Warrant Officer Class One Jae Robinson OAM. Equipped with radio, information system and telecommunications networking equipment it is a highly mobile detachment that allows the Division Commander to exercise command and control of the brigades as the unit of action.

HX77 - Briefing officer, Corporal Amanda Barber
All Royal Australian Corps of Signals nodes, regardless of size, require logistics and sustainment support to undertake protracted operations across the spectrum of conflict. Corporal Amanda Barber & Lance Corporal Connor Hyde of the Royal Australian Corps of Transport employ vehicles, such as the HX77, to provide that support. The HX77 is a highly capable and manoeuvrable vehicle that comes in protected and light skinned variants. It plays a critical role in moving stores and equipment around the battlespace, including the Heavy Stores Modules that provide workspaces for headquarters staff throughout the Division. It also plays a crucial role in the recovery of light and medium vehicles needing repair.

A Royal Australian Army Telecommunications Network Engineer from the 1st Signal Regiment during a Space Domain Exercise at the Australian Space Discovery Centre in Adelaide.

7th Combat Signals Regiment

Introduced by Officer Commanding 139th Signal Squadron
Major Tim McNamara

7th Brigade Headquarters Forward - Briefing officer, Lieutenant Dominic Bullock
Commanded by Lieutenant Dominic Bullock and Sergeant Jacob Smith, the 7th Brigade Headquarters Forward Node provides tactical communications to key Brigade staff in the field. As a motorised headquarters they are equipped with a variety of Light and Medium Protected Mobility Vehicles and are designed to scale to the need of the commanders in battle. They are capable of providing classified voice and data communications whilst static and moving across the battlespace. It is capable of splitting into two independent headquarters to increase survivability in high threat environments. Corporals Troy Price and James Hampson lead the Information Systems and Battlespace Communications detachments, and Lance Corporal Max Helion leads the Telecommunications Network Detachment.

7th Brigade Headquarters Main - Briefing officer, Lieutenant Michael Bonnitcha
Commanded by Lieutenant Michael Bonnitcha and Sergeants Dylan Neumann and Bradley Scorse, the 7th Brigade Headquarters Main supports the bulk of Brigade staff in the field. It is less mobile than the Forward Headquarters due to its size; however, it provides a significantly greater capability in systems and applications through the deployment of Heavy Stores Modules and the cargo capacity of heavy trucks. In addition to the Brigade staff it also supports attachments from other units within the 7th Brigade and 1st (Australian) Division, including Electronic Warfare assets from the 7th Signal Regiment. Corporals Vandermeer, Machin and Gibson command the Battlespace Communications, Information Systems and Telecommunications Network Detachments.

Signaller Lopes-Doyle (centre) 7th Combat Signal Regiment on Ex MOBILITY BLUEGUM

Royal Australian Corps of Signals Trades

ECN 661 – Information Systems Engineering
The function of ECN 661 Information Systems Engineering is to provide, install, configure, maintain, repair and secure current in service ICT equipment in support of CIS operations. They plan, design, manage and apply defensive cyber security procedures and policies to classified deployed ICT systems and networks in the land environment.

ECN 662 – Battlespace Communications Specialist
ECN 662 Battlespace Communications Specialists are soldiers who deploy and operation CIS for the provision of Command and Control voice, data and command support systems.

ECN 663 – Electronic Warfare
ECN 663 Electronic Warfare Operators provide military actions necessary to exploit the electromagnetic spectrum. These actions encompass the interception and identification of electromagnetic emissions, the conduct of analysis and reporting on those emissions, and the employment of electromagnetic energy to reduce or prevent hostile use of the spectrum. They also protect and ensure its effective use by friendly forces.

ECN 664 – Cyber Warfare Specialist
The function of ECN 664 Cyber Warfare Specialist is to support mission assurance through the ability to monitor protect, locate, defend or neutralise cyber effects on a wide range of Information Technology and Operational Technology systems as well as the conduct of analysis and reporting on current threats and findings.

ECN 665 – Telecommunications Network Engineering
The function of ECN 665 Telecommunications Network Engineering is to provide network configuration change management, cyber security, information assurance, management of ADF telecommunications infrastructure installations and maintenance of equipment fleets.

Gallipoli Barracks Officers' Mess Reception

The Gallipoli Barracks Officers' Mess will host an afternoon reception for Official Guests, Unit Commanders, Regimental Sergeant Majors, veterans and selected soldiers. There will be some presentations and awards, and the reception will provide the Official Guests the opportunity to meet with serving and ex-serving members of the Royal Australian Corps of Signals.

Corps Photo

A Corps photo will be taken on Duncan Oval and will include all Official Guests and all the members of the units attending Corps Week. It is estimated that there will be approximately 800 people in the photo. It will be provided to the Corps Museum to become part of the history of the Corps and be available to all Corps members as a wonderful reminder of this special occasion.

His Excellency General the Honourable David Hurley AC DSC (Retd), Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, attaches the Streamer, East Timor 1999-2003, to the Princess Anne Banner during the 1st Signal Regiment Honours Parade, Gallipoli Barracks, Brisbane. (2022)

Corps Week History

The Sports Carnival component of the Royal Australian Corps of Signals (RA Sigs) Centenary Corps Week in 2025 will be jointly hosted by the 1st Signal Regiment and 7th Combat Signal Regiment at Gallipoli Barracks over the period 9th-15th November 2025. The incorporation of a VIP Day into the 2025 Corps Week enables the RA Sigs veteran community to integrate with current serving members and continue to build on the *Connect, Commemorate and Celebrate* narrative of the Centenary year.

