



Journal of the Royal Australian Armoured Corps Association (NSW Branch) Inc
Building 96, Victoria Barracks, Paddington NSW, 2021 . website www.black-berets.org.au
Email: raacnsw@defence.gov.au . Tel: (02) 8335 5209 . FAX: 8335 5357 . ABN 49 709 547 198

ARMOUR

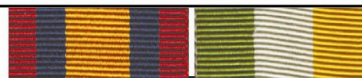
ESTABLISHED 1946

October 2012
Issue No. 466

Patron: MAJOR GENERAL KW LATCHFORD AO .
President: COLONEL John Haynes OAM . Editor George Baczocha

SPONSORING THE NATIONAL BOER WAR MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION INC.

1899



1902

email: george.baczocha@defence.gov.au . Tel: (02) 8335 5309 . fax: 8335 5357 .
www.bwm.org.au . ABN 29 293 433 202

The Prochorovka Myth

By Ulrich Blennemann

Military history buffs have heard it many times: Operation Citadel was history's largest tank battle, taking place at Prochorovka near Kursk on 12 July 1943. Fifty two years after the end of the battle, the eminent historian David Gantz, wrote:

"Over twelve hundred tanks on both sides were engaged in this struggle...Fifth Guards Tank Army's 18th and 29th Tank Corps conducted an almost suicidal charge across open, rolling terrain in order to close to a range where all tank guns were equally effective. In the process, Rotmistrov (commander of Fifth Guards Tank Army) lost over 400 of his 800 tanks, but the Germans lost 320 tanks and self-propelled guns as well."



With slightly varying loss numbers that same story has been repeated by generations of military historians-but is it true? Let's look more closely at the events of that dusty summer day in the Soviet Union in 1943.

In early July, two German armies and one "army detachment" were to attack three Soviet fronts (army groups) which together contained 18 armies (corps equivalents), under the directive "Operation Citadel". After destroying the Kursk salient, Hitler intended to redeploy formations, from the eastern front to Sicily, mainland Italy and France to counter the expected invasions of his "Fortress Europe" by the Western Allies. That redeployment would have been extremely

dangerous, however in the face of the massive Soviet concentration in the Orel-Kursk-Kharkhov sector of the eastern front, Citadel was therefore a kind of pre-emptive strike, with the aim of weakening Soviet offensive capabilities over the coming months in order to allow the German transfers to the west desired by Hitler.

The German Ninth Army under Gen. Walter Model, faced the Soviet Central Front under Marshal Konstantin Rokossovskiy in the north. In the south, Fourth Panzer Army, under the command of Field Marshal Erich von Manstein and Army Detachment Kempf under Lt. Gen. Werner Kempf, faced the Voronezh Front under Maj. Gen. N.F. Valutin. Directly behind Central and Voronezh Fronts was Steppe Front, under the command of Marshal Ivan Konev. Its task was to prevent any German breakthrough into the Soviet rear area and then once the battle had reached its culmination point to launch a counterattack.

Altogether, then, about 518,000 German troops attacked about 1.4 million Soviets. The Wehrmacht was able to muster 2,365 tanks, assault guns and

Inside this Issue

The Prochorovka Myth	1
Technical Notes & News	4
Message Board	7
Boer War Memorial	11

(Continued on page 3)

Coming Events



11 October 2012	Committee Meeting	Victoria Barracks 1130 hrs
2 November 2012	Committee BBQ	Victoria Barracks 1230hrs
17 November 2012	Cambrai Day Function	RACA, 1830hrs
11 December 2012	Committee Meeting	Victoria Barracks 1130 hrs
7 February 2013	Committee Meeting	Victoria Barracks 1130hrs

Mrs Marjorie Pearson died on Wednesday the 11 July, not Thursday 12th as indicated previously. MAJ GEN Roger Powell (Retd) and MAJORS Peter Branagan and John Baines represented the RAAC at her family funeral



Our Cambrai dinner on 17 November 2012 will be at the RACA. This time we have booked our own private room which seats 22. Please join other Black Hats and book in early for this Armoured Corps commemorative function. See notice on Page 16.

The book "Green Fields Beyond" by David Finlayson is still in stock. It is an Honour Roll of all Black hats who have passed away in Service until now. At \$50 per copy the total is to be put to a Commemorative subject. I will be recommending at the Congress that all states combine the money to fund something at the AWM to meet with David's request.

The Reserve Forces Day Council adopted the Boer War theme for this year with great results for our Boer War Memorial Project having raised \$40,000 and counting. The leader John Moore is continuing the theme for 2013 with more fund raising initiatives for us. Please read Page 11 and do what you can to support this cause which your Association has taken on with a view to commemorating the predecessors of today's Black Hat troopers.

Note:

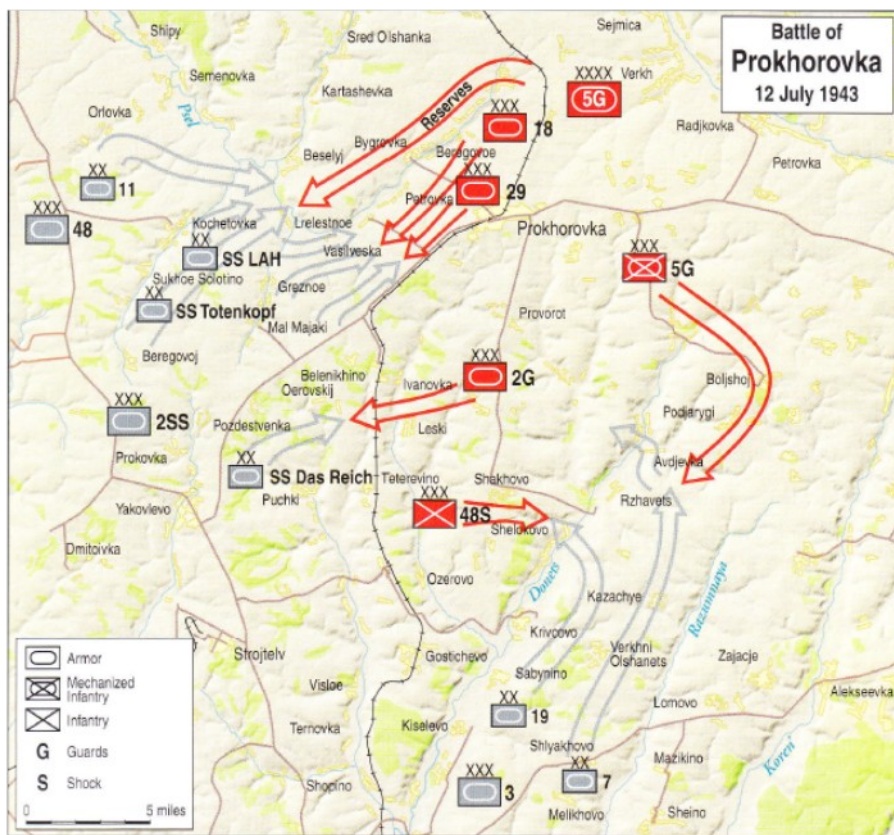
- A meeting of VIP's will address supporters at Parliament House from 1230hrs, 2nd November—all welcome.
- The 1013hrs launch is at the Sydney Boer War Memorial in Signal Hill from 0930hrs—again all welcome.

