



Hauraki News

“Whaka tangata kia kaha”

August 2014 Issue No 76

Official Newsletter of the 6th Battalion (Hauraki) Regimental Association Incorporated

Compiled & Edited by Des Anderson

Secretary: Mrs M Kareko, 91 Windsor Road, Tauranga

Registered with the Charities Commission # CC35879

Website: 6haurakiassoc.org.nz

<http://www.facebook.com/pages/6th-Hauraki-Association/230175227024470>

tauranga.kete.net.nz / remembering War

President's Report

It is heartening to have twenty nine “Hauraki’s” directly involved with the running of your Association. This includes five serving soldiers. With modern technology, such as computers, emails, texting and mobile devices such as iphones, business can be conducted from afar. This was not envisioned when the Association was first set up. Your first Secretary, Trevor Archer, used a slate & chisel for the minutes, sending out the hand written newsletter by carrier pigeon. Now you can communicate with the committee & area representatives directly and many of you do. Please stop using the pigeons, the cat is getting too fat.

Your Association has always welcomed associated groups and individuals into our Association and will continue to welcome more. Some of the associated groups who have joined in a formal way are: Rhodesian Services Association, DFMC (Patriots), Bay of Plenty Officers Club & the NZ Historic Vehicle Collectors Club. Those who have joined in a less formal way: WW1 Tunnellers & WW1000 Tauranga, 3 ANR Assoc & NZ Army Association (Taranaki Branch)

Your Association has had establish ties with the many RSA with the Hauraki AO for many years and will continue to do so. We also have informal contact with the NZ Police, Search & Rescue, Lions and Rotary just mention just a few. I need to set up a data base for all the Groups & Organization your Association has had contact with over the years. I still have not completed the data base for all the Schools your Association gave books & paintings to over the years. Are there any volunteers to put that together?

Your Association has a direct involvement with the Bay of Plenty Reserve Employee Support Committee (see an article re; Tasman Scheme)

Your Association gives direct support to New Zealand Cadet Forces in the Hauraki AO in particular “Hauraki Experience” (see article)

All the above is part of the objectives of our constitution (h) **the communication with, and the arrangements for fellowship with kindred associations.**

For those who do not have a computer or can not access the website I have had to take off “Inspiration addresses” And the “Presentation of the Colours”, due space to fit in a print copy.

You will see the invitation given to the Association members to join with ANR Assoc on a trip down south. Please reply directly to them.

My next project is to place the annual nominal rolls of the Regiment. YOUR help is needed. Please send any nominal rolls you may have. This is a massive project and my take a few years to complete. I think there is need for the project, as I get many enquires from public members about people who may have served in the Hauraki. I think the website may assist in this?

Your Secretary/ Treasurer, Marion Kareko has agreed to take on the additional role of Association Quarter Master. She will be handling all your requests for 6 Hauraki Association Memorabilia. I will be updating the Website to reflect the Quarter Master stores. In the meantime email requests to Marion or me.

When I send out the Hauraki News, I can not make changes to the hard copy (printed copy): but I can make corrections, additions or deletions to the electronic copy (Website). I have in the past and expect to do so in the future. If you have any additions you would like to add to please advise. In particular "Obituaries", as at the time of writing I don't have all the information; such as a service record.

The Tauranga Library has taken on the task of down loading a lot of "Hauraki" history. Have look & send your comments to me. To date I have had no comments so I presume everyone is happy what we are doing! As you are aware this month is the being the 100 years since the start of WW1. I have given you a glimpse of what is happening in Tauranga. Send something what is happening in your area and what is your involve.

Kia Kaha

Des Anderson

Commanding Officer 3/6 RNZIR – July 2014



1 July heralded in the new training year but also farewelled the Battalion's Royal NZ Army Logistics Regiment personnel. The company A1 Echelons were integrated into 2nd Combat Service Support Battalion of 1st (NZ) Brigade. This milestone event was the final phase of the Stage 2 Territorial Force Integration plan that commenced in December 2012 and included the amalgamation of the six Territorial Force infantry battalions into three.

2 CSSB held an Integration Training Weekend at Linton over the weekend 5-6 July. They did an outstanding job welcoming "our" RNZALR personnel from 3/6 and 5/7 RNZIR. In a formal battalion parade COL Jim Bliss, Regimental Colonel RNZALR, joined LTCOL Rose King, CO 2 CSSB, in presenting RNZALR badges and 2 CSSB unit patches to the 40 plus TF officers and soldiers on parade. The battalion performed a rousing Haka to the TF Coy before they took their place beside the four RF companies on parade. Then followed a range of activities including a social function on Saturday night.

We certainly wish "our" loggies the very best in their new unit. They now have a far greater range of opportunities to develop their skills and contribute across a much broader range of activities that deliver real-time operational capability. The challenge for us is to better manage first line support requirements with our own resources.