Mercury Dash

The Mercury Dash is a new Corps Week event from 2025. It involves a relay run of 4 x 75 metre lengths, representative of the distance covered by Signal Runners at Gallipoli. The Mercury Dash draws its name and spirit from our emblem, Mercury — the swift messenger — symbolising both speed and precision in service of others. The word dash was chosen deliberately, paying tribute not only to the signallers who ran their perilous dashes under fire at Gallipoli, but also to the dashes of Morse code — the very language of our early craft.
This 300 metre relay honours those who carried messages across broken ground when all lines were cut, linking our modern soldiers to that enduring courage.

Tug'o'War

A knock-out event with all units competing, culminating in a final between the two top units.

Rugby

The Corps Week Rugby Competition will be run over a number of days with each unit represented, all competing for a place in the final match to be crowned the winners.

Caduceus Cup

Caduceus Cup is a long distance relay race conducted over a number of hours along a pre-determined route on the base. Each Signals unit can enter teams in the competition. Each team consists of ten runners and each runner will complete three legs of approximately 3.6 kilometres. There are three categories for units to enter; The Caduceus Cup is the open category; The Grecians Cup is for males over age 35 and the Athena's Cup is for women. Each of the winning teams will be presented with trophies.

Cocktail Party

Corps Week 2025 will culminate with the Royal Australian Corps of Signals Cocktail Party on Thursday 13th November. The event will host Senior Representatives from across the Army and the Corps.

Corps Week Events 2025

Tuesday 11th November 2025

0730 – 1045	Rugby	Duncan Oval
0800 – 1045	Tug'o'War Heats	Duncan Oval
1100 – 1130	Remembrance Day Service	Duncan Oval
1130 – 1230	BBQ Lunch	Duncan Oval
1230 – 1400	Rugby	Duncan Oval
1400 – 1430	Corps Photo	Duncan Oval
1430 – 1440	Mercury Dash	Duncan Oval
1440 – 1450	Tug'o'War Final	Duncan Oval
1450 – 1530	Rugby	Duncan Oval
1530 – 1550	Awards / VVIP Address	Duncan Oval
1550 – 1600	Corps	Duncan Oval
1800 – 2030	Social Function	1st Signal Regiment 'Jimmy's Club'

Wednesday 12th November 2025

0800 – 1200	Beach Volleyball	Gallipoli Barracks Gym
0800 – 1200	Rugby Mens / Womens Finals	Duncan Oval
0800 – 1200	Football (Mixed)	Duncan Oval
1200 – 1300	Lunch	Respective Messes
1300 – 1400	Beach Volleyball	Area Gym Sand Courts
1300 – 1600	Football (Mixed Finals)	Duncan Oval
1300 – 1600	Strong Person Competition	Gallipoli Barracks Gym
1600	Awards	Duncan Oval
1800 – 2030	Social Function	7th Combat Signal Regiment 'Roost'

Thursday 13th November 2025

0500	Caduceus Cup Commences	Duncan Oval
0600	Athena Cup Commences	Duncan Oval
0610	Grecians Commences	Duncan Oval
0730	Table Tennis Tournament	Duncan Oval
1400	Awards	Duncan Oval
1830 – 2300	Corps Dinner	Gallipoli Barracks Officers' Mess
1830 – 2300	ORs Function	1st Signal Regiment 'Jimmy's Club'

Lieutenant of the Year and Signaller of the Year

The Lieutenant and Signaller of the Year awards recognise high achievement junior lieutenants and signallers outside of the normal Defence honours and awards schemes which are coordinated, in general, through the formations.

Criteria

No formal recorded adverse administration or disciplinary matters in the previous 12 months.

Must be Lieutenant / Signaller Private Proficient rank (or was for the period the nomination is being made)
Must be AIRN compliant.
Must be a member of RA Sigs.
Must have been observed for a minimum of 6 months.

Lieutenant specific criteria

(1) leadership
(2) performance
(3) adherence to the Defence Values

Signaller specific criteria

(1) employment category skills
(2) regimental performance (including 'all Corps' skills)
(3) adherence to the Defence Values

Awards are presented annually by the Head of Corps during Corps Week.

Centenary Cube and Plaque unveiling

Her Royal Highness The Princess Royal, Colonel-in-Chief Royal Australian Corps of Signals will unveil a plaque marking her visit to Gallipoli Barracks as part of the Corps' Centenary. The plaque is mounted on a Certa Cito Centenary Cube.

The Certa Cito Centenary Cube is a scaled representation of the original Certa Cito Centenary Sculpture, unveiled at Simpson Barracks, Melbourne, to commemorate 100 years of the Royal Australian Corps of Signals (1925–2025). The design reflects the Corps' proud history and its evolving role within the Australian Defence Force, from traditional communications to cyber and electronic warfare, symbolising the Corps motto: "CERTA CITO – Swift and Sure."

This miniature edition has been made possible through the generous support from **Rohde & Schwarz.**

Sculpture cubes in production, in the artists' workshop, ready to be shipped.

Operational History

Throughout the past century, signallers have served with distinction in every operation—globally, domestically, and in peacekeeping—demonstrating their enduring commitment to mission success and operational excellence.

World War I (1914-1918) – Gallipoli, The Western Front, Palestine and Mesopotamia

World War II (1939 – 1945) – European, Mediterranean & Middle East, Pacific and Asian Theatres, and within Australia.