Major General Pearson has been invited to join your representative to lunch at the RACA at which he will be presented with his copy of "CANISTER ON FIRE". See Page 19 for details of this superb set of two books by Bruce Cameron.

John Haynes, President

(Continued from page 1)

self-propelled anti-tank guns (Jagdpanzer or "tank destroyers") for the operation. The Red Army had 4,938 armoured fighting vehicles (AFV). Some 7,417 German artillery pieces had to battle against 31,415 Soviet guns. In the air the Luftwaffe had 1,372 planes versus 3,648 Red Air Force machines.



Hitler had postponed the attack date for various reasons several times. That meant the Soviets were able to convert the Kursk salient into a giant fortress. Within it they built eight defence lines with a total depth of 186 miles (including the defensive works set up within the Steppe Front area). About half a million anti-tank and anti-personnel mines were laid in.

When the offensive began on 4 July, 1943 Model used his infantry as spearheads in order to try to minimize losses in the panzer divisions to preserve them intact for the breakthrough. He also needed the panzers as a reserve against a potential Soviet attack from the Bryansk Front to the north. His units advanced five miles into the Soviet defence lines with heavy losses. The next day Rokossovskiy began counterattacking but he had misjudged the German strength

thus the forces committed by Central Front suffered badly, especially among their tanks. The German Ninth Army continued to advance slowly but steadily during the next few days until, on the 12 July, Bryansk Front and the left flank of the West Front attacked into its rear area. It was impossible for the neighbouring Second Panzer Army alone to stop the Soviet offensive. Model was therefore ordered to send several panzer and infantry divisions to that neighbouring army. With the dispersion of his armour, all hopes to continue the offensive on the north of the bulge ended.

The southern thrusts by Fourth Panzer Army and Army Detachment Kempf were stronger than Model's effort. More-over, Manstein used his panzer and panzer grenadier divisions up front, right from the start. The II SS Panzer Corps fought its way through fierce resistance, broke through two Soviet defence lines, and advanced 15.5 miles on the first day of its attack. Vatutin therefore threw almost all his operational reserve (1st Tank Army, 2nd and 5th Guards Tank Corps, plus several other independent tank and assault gun formations) into the battle on the second day. Parts of the Soviet strategic reserve (2nd and 20th Tank Corps and Fifth Guards Tank Army) were also moved to the front. Despite those measures, the German advance continued. The 11th of July became the most successful day of the offensive for the Germans. They made several breakthroughs and it seemed the resistance of the Soviet defenders on the south of the salient was about to break. The 6th Panzer Division created a bridgehead across the Donets River. Soviet Sixty-Ninth Army was almost pocketed between III Panzer Corps and II SS Panzer Corps. Spearheads of Army Detachment Kempf were only 10.5 miles from Prochorovka and were driving into the flank of Fifth Guards Tank Army, which was itself trying to manoeuvre to attack the flank of Fourth Panzer Army. The Germans finally took Hill 252.2, only 1.5 miles southeast of Prochorovka.

According to the Soviet high command referred to as STAVKA, 12 July was supposed to be the decisive day of the campaign. As noted above, north of the Kursk bulge. Bryansk Front and parts of Western Front started an offensive against the Second Panzer Army. STAVKA, however, also planned to strike an annihilating blow against the German forces in the south of the bulge. The strongest force there was Fifth Guards Tank Army which was ordered to attack II SS Panzer Corps. Fifth Guards fielded 909 tanks and 42 assault guns. Even considering that at 1700hrs, on 11 July, 101 of those vehicles were still in transit and 24 were undergoing repair, the operational numbers of Soviet AFVs remain impressive.

(Continued on page 9)

Technical Notes & News

The Indonesian Ministry of Defence (MoD) is negotiating a contract with Russian state-controlled arms exporter Rosoboronexport, for supply of its BMP-3F infantry fighting vehicles (IFVs) to the Indonesian Army. Ministry spokesman, Brigadier General Hartind Asrin, was quoted by VIVA news as saying that the MoD and the Indonesian Army were still looking through the light-weight tanks purchase contract.

Asrin, however, refused to reveal the contract budget and the number of BMP-3F units that Indonesia will procure from Rosoboronexport.

"It is still in the pre-audit stage. The contract signing will follow. After that, we can find out how many units we're buying," Asrin added. "The pre-audit will be completed in two weeks."

The selection of the BMP-3F is in agreement with the Indonesian Army's specification as the user of these light-weight tanks, according to Asrin.

According to RIA Novosti, Indonesia is planning to purchase a total of 37 vehicles under a contract worth more than \$100m, which will be implemented under the \$1bn export credit granted to Indonesia by Russia in 2007.

Rosoboronexport deputy head, Viktor Komardin, told RIA Novosti that the purchase contract was expected to be signed by the end of April 2012.

Manufactured by Kurganmashzavod, the BMP-3F is an infantry combat vehicle, intended for naval infantry units and border and coast guard forces, for combat actions in coastal zones and amphibious landing operations.

The vehicle is armed with a 100mm gun, which is capable of firing 9M117 Bastion laser-guided, anti-armour missiles, as well as ordinary HE-FRAG projectiles. It is also equipped with 7.62mm machine guns and anti-tank missiles for direct combat purposes. Russia has so far delivered 17 BMP-3Fs to Indonesia, which are operated by the Indonesian Marine Corps. The vehicles are also in service with Russia, Cyprus, Greece, Kuwait, South Korea, Ukraine and the UAE.



BMP-3 vehicle during rehearsal training for the 2008 Moscow May Parade. Photo courtesy of: Vovan.

Israeli Multi-Purpose Tank Ammo Redesigned to Fit the 125mm Gun of the T-90S

IMI unveiled two new 125mm tank rounds at the Defexpo 2012. The new types of ammunition can enhance the combat capabilities and survivability of the Indian T-90S and T-72M Main Battle Tanks, improving their armor penetration capability as well as efficiency against anti-tank teams and fortified targets.

The multi-purpose 125mm tank round is designed for the T-90, T-80 and T-72 class of Main Battle Tanks (MBT). The High-Explosive Multi-Purpose Tracer (HE-MP-T) tank round designated M710 is the latest of IMI's family of Multi-Purpose (MP) tank ammunition.

The M710 is optimized to defeat targets typically encountered in asymmetric and urban scenarios, including buildings and bunkers, light armored vehicles and fortifications. This round is also effective against Anti-Tank (AT) squads and infantry in the open, in a foxhole or behind a corner.

M710 uses an electronic fuzing system that has three different modes of operation: PDD (Point Detonation Delayed), PD (Point Detonation/ Super Quick) and Air Burst. The tank's Fire Control System (FCS) feeds the target information and the programmable electronic fuze is set by wireless data link while the round is in the chamber.

In PDD mode, the M710 is designed to penetrate and explode inside targets, such as double reinforced concrete walls; bunkers field fortifications or Light Armored Vehicles (LAVs). In PD (Super Quick) mode the round breaches a hole in double reinforced concrete walls, creating a passageway for infantry.

