Royal Army Ordnance Corps

Apprentices' College



SUMMER TERM PASSING OUT PARADE

Saturday 2nd August 1975

RAOC APPRENTICES COLLEGE PASSING OUT PARADE

2 AUGUST 1975

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Our cover picture shows an Apprentice receiving instruction in the self-loading rifle from Regimental Sergeant Major N DORNING RAOC.

FEU DE JOIE

During to-day's parade, the passing out platoons are to give a demonostration of the firing of a 'Feu de Joie' or 'Joyful Fire'.

This drill is normally used in conjunction with Royal Salutes to mark very special occasions such as HM The Queen's Official Birthday or a Coronation.

During the demonstration the two College cannons, dating from 1758, are to be fired in a 21 gun series. At the same time some 300 rounds will be fired from the passing out platoons' rifles as their 'Feu de Joie' on this their Passing Out Day.

engineering support planning for new equipment under development and the REME contribution to the improvement of equipment reliability and maintainability. His work led to the retitling of this appointment as DDEME (Engineering Policy) (Army).

Earlier this year Major General Macdonald-Smith was appointed Director of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Army.

He is married with a son and daughter, and lives at Camberley. His interests include golf, gardening and photography.

THE PASSING OUT PARADE

The parade is to consist of seven platoons under the command of Captain AP Haden RAOC. Those Apprentices passing out are in platoons 1, 2 and 3 and are wearing white equipment.

THE FORM OF THE PASSING OUT PARADE

1. The Band and College march on to the parade ground and take up their positions.

2. The officers fall in.

3. The Inspecting Officer arrives at the saluting base.

4. The College presents arms and the Band plays the General Salute (spectators are requested to stand for the General Salute, officer spectators do not salute).

5. The Parade Commander reports to the Inspecting Officer.

6. The Inspecting Officer inspects the passing out platoons.

7. The College marches past in line in quick time.

8. The parade changes formation and reforms in the centre of the parade ground.

9. Passing out platoons give a display of drill. That selected for to-day's parade is the Feu-de-Joie. (Spectators are warned that the gunfire is rather noisy).

10. The Inspecting Officer addresses the parade.

The new Corps did not immediately undertake responsibility for ALL equipment maintenance and repair, since some of the other technical Corps still looked after their own equipment. Since that time, however, this responsibility has been handed over to REME in a number of phases.

In 1945 the strength of the Corps stood at 160,000, that is, equivalent to the total strength of the whole British Army in 1974. The current Corps strength is approximately 15,000 military personnel with an additional 16,000 civilians working for REME establishments.

In 1958 the Army Air Corps was formed and the task of servicing the Army's aircraft also fell to REME.

During the period 1964-68 further shifts in responsibility took place, so that REME now undertakes, with minor exceptions, all inspection, modification, repair and recovery of the Army's mechanical, aeronautical, electrical, electronic and optical equipment beyond the capacity of the troops who operate it.

A HISTORY OF THE INTELLIGENCE CORPS

The Intelligence Corps traces its origins back to the Boer War at the turn of the nineteenth century. Prior to this military intelligence had been conducted on a makeshift basis as and when it was required.

After hostilities had ceased against the Boers the Corps was disbanded only to be reformed upon the outbreak of the 1914-18 war. Due to political pressures the Corps was once more disbanded at the end of the war.

The previous pattern was maintained for in 1939 the Corps was once more hastily reformed, and has remained continually in existence to this day. On 15th July 1940 His Majesty, King George VI, approved the formation of the Intelligence Corps and this approval was notified in Army Order 112 dated 19th July 1940 - a historical date in the history of the Corps.

Having proved its capabilities during the 1939-45 war the Corps has continued to serve in all conflicts involving the British Army since that time. To name a few: Korea, Malaya, Kenya, Borneo, Cyprus, Aden and of course Northern Ireland.

The badge of the Intelligence Corps is a 'United' Rose, surmounted by a crown and flanked by laurel leaves. It rests on a scroll inscribed "Intelligence Corps". The rose is the mark of silence and trustworthiness, the laurels denote victory and the crown signifies allegiance to the monarch.

The motto of the Corps is "Manui Dat Cognitio Vires", or "Knowledge Gives Strength to the Arm".