Occupation of Japan (1946 – 1951)

Korea (1950 – 1953)

South East Asia (1950 – 1974) – Malayan Emergency, Indonesian Confrontation, Borneo, Malaysia, Singapore

Vietnam (1962 – 1975)

Peacekeeping (1979 – 2013) – Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, Western Sahara, Somalia, Cambodia, Rwanda, Bougainville, Solomon Islands, East Timor

Afghanistan (2001 – 2002, 2005 – 2014)

Iraq – First Gulf War (1990 – 1991); Second Gulf War (2003 – 2009)

Middle East Area of Operations (2010 – 2021)

Humanitarian Assistance / Defence Cooperation – Indonesia, South West Pacific, Papua New Guinea, Aceh, Vanuatu, Tonga, Fiji, Pakistan

Global Contingency Operations

Domestic Operations – Cyclone Tracy, Olympic and Paralympic Games, Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings, Commonwealth Games, National Support to State Governments – Flood, Fire, Cyclone, COVID 19 response and the Army Aboriginal Community Assistance Program

In its Centenary Year, the Royal Australian Corps of Signals remains at the forefront of electronic warfare, signals intelligence, telecommunications, information technology and cyberspace capabilities; providing the signals capabilities for the Australian Army in support of the Joint Force.

History of the Royal Australian Corps of Signals

For one hundred years, Australian signallers have been the invisible thread binding our forces together. From flashes of lamp and coils of wire to satellites, cyberspace, electronic warfare and signals intelligence our people have connected Australians from trench lines to desert fortresses, jungle ridgelines, and outback ranges. By the First World War, these skills had evolved into dedicated companies and squadrons that kept the Army's communication flowing under fire.

World War I (1914–1918)

During the First World War, Australian Signallers were part of the Engineer Corps. Over 200 Engineer "Sapper" Signallers deployed to Gallipoli, maintaining communications under relentless conditions. From 1916 to 1918, more than 2,000 served on the Western Front, with another 500 supporting operations in Palestine and Mesopotamia.The 1st Australian and New Zealand Wireless Signal Squadron demonstrated the war-winning potential of wireless technology, laying the groundwork for modern signals intelligence.

At Gallipoli Lieutenant Stanley Watson of the Australian Divisional Signals Company supervised sappers as they built the first pier at Anzac Cove, using a Turkish shell which he had defused as a pile-driver. The jetty, named Watson's Pier, was celebrated with a Waterloo Dinner. The Waterloo Dinner remains an annual tradition between the Corps of Engineers and Signals.

Gallipoli Peninsula, Turkey. June 1915. Lieutenant Watson (right, with pipe in mouth) supervising the building of the pier at Anzac by men of 1st Division Signal Company. The pier came to be known as Watson's Pier. (1915)

Gallipoli, Turkey, 1915. In a Battalion Headquarters (BHQ) dugout, an officer (left) works on some documents as he sits at an upturned packing case that serves as a makeshift desk. Meanwhile, a Sapper Signaller sitting at an upended biscuit box (right) jots down a message he is receiving on a field telephone. Stevenson, Walter Ormond (1915)

After troops evacuated the Gallipoli Peninsula on 20 December 1915, Lieutenant Colonel Watson sent the final signal to British commanders 'Evacuation complete 3.45am'.

Two unidentified Sapper Signallers, with baskets of carrier pigeons, passing along the road leading through Chateau Wood to Westhoek, in the Ypres sector. Damaged Carts and other debris is scattered everywhere. (1917)

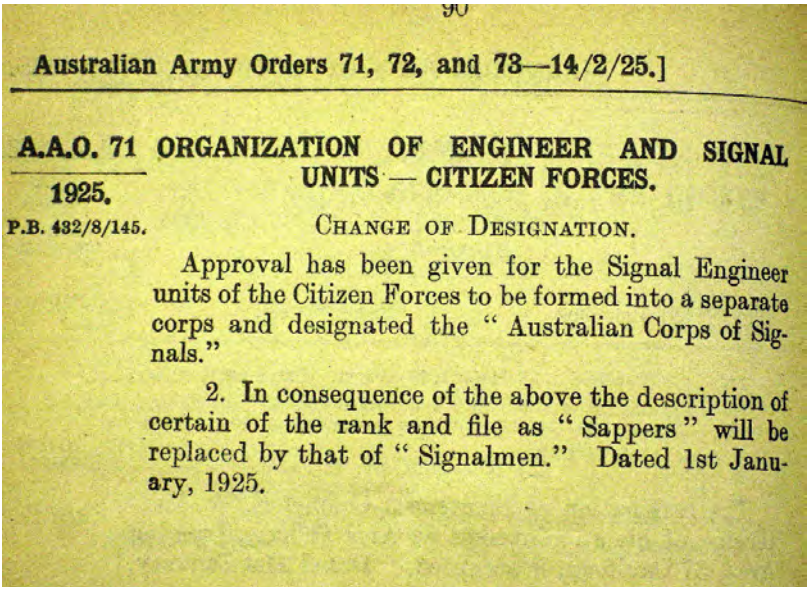
Sapper Signallers with a reel of cable, leaving a Signal Office on Westhoek Ridge, in the Ypres Sector, to lay a surface telephone line to a forward unit, during the battle of Zonnebeke. (1917)

Stanley Watson also served on the Western Front, commanding the 2nd Divisional Signals Company from December 1916, and was awarded the Serbian Order of the White Eagle, then the Military Cross for showing 'great gallantry and devotion to duty in maintaining lines and controlling linesmen' at the Battle of Flers and Fricourt during November and December 1916. In January 1919 he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for his work in the Second Battle of the Somme 1918. At the conclusion of the war, he held the rank of Major and became a leading voice in the establishment of a separate Corps for Signals.

Sapper E Bentley, a linesman of the 3rd Divisional Signal Company, repairing a telephone cable damaged by a shell burst during the operations of the 3rd Division near Ronssoy, during the American and Australian attack upon the Main Hindenburg Line. (1918)

Formation of the Australian Corps of Signals (1925)

On 14 February 1925, the Australian Corps of Signals was formally established, separating from the Engineers to become its own arm of service. This marked the start of a distinct identity and professional pathway for signallers, who were increasingly recognised as essential to modern command and control, and known by the rank and file as "Signalmen".



90

Australian Army Orders 71, 72, and 73—14/2/25.]