We stepped off into the new training year with a fantastic result in the Freyberg Competition conducted during the NZ Army Shooting Competition 26-27 June. Our team was selected from anyone who was available at short notice once it became compulsory for each unit of the Land Component to enter a team. But what a team it was!

They got their eye in over two weekends on Ardmore Range before heading to Waiouru to compete. And compete they did! They placed 2nd in the Section Match Trophy, 3rd in the Freyberg Trophy and 3rd in the NZ Army Shooting Competition. Congratulations to the team of CPL Darryl Savage, LCPLs Cameron Labone and Tim McLeod, PTEs Ben O'Brien, Scott Tippet, Darryn Frankson, Dan Collins, Rab Heath, Jay Christiansen and William Redmayne. CPL Darryl Savage made the Queen's Medal top-20 cut but could not compete due to injury sustained during the match shoot. Special thanks to SSGT Damon Wickens for preparing the team and managing them through the event.

This year we will continue where we left off; building depth in basic skills to credibly perform in the collective training setting with our aligned combat unit - Queen Alexandra's Mounted Rifles (QAMR). We have received very positive feedback from QAMR every time we've joined them. Both CO QAMR and I are now committed to ensuring stronger integration within the Task Group construct of 1 (NZ) Bde's training model. The trick for us is to remain focused, strengthen our relationships and demonstrate our can-do attitude and professionalism in everything we do.

Onward

LT COL Julian Sewell

Vietnam Veterans

As of today I have decided to discontinue emailing notices of deceased Vietnam veterans in the future.

Simple mistakes were made in recent postings. It is imperative that accuracy prevails.

I am so busy in business as well as contending with an ongoing medical issue that standards have slipped due to focus on other matters. For example, a medical treatment injury that occurred during colon-rectal cancer surgery in February 2009 is the cause for my normal waking day being totally disrupted for up to 6 hours on average for personal engagement in a specific location. Up to this hour for today, it has now been almost 14 hours since starting last night.

I shall continue to maintain records and display annualised information on the Funeral web page.

<http://premierstrategics.com/funeral.html>

It would be appreciated if recipients not reply with medical opinion and advice, the situation is a world rarity.

Victor Johnson MNZM, Dip TD

Webmaster - Member of V3 Infantry Rifle Company, 1st Aust Task Force, South Vietnam

Listing of deceased New Zealand Vietnam veterans

www.nzvietvet.bravepages.com/home.html

<http://premierstrategics.com/funeral.html>

Vic,

On behalf of the 6th Battalion (Hauraki) Regimental Association Incorporated, We thank you for the sterling effort you have put in over the years.

We wish you well into the future.

Des Anderson

President

Note: Vic was a RF Cadre NCO

Letters to the Editor

Hi Des,

I've actually got around to sending the photo's of the National Memorial **Arboretum**, the UK's Centre of Remembrance. I did mention about Fusilier Battalions amalgamating but the 2nd was disbanded.

You've had a busy time with the newsletter for May.

All the best to you, your mates and Marion.

Billy.



The **Royal Regiment of Fusiliers (RRF)** is an infantry regiment of the British Army, part of the Queen's Division. As one of the existing large infantry regiments, the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers was largely unaffected by the reforms of the infantry that were announced in December 2004.

Due to a series of Government Defence Reviews, 'Options for Change' and the recent 'Strategic Defence Review' the regiment now comprises two regular battalions and a number of Army Reserve companies located in the four regimental areas. The 2nd Battalion is due to be disbanded as part of the defence review.

Editor

Gees John/Des,

I'm 61 now! Good luck getting to the Flanders in 2017. It is not an easy place to get to as most usually go via France. Unless you speak French, it's not easy getting through a myriad of trains to get to Ypres (French & English spelling) or Ieper as it is locally in Dutch. And you have to watch the font of the I as a capital as if you mispronounce it as Leper, you won't go down well locally! Remember Flanders used to include some of France but now is the northern part of Belgium, the Dutch speaking & spelling part. Hence the different spellings i.e. Passchendaele (old English) & Pasendale (local Dutch).

I would suggest going through Brussels. It may be longer on a map but its all within Belgium & the local train network is all one & good. The Belgium's (the Flemish ones) will bend over backwards for you once they find out you're a Kiwi.

Accommodation could be very difficult in 2017 too. It is being booked up already. The Novotel in Ypres is the best. It is a 2 min walk to the Menin gate & the Museum.

The Menin gate closes each night of course for a ceremony that will leave you speechless. You can lay a wreath for any Hauraki's, but you have to ask in advance. The International Military Music Society & Passchendaele Society NZ (both of which I'm on) can arrange that for you. If the Hauraki's want to go as a unit & in uniform, it will need arranging well in advance! The first night I was there, the Australian tri service guard & Dorset Police were on duty. The following night the Dutch AF & some French school cadets plus an English school. Crowds are now growing at the gate. Normally only a few hundred turn up but when I was there a few weeks ago, at least 3,000 & it will have to get closed off by 2017 I would say!