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC TO BE PLAYED AT THE PASSING OUT PARADE

March On	Children of the Regiment
General Salute	Cavalry Brigade
Inspection	Eton Boating Song The Entertainer El Abanico
March Past	Liberty Bell Hollyrood
March Off Senior Platoons	Soldiers of the Queen
General Salute	Cavalry Brigade
March Off	On the Square REME Corps March RAOC Corps March

COLLEGE LEAVERS - SUMMER TERM 1975

STAFF CLERK RAOC	POTENTIAL REME TRADESMEN
A/Pte D MARTIN	A/Pte RL ADAMS
A/Lcpl S SMITH	A/Pte CE AVERISS
A/Pte PA SPITTLE	A/Pte R BALFOUR
A/Pte T TAYLOR	A/Pte R BEAUMONT
	A/Pte P BEARDS
STOREMAN RAOC	A/Lcpl PD BRADLEY
	A/Lcpl MD BRIGHTON
A/Pte SJ EDWARDS	A/Pte G BROWN
A/Lcpl AP McKENZIE	A/Cpl CH BROWN
A/Pte SJ MOISER	A/Pte MA BROWNSON
	A/Pte WS BROWN
CLERK REME	A/Pte J BUCKLAND
	A/Pte I BUCKLAND
A/Sgt R MOHAMED	A/Pte G CAVANAGH
	A/Pte G COPLEY
STOREMAN REME	A/Pte SR COUSINS
	A/Pte DC CROUCH
A/Pte A STRICKLAND	A/Lcpl PJ CROWLEY
A/Pte KP YEARNSHIRE	A/Pte BJ CUNNINGHAM
	A/Lcpl TM DEAN
CLERK INTELLIGENCE CORPS	A/Lcpl D EVANS
	A/Pte PJ FARR
A/Pte N HARRIS	A/Pte RD FAWCETT
A/Sgt D MOYLES	A/Pte MA FISHWICK
	A/Pte MS FLETCHER
	A/Pte JGP FLYNN
	A/Sgt T FORSYTH
	A/Sgt D FRENCH
	A/Lcpl R GAINES
	A/Lcpl CE GEACH
	A/Pte K GOULD
	A/Pte DD GRAHAM
	A/Pte IA GRAY
	A/Lcpl DP GRIFFITHS
	A/Pte KA GUNNER
	A/Pte IC HAMBELTON
	A/Pte CJ HAMILL

COLLEGE LEAVERS (CONTINUED)

A/Pte RP HOLDER
A/Pte S HOYLE
A/Cpl AR JACQUES
A/Pte CJ JAQUES
A/Lcpl TM JONES
A/Sgt LJ KIDD
A/Pte J KUZERA
A/Lcpl AD MACLACHLAN
A/Pte CE MAIDEN
A/Pte L MATTHEWS
A/Pte R McCLEAN
A/Pte CA McDONALD
A/Pte RACJ McCLURE
A/Pte RJ MITCHELL
A/Lcpl PL MULLOY
A/Pte JG NAPOLITANO
A/Pte FV NEAT
A/Pte VT NICHOLLS
A/Pte RJ NICHOLSON
A/Pte DP OAKES
A/Lcpl A O'KEEFE
A/Pte AS OWEN
A/Lcpl WSJ PAINTER
A/Pte RN PARNABY
A/Pte D PARSONS
A/Pte KJ PEARSON
A/Pte EO PERCIVAL
A/Pte IM PFLUGER
A/Pte GJ PLATTEN
A/Pte MD POOL
A/Pte V POOLTON
A/Pte ROBERTS N
A/Pte FJ RODRIGUES
A/Pte RP ROFFEY
A/Pte R SHARKIE
A/Cpl H SHARP
A/Pte S SMALL
A/Pte RM SNEDDON
A/Lcpl GP STREET
A/Pte AC SWATTON
A/Pte DR SYMSS
A/Pte RI THACKERAY
A/Pte J THORBURN
A/Pte SW TRACEY
A/Pte PL UPTON
A/Pte KE WAGSTAFF
A/Pte TJ WATSON
A/Pte DA WEIGHTMAN
A/Lcpl NC WHITE
A/Pte JA WILKIE
A/Pte SL WILSON
A/Lcpl R WORRELL
A/Pte PTV WRAGG
A/Pte PA YOULE

THE RAOC APPRENTICES COLLEGE - STAFF LIST

Commanding Officer	Lieutenant Colonel PHJ VICKERY RAOC
Adjutant	Captain AP HADEN RAOC
Bursar	Captain (Retd) W PLAYLE
Regimental Sergeant Major	WO1 (RSM) N DORNING RAOC
Chief Clerk	WO2 (SQMS) ES GARNER RAOC
TRAINING WING	
Training Officer	Captain DR MARKS RAOC
OIC ELT	Captain CJ MORTON RAOC
Assistant Training Officer	WO2 (CSM) PD PHEASANT RAOC
HQ COMPANY	
Officer Commanding/Chief Instructor	Lieutenant Colonel MJH CONNOLLY RAOC
OC Admin Platoon	Lieutenant JG GRIFFIN REME
Padre	Reverend JC VERNON CF
WRVS	Miss E JONES WRVS
A COMPANY	
Officer Commanding	Major JH ROSE RAOC
Training Captain	Captain AP BYLES RAOC
Company Sergeant Major	WO2 (CSM) JT FOSTER RAOC
PLATOON COMMANDERS	
Steevens Platoon	Lieutenant RJ KNIGHT RAOC
Baker Platoon	Lieutenant JC WILLIAMS REME
Gordon Platoon	Lieutenant M SULLIVAN REME
Valon Platoon	Lieutenant PJ WALTON REME
Swiney Platoon	Lieutenant PR HANLON RAOC
PLATOON SERGEANTS	Sergeant JD LEE REME
	Sergeant J BENNETT REME
	Sergeant JR DAVIES Int Corps
	Sergeant RG ANDERSON RAOC
	Sergeant AH ROWLANDS RAOC