A.A.O. 71 ORGANIZATION OF ENGINEER AND SIGNAL UNITS — CITIZEN FORCES.

1925.

P.B. 432/8/145. CHANGE OF DESIGNATION.

Approval has been given for the Signal Engineer units of the Citizen Forces to be formed into a separate corps and designated the "Australian Corps of Signals."

2. In consequence of the above the description of certain of the rank and file as "Sappers" will be replaced by that of "Signalmen." Dated 1st January, 1925.

Australian Army Order 71 dated 14 February 1925. National Library of Australia; Photograph C. Robinson.

World War II (1939–1945)

By the Second World War, signalling had become a critical and complex discipline. The Corps was larger than ever comprising of four Schools of Signals and 58 distinct types of signal elements. More than 24,000 Australian Signalmen served across every theatre—Europe, the Middle East, and the Pacific. They operated radios, telephones, and telegraphs to link combat units with higher command; laid and repaired thousands of kilometres of cable; and supported intelligence through interception and cryptography.

The 6th to 9th Division Signals enabled operations from Bardia to El Alamein and from Syria to New Guinea. The New Guinea Air Warning Wireless Company provided lifesaving alerts of incoming enemy aircraft, while the Australian Special Wireless Group worked covertly to intercept and decode Japanese transmissions. Their efforts saved countless lives and shortened campaigns through superior information.

"Signals" in Malaya had a tough job. Army messages go through streams, mud, jungle, or shellfire - by radio, land-line, pigeon or motorcycle. (1942)

Gaza, Palestine. Signalman R.D. Spence, headquarters signals, A.I.F at the controls of the mobile wireless truck. (1942)

A signalman of 9th Division Signals at work with a field set near Tobruk. Fisher, Thomas (1941)

New Guinea. VX125503 Signalman L. Daughty (1), 23rd line section, 18th lines of communication signals, testing for a break on the 200 pound copper line between Jap Ladder and Nauro. (1944)

A Pigeon despatched on its mission from a mobile loft carried in a jeep. (1945)

Australian Women's Army Service (1941–1947)

On 13 August 1941, Minister for the Army Sir Percy Spencer approved the formation of the Australian Women's Army Service (AWAS) to enable men to be released for combat roles. Between 1941 and 1947, AWAS signallers became a vital part of the military communications network. Trained in telephony, telegraphy, and radio operations, they maintained swift and secure communications across Australia and in forward areas such as New Guinea.

By 1945, over 24,000 women had served in the AWAS, with many posted to signals units. Their professionalism and technical ability challenged outdated views on women in uniform, laying the groundwork for gender integration in the Corps and wider Army in decades to come.

Women of the Australian Women's Army Service (AWAS) sending messages during their course at the Officers Training School, Victoria. (1943)

Women of the Australian Women's Army Service (AWAS) operating perforating machines for high speed signals at land headquarters Signals, Grosvenor. (1945)

An Australian Women's Army Service (AWAS) Radio Technician checking a faulty radio transmitter at an Army Radio School. (1943)

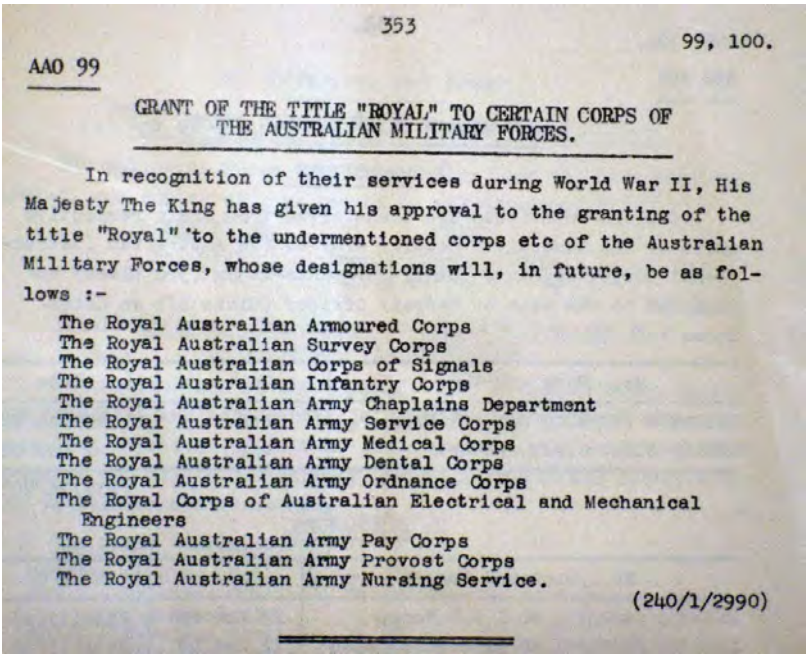
Garage Girls

During World War II, a secret unit of young Australian women known as the "Garage Girls" worked in a Brisbane garage decoding intercepted Japanese radio transmissions. Their efforts, part of the covert Central Bureau, played a crucial role in the Pacific theatre, including decrypting one of the first reports of the Hiroshima bombing. These women, including Joyce Grace and Coral Hinds, were conscripted into military communications and trained in signals and Morse code. Their work contributed to major operations, such as the targeting of Admiral Yamamoto, and helped shorten the war. Their story, long classified, highlights the vital but often overlooked role of women in wartime intelligence.

The entrance to Nyrambia in Ascot, Brisbane - suburban mansion turned war base. From left Joyce Grace, Helen Kenny and Betty Paterson approaching the guard. (N.D)

Granting of Royal Title (1948)

On 10 November 1948, His Majesty King George VI granted the title “Royal”, recognising the outstanding wartime service of Australian signalmen. This date—Corps Day—is still commemorated by members past and present, marking the moment when the Corps’ dedication and technical mastery were formally acknowledged.