I have no relatives involved in Flanders but its where 55% of NZ's war deaths are (8% Turkey). You can check where graves are in advance & it pays to. Tyne Cot cemetery just outside Passchendaele will have you numb. Also visit the Snoopy's Xmas story & the craters from the mass tunnelling. There are many Canadians & their flags everywhere but NZ has forgotten the place. It pays to have a guide - the history is far too much to do yourself. I can arrange good guides for you. It is the cheapest way & they supply the vehicle & they drive - while you watch in stunned silence.

As for the John McCrae sight. I cry as I write this John. You can actually sit on the spot where he wrote that famous poem. But remember one thing - the Poppy we wear is a Flemish Poppy. Do not call it an "anzac" Poppy. To appease the down under tourists in Turkey, they actually planted Poppies in the 60's - as down under pilgrims thought that famous poem was about Anzacs!! - yes & they got those Poppy seeds from Russia!

The Turks are likely to kick us off their peninsula after the centenary. Australia is already talking on moving their ceremonies to a place in France. NZ will surely follow. If you know anyone going to Gallipoli for the centenary, it may be too late, but being on the beach will be wasted money. It holds 3,000 at best & for the centenary there will be over 10,000 there. The best place is on one of the cruise boats off shore. They do the land visit the day before, so you get the best of both.

I won't be going back to Flanders or northern hemisphere again John. This trip took it out of me. I'm not up to it now. My purpose going this time was the big international meeting for commemoration organisers etc. My job now will be to educate NZers on our real war history, not the embellished legend that has been thrown at us Kiwis.

I will get an article ready for the Hauraki news. Until then, let me know when you'll be back in NZ John. I will get up to one of the Hauraki birthdays, I am hoping next year.

Galvin Marriott JP

Gavin.

Great to hear from you...not so young mate; 58 in October. I was hoping to get to the Passendale battlefield on Oct 12 2017. That's where Mums uncle died and her father fought, among other places on the Western Front. Flanders I will never forget, as my favourite poem comes out of there from John McRae, "Flanders Fields"; although there are obviously better reasons to remember it. I wait enthusiastically for your article. Hope all is well with you and yours Gavin, and who knows.....I may see you there in 2017 if I can make it. Kindest regards.

John

Hello Des,

Sorry I have taken a while in getting in touch. A brand new member ex 2CANT I shared a jar with you 6 weeks or so ago. Since then I have been away at work here in Malaysia but hope to pop into the club during August.

I was impressed with your Regimental Newsletter especially the Firing Party with SLR's! I thought I would submit a poem I wrote for your consideration. It seems to have been received positively from people I have shown so far. It has not been published.

The upcoming centenary for WW1 was what caused me to put pen to paper. Key points I was trying to get across was Remembrance, sacrifice to free oppressed (Germans invading Belgium brought us into WW1 and for that matter WW2 when they invaded Poland....). I had to ensure the word ONWARD was there somewhere and KIWI, and FERN as it mirrors our RNZIR cap badge.

See what you think. If you wanted to use it I could send text in word so you could use a photo of Hauraki's instead of my Gt Gt Uncles (2 KIA).

30 degrees here in Kuala Lumpur.....

Best Regards

Peter Leslie K770900

Editor: (will use in a latter edition)

Hi Des,

I received your email I am a member of Bop Red Cross and we have been working with David Moger and the Mount RSA. In 2015 it is 100 years of service for Red Cross. Conflict created Red Cross, and we have moved closer to the RSA. The story of how The Red Cross was founded is an inspiring story, everyone should see it. It's called Red on the cross and it's all about. Henri Dunant a Swiss who saw the wounded dying on the battlefield and prisoners of war shot as they did not take prisoners. He got a covered wagon covered it with white sheets. and painted a big Red Cross on them to get the wounded through enemy lines, the enemy stood to attention and saluted and when they went through they started fighting again. You could contact the Red Cross President.

JenniferMcMahon@redcross.org.nz Secretary General Tonypaine@redcross.org.nz.

They will provide you with much material to fill your paper. Ron Chamberlain BOP Area council Red Cross. Good to hear from you even if by accident.

M

Editor (Will publish an article on the Red Cross in a latter edition)

Subject: Booklet - Presentation of colours to the sixth battalion (Hauraki) Royal New Zealand Infantry

Good morning

In our archives I have come across the booklet listed above. This is dated 10th March 1973, Smallbone Park Rotorua.

Would you like me to post this book to you to hold in your archives?