(Continued on page 5)

The Air Burst mode is used for effectively engaging AT or infantry squads, operating in the open or hiding defilade and behind walls.

Another newly developed tank round is the 125mm MK-2 Armor Piercing, Fin Stabilized, Discarding Sabot-Tracer (APFSDS-T) – a second-generation, high-velocity, Kinetic Energy (KE) armor defeating round. The MK-2 improves the accuracy of the penetrator at all combat ranges, lowers barrel wear and enhances armor penetration capability when fired with existing 125mm barrels. The round contains a tungsten-based alloy penetrator and is also type classified for the 125mm smoothbore tank guns. IMI's MP rounds family also includes the M117/1, designed for the 105mm rifled guns of the M-60 and Merkava Mk 1 & 2 tanks. The combat proven M329 was later developed for the modern 120mm smoothbore gun used with current Merkava Mk 3 & Mk 4. M329 is also compatible with NATO 120mm smoothbore tank guns. An additional MP round, the M339, has been developed primarily for western tanks using NATO 120mm smoothbore guns, such as



M710 Tank Round



MK-2 Tank Round

the M1A1, Ariete, Leopard 2 or Arjun. IMI is participated at the defense show despite its recent inclusion among six companies blacklisted by the Ministry of Defense.

Vale

Sad News: Sadly we inform you of the passing away of two well loved members of the RAAC Family. Mrs Marjorie Pearson, beloved wife of MAJ GEN 'Sandy' Pearson (Retd) passed away peacefully on Thursday 12 July at the War Veterans Home , Collaroy, NSW. The funeral service was held at the Ryde Crematorium on Monday 16 July at 2:15 pm. Mrs Pearson's article in the *AFV School, 70 Years of Training Australian Armour* is attached .

COL John Maxwell (Retd) passed away peacefully on Friday 13 July.

After graduation from RMC he was posted to the AFV School and then as part of a program of familiarisation was part of a group of Australian servicemen posted to British units in Nth Africa during WW II. He served with the Staffordshire Yeomanry in Grants and later moved across to 5 RTR and trained with them in Shermans. He wanted to go to Sicily with them but wasn't approved by the team leader however was with them as the LO in a Dingo for C Sqn 5 RTR during the invasion of the Italian mainland.

In an interview in 2010 he described the tasks of preparing and waterproofing tanks and travelling by LST from Tripoli through the Straits of Messina to Solerno and the dawn landing with tanks forward and water proofing squashed.

He experienced the counter attack by the 16 Panzers and was under air attack for 2-3 days. He noted that in the heavily vegetated terrain, SP guns located at the end of roads always destroyed the first advancing tank. He served at Palermo where they were shelled. He described his experience as one of the chaos and destruction of war and then a lull.

After returning to Australia he served with 2/8 Aust Armd Regt and after its disbandment the Water Transport Landing Craft Companies in New Guinea. His post WW II postings included I AR and 8/13 VMR. He was CO 1st Armoured Regiment Apr 1958 - Feb 1961, CO/CI Armoured Centre and Director RAAC Oct 1963 - Dec 1964, South Vietnam Feb 1965 - Feb 1967, Director RAAC again from Feb 1967 - Aug 1970 and Naval and Military Attaché, South Vietnam Feb 1965 - Feb 1967.

LEST WE FORGET

EYES WIDENED FOR MILITARY VEHICLES



Desert Owl on display at the Puckapunyal Army training facility

Australian Defence Force vehicles will identify potential targets and threats with computer vision technology. Computer vision and software firm, Sentient developed the Desert Owl software to improve vehicle situation awareness.

The Defence Science and Technology Organisation (DSTO) managed the development with Sentient, as part of the Defence Capability and Technology Demonstrator Program (CTD).

CTD program director, Alan Hinge said 'to provide advanced vehicle awareness', Desert Owl is designed with two distinct technology components.

"A component known as Panoptes provides automated target detection from a stationary, sweeping camera," Mr Hinge said.

DSTO chief technology officer, land operations division, Vinod Puri said the technology can detect and track moving targets down to a few pixels in size by "Cueing operators to small or slow moving and hard to see targets in difficult terrain."

Mr Puri said it can also detect stationary objects that may have moved since the camera was first directed at that location.

The other component known as 'ground change direction' identifies variations in a landscape between successive camera transits through an area.

According to Mr Hinge, Desert Owl records imagery of the environment with this component. "On subsequent transits, the system compares live imagery of the road ahead with this recorded imagery and identifies visual changes, including disturbances to the ground surface, additional, moved or removed objects," Mr Hinge said.

[Courtesy of ADMU](#)

Photo of the month



Wacol circa 1967

Emu Plumes!

RAAC Officers of colonel and above rank and certain RSMs may now wear Emu Plumes in their slouch hats. until now they have not been allowed to wear anything which identified their parent corps.

Message Board

"Any member interested in Military History might like to consider joining the NSW Military Historical Soc.

The Society arranges interesting presentations on aspects of war past and present in the new Legal building at Victoria Barracks.- very comfortable and with latest supporting technology.

Last Sunday it was the air war in WWII an amazing history. full of detail and surprises.

Look at the web on www.mhnsnw.info or call President Paul Waterhouse on 0411875366 or p.a.waterhouse@gmail.com"

**Ron Baikie has 20 of 1AR Vietnam
Caps made.
If you would like to purchase one
please contact Ron on

baikieron@yahoo.com**



From: Barry Smith [mailto:bazzaman2008@yahoo.com]

Sent: Monday, 27 August 2012 21:07

To: VBS RAACANSW

Subject: Armour March 2012 Issue 464



Hello, I have just perused the above issue, and just thought I write a short note to query the article on page 7.

I was in 4th/19th Prince of Wales at this time and was aware of all 76 mm Grunners and the name Baczocha doesnt ring a bell in my memory.

I am not sure of the Crew Commander in this photo, but Sgt Jobb comes to mind, (guess).

Anyway I am Barry D. Smith and better known as "Gangerous". I am sure you might have answers to this article by now , but I am trying.

Best of luck you guys, you are doing a darn good job !!!

Have a good one

Bazza Smith Ex Three Troop, Pony soldiers 1962-65

Ed: I stand corrected the year is early 1996 as those in that course were from the second Nasho intake (September 1965). The "Crew Commander" however, was another trooper like myself who's name escapes me. I guess the moral of the story is don't rely on your memory in old age!

Merkava 4 Equipped with Trophy Defeats an RPG



IDF Merkava Mk 4 equipped with Rafael's Trophy (ASPRO-A) APS are now deployed along the Israeli border with Gaza. Photo: MOD

With the deployment of [Merkava Mk 4](#) tanks equipped with [Rafael Defense Systems' Trophy](#) (ASPRO-A) Active Protection Systems (APS) along the Gaza border January 2011, that followed a Merkava tank being hit by a Kornet anti-tank missile fired by the Palestinians, battle testing of the Trophy APS was only a matter of time. Today (1st March 2011), the system was baptised in combat, proving its worth in a first combat engagement with a hostile RPG, fired by Palestinian anti-tank team from Gaza. The system and crew performed exactly as expected, integrating automatic response to neutralize an immediate threat, rapid situational understanding and decision and forcible response, effectively eliminating the threat.

