CENTENARY PARADE

and

CENTENARY GARDEN RECEPTION

9 NOV 25

VICTORIA BARRACKS
SYDNEY

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CORPS OF SIGNALS
CENTENARY

SYD

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)

Parade Appointments

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

Official Guests
Vice Admiral Sir Tim Laurence

Her Excellency the Honourable Ms Sam Mostyn AC
Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia,

Lieutenant General Simon Stuart AO DSC
Chief of Australian Army

Parade Host Officer
Brigadier Deane Limmer CSM
Head of Corps Royal Australian Corps of Signals

Parade Commander
Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Armstrong
Deputy Head of Corps Royal Australian Corps of Signals

Second in Command
Major Michelle Griffith OAM

Adjutant
Captain Aiden Barker

Regimental Sergeant Major
Warrant Officer Class One Benn Goulter
Regimental Sergeant Major Royal Australian Corps of Signals

Division One Command Team
Major Elizabeth McFarlane
Warrant Officer Class Two N

Division Two Command Team
Major Cameron Bower
Warrant Officer Class Two Jodie Fordham

Banner Party
Ensign - Lieutenant Beau Dunne
Banner Escorts - Sergeant Krystina Conomy and Sergeant Mark Holland

Australian Army Band - Sydney
Music Director - Major Gregory Peterson
Band Sergeant Major - Warrant Officer Class Two Benjamin Cobden

Master of Ceremonies
Lieutenant Colonel Simmone Reynolds

Parade Representatives

Veteran Contingent

Representative Colonels Commandant
Brigadier Brian Edwards (Retd)
Brigadier Peter Evans OAM K St J (Retd)
Major General Paul Irving AM PSM RFG (Retd)
Brigadier Alison Creagh AM CSC
Lieutenant Colonel Peter Emery (Retd)

Veteran Contingent coordinated by Captain Michael Ruane

Royal Australian Engineers
Warrant Officer Class One Graham Nagle
Representing Regimental Sergeant Major Royal Australian Corps of Engineers

Family Representatives
Lieutenant General Susan Coyle AM CSC DSM
Chief of Joint Capabilities

Mrs Renee Wilson (Families of Veterans Guild)
Signaller Gary Wilson (Retd)
Abigayle and Lachlan Wilson

Acknowledgement of Country
Aunty Warrant Officer Class Two Lorraine Hatton OAM (Retd)
Army Indigenous Elder

2nd Signal Regiment Command Team Designates
Lieutenant Colonel Bryan Yarrington
Warrant Officer Class Two Michael O'Loughlan

Pigeoneers
Mr Stephen Shears
Vice President Australian National Racing Pigeon Board
Mr Paul Gibbs
New South Wales Regional Delegate Australian National Racing Pigeon Board

Linking our Past to our Present

The following aspects are represented in the Centenary Parade:

Semaphore Flags
Semaphore uses two handheld flags to spell out messages through precise arm movements. Semaphore enabled communication across terrain and ships, symbolising precision and discipline.

Signal Lamps
Also known as Aldis lamps, they transmit Morse code via light flashes. Used in naval and field operations, they offered silent, secure communication when radio silence was essential.

Morse code
Morse code is a method of encoding text characters as sequences of dots and dashes (or short and long signals), originally developed for early telegraph systems.

As the parade commences spectators are invited to witness and hear a demonstration of these communication methods ordering the soldiers "On Parade".

EGYPT, Signalling from top of Cheops Pyramid with a Heliograph (1915)

Linking our Past to our Present

Carrier Pigeons

Trained birds carried written messages across enemy lines and rugged terrain. During WWII, two Australian pigeons were awarded the Dickin Medal (referred to as the Victoria Cross for animals) for their distinguished service, the first such Australian award to occur.

Pigeons will be released on the parade acknowledging their role in the corps history.

Pernes, France. c. (1917). A motor bus from Putney, England, being used as a British Army mobile

Feu de Joie

A ceremonial rifle salute marking significant occasions. A rapid volley of fire along a line of troops, it represents unity, discipline, and celebration in military tradition.

Spectators will witness a wave of rifle fire symbolising unity and tradition.

The Princess Anne Banner

The Banner is carried with pride at significant Corps events.

On parade today will be signallers from every formation in the Australian Army and the Joint Force.