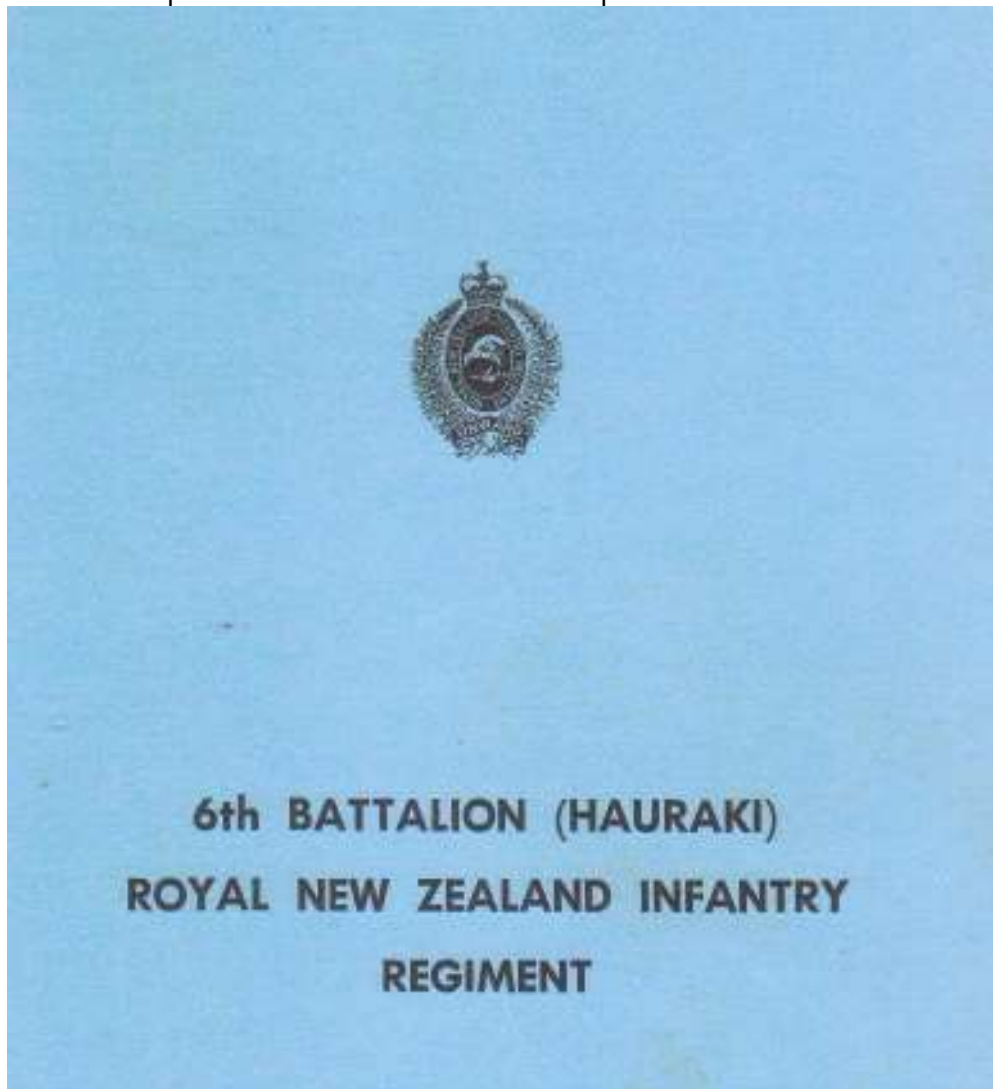
I look forward to hearing back from you.

Kind regards

Debbie

Debbie Clarke | **Information Team Leader**

Hauraki District Council | William Street Paeroa 3600 | PO Box 17 Paeroa





PRESENTATION OF COLOURS

TO

THE SIXTH BATTALION
(HAURAKI)

ROYAL NEW ZEALAND INFANTRY REGIMENT

BY

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
SIR DENIS BLUNDELL
G.C.M.G., K.B.E.

"Whakatangata Kia Kaha"

(QUIT YOURSELVES LIKE MEN — BE STRONG)

SMALLBONE PARK
ROTORUA

1.30 P.M.
SATURDAY 10TH MARCH
1973

THE ROYAL NEW ZEALAND
INFANTRY REGIMENT

Colonel-in-Chief

HER MAJESTY
QUEEN ELIZABETH THE SECOND

Colonel of The Regiment

MAJOR-GENERAL R. B. DAWSON, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Honorary Colonel of the Sixth Battalion

COLONEL R. F. SMITH, O.B.E., E.D.

Commanding Officer of the Sixth Battalion

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. P. COSTER, E.D.

Regimental Sergeant-Major of the Sixth Battalion

WARRANT OFFICER CLASS ONE G. NASH

THE COLOURS

The Colours are the focal point of all that has made the Regiment great. They are consecrated symbols embodying the loyalty, spirit and traditions of the Regiment to which they belong.

Early Military Flags were of two types: the personal flag borne in feudal armies when service was rendered to the immediate overlord, and the national or standardised flag as borne by the National or standing armies. Varying numbers of colours were carried by the Regiments until 1751 when it was decreed that only two colours would be carried in future—the King's (or Queen's) and the Regimental.