353

99, 100.

AAO 99

GRANT OF THE TITLE "ROYAL" TO CERTAIN CORPS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

In recognition of their services during World War II, His Majesty The King has given his approval to the granting of the title "Royal" to the undermentioned corps etc of the Australian Military Forces, whose designations will, in future, be as follows :-

The Royal Australian Armoured Corps
The Royal Australian Survey Corps
The Royal Australian Corps of Signals
The Royal Australian Infantry Corps
The Royal Australian Army Chaplains Department
The Royal Australian Army Service Corps
The Royal Australian Army Medical Corps
The Royal Australian Army Dental Corps
The Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps
The Royal Corps of Australian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
The Royal Australian Army Pay Corps
The Royal Australian Army Provost Corps
The Royal Australian Army Nursing Service.

(240/1/2990)

Australian Army Order 99 dated 31 December 1948. National Library of Australia; Photograph C. Robinson

Women's Royal Australian Army Corps (WRAAC) (1951–1984)

Following the success of the AWAS, the WRAAC was formed in April 1951 to provide a structured way for women to serve in the Australian Army during peacetime. WRAAC personnel undertook roles in administration, logistics, communications, and training, with many serving in signals units where they continued to demonstrate technical proficiency and professionalism. In 1984, the WRAAC was disbanded as women were incorporated into the regular Army units, marking a significant milestone in gender equality within the Australian Defence Force.

2nd Signal Regiment - These six were the first Operator Radios to be posted to a Field Force (read Land Command) Signals Unit. Training commenced at theSchool Of Signals, Watsonia on 14 Feb 1975 and included Morse training (send and receive), message formatting, antenna theory and erection, battery charging, HF and VHF radio configuration and use, RATEL procedures, prep and installation of land line K-phones. (1975)

Cold War to Vietnam (1945–1975)

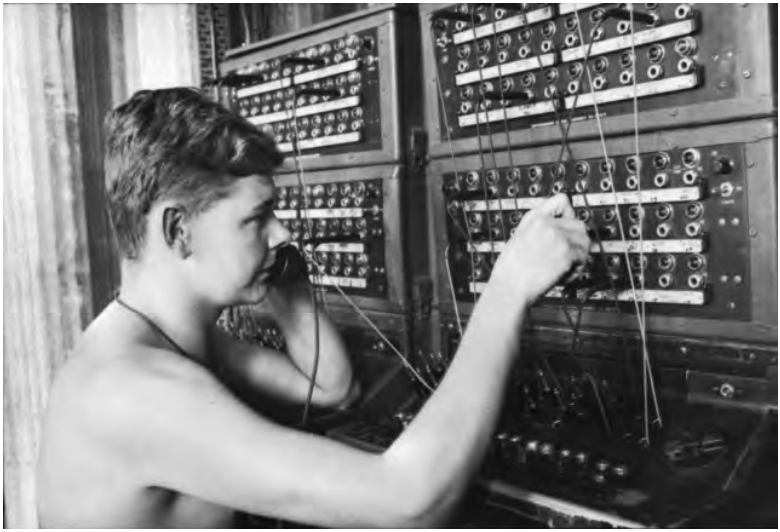
After World War II, the Corps adapted to a new era of geopolitical tension and rapid technological change. During the Malayan Emergency (1948–1960), Australian signallers supported Commonwealth forces in jungle conditions, maintaining secure radio links and coordinating air–ground communications. The Australian Special Wireless Group evolved into 101 Wireless Regiment, later redesignated 7th Signal Regiment in 1964. These units pioneered electronic warfare and signals intelligence capabilities that would later prove decisive in Vietnam.

The Australian Special Wireless Group evolved into 101 Wireless Regiment, later redesignated 7th Signal Regiment in 1964. These units pioneered electronic warfare and signals intelligence capabilities that would later prove decisive in Vietnam.

In Vietnam, the Corps was everywhere.

- 103rd and 104th Signal Squadrons maintained the combat net at Nui Dat.
- 110th Signal Squadron kept strategic communications open at Vung Tàu.
- 547th Signal Troop delivered vital signals intelligence support.
- 152nd Signal Squadron provided discreet communications for SASR patrols deep in hostile territory.
- 709th Signal Troop supported advisory and training operations

Their work ensured coordination, intelligence, and command reach across a dispersed and dangerous theatre.



Signalman John Toulmin of Parkes, NSW, a member of 104th Signal Squadron in Vietnam (1967)

Nui Dat, South Vietnam.Two signalman-riggers, members of the 104th Signals Squadron based at 1st Australian Task Force (1ATF), working on a thin radio mast, 250 feet above the ground. Closest to the camera is Signalman Terry Peacock of Frankston, Vic, and lower down is Corporal Victor Sheen of Heidelberg, Vic. (1970)

Signalman Phil Smith of Barawell Park, NSW, is a radio operator in the 104th Signal Squadron, Royal Australian Signals Corps. His unit is part of the 1st Australian Task Force (1ATF) base, but he has spent four months of his tour at Horseshoe Hill. Before his call-up for national service in October 1968, Sig Smith was a teller in the St Peters and Alexandria, NSW branches of the Bank of New South Wales. (1970)

Peacekeeping and Humanitarian Operations (1990s–)

Sergeant Mary Kelly on deployment in Cambodia as part of the Force Communications Unit, United Nations Transitional Authority Cambodia (FCU UNTAC) (1992)

As the Australian Army adapted to global peacekeeping needs, the Royal Australian Corps of Signals demonstrated its versatility beyond combat. A detachment of signallers was deployed to support the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia (1989 to 1990). In Cambodia (1992–1993), signalmen deployed with the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC) then the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), providing secure communications for multinational forces and supporting the coordination of free and fair elections. In Rwanda (1994–1995), during and after the genocide, signalmen enabled vital communications between field units, coordinated logistics, and assisted humanitarian relief efforts. Their expertise ensured that command and control could be maintained in complex and often volatile environments.