Digital Render of the Princess Anne Banner (2025)

The Centenary Parade

Veterans March On
Representing the thousands of veterans who have served in the Corps

Acknowledgement of Origins as Sapper Signallers

“On Parade” (OP) relayed via Semaphore, Morse code and Lights

Soldiers March On Parade

Officers Posted On Parade

March On the Princess Anne Banner

Official Guests are Received On Parade

Family Representatives Escort Reviewing Officer

Reviewing Officer Received On Parade

Acknowledgement of Country

Inspection of the Parade and Band

Advance in Review Order

Fue-de-Joie Reviewing Officer Address

Head of Corps Leads Three Cheers for Our Corps

Recognition of 2nd Signal Regiment

Release of Pigeons

Reviewing Officer Departs

Official Guests Depart

March off of the Princess Anne Banner

Officers Fall Out

Soldiers March Off the Parade

Centenary Garden Reception

At the conclusion of the Centenary Parade you are invited to join us for the Centenary Garden Reception at the Victoria Barracks Officers' Mess from 1.30-4pm

Refreshments

Official Guests Arrival

Corps capability display located on the road outside the Officers Mess provided by 8th Signal Regiment and 145th Signal Squadron

A presentation from the Certa Cito Foundation

Launch of the Certa Cito Scholarship Fund
Award of the Certa Cito/AVCAT Scholarship

Unveiling of the Centenary Plaque by Her Royal Highness The Princess Royal

An opportunity to visit the Victoria Barracks Museum

CERTA CITO
FOUNDATION

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

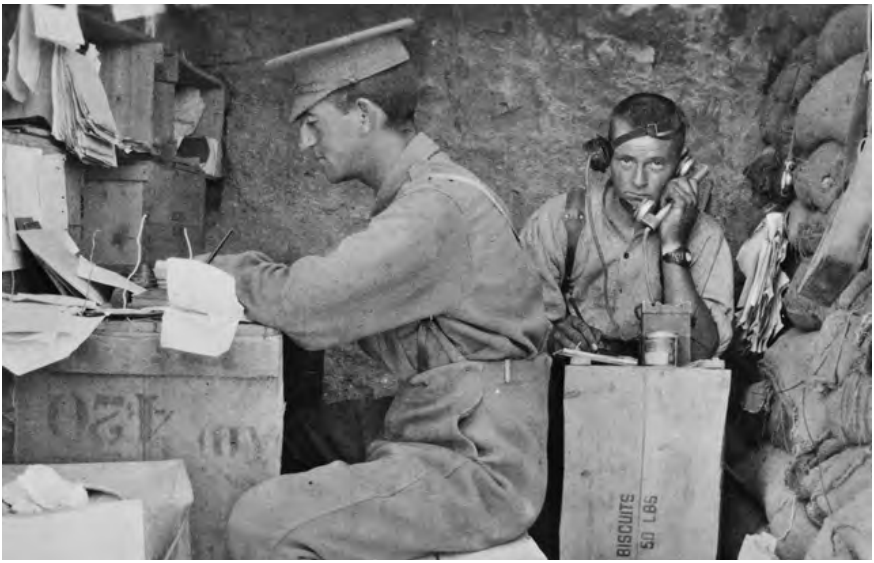
For one hundred years, Australian signallers have been the invisible thread binding our forces together. From flashes of lamp and coils of wire to satellites, cyberspace, electronic warfare and signals intelligence our people have connected Australians from trench lines to desert fortresses, jungle ridgelines, 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)

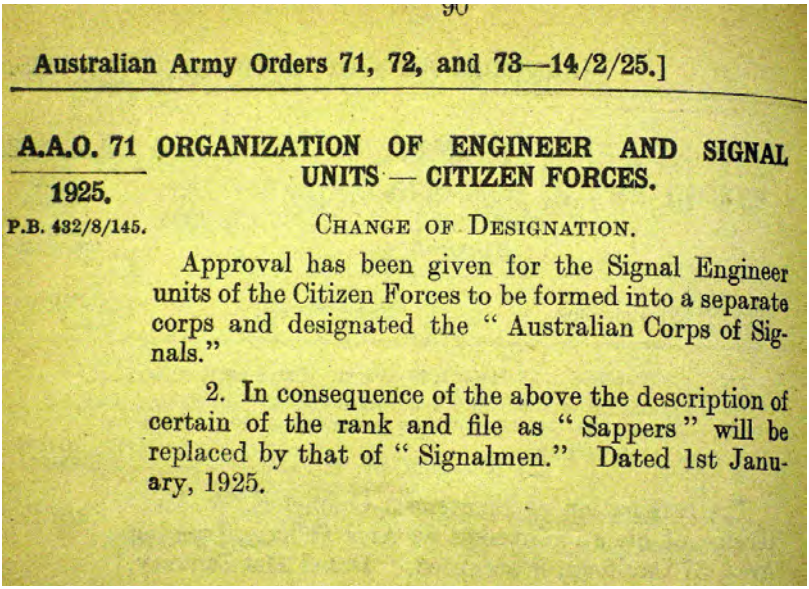
Sapper Signallers with a reel of cable, leaving a Signal Office on Westhoek Ridge, in the Ypres Sector, to lay a surface telephone line to a forward unit, during the battle of Zonnebeke. (1917)

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".