The purpose of the standard was to serve as a rallying point in the field of battle. When his distinctive insignia was held aloft the troops knew the position of their leader. To lose the standard often meant that one's leader was lost. Colours were last carried in battle in 1881.

The Queen's Colour is a reminder to all ranks of their loyalty and duty to their Sovereign and their Country. The Regimental Colour is the symbol of Regimental tradition and of the duty owed by each member to the Regiment.

In earlier days the Colours were trooped through the ranks of the regiment prior to an engagement so that they could be recognised by all ranks as a rallying point during the course of the battle. Today the Trooping of the Colours through the ranks of the Regiment is continued as a ceremonial movement only.

Before being presented, the Colours are always consecrated at a religious ceremony on parade when God's blessing on them is asked. This dates back to the battle of the Standard in 1138 when the Yeomen of Yorkshire, fighting the Scots, took with them consecrated banners from York Cathedral.

ON PARADE

Commanding Officer -	-	-	-	-	Lt.-Col. A. P. COSTER, E.D.
Adjutant -	-	-	-	-	Captain N. J. FRY
R.S.M. -	-	-	-	-	W.O.1 G. NASH

Escort to Colours Guard	No. 2 Guard
Major J. E. S. ALLEN	Major L. DAWES
No. 3 Guard	No. 4 Guard
Major C. C. BROWN	Captain W. McINDOE

COLOUR PARTY

Senior Major -	-	-	-	-	Major J. E. S. ALLEN
Junior Major -	-	-	-	-	Major L. DAWES
Queen's Colour -	-	-	-	-	Captain C. MUTER
Regimental Colour -	-	-	-	-	Lieutenant C. W. CAMPBELL

OLD COLOURS

Queen's Colour -	-	-	-	-	Captain P. JENKINS
Regimental Colour -	-	-	-	-	Lieutenant L. PARRANT

OFFICER MARCHING ON THE COLOURS

Lieutenant E. RANGI

OFFICER COMMANDING TROOPS KEEPING THE PARADE GROUND

Major R. M. MOUNTFORT

THE BATTALION CHAPLAIN

The Reverend D. METCALFE

THE CONSECRATION SERVICE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY:

The Right Reverend G. M. McKENZIE, O.B.E., V.R.D. (Anglican)

The Reverend Canon W. HUATA

The Reverend R. F. CLEMENT (Protestant Denominations)

The Reverend D. METCALFE

The Reverend Father F. SCOTT (Roman Catholic)

The Reverend Father P. R. FOY

BATTLE HONOURS

6th BATTALION (HAURAKI) ROYAL NEW ZEALAND
INFANTRY REGIMENT

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

SOUTH AFRICA 1900-1902

FIRST WORLD WAR

SECOND WORLD WAR

SARI-BAIR

MOUNT OLYMPUS

KRITHIA

CRETE

LANDING AT ANZAC

TOBRUK 1941

MESSINES 1917

EL ALAMEIN

BROODSEINDE

TEBAGA GAP

ARRAS 1918

THE SANGRO

BAPAUME

CASSINO I

CANAL-DU-NORD

THE SENIO

SAMBRE

SOLOMONS

ROYAL NEW ZEALAND INFANTRY REGIMENT

QUEEN'S COLOUR



Description:

The Union Flag, bearing in the centre a circle inscribed "Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment" and within the circle the Battalion numeral. The whole ensigned with Saint Edward's Crown.

ROYAL NEW ZEALAND INFANTRY REGIMENT
REGIMENTAL COLOUR



Description:

In the centre of the Colour, the Regimental Crest over the top of the Regimental Motto, "ONWARD". Both within the National Wreath of Pohutukawa, Kowhai, and New Zealand Fern and the whole ensigned with Saint Edward's Crown. The twenty-two Battle Honours are emblazoned. In the upper left corner the Battalion numeral and in the upper right corner the New Zealand Regimental Badge.

THE FORM OF THE PARADE

THE ASSEMBLY

1. The Battalion marches on led by the Bands of the New Zealand Army and the Pipes and Drums of the Battalion. RAVENSWOOD
2. The Commanding Officer takes command.
3. The Honorary Colonel of the Sixth Battalion, Colonel R. F. Smith, O.B.E., E.D., arrives and is received with a General Salute. GENERAL SALUTE
4. His Worship The Mayor of Rotorua, Lieutenant Colonel Hon. R. Boord, J.P., is received with a General Salute. GENERAL SALUTE
5. The Chief of the General Staff, Major General L. A. Pearce, O.B.E., is received with a General Salute. GENERAL SALUTE
6. His Excellency The Governor General, Sir Denis Blundell, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., is received with a Royal Salute. NATIONAL ANTHEM

THE INSPECTION

7. His Excellency, accompanied by the Honorary Colonel and Commanding Officer, inspects the Parade. GREENSLEEVES and
RODETSKY MARCH

TROOPING THE OLD COLOURS

8. The Colours of the Hauraki Regiment are trooped. THE GREAT LITTLE
ARMY

MARCHING OFF THE OLD COLOURS

9. The Colours of the Hauraki Regiment are marched off Parade. AULD LANG SYNE and
NOW IS THE HOUR

THE COLOURS ARE CONSECRATED

10. The drummers of the Pipes and Drums 6th Battalion (Hauraki) BNZIR Highland Pipe Band pile their drums.
11. The New Colours are brought on by the Quartermaster's party and are placed on the pile of drums.
12. The Chaplains and Senior and Junior Majors take their positions.
13. The Consecration Service is conducted.