Signallers also contributed to missions in Sinai, Bouganville the Solomon Islands, and other regional operations, reinforcing the Corps' enduring commitment to supporting Australian and coalition forces in stabilisation, peacekeeping, and disaster relief. These operations underscored the adaptability and professionalism of the Corps in both war and peace.

Group portrait of Royal Australian Signal Corps personnel in front of the Telstra satellite receiving and transmitting dish at the United Nations (UN) compound. Left to right back row: Corporal (CPL) Lee Rowley, Signalman (SIG) Andrew Jones, 556272 CPL Justin White, 135 Signal Squadron Royal Australian Signals Corps, and SIG Matthew Crosbie; Front row: SIG Barry Quinn, CPL William Duncan, and Sig. Gordon Koenig. The dish provided a vital telecommunications link with Australia during the contingent's deployment with the United Nations Assistance Mission In Rwanda (UNAMIR). Several of the soldiers are wearing UN caps and all men have the UN badge on the shoulders of their camouflage uniforms. Donor: CPL J. White) (1995)

Captain (Capt) Ian Spiers and Signalman (Sig) Gordon Koenig manning radios in the Communication Centre at the Australian Headquarters. The Australian are all members of the second Australian Service Contingent (ASC2) serving in the second United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR II). (Reproductions only available for personal use, requests for commercial use or publication must be made to Gittoes & Dalton Productions Pty Ltd) (1995)

Building the Modern Force (2000s–)

Following Vietnam, Army signal elements evolved to meet new global realities. 1st Signal Regiment became the senior operational formation. To meet the ever increasing demands for tactical communications support to brigades, the Corps witnessed the expansion from traditional Brigade Signal Squadrons to the raising of the 1st, 3rd and 7th Combat Signal Regiments.

The Corps played a leading role in peacekeeping missions across the region, from Western Sahara to Cambodia. At Cabarlah, 7th Signal Regiment grew into a national centre for electronic warfare (EW) and signals intelligence (SIGINT). In 1999–2000, 72 Electronic Warfare Squadron deployed with INTERFET to East Timor, among the first Australian soldiers ashore in Dili establishing secure communications for the multinational force.

Private Lee Bailey, a signalmen with the Al Muthanna Task Group (AMTG) stops to radio a message while on patrol near As Samawah, southern Iraq (2005)

WO2 (Acting RSM) Pip Iseppi, Obrigado Barracks, Dili (1999)

In 2010, the Royal Australian Corps of Signals replaced the rank description Signalman with the gender-neutral Signaller.

Signaller Justin Hague from the Tarin Kowt-based communications extraction team rolls a cable for an antenna mast as the Australian Defence Force begins to scale down its infrastructure at the Multi National Base - Tarin Kowt. (2013)

CPL Harrison deployed in Baghdad, Iraq as a Theatre Communications Rigger with Australia's Joint Task Force 633 as part of Operation Catalyst. (2006)

A Digital Corps for a Digital Army (2000s–)

In the 21st century, the Royal Australian Corps of Signals has continued to evolve. From Afghanistan and Iraq to the Solomon Islands and domestic operations such as Bushfire Assist, Floods, and during Covid. Australian signallers have been at the forefront of communication, information warfare, and cyber operations.

Today, the Corps combines traditional field communication skills with advanced cyber defence, network engineering, and information assurance. With approximately 3,000 trained personnel, the Corps supports every major command across the Australian Defence Force. Its members ensure that wherever Australian soldiers operate whether on the ground, in the air, or across the digital spectrum, commanders can connect, coordinate, and fight with information superiority.

From the trenches of Gallipoli to the networks of cyberspace, signallers have carried forward over a century of service. Our people have adapted through every technological revolution, united by a single purpose: to connect, to protect, and to enable command.

As we look to the next hundred years, we honour those who came before us—and reaffirm our commitment to remain at the leading edge of Army's fight for information dominance.

Signaler Kieran Simpson and Signaller David Z'Graggen of 145th Signal Squadron, preparing Satellite Transportable Land Terminals (STLT) to support 9th Force Support Battalion for the use of defence data terminals during the South Queensland Warfighter (2024)

The Combat Light Electronic Warfare System (CLEWS) in PMV in Afghanistan (2007-2009). A standard configuration of the CLEWS equipment in the standard PMV for many rotations of OP SLIPPER (Reconstruction Task Force 2, 3, 4, Mentoring and Reconstruction Task Force 1, 2). CLEWS DF antenna on the lower mast for use while mobile and short halts. Same antenna also located on the Clark Mast for short-long halts, provided higher elevation. (2007)

Specialists from the Joint Task Force 661 Defensive Cyber Operations team at Camp Ricarte, Puerto Princesa City in the Philippines during Exercise ALON (2025)

Victoria Barracks Sydney – Home of the Australian Army

Victoria Barracks Sydney is one of the best known examples of military architecture in Australia. Established in 1841, the barracks were originally built to house British troops until 1870 and then taken over by the New South Wales colonial forces.

Designed by Lieutenant Colonel George Barney of the Royal Engineers, the barracks were constructed using locally quarried sandstone, with iron and timber materials possibly imported from England. Construction began in February 1841 and involved a segregated workforce of convicts and free tradesmen.

The British 11th Regiment of Foot were the first to occupy the barracks, followed by several other regiments until Federation in 1901. This marked a turning point in colonial defence policy, leading to the establishment of locally raised forces under the Naval and Military Forces Act of 1871. The barracks then became home to the 1st Battery, New South Wales Artillery, and various volunteer units, including engineers, cadets, and rifle corps.