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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)

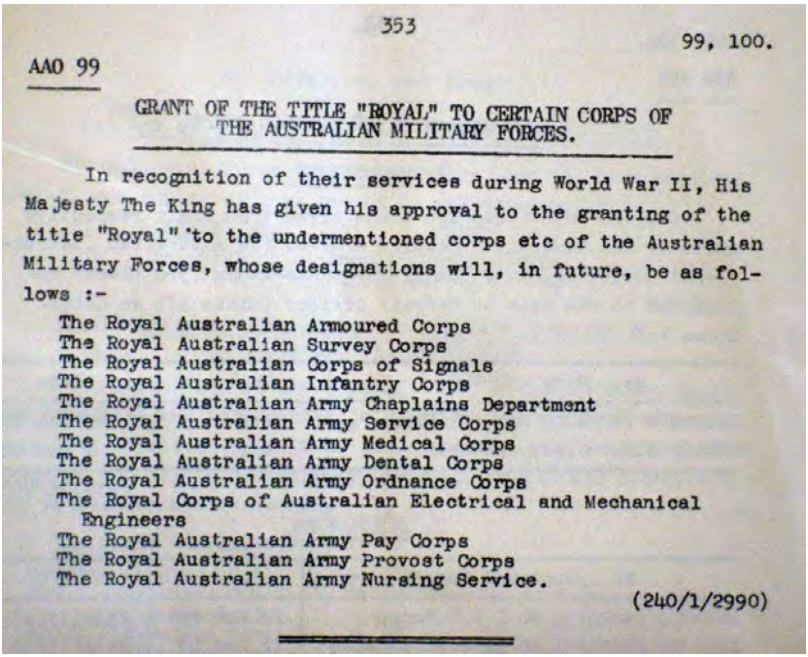
Garage Girls

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.



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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)

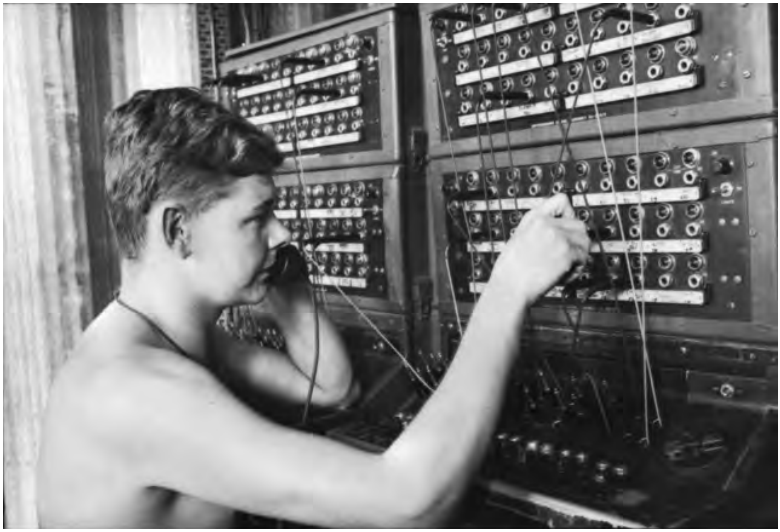
After World War II, the Corps adapted to a new era of geopolitical tension and rapid technological change. During the Malayan Emergency (1948–1960), Australian signallers supported Commonwealth forces in jungle conditions, maintaining secure radio links and coordinating air–ground communications. The 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

Biographies

Colonel-in-Chief Royal Australian Corps of Signals since 1977. Her Royal Highness, born Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise in 1950, is the second child and only daughter of The Late Queen, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth III, and The Late Duke of Edinburgh. Her Royal Highness began royal duties at 18 and was granted the title 'The Princess Royal' in 1987. Today, the Princess Royal undertakes a wide range of public and charitable engagements and is President or Patron of over 320 organisations.

The Princess Royal's military affiliations are extensive. Her Royal Highness serves as Colonel-in-Chief or Royal Colonel of several British Army units and holds honorary appointments with Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand regiments including Royal Signals, Royal NZ Signals and Royal Canadian Corps of Signals. A distinguished figure in equestrian sport, The Princess Royal won the European Three-Day Event Championship in 1971 and competed in the 1976 Olympics. Her Royal Highness has held leadership roles in the International Equestrian Federation, British Olympic Association, and the London 2012 Olympic bid team.

Vice Admiral Sir Tim Laurence has developed a distinguished post-naval career focused on heritage, major projects, and urban regeneration. Since retiring from the Royal Navy in 2010 after 37 years of service, he has held senior roles with English Heritage, Royal National Lifeboat Institution, HMS Victory, PA Consulting, Capita, Dorchester Regeneration, and the Science Museum Group.

