

### Presentation Parade for the Brevet

On Friday 21<sup>st</sup> April at the Gallipoli Barracks in Brisbane, during a formal Regimental parade, for the first time *brevets* were presented to the Artillery Corp [I was told that the approval process to award and wear the *brevet* took nearly 10 years!]. In fine sunny weather, family & friends & guests, including Russ Hamsey & Ian Board representing LSTAA and me on behalf of the 131 Assoc, watched the Regiment paraded to receive their *brevets* .



(Centre L-R) Australian Army soldier Gunner Luke Wright, the youngest serving member of the Regiment, is presented with the first Brevet by Brigadier Damian Hill, AM at the 20th Regiment, Royal Australian Artillery





Australian Army Brigadier Simon (Don) Roach, AM presents the *brevet* to soldiers from 20th Regiment, Royal Australian Artillery at a Brevet presentation ceremony at Gallipoli Barracks, Brisbane, Queensland. 20th Regiment, Royal Australian Artillery soldiers and officers qualified as Operators of Category 3 and higher Uncrewed Aerial Systems (UAS) are recognised for their skills and proficiency with the presentation of the very first Brevet to UAS Operators on parade at Gallipoli Barracks,

### **The History of the Brevet**

The familiar pilot's wings used by the RAAF can trace its origins through the RAF and the Australian Flying to the wings used by the RFC.

The original RFC Pilot's Brevet or Pilot's Wing were designed by senior officers General Sir Fredrick Sykes and General Sir David Henderson. The badge consisted of the wings of a swift in white silk embroidery with the monogram of RFC encircled by a laurel wreath of brown silk. The monogram was surmounted by a crown. The wings were given Royal approval by King George V in February 1913 under Army Order 40/13.

When the RAF was formed in 1918 the design was changed slightly. The wing shape took the form of an eagle and the monogram became RAF. In 1921 the RAF pilots badge was altered to create the pilots badge for the RAAF.

Apart from the pilot's wings, the Observers badge was the only other aircrew badge in use prior to WW11. As aircraft grew in size and complexity new aircrew roles (and badges) had to be introduced. First was the Wireless Operator/Air gunner in 1939 whose insignia consisted of the capitol letters AG enclosed by two laurel branches with a single wing to the right. This badge provided the template for all other non-pilot aircrew badges and the Observers badge was modified to comply.

These are the forms of the *brevets* that will be worn by Locators who have qualified on the UAS Scan Eagle, Shadow 200 and latest UAS, Integrator.



A Brevet, with its seven-fused flaming grenade in the centre and wing on the left representing 20th Regiment. Royal Australian Artillery's historical connection WW1 roles in air observation posts.