According to IDF sources, the [Merkava tank](#) was patrolling the border with Gaza, when a 'missile launch' was detected by the tank's defensive system. Trophy uses the Elta System's EL/M 2133 'WindGuard' radar as the primary sensor detecting missiles and RPG threats. When such threat is classified by the system as 'acute' (aiming directly at the protected vehicle), the system alerts the crew and tracks the missile closing-in on the tank. As the RPG enters the system's kill-zone, Trophy automatically activates its hard kill countermeasure (Multiple Explosive Formed Penetrators – MEFP), destroying the threat at a safe distance from the tank. Some reports indicated the intercept was close enough to trigger the tank's automatic fire 'Spectronix' protection, which have lead to Palestinian claims of actually hitting the tank. Shortly afterwards, IDF soldiers identified several terrorists in the launching area and fired in their direction, scoring a hit.

Such a procedure is inherently supported by the Trophy. Beside its role as the Trophy's primary sensor, detecting the threat and calculating Time-to-Impact (TTI) and plotting the optimal intercept point, the Windguard radar also localizes the firing position of the missile being tracked, enabling the IDF troops to rapidly engage active enemy positions, eliminating follow-up attacks on its armor.

During the Second Lebanon War in 2006 more than [40 tanks were hit](#), most of them by anti-tank missiles, repeatedly fired by Hezbollah from hidden positions that were difficult to detect by IDF tank crews.

Following this conflict, the IDF accelerated the development of Active Protection Systems (APS), and is currently fielding the system with tank

battalions, being equipped with new armoured vehicles. This includes new Merkava Mk4 tanks being equipped with APS and the new [Namer Infantry Fighting Vehicles](#) which will also mount the system.

A different version of Rafael's Trophy has recently completed a six-weeks test evaluation series on a Stryker Armored Fighting Vehicle, withstanding numerous missiles and rockets attacks. The test was conducted in collaboration with the U.S. Office of Secretary of Defense and the U.S. ARMY at Aberdeen Proving Ground, as part of an evaluation of domestic U.S. and foreign APS solutions. Rafael is also developing a compact version of the system called Trophy Light, being evaluated for use with U.S. MRAP All Terrain Vehicle (M-ATV). The system is also being evaluated for the protection of Israel Navy fast patrol boats, which, like the tanks, are exposed to RPG and missile attacks.



An Israeli Merkava Mk4 tank seen at a training area in the Golan height. Note the non-explosive training module replacing the trophy's explosive countermeasure on training activities. Photo: Rafael

(Continued from page 3)

According to what has become the traditional historical account, on 12 July, German and Soviet tanks collided at Prochorovka within a 2.8-mile-wide gap between the Psel River and the rail-line to Belgorod. In that battle, the story goes, II SS Panzer Corps was in effect destroyed, losing about 400 tanks, including many of the new Panthers and Ferdinands. Marshal Konev called the battle the "swan song of the German tank arm." In fact, that sequence of events is a myth. The origin of it was Rotmistrov, Commander of Fifth Guards Tank Army. On the 12th his newly assembled army suffered tank losses greater than that of any other single day during the entire war. Those losses had to be explained to Stalin, therefore Rotmistrov, in self-defence, began the legend of "armoured armadas" colliding at Prochorovka. Western historians later simply accepted his numbers as accurate. In addition, hyperbole, such as the oftused phrase "the largest tank battle in history" began to be commonly appended to Rotmistrov's story.

In reality the II SS Panzer Corps didn't lose 400 tanks on 12th July. German records show that during all of Operation Citadel that corps lost a total of only 33 tanks and assault guns. Further, the corps had neither Panthers nor Ferdinands and therefore could not have lost them.

Rotmistrov also claimed 70 destroyed Tiger tanks. The II SS Panzer Corps, however, had only 75 Tigers available for combat on 12 July and only five of them fought at Prochorovka. On that day, II SS Panzer Corps was able to bring to battle only 211 tanks. 58 assault guns and 43 tank destroyers. The corps's 3rd SS "Deaths Head" Panzer Grenadier Division didn't even take part in the Prochorovka fight; it attacked across the Psel River to the north. Therefore only 1st SS Life Guards Panzer Grenadier Division and the 2nd SS "The Empire" panzer Grenadier division faced the Fifth Guards Tank Army. Those two divisions deployed a total of only 117 tanks, 37 assault guns and 32 tank destroyers on that day.



Rotmistrov had 838 tanks available for combat that morning; 96 others were in transit. Of his five mobile corps (division-sized units) he initially held back the 5th Guards Mechanized in reserve. Another 100 tanks secured his left flank against III Panzer Corps which was advancing from the south. So about 672 Soviet tanks fought 186 tanks and assault guns of two German divisions.

Rotmistrov planned two directions of attack for his counter-attack. The main thrust came from the northeast and went in frontally against 1st SS. It was to push through the gap between the railway embankment and the Psel River. Parts of that area were boggy and there were also several small villages within it. Altogether, only 1.86 miles of manoeuvre room were available. There were more than 400 Soviet tanks of 18th and 29th Tank Corps would hit the 56 tanks, 10 assault guns and 20 tank destroyers of 1st SS.

Another thrust came from the east toward the German flank and 2nd SS. There, about 200 Soviet tanks of 2nd Guards Tank Corps and 2nd Tank Corps faced 61 German tanks, 27 assault guns and 12 tank destroyers.

One additional factor also has to be taken into account: whereas the Germans had been in combat since 5 July, the Fifth Guards Tank Army was newly committed, so the Soviets were in a better shape at the start of the fight.

In one regard, Rotmistrov was completely successful; he managed to move his whole army speedily and almost entirely undetected to the front. The Germans had expected some manner of Soviet counterattack on the south of the Kursk salient. They didn't imagine an attack of such magnitude was even possible.

For the 1st SS Division, 11 July had been successful enough. It had crossed a deep Soviet anti-tank ditch and taken an important local terrain feature. Hill 252.2. That same advance had meant there was only loose contact to the neighbouring division to the right (2nd SS). To the left there was almost no contact at all because 3rd SS was attacking to the north. The recon battalion of 1st SS tried to "over watch" the gap between the two divisions. For the next day the II SS Panzer Corps planned to support the attack to the north of 3rd SS towards Hill 226.6 with all available artillery. Only after that hill had been taken were 1st SS and the 2nd SS Divisions supposed to resume their own advances.

Southwest of the railway embankment, the 1st SS Panzer Grenadier Regiment was deployed on the right. The 2nd SS Panzer Grenadier Regiment was on the left, farther ahead at Hill 252.2. That unit was actually resting in a depression behind the hill and it only consisted of one battalion with three companies along with an additional heavy tank company with four Tigers. The other battalion was in Germany, switching to Panzer V Panthers. Thus in the Prochorovka gap there was no German tank armada with 800 tanks - only a single tank battalion.