He advises Tetratech Europe and supports charities including Never Such Innocence, Windsor Leadership Trust, and the Paddle Steamer Waverley. Sir Tim is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, a member of Trinity House, and a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

His naval career included four warship commands and senior appointments in the Ministry Of Defence, Joint Staff College, and Buckingham Palace, concluding as Chief Executive of Defence Estates. He enjoys sailing, golf, tennis, and field sports.

Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia. Her Excellency the Honourable Sam Mostyn AC, serves as Australia's 28th Governor General. Ms Mostyn is known for her exceptional service to the Australian people in executive and governance roles across diverse sectors, including business,sport, climate change, the arts, policy and not-for-profit. Most recently, Ms Mostyn chaired the boards of Aware Super, Centre for Policy Development, Beyond Blue, Australians Investing in Women, Foundation for Young Australians, Women's Economic Equality Taskforce, Australian National Research Organisation for Women's Safety and The Climate Council.

Biographies

Chief of Army. Lieutenant General Simon Stuart AO DSC enlisted as a soldier in 1987 and commissioned into the Royal Australian Infantry Corps in 1990. Lieutenant General Stuart's regimental experience was in the 2nd/4th and 2nd Battalions, Royal Australian Regiment, culminating in command of the 8th/9th Battalion from 2008-10. He has commanded on operations on five occasions at the company, Joint Task Force, brigade and force levels in East Timor, Afghanistan and Egypt/Israel respectively. Most recently, Lieutenant General Stuart fulfilled the role of Head of Land Capability in Army Headquarters after a three year deployment in command of the Multinational Force & Observers from 2017-19. Lieutenant General Stuart assumed command of the Australian Army on 2 July 2022.

Brigadier Deane Limmer CSM graduated from the Royal Military College Duntroon into the Royal Australian Corps of Signals in June 1998. Since this time, he has held appointments in land, special operations, strategic and training domains. He commanded the Defence Force School of Signals and the 6th Brigade. He assumed his current appointment as Director General Special Operations Modernisation in 2025.
Brigadier Limmer served operationally in Timor Leste and Afghanistan. He is a graduate of the Singapore Command and Staff College and a distinguished graduate of the Australian Defence Strategic Studies Course. He holds master's degrees in Information Technology, Strategy and Management, as well as International Relations. Brigadier Limmer was appointed Head of Corps Royal Australian Corps of Signals in December 2023.

Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong graduated from the Royal Military College Duntroon in 2005 and was allocated to the Royal Australian Corps of Signals. He has since held a range of technical and generalist joint, regimental, staff and training appointments within combat brigades, the Royal Military College – Duntroon, Land Warfare Centre, Army Headquarters and Joint Capabilities Group. Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong's current appointment as the Commanding Officer of the Defence Force School of Signals sees him responsible for the delivery of joint communications training. Additionally, this role also provides the opportunity to support and shape the transition to Joint Capabilities Group and execute mandates outlined in the Defence Strategic Review, and National Defence Strategy, through contemporary training. He has the privilege of assuming the role of Deputy Head of Corps, Royal Australian Corps of Signals in a milestone year that celebrates the Corps' centenary in 2025.

Corps Regimental Sergeant Major Warrant Officer Class One Benn Goulter enlisted on 12 July 1994 and was allocated to Royal Australian Survey Corps, Corps transferring to the Royal Australian Corps of Signals in 2003. Key postings include the 1st Joint Support Unit, 3rd Combat Signal Regiment, Defence Force School of Signals and the 7th Combat Signal Regiment. Regimental Sergeant Major appointments include 1st Signal Regiment and the Defence Force School of Signals. Warrant Officer Class One Goulter has operational experience in the Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Iraq, Afghanistan and the Middle East.

President, Certa Cito Foundation. Brigadier Alison Creagh AM CSC, is a board director and strategic adviser with extensive experience across defence and defence industry, veterans' affairs, cyber security, and sports governance. She serves as a director with the Certa Cito Foundation and Commando Welfare Trust, the sovereign communications company GME, Oceania Paralympic Committee, Rowing Australia and on Basketball Australia's High Performance Committee. She recently retired as President Paralympics Australia and Vice President Brisbane 2032 Organising Committee for the Olympics and Paralympics. She retired from the Regular Army in 2015 after a 30-year career and continues to serve in the Army Reserve. Her operational service spans Cambodia, East Timor, Iraq, Afghanistan, and domestic operations, earning her multiple commendations. She holds several postgraduate qualifications and was conferred a Doctor of Business (honoris causa) by the University of New South Wales in August 2025 in recognition of her contributions across a range of roles and sectors. Alison is a passionate rower and rugby union supporter.

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

Certa Cito Centenary Badge
Designed by CPL Campbell Myers 2025

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

"The Australian Army and the Royal Australian Corps of Signals thanks all who have supported the 2025 Centenary Parade".
Images featured in this booklet have been sourced from private collections and the Australian War Memorial.

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ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CORPS OF SIGNALS
CENTENARY