THE PRESENTATION OF COLOURS

14. His Excellency The Governor General moves to his position for the presentation.
15. The Senior Major marches the Officers for the Colours forward. The Colour Ensigns kneel. The Senior Major hands The Queen's Colour to His Excellency from whom the Senior Ensign receives it. The Regimental Colour is then handed to His Excellency who presents it to the Junior Ensign. Both Ensigns rise.
16. The Battalion is stood at ease.
17. His Excellency The Governor General addresses the Battalion.
18. The Battalion reforms into line. The Colours are turned to face the Battalion and are given a General Salute. NATIONAL ANTHEM

THE MARCH PAST

19. The Battalion marches past in Quicktime. TROOPING THE COLOUR
20. The Battalion reforms line.

ADVANCE IN REVIEW ORDER

21. The Battalion Advances in Review Order.
22. Royal Salute. NATIONAL ANTHEM

DEPARTURE OF HIS EXCELLENCY AND OFFICIAL GUESTS

23. His Excellency The Governor General departs and is accorded a Royal Salute. NATIONAL ANTHEM
24. Major General L. A. Pearce, O.B.E., departs and is accorded a General Salute. GENERAL SALUTE
25. His Worship The Mayor of Rotorua departs and is accorded a General Salute. GENERAL SALUTE
26. The Honorary Colonel departs and is accorded a General Salute. GENERAL SALUTE

THE COLOURS ARE MARCHED OFF PARADE

27. The New Colours are marched off parade.

THE MARCH OFF

28. The Battalion marches off. APPRECIATION

HISTORY OF THE BATTALION

The Haurakis have a history to be proud of. Though, like other infantry units, they have to some degree lost their identity with the amalgamation of all units into the Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment, soldiers of the 6th Battalion are still quite fiercely proud to be known as the "Haus".

When the Queen's and Regimental Colours are presented in March, the event will mark 75 years in the history of the unit, which spans the South African War, two world wars, the fighting in Korea and Malaysia and the war in Vietnam.

While the Haurakis did not serve as a regiment or unit in many of these conflicts, the area covered by the unit was well represented by soldiers who had served with its colours in peacetime, and their service is recognised on the Battle Honours engraved on the Regimental Colour.

The Unit from which the Hauraki Regiment derived was formed on 9 July, 1898, as the Auckland Rifle Volunteers, with headquarters at Paeroa. The new unit drew in a number of independent companies including: Te Aroha Rifle Volunteers, No. 1 Coy Ohinemuri Rifles, No. 2 Coy Karangahake Rifles, Hauraki Rifle Volunteers, No. 3 Coy Ohinemuri Rifles, The Coromandel Rifles, and the Orehunga Rifles.

These were all volunteer units, and their first commanding officer was Major T. N. E. Kenny, who had served as adjutant during operations against the Maori leader, Te Kooti, in 1870. He was later an inspector in the Armed Constabulary, and at the time of his appointment to the Haurakis was the County Clerk at Paeroa.

Members of the unit soon had their baptism of fire. Only 15 months after the formation of the unit, the first New Zealand Contingent sailed for South Africa with eight Haurakis in the ranks.

It was one of these men who was the first New Zealand soldier to fall in action while on service overseas. Sergeant Major G. R. Bradford, the unit's first RSM, formerly of the Coldstream Guards, was killed in action at Jansfontein Farm.

During the period of the Boer War, 1899-1902, 200 men from the Haurakis served in the 10 contingents sent from this country, and the service is recorded among the Battle Honours on the Regimental Colour. The right to make this record was granted by King Edward VII in 1907, and on September 28 that year the King's Colour was trooped at a special parade at Thames.

Two years later there was a major reorganisation of the military forces in New Zealand, and under the Defence Act of 1909, all the volunteer units were merged in the Territorial Force and the Haurakis, then the sixth battalion in order of infantry seniority, were given the title VI (Hauraki) Regiment.

In 1911 New Zealand's most famous soldier, the late Lord Freyberg, began his Army service as a 2nd Lieutenant with the Haurakis. Bernard Cyril Freyberg was then aged 23 and living at Morrinsville, and he joined the Haurakis just in time to attend their first annual camp.