When Rotmistrov started his attack at 0730hrs, most men in 1st SS were still sleeping (being exhausted after seven days of

(Continued on page 13)

From: David Holloway [mailto:dkholloway@bigpond.com]
Sent: Wednesday, 29 August 2012 12:22
To: VBS RAACANSW
Subject: ARMOUR No 465

Dear Sirs,

I refer to the second notice on message board, page 7 of the above-mentioned issue of Armour.
A search of the appropriate records shows quite clearly that WO1 Bobby Day WAS RSM of 4th/19th Prince of Wales's Light Horse Regiment from 16 July 1967 to 30 June 1968.
My book, *Hooves, Wheels and Tracks*, and the Honour Board which now resides in RHQ are both correct,

kind regards,
Dr David Holloway
President, 4th/19th Prince of Wales's Light Horse Regiment Association

Vale Don McMillan

I received the sad news of the passing of long time member and advocate of the Royal Australian Armoured Corps Don McMillan in early August 2012. I am sure tributes will flow to Don – a more proud member of the 1st Australian Armoured Division I have never met.

Without Don's assistance and enthusiasm my book: *To Fight and Do Our Best: The 1st Australian Armoured Division in Gunnedah* would have not made it to press. He answered all my 'civvy' questions with kindness and tolerance – never chiding me for my lack of knowledge but determining to assist me with my learning.

Upon the launching of the book in April 2011 Don made his way to Gunnedah in order to see HIS Division remembered – and the memory of people standing in line in order for Don to sign their copies of the book will long be with me.

Don contributed in no small way to my second book (currently being written) to do with the Division - *The Black Soil Plains and Beyond*. And again without his assistance I would have been the poorer.

You'll be missed

Cate Clark



Gold Card for Remaining WWII Veterans

A motion was carried that RSL NSW request RSL National to lobby the Federal Government to award the Gold Card to the remaining WWII Veterans who served or were prepared to serve their country at time of war.

Extract Reveille July 12

Please note Our Bank BSB has changed

The new BSB for the Australian Defence Credit Union is "642 170"

Would anyone holding copies of the old RAACA NSW brochure please change the BSB on them. Amended brochures are available from the office now.

NATIONAL BOER WAR MEMORIAL

ANZAC Parade, Canberra

Where Is Our Memorial?

**Your urgent support is needed to help
raise \$150,000 by 30th November 2012**

BOER WAR 1899-1902

THE SIX COLONIES ANSWER THE 'CALL TO WAR'

Britain entered the twentieth century in the grip of war. Between 1899 and 1902, she placed nearly half a million men in the field, the biggest force ever sent overseas. The conflict began as a small campaign, but after several major defeats quickly became a large scale national effort involving Colonial forces fighting a brave and resourceful foe in the Boer soldier. Some 23,000 Australians (including 60 Army Nurses) served in the conflict. About 16,600 were recruited in Australia. The other 6,400 were either working in South Africa at the time or travelled there at their own expense to take part in the war. Over 6,000 New Zealanders also served. Almost 1,000 Australians died in the Boer War. Apart from WWI and WWII, as a Nation this loss is larger than in any other conflict including Vietnam. They really were the first ANZACS. There were also 38,000 Australian Army horses expended.

At the outbreak of war in 1899 the Colonies of the day sent their own Contingents to the war. After Federation in January 1901 Australian forces fought for the first time under the newly formed Commonwealth of Australia. After the first year the Boers changed from pitched battles to guerilla tactics, the Australians adapted and overcame. It was not until 31 May 1902 that the Treaty of Vereeniging was signed in Melrose House Pretoria ending hostilities. The British had 440,000 soldiers fight in the war and at first saw the Australian Colonial contribution as a token of support for the Empire, but soon came to value their fighting qualities at the forefront of actions. Lord Roberts, then commanding the British Force, said 'they were intelligent and they had what I want our men to have, more individuality.'

Undoubtedly the experience gained in South Africa contributed materially to the success of Australian troops in World War I, for the majority of senior officers and instructors in the early stages of the AIF had seen their first action in South Africa. Names such as Cox, Howse, Elliot and Glasgow - all citizen soldiers - and Chauvel, who by then was a permanent officer, went on to serve with distinction and gained senior rank in WWI. Battle honours were awarded to Australian Units. Six Victoria Crosses, including Australia's first VC were awarded in the Boer War. Three of our Nurses were awarded Royal Red Cross Medals. A total of 98 other awards were made to our soldiers for bravery and special service in the field. The Boer War marked the beginning of an enduring Australian military reputation.

BACK HOME PATRIOTISM WAS HIGH!

During the war, letters from the front were published in country papers for all to keep in touch with their local lads. The capital cities published articles on a daily basis from the cables they received and placed updates on public information boards outside their offices where crowds gathered on the street to read the latest news from the 'Seat of War'.

After the returning troops were welcomed back to the towns and cities in fine style. Memorials were built by communities, relatives, and the comrades of fallen soldiers. Many record the names of members who did not return and often all those who had enlisted from the local area were included on the monuments. Soldiers killed in action were buried where they fell many not to be found again and others more fortunate had their remains moved to local cemeteries by patriotic organisations. There are more than 30 cemeteries containing the remains of deceased Australians throughout South Africa and as you can imagine most are not maintained.

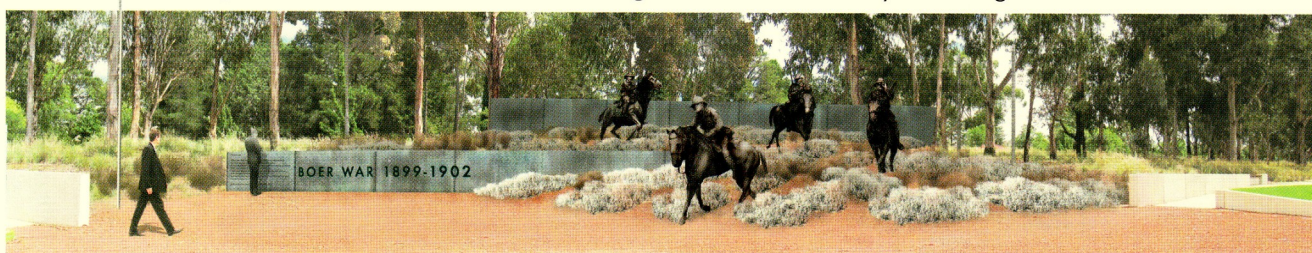


Image: The approved design for the National Boer War Memorial planned for ANZAC Parade, Canberra. A stunning 1½ life sized realism sculpted in bronze, depicting a Section of Australian troopers mounted on four war horses on patrol in the South African veldt. Go to www.rfd.org.au to see a full description and more images.

Boer War Service Plaques

These are engraved wood plaques that are 225mm (9") x 175mm (7") and can be displayed on the mantelpiece or wall. They are a beautiful reminder of your ancestor's service to the nation.



Many Boer War veterans served two tours so you can choose to record their service on two plaques, or on one.

ORDER FORM

PLEASE SEND ME PLAQUE: A or B or Both (circle your choice)

NAME:..... ADDRESS:.....