Victoria Barracks has played a pivotal role in Australia's military mobilisation, notably in 1885 when it served as the assembly point for the Sudan Contingent. On the 3rd March 1885, the Soudan (Sudan) Contingent was the first colonial force to support Britain in an overseas conflict. The Sudan Contingent consisted of 522 infantrymen, 24 officers and an Artillery Battery of 212 men.

1st Signal Regiment Guard Victoria Barracks Sydney, Photo courtesy Colonel Michael Brennan, Colonel Commandant Western Australia.(1980)

At Federation in 1901, the site was transferred to the Commonwealth and continued to serve as a key administrative hub. During both World Wars, it functioned as the Army's Headquarters, later transitioning to the control of Land Commander Australia, overseeing domestic and overseas operations.

Today, Victoria Barracks remains in use and stands not only as a heritage-listed site but also as a living monument to Australia's defence legacy, embodying over 175 years of military service, architectural resilience, and national pride.

To mark Her Royal Highness The Princess Royal's visit to Australia in July 2000, Major Paul Galea commanded the Guard at Simpson Barracks, Victoria. During the visit, Her Royal Highness opened the Royal Australian Corps of Signals Museum as part of the Corps' 75th Birthday events. Photo courtesy Colonel Paul Galea. (2000)

Corps Appointments 2025

Corps Leadership

Head of Corps - Brigadier Deane Limmer CSM
Deputy Head of Corps - Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Armstrong
Corps Regimental Sergeant Major - Warrant Officer Class One Benn Goulter
Staff Officer Grade Two - Major Michael Lee
Staff Officer to Head of Corps – Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Butler
Project Officer Corps Centenary – Colonel Christopher Robinson CSC

Colonels Commandant

Representative - Brigadier Alison Creagh AM CSC
Western Australia - Colonel Michael Brennan
South Australia - Colonel Martin Faulkner
Victoria - Colonel Christopher Rule
Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales -
Colonel Kirk Johnstone
South Queensland - Colonel James Roche
North Queensland and Northern Territory -
Colonel Daniel Bennett CSC
Tasmania - Major Matthew Brocklehurst

Royal Australian Corps of Signals Units in the Australian Defence Force and in the Australian Army and Joint Capabilities Group are identified below.

Corps Command Teams 2025

1st Australian Division

1st Signal Regiment

Commanding Officer - Lieutenant Colonel Katie Burrup CSC
Regimental Sergeant Major - Warrant Officer Class One Jason Harvey

101st Signal Squadron (including 127 Signal Troop), 100th Logistical Support Squadron
Lineage: 34th Bde Signals Section (Japan, circa 1945)> 1st Independent Infantry Brigade Signal Section (1953)> 1st Divisional Signal Regiment (1960) > 1st Signal Regiment (1965)> 1st Joint Support Unit (1997)> 1st Signal Regiment (2005)

1st Combat Signal Regiment (1st Brigade)

Commanding Officer - Lieutenant Colonel Warren Williams
Regimental Sergeant Major - Warrant Officer Class One Steven Lowery

104th Signal Squadron 105th Signal Squadron, Operational Support Squadron
Lineage: 104th Signal Squadron, 1st Australian Task Force (Vietnam)>
1st Command Support Unit (late 1990's) > 1st Command Support Regiment (2001)>
> 1st Combat Signal Regiment (2006)

3rd Combat Signal Regiment (3rd Brigade)

Commanding Officer - Lieutenant Colonel Richard Adamson
Regimental Sergeant Major - Warrant Officer Class One Gregg Orlicki

102nd Signal Squadron, 103rd Signal Squadron, Operational Support Squadron
Lineage: 103rd Signal Squadron, under 1st Australian Task Force (1965)>
3rd Task Force (1967) > 3rd Brigade (1981) > 3rd Combat Signal Regiment under 3rd Brigade (2006)

7th Combat Signal Regiment (7th Brigade)

Commanding Officer - Lieutenant Colonel Brenton Lawlor
Regimental Sergeant Major - Warrant Officer Class One Mark Green

139th Signal Squadron, 140th Signal Squadron, Operational Support Squadron
Lineage: Formed from 139th Signal Squadron and 140th Signal Squadron: Raised 1967 to reinforce 104th Signal Squadron 140th Signal Squadron: Northern Command Signal Squadron (1948) > 401st Signal Regiment (1961) > 4th Signal Regiment (1964) > 140th Signal Squadron (1969) 139th/140th Signal Squadrons merged into 7th Command Support Unit (1996) > then 7th Command Support Regiment (2002) > 139th Signal Squadron reinstated (2007) > 139th Signal Squadron retitled to 7th Combat Signal Regiment (2011), 140th Signals Squadron re-raised (2013)

7th Signal Regiment

Commanding Officer - Lieutenant Colonel Suzanne Albury
Regimental Sergeant Major - Warrant Officer Class One Craig Patch

71st (Electronic Warfare) Squadron, 72nd (Electronic Warfare) Squadron
73rd (Electronic Warfare) Squadron, Operational Support Squadron
Lineage: Australian Special Wireless Group (1940) > 101st Wireless Regiment (1947) > Combined with 72nd Signal Squadron into 7th Signal Regiment (Electronic Warfare) (1989) > 7th Signal Regiment (2002)

145th Signal Squadron (17th Combat Support Brigade)

Officer Commanding - Major Cameron Bower
Squadron Sergeant Major - Warrant Officer Class Two Michael O'Loughlan

506th Signal Troop, 552nd Signal Troop, 557th Signal Troop, 709th Signal Troop
Lineage: 3rd Army Signal Regiment (1954) > 3rd Line of Communications (1957) > 2nd Signal Regiment (1965) > Land Force Signal Unit (1992) > 145th Signal Squadron (1995) > Land Support Force – Signals (2004) > 17th Signal Regiment (2007) > 145th Signal Squadron (2013). In 2026, the 145th Signal Squadron will move under the newly reformed 2nd Signal Regiment.