Back in 1864 the 43rd Monmouthshire Regiment fought with considerable distinction the campaigns at Maketu, Gate Pa and Te Ranga in the Tauranga

district during the Maori Wars. Later this unit became the Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, and in recognition of this service the unit was allied with the Haurakis in 1913. This association has continued and the Green-jackets, as they became to be known, and the Haurakis have maintained contact through the years.

But a sterner test even than the fighting of the Boer War was soon facing the Haurakis. Nine days after the outbreak of World War I the first draft of Haurakis left for training in Auckland.

These men formed the 6th Hauraki Company of the Auckland Infantry Battalion, and this unit, a part of the 1st NZEF, first saw action on the Suez Canal, and then on 25 April, 1915, took part in the territorial landing on Gallipoli. The records show that three Hauraki officers were killed and one wounded in the landing.

Haurakis served in the great battles in France and the Regimental Colour carry the names of those actions . . . Somme, Arras, Bapaume, Messines, Canal Dunord, Sambre, and others.

Peacetime difficulties in maintaining a military unit were faced by the Haurakis as by all other New Zealand services, but because of men of the calibre of Lieutenant Colonel Sir Stephen Allen and Lieutenant Colonel F. Prideaux, the unit was kept in being.

A major event during that period between the war came in 1930 when the Paeroa RSA presented new King's and Regimental Colours to the Regiment, and the Battle Honours earned by the unit in World War I were approved and incorporated in the Regimental Colour along with the South African campaign.

New Battle Honours were not too long in coming. At the outbreak of World War II, the men of the Hauraki area were as quick to join the Colours as had been their fathers years before.

These units saw stern fighting in many theatres in the following five years. They fought through the Western Desert, in Greece, Crete, Tobruk, and were at the great battle at El Alamein.

As the Eighth Army moved forward across Africa and on to the battles of the Sangro, Cassino and the Senio in Italy, the Hauraki's men were there, sharing their Army's victories and defeats and taking their share of the casualties and the honours.

And through the greater part of these events they were led by the big man who was once a 2nd Lieutenant in their unit, General Bernard Freyberg, V.C., D.S.O. (three bars), later to be knighted and appointed Governor General of New Zealand. Later still he became Lord Freyberg, but to his troops he was "Tiny".

While these events were happening overseas, the 1st Battalion of the Haurakis was mobilised and formed a part of the garrison force of the North Auckland Peninsula as the Japanese threat grew.

The Haurakis also had their representatives in the tough and difficult fighting in the Pacific campaign with the New Zealand 3rd Division.

With the return to peace the Hauraki Regiment continued in being, but in small numbers only. In 1949 Lieutenant Colonel E. W. Aked, O.B.E., M.D.,

E.D., with other officers and n.c.o.s, began the task of reorganisation essential to the introduction of compulsory military training, and the rebuilding of the unit.

Many Haurakis served in Korea and Malaysia and later in Vietnam, and now a few have gone on to take service with the Regular Force.

By 1956 the unit was up to 1200 men, but the abolition of compulsory training in 1959 dropped the strength again. However, numbers were lifted again with the new training system, and the Haurakis had companies at Tauranga, Rotorua, Tokoroa, Paeroa-Thames, and at Whakatane.

A signal honour was accorded the unit in 1963 when it was given the Freedom of the City of Rotorua, an honour later repeated by the City of Tauranga.

Since these honours were given, the unit has made it a point to turn on a Charter Parade through each city annually.

In 1964, under the most recent Army reorganisation, the Haurakis became part of the newly-formed Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment with the designation the 6th Battalion (Hauraki) RNZIR and became part of the Reserve Infantry Brigade. Of the seventeen Infantry Battalions formed pursuant to Defence Act 1908 the 6th Battalion (Hauraki) RNZIR is the only one to survive without amalgamation.

The volunteer system has again been reinstated and the call of the Colours has raised 320 men.

NOTES FOR SPECTATORS

It is customary to stand and remove headdress or salute as appropriate on the following occasions:

1. On the arrival of His Excellency The Governor General.
2. When the Old Colours are marched off for the last time.
3. During the playing of the National Anthem when the Battalion receives the New Colours.
4. When the Colours pass to the immediate front during the march past.
5. During the playing of the National Anthem following the Advance in Review Order.
6. On the departure of His Excellency The Governor General.

Looking back.....

Hi Des, attached is an article that appeared in the Rotorua Daily Post on 15 April 1987. I was on the ground (on exercise) with the troops when the earthquake struck. The article may be of interest to readers of the Hauraki News.

M.J (Mike) Purcell

Territorials' orders after March quake questioned

15/4/87

Staff Reporter

The MP for Tarawera, Mr Ian McLean, wants to know why a 300 strong territorial army force camping in the Rotoma Hills was ordered not to help civil defence staff during last month's earthquake emergency.

Lieutenant Peter Bos, Hamilton, risked a court martial by defying orders and taking a small vehicular force down to the stricken township of Te Teko.