PHONE NO..... EMAIL:.....

....

VETERAN'S DETAILS: FULL NAME:.....

....

RANK & SERVICE NO.UNIT:.....

DATES OF SERVICE.....TO:.....

RANK & SERVICE NO.UNIT:.....

DATES OF SERVICE.....TO:.....

COSTS: SEND ORDER FORM AND CHEQUE OR MONEY ORDER MADE OUT TO
"NBWMA VIC" PO Box 2006, Blackburn South, 3130. FOR \$60 PER PLAQUE PLUS \$10 POSTAGE
FOR FIRST PLAQUE AND \$5 EACH PLAQUE AFTER THAT. ALLOW 3 WEEKS FOR DELIVERY.
PROCEEDS TO THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL APPEAL

fighting). The 3rd Battalion of SS Panzer Grenadier Regiment 2, under the command of the infamous Jochen Peiper, had advanced the farthest and taken Hill 252.2. Suddenly Soviet tanks and infantry were in their position. When 1st Lt. Rudolf von Ribbentrop, son of Hitler's foreign minister, saw violet-coloured flares above the hill (meaning "enemy tanks"), he drove toward it with his seven Panzer IVs. The other two German tank companies remained behind the anti-tank ditch in the rear. Suddenly he saw 29th Tank Corps 100 to 200 yards away with 212 vehicles charging at full speed. Three of Ribbentrop's panzers were able to escape. Four were destroyed.

When the Soviet tanks had reached the far side of the hill, the other two German tank companies opened fire. The Soviets simply continued to press their advance at full speed. It seemed that within minutes they would surely rip open the German front and break through but the Soviets had forgotten about their own anti-tank ditch. It was some 15 feet deep and ran parallel to the front line. At first a few and then more and more Soviet tanks crashed into that obstacle. As the Soviet tank commanders became aware of the ditch. They tried to manoeuvre to the left to cross it via a bridge. That was another mistake. The fire of two German tank companies, later aided by four approaching Tigers, knocked out their AFVs.



While it was still morning, SS Panzer Grenadier Regiment 2 resecured Hill 252.2 and the surrounding area. They counted 190 Soviet tanks destroyed. That number was so unbelievably high the commander of II SS Panzer Corps, General Paul Hausser, drove to the front to personally inspect the scene.



On the left flank of 1st SS Division, 18th Tank Corps also attacked at the same time. In a whirling tank action the Soviets were again defeated losing 55 tanks. All other Soviet attacks that day were beaten off as well and all three SS divisions were advancing again that afternoon.

Rotmistrov therefore invented a monumental battle with 400 destroyed German tanks. Since then many writers and historians have unquestioningly accepted his account. The official German documents from the day don't contain any catastrophic reports. On the contrary, the Germans at the time believed they'd won a big victory that day. Further, if you look into those documents you will see II SS Panzer Corps suffered only three unrecovered armoured vehicle losses on 12 July. The Germans stayed in possession of the battlefield and therefore were able to repair their damaged tanks. On

12 July, the 1st SS and the 2nd SS Divisions had 186 tanks available for combat. One day later, after their supposed destruction they fielded 190 tanks. The Fifth Guards Tank Army suffered at least 235 total losses that day. This was subsequently raised to total to 334 losses.

From all this, the following conclusions to the Battle of Prochorovka can be made. First, in the tactical sense the engagement was not only a Soviet loss, but a fiasco. Second, operationally the Red Army stopped the German advance for several hours. Their goal, however, had been to destroy the II SS Panzer Corps. Strategically Rotmistrov's attack that day was also a mistake since his army was supposed to play the decisive role in the forthcoming Soviet summer offensive. As for the bigger picture, Kursk did mark the last time the Wehrmacht would be on the offensive in the east.

Sources

Das Deutsche Reich und der Zweite Weltkrieg, vol 8: Die Ostfront 1943/44. ed. By Militärgeschichtliches Forschungsamt, Munchen: DVA 2007.

Glantz, David M. & Jonathan House. When Titans Clashed: How the Red Army Stopped Hitler. Lawrence: University of Kansas Press 1995.

Healy, Mark. Kursk 1943. The Tide Turns in the East (Osprey Campaign Series 16), London: Osprey 1993

The above article has been reprinted from the Strategy and Tactics Journal number 253. For those interested in following up there is also an article written Joseph Miranda entitled "Kursk: Tactical Victory, Operational defeat. Well worth reading for those interested in military history.

Apr 2000 – 5 Apr 2002 2 Cav Regt Part of United Nations Transitional Administration East Timor (UNTAET)

"Under the terms of the 5 May Agreements, on 19 October 1999, the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) repealed the law integrating East Timor with Indonesia. On 25 October, the security Council adopted resolution 1272 by which it established the United Nations Transitional Administration East Timor (UNTAET) to administer East Timor during a two to three year period of transition to independence.

In early 2000 Australia's commitment to East Timor was reduced to a Battalion Group and other smaller elements within UNTAET. Part of each Bn Gp was a troop of ASLAV from 2nd Cavalry Regiment.

Each Tp Gp that deployed to East Timor in support of a Bn Gp was made up of around 36 soldiers and had to be self-sufficient. The troops that deployed to Timor were structured to give support to a light infantry battalion. The ASLAV-25 were used primarily as a show of force and area domination, as well as provide additional night observation capability. The ASLAV-PCs were used to provide up to a platoon lift. The ASLAV-S provided a surveillance detachment. The ASLAV-A was to provide the BN with an ambulance and the echelon was structured to support the troop in its normal capacity.

It quickly became evident during pre deployment training and initial operations that the troops could operate independently or in cooperation with the infantry. As a result they were more independent and often tasked directly either by the OPSO or the CO. When scouts were employed they conducted numerous dismounted OPs by day and night, dismounted patrols away from the vehicles, intercepting and searching of IDPs, building clearances by day and night and acted as the dismounted element for the TP when on standby as BN or COY QRF. The vehicles in the TP conducted show of force patrols, route reconnaissance, area domination, battalion quick reaction, company ready reaction, route clearance, route denial, VCPs, mounted OPs, supported dismounted OPs, a convoy escort and acted as firm base during a contact. On occasions the ASLAVs within the echelon were used for patrols, reaction tasks, insertions and extractions of Recon Platoon and SASR elements. The surveillance detachments were tasked to watch the coast and sea approaches for infiltration. When the priority changed to the border region the limitations of not having a mast became evident although some sites provided good electronic line of sight along a significant stretches of the border. These proved very successful initially and keyed many reactions to detected crossings.

5 Apr 2002 The last ASLAV Troop (V13) was withdrawn from East Timor.

Reference: RAAC Homepage Defence Intranet



VALE

Colonel John Maxwell

John is well remembered by almost all of his time, inter alia, as Co 1 AR, and DRAAC during the central days of Vietnam. He is highly respected by all Black Hats for his passion for things Armoured and his concern for its members of all ranks. Your President was on his DRAAC staff during much of the Vietnam era and can attest to his dedication for the Corps. John's widow Beth added a note to her letter quoted here:

John, may I add my own personal thanks to all the RAAC members, their wives and families who as we moved around the world – Duntroon, Melbourne, Pukapunyal (three times I think), Bovington (UK), Vietnam (I will always remember that Cambrai Day) and Canberra made life for this Army wife so very satisfying and happy.