2nd Australian Division

8th Signal Regiment (2nd Australian Division)

Commanding Officer - Lieutenant Colonel Rob Curtin
Regimental Sergeant Major - Warrant Officer Class One Robert Kohn
108th Signal Squadron, 109th Signal Squadron, 141st Signal Squadron
142nd Signal Squadron, 143rd Signal Squadron, 144th Signal Squadron
Operational Support Squadron

Lineage: 2nd Divisional Signal Company (1915) > 2nd Divisional Signal Regiment (during WWII) > Disbanded (unknown) > Reactivated for Civilian Military Forces service (1948) > Disbanded (1960) > 8th Signal Regiment (1966) > Disbanded, replaced by 142nd Signal Squadron (1975) > Became an Army Reserve Signal Squadron (1980) > 8th Signal Regiment re-raised (1987) > Approved to wear 2nd Division Signal Regiment colour patch (1989) > Moved to Randwick Barracks in support of Headquarters 2nd Division > 8th Signal Regiment sub-unit renamed 143rd Signal Squadron, and 8th Signal Regiment assumed command of 142nd and 155th Signal Squadrons (2006) > Also assumed command of 108th, 109th, 141st, 144th Signal Squadrons to become the National Signal Regiment (2021). In 2022, 155th Signal Squadron was disestablished, 144th Signal Squadron came under 9th Brigade until the unit returned to the Regiment in 2025.

Special Operations Command

126th Signal Squadron

Officer Commanding - Major A
Squadron Sergeant Major - Warrant Officer Class Two J

Lineage: 301st Signal Squadron (Home Defence) (1960) > 126th Signal Squadron (1965) > 126th Signal Squadron (Special Forces) (1966)> 126th Commando Signal Squadron – 1st Commando Regiment (1981) > 126th Commando Signal Squadron – 2nd Commando Regiment (2001) > 126th Signal Squadron, 2nd Commando Regiment (2025)

152nd Signal Squadron

Officer Commanding - Major A
Squadron Sergeant Major - Warrant Officer Class Two N

Lineage: With the forming of the 1st Special Air Service (SAS) Company (1957), Corps members were sourced along with other specialist skills within the Army to help develop the SAS in Australia. The Australian SAS was modelled on the British SAS and the company included a Signal Platoon as part of its establishment > On the 31 August 1966, the RA Sigs component of the SAS Regiment was expanded to become 152nd Signal Squadron, with Captain Ross Bishop as its first commander.

301st Signal Squadron

Officer Commanding - Major S
Squadron Sergeant Major - Warrant Officer Class Two D

Lineage: Raised to provide long range communications to commando operations (1960) > 660 Signal Troop added to the Squadron (1963) > re-designated 126th Signal Squadron (1965) > The 301st Signal Squadron was re-raised in 2007 in support of 1st Commando Regiment

Joint Capabilies Group

74th Electronic Warfare Squadron (Space Command)

Officer Commanding - Major Joshua Clarke
Squadron Sergeant Major - Damian Allen
Lineage: Raised in 2025

Defence Force School of Signals (Joint Training Command)

Commanding Officer - Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Armstrong
Regimental Sergeant Major - Warrant Officer Class One Benn Goulter
Corps and Advanced Training Wing, Network Communications Wing, Network Engineering Wing, Initial Employment Training Wing, Electronic Warfare Wing, Regional Training Wing, Maritime Communication Information Systems Wing

Lineage: Army School of Signal (1936) at Victoria Barracks Melbourne > moved to Georges Heights (1939) > moved to Casula (1940) > moved to Bonegilla (1942) > moved to Balcombe (1945) > moved to Simpson Barracks (1970) > renamed Army Communications Training Centre (ACOMMSTC) (mid 1990s) > re-named Defence Force School of Signals and established under a Memorandum of Agreement between the services (2002)

136th Signal Squardron (Cyber Command)

Officer Commanding - Major Alister Blakeley
Squadron Sergeant Major - Warrant Officer Class Two Annette Dakers

Lineage: Northern Command Intercommunications Signal Troop (1913) > 4th Signal Regiment (1964) > Restructured to support only fixed communications to ARA, and relocated to Enoggera (1969) > 136th Signal Squadron formed within 4th Signal Regiment (1994) > 4th Signal Regiment closes, 136th Signal Squadron becomes standalone unit (1995) > 136th Signal Squadron becomes a Tactical Interface Station (2000) > transitioned to Cyber Command, Joint Capabilities Group (2024)

138th Signal Squadron (Cyber Command)

Officer Commanding - Major Richard Yammouni
Squadron Sergeant Major - Warrant Officer Class One Grant Rogers

Lineage: 6 Signal Regiment (WWII) > Becomes 138th Signals Squadron > Formally transitioned to 7th Signals Regiment (2019) > Transitioned to Cyber Command, Joint Capabilities Group (2024)

The lineage of each unit or independent sub-unit is provided to capture our Corps History. In our centenary year we have identified gaps in our Corps history and have commenced a Corps history project. If we have missed anything please contact the Head of Corps cell.

rasigs.hoc@defence.gov.au

Australian Corps of Signals Badge, 1931.
Australian Army Signals Museum; Photograph C. Robinson

"The Australian Army and the Royal Australian Corps of Signals thanks all who have supported the 2025 Centenary Parade".

Certa Cito Centenary Badge
Designed by CPL Campbell Myers (2023)

In our centenary year we have been reflecting on our history if we have missed anything please contact the Head of Corps cell.
rasigs.hoc@defence.gov.au

—.—. . .—. — .— —.—. .. — ———

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CORPS OF SIGNALS
CENTENARY