B COMPANY

Officer Commanding	Major HD LUCAS RAOC
Training Officer	Captain AT BETTANEY RAOC
Company Sergeant Major	WO2 (CSM) GK MAULE RAOC

PLATOON COMMANDERS

Watts Platoon	Lieutenant JS LAMB RAOC
Tyler Platoon	Lieutenant JD HART RAOC
Hill Platoon	Lieutenant PA BALL RAOC
Parsons Platoon	Lieutenant PB LINNEY REME
Body Platoon	Lieutenant JP INMAN RAOC

PLATOON SERGEANTS	Sergeant PM CARRICK RAOC
	Sergeant DG HARDSTAFF REME
	Sergeant MA O'MALLEY RAOC
	Sergeant SC BONTA RAOC
	Sergeant TJT FLOWERS RAOC

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Senior Education Officer	Major PA EASTON RAEC
Instructors	Major GD BEAUMONT RAEC
	Captain AG THOMAS RAEC
	Captain RR STUART RAEC
	Lt Col (Retd) S SCHOFIELD
	Major (Retd) GJ FORREST
	Wing Commander (Retd) PW HOPE
	Mr E SMITH
	Mr W JOHNSON
	Mr J WATSON
	Mr WJ WADDINGTON
	Mr ACF LEGG
	Mr P HEAP

A HISTORY OF THE ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

Today the Royal Army Ordnance Corps is a highly developed part of the British Army, being responsible, in brief, for the receipt, storing and issuing of thousands of different types of stores required by the Army. Such stores range from hand tools to guided missiles, food to ammunition, petrol to radar equipment. Additionally, specialist services such as printing, bakeries and laundry services are provided.

As a military body, the Corps dates back little more than a century. However, ordnance services as such have their origins in the 15th century; the first recorded holder of the appointment Master General of Ordnance being in 1414. His function primarily was the storing and supplying of war-like stores. Following the sweeping Army reforms of 1855 came the forerunner of the RAOC with the formation of the Military Store Department, under a Director of Stores. In 1893 the department was redesignated the Army Ordnance Department and Corps.

A great proving ground for the Ordnance Services came with the 1914-18 war, and after severe testing their services were fully recognized. In November 1918 the Department and Corps were amalgamated and granted the title "Royal", and the RAOC as such was in being.

During the Second World War the RAOC operated world-wide and from a seriously under-established body grew into a highly efficient organization which by the end of hostilities numbered 8,000 officers and 130,000 men.

Since the War the Corps has continued to give invaluable service; there has been re-organization and with the disbandment of the Royal Army Service Corps in 1965 took over the supply functions of that Corps. Full advantage has been taken of modern techniques. Computers are widely used in stock control and the Corps pioneered the introduction of work study in the Army.

The RAOC faces an enormous logistical task, demanding high standards of administrative skill, technical and military knowledge from all ranks.

A HISTORY OF THE ROYAL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

In the days of the bow and arrow every soldier was expected to maintain his own weapon and make his own ammunition. Indeed, the Assize of Arms of 1181 made this a legal requirement.

With the invention of gunpowder it became necessary for a separate authority to look after the 'engines of war' and the manufacture of ammunition. This led, through numerous stages, such as the employment of regimental artificers, to the formation of what we now know as the Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, Royal Signals, Royal Corps of Transport (formerly The Royal Army Service Corps) and the Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

In the 1914-18 War, mechanical transport and wireless communications were first used on a large scale, and with the introduction of the Tank, the Royal Tank Corps was formed. At this stage the RE, RA, R Sigs, RASC and RTC, all had their own repair organizations, with the RASC being responsible for most of the remaining technical equipment. This unsatisfactory situation was partially remedied in 1926 when the RAOC took over the responsibility for the repair of the majority of the Army's MT and Fighting Vehicles, though not for the vehicles and specialist equipment of the RE, R Sigs and RASC.

The vast increase in the quantity and complexity of military technical equipment at the start of the Second World War, and the shortage of qualified technical personnel in the Army at that time, finally brought things to a head. On 1st October 1942 the Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers was formed, with Major General Sir Bertram Rowcroft as its Director.