Beth

Lest we Forget We regret to advise the passing of the following members

Bradbury (Mrs)
Brooks, K.I
Delbridge, William J
Howse, V (Mrs)
Humphries, J
Ireland, M
Jenkins, F.N (2/7 AR)
Lucas, Geoff
Maxwell, C.J

McHugh, Leo J
Pywell, E.L
Robertson-Cunninghame, R.C.
Ross, James W. (2/6 Cmd Regt)
Ross, James William
Shaw, A.D
Simes, F.J

18 August 1966 3 Tp (-) Plus Sect of 2 Tp 1 APC Sqn and The Battle of Long Tan, South Vietnam

Battle of Long Tan, D. Company, 6th Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment, supported by artillery and armoured personnel carriers beat off attacks by a combined enemy main force regiment and provincial battalion.

The timely arrival of APCs and the reinforcements they were carrying and the breaking up of an out-flanking attack on D Company during Operation Smithfield, Long Tan, South Vietnam resulted in the following after action report. The surprise achieved by the APCs of 3 Tp 1 APC Sqn which broke up the movement of an estimated two companies of VC to the rear of D Coy, undoubtedly saved the day.....3 Tp 1 APC Sqn deserves the highest praise for gallantry”

Lt F A Roberts was awarded an MID for his personal conduct in commanding and controlling his troop

Trooper (T/CPL) John Carter was awarded the DCM for his actions as a crew commander at the Battle of Long Tan during which he engaged a 57mm recoilless rifle crew with his .50 cal and then with an Owen Machine Carbine

Cpl Peter Clements Callsign 23B was mortally wounded.

RAAC Related Units Involved: 3 Tp (made up to strength with a section from 2 Troop – which included Peter Clements, 1 APC Sqn. *Source Lt Col B. Cameron MC Retd 12 Aug 09*

RAAC Casualties Included: KIA: 1 (Cpl P. Clements) WIA: 1 Sgt “Blue” O’Reilly

Other Significant Units Involved

D Coy 6 RAR
A Coy 6 RAR (Reinforcements carried by the APCs)
103 Fd Bty
105 Fd Bty
161 RNZA 161Fd Bty
1 Fd Regt incl 161 Bty RNZA
9 Sqn RAAF (2x Iroquois)

Reference:

RAAC Defence Intranet



Story/Pix Vietnam 1960

The following Vietnam photos are from David Mercer circa 1970



Cambrai Dinner at the Royal Automobile Club of Australia 2012 November 17th, 1830 for 1900

We have booked our own special room the Vintage on the 5th floor, which takes 22. This should cater for the number of starters in recent years. Would members interested in joining other Black Hats please book in at the Office on 83355209 or with Neville Pinkham on 0406035444 or 94524187 as soon as practicable. Booking must be followed up by payment of \$95. We need 22 acceptances pretty well straight away to make the Dinner viable. There will be a significant charge if we have to abort the Dinner

The cost will cover a quality two course meal. The usual drinks are included in the price will be available from 1830 hrs to 2230 hrs.

Dress, lounge suits preferred

Please make an effort to keep this function going

HEARTY WELCOME TO THESE NEW MEMBERS SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE

Stenhouse, Alan. J (1/15 RNSWL
Hill, Roslyn (Bernie's widow)
Young, R.G. 12/16 HRL
Parker, Robin H (4/19 PWLH, 8/13 VMR)
Maxwell, Elizabeth (Widow)

Lost Souls

If anyone knows the whereabouts of the following members would they please contact the RAACA Office

NAME	LAST ADDRESS
Mr. G. Bandy	143 Gilderclffe St., Scarborough WA 6019
Dr. L.W. Butcher	36 Eyre St., Chifley ACT 2036
Mr. W. Clarke	PO Box 1309 Tamworth NSW 2340
Mr. J. Harlow	3 Callen St., Seymour VIC. 3660
Mr.M..J. Hayes	1 Shamrock Pl., Orange NSW 2800
Mr. G. Mackay	37 Azalea Ave., Coffs Harbour NSW 2450
Mr. G. Sheppard	9 Furphy Close, Romsey VIC 3434

Change of Address

To change your mailing address, please fill in the new address below and return **the complete page** to: RAACA (NSW Branch) Membership Officer, Building 96, Victoria Barracks, Paddington NSW 2021

Name:

Address:

.....Post Code:.....

Mobile No.:

Phone No.:

Email:.....

PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS FOR ALL EXCEPT FOR EMAIL

Members are thanked for their response to the request to receive
Armour by email.

Due to that response with this issue we have sent Armour by
email to all email addresses we hold.

If this doesn't suit anyone please contact the office and we will cross
you off the email list and send a paper copy.

16 Apr 2005 2 Cav Regt Battle Group Deployed by RAF C5 to Iraq as Part of the first Al Muthanna Task Group (AMTG),

On 22 February 2005 the Prime Minister announced an increase in Australia's involvement to the War in Iraq and subsequently The 2nd Cavalry Regiment Battle Group was ordered to deploy to the Al Muthanna Province. On the 16 April 2005 the advance party, of the first Al Muthanna Task Group, deployed by RAF C5. The Battle group was made up of the following sub-units: RHQ (+), C SQN (CT Eagle), B Coy 5/7 RAR (CT Tiger), SPT SQN (+) and AATTI – IV. It was commanded by CO 2 Cav Regt, Lt Col Roger Noble.

AMTG1

Deployment. AMTG1 was formed, equipped, trained, and deployed within eight weeks. The task group commenced operations in Al Muthanna (AM) Province, Iraq in accordance with the GOAS specified ten week timeline.

Composition. AMTG1 was a task organised combined arms battle group based on the 2nd Cavalry Regiment. The task group was tailored to the specific mission and was non-traditional in structure. It incorporated a broad range of capabilities drawn from joint, Defence and national resources. It consisted of 450 personnel drawn from two services, 56 Army units and 19 Corps. It also included a selected range of specialist civilian personnel. AMTG1 is a high technology, low manpower, cavalry combat organisation grouped, trained and equipped for security operations in a complex environment. The operations of this independent, equipment heavy task group operating 10500km from Australia have been consistently supported and sustained.

Equipment and Training. AMTG1 equipment and training is first class and compares favourably with Coalition partners. From major vehicles such as the ASLAV and Bushmaster, to individual soldier Combat Body Armour and communications equipment, AMTG1 was amongst the best equipped conventional forces operating in Iraq. The critical capability edge is found in the skills, versatility and capacity of junior soldiers, NCOs and officers who are able to readily adapt to a complex and unfamiliar cultural and social operating environment.

Operations. During the period 24 Apr 05 – 10 Nov 05, AMTG1 conducted 24hr combined arms security operations for 191 days in a high threat environment. There have been seven deliberate, confirmed threat group attacks against Multi-National Forces (UK/AS/JPN) operating in AM during the AMTG1 tour. There have been two periods of significant, large-scale civil unrest and violence resulting in multiple fatalities and injuries within the local community, including members of the Iraqi Security Forces. The Task Group has operated as part of a UK led task force within a UK led multi-national division. AMTG1 operations have been closely integrated and combined at the lowest level with a UK manoeuvre battle group. AMTG1 conducted 2359 tactical tasks focused on achieving the designated GOAS/CDF mission. As at 10 Nov 05 the AM based Iraqi Army has demonstrated a sustained capacity to plan and execute security operations in concert with other Iraqi Security Force agencies and under the direction of national and provincial executive leadership. JIRSG operations continue across AM with the constant support, liaison and security provided by the AMTG.

Method and Results. The AMTG1 method has exploited organic technical and training advantages to limit the threat group ability to target, hit and kill Australian soldiers. Employing a tactical method built around three basic 'rules' of action that required all operations to be low profile, culturally sensitive and highly disciplined the AMTG has aimed to develop consent and respect within the local community. The mobile, protected, informed and high firepower 'micro' combined arms cav/inf team has been an ideal economy of force security grouping. Combined with an ISTAR led 'soft' manoeuvre program, designed primarily to explain the AS commitment to the local community, the AMTG security forces have established strong personal links across the depth and breadth of AM society. The specified essential tasks have been commenced and are a work in progress. In seven months of continuous operations in southern Iraq AMTG1 has sustained no serious AS battle or non-battle casualties.

Reference:

RAAC Homepage Defence Intranet
2 Cav Regt History 22 Apr 09

It is intended to recommend at the RAAC Congress in October 2012 that a commemoration project could be in the form of dedicating a RAAC plaque at the Australian War Memorial

2 Volume Boxed Book Pack

CANISTER! ON! FIRE!

Australian Tank Operations in Vietnam

Canister! On! Fire! tells the remarkable, but little known story of Australian tanks in the Vietnam War. Based on twelve years of research, including personal letters and diaries, extensive searches of official records and numerous interviews, this book brings to life a previously unheralded aspect of the conflict. It is the story of a select group of soldiers, both regular and conscript, serving their country against all odds.

The 53-tonne Centurion tanks were not only involved in intense fighting in conjunction with infantry and artillery to capture enemy defences and defeat attacks, but also fought their own battles against enemy mines, ambushes, and an unforgiving terrain and climate.

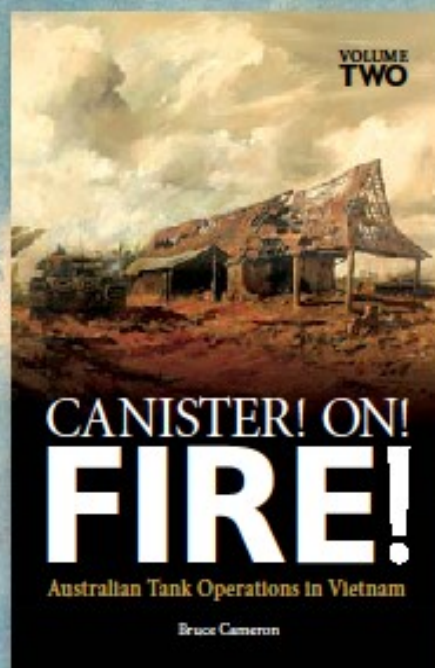
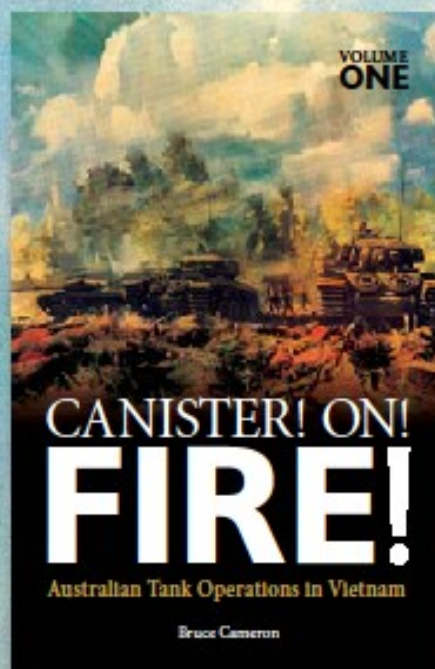
This book takes the reader inside the tanks to share the experiences of their crews in action in the jungle. We see the gunner, trying to survive the heat inside the turret, while identifying designated targets; the operator trying to maintain communications, while keeping the guns loaded; the driver, trying to see his way forward, while keeping his head down; and the commander, trying to locate enemy positions, while directing his driver and giving fire orders to his gunner. The account also reveals how the mechanics overcame extraordinary challenges to maintain the twenty-year-old tanks, while the field engineers risked their lives protecting them against mines.

In 1968, the deployment of a squadron from 1st Armoured Regiment was controversial; their Centurions were considered totally unsuited to jungle warfare. Not only did the men and machines prove their worth, but they became an indispensable part of Australian combat operations. So much so, their subsequent withdrawal was equally as controversial as their deployment.

This exciting and enthralling narrative deserves to be read, not only as a military history, but also as a contemporary account of the resolute attitude of Australian soldiers often asked to do the impossible.

About the Author

Bruce Cameron served in the Australian Regular Army for 19 years. After commanding the last troop of tanks in action in Vietnam, his career saw him attend the UK's Long Armour Infantry Course and Royal Military College of Science, as well as the Australian Command and Staff College. His last appointment involved responsibility for developing the Army's future ground mobility requirements. He left the Army in 1987 to take up a position with the Office of Defence Production. Now retired, Bruce lives in Canberra with his wife Jasmine.



Specs

Author:	Bruce Cameron
ISBN:	978-1-921941-99-3
Publisher:	Big Sky Publishing
Release date:	October 2012
Format:	HB 155 x 230mm
Pages:	Vol 1 Page 568 / Vol 2 page 400
Price (Incl. GST):	\$64.99



Publisher – Big Sky Publishing
PO Box 303, Newport, NSW, 2106

E: info@bigskypublishing.com.au
T: 1300 364 611 F: (02) 99182396





Book Order Form

Please complete the form below, then:

Fax +61 2 9918 2396
Phone +61 2 9918 2168
Email sales@bigskypublishing.com.au

Mail Big Sky Publishing Pty Ltd
PO Box 303
Newport NSW 2106

Shipping Details

Name: _____

Address: _____

Postcode: _____

Telephone: _____ Fax: _____

Email: _____

Your order: Postage free within Australia. International courier rates apply, please contact us for details.

Book Title: *Canister! On! Fire!*

Price: **\$64.99**

Quantity: _____ Total: \$ _____

☐ I enclose a cheque payable to – Big Sky Publishing Pty Ltd

☐ Please charge my card: ☐ Bankcard ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

Card number _____ / _____ / _____ / _____

Card expiry _____ / _____ CVV (last three digits on back of card) _____

Name on card _____

Cardholder's Signature _____



Publisher – Big Sky Publishing
PO Box 303, Newport, NSW, 2106

E: info@bigskypublishing.com.au
T: 1300 364 611 F: (02) 99182396