Despite repeated requests to push the full territorial force battalion into action immediately, Papakura military base moved 100 regular force soldiers in a day after requests for help.

Mr McLean has written to the Minister of Defence, Mr O'Flynn, asking why the territorials could not be used.

Law cited

Citing the strict letter of the law, Papakura military base said territorials could not be used in a civil defence emergency unless specifically ordered to do so by the Governor-General.

Mr McLean, however, is not satisfied.

His interpretation of the Defence and Public Safety Conservation Acts shows that the Papakura decision may have been wrong.

Lieutenant Bos led vehicles from the 6th Hauraki Battalion down to Te Teko soon after the quake knowing that he would face a court martial for doing so.

At the time police and civil defence personnel had made urgent requests, through Wellington for the 300 men to aid in the evacuation of Edgecumbe and Te Teko.

Lieutenant Bos went to civil defence headquarters in Te Teko offering the services of both men and vehicles. Although his offer was gratefully accepted, he failed to get permission to do so from Papakura and asked police to try.

Two subsequent appeals for help were turned down by the Papakura headquarters.

Repercussions

In the meantime, Lieutenant Bos provided two Mercedes unimogs and a Landrover but, fearing repercussions, sent his other drivers back to camp while continuing to assist by himself.

The Ministry of Defence maintains that Lieutenant Bos was free to act as an individual at the time of the March 2 earthquake but it is understood that only an appeal by police headquarters in Wellington rescued him from a court martial.

The commander of One Task Force at Papakura, Colonel Joe Walker, confirmed no court martial was pending but added vehicles assisting in the area

at the time of the earthquake had done so with his approval. This was satisfactory as those with vehicles were volunteers with the battalion.

He confirmed that none of the territorial soldiers could have been ordered to assist in the emergency but knew of some who had done so as volunteers.

Difficulty

The Superintendent of Police in Rotorua, Mr Don Hamilton, said a difficulty with the Defence Act had resulted in the police relaying a message to Wellington seeking permission for the territorials to be used in the emergency.

There was a suggestion Lieutenant Bos may have acted unlawfully, and he may have done in terms of strict law.

But he understood the matter had been resolved and he did not think Lieutenant Bos would be charged.

"Certainly we have taken matters up with our people in the national headquarters, so it can be taken up at a senior level with the defence people."

"The Commissioner of Police, Mr Mel Churches, has spoken with staff and we have a request to provide information."

"I believe something may be done to allow territorials to be used in such disasters in future."

The office of the Minister of Defence reported that no changes were proposed to the Defence Act.

Annual Camp 1969

6 Hau was Combat Reserve Batt while the poncy 3-5-& 7 Batt made up the Combat Brigade.

The Vietnam War was all the go, so the training was to be as the Vietcong type enemy.

We in the reserve Batt still had the crap gear of the 1939 vintage while the Combat Bde had the new U.S. Pattern, with M16's and GPMG's

B & C Coy was combined and weekend training was Vietcong style with L-shaped, bloody nose, bear-hug type ambushes and digging of Punji pits. Carol Sturgess, wife of Ivan Sturgess, our switched on CQMS, whipped up some VC flags and we found some bugles.

Each company was allocated a Battalion to operate against and B Company got our old foe 3 Auck North. We deployed to the bush at the base of the Burma Road, lead by our esteemed leaders Alan Coster and Keith Bowering and making ourselves comfortable with our 180lb tent and the B company shower. (photo's of Alan Coster in the nuddy are still in circulation I think.)

We walked in 2 or 3 days before 3 Batt were deployed, to get the lay of the land so we were ready for them when they flew in by chopper.

The plot was to work all night and hide up during the day. No fires, no noise, with casual patrols to keep them alert and awake.

We would go to work in the dark, no torches, just night vision, probe their wire, disrupt signal areas, cut co-axial cable, we had plenty of thunder flashes and bugles, and generally make a nuisance and keep them on a 100% 'stand to' - i.e. no sleep!

I took in about 1 dozen bottles of Rum, (for the cold of course), which was to last the duration, but with mighty men such as Tim Horopapera, Peter Forward, George Looney and good men from Opotiki, Kawerau, Waihi, Whakatane, Paeroa, and Coromandel the medicine only lasted about 2 days.

We hit the Battalion on the final morning as the sun was almost up, with flags flying, bugles sounding and were they pissed off having had no sleep! Twitch Morrison, RSM of 3 Auck North, had bags under his eyes half way down his cheekbones.

Well, some hand-to-hand combat started and the pilot of the Sioux lowered his craft over the top to break us up.

We walked out, while the foe went over the top by chopper. Back to CQMS hot soup and showers.

To follow on from the C.G.S. comments, the Senior NCO's of 6th Hauraki, piled onto transport and off to Helwan to Brigade Snr NCO's Mess to mix, so to speak. During the evening, the senior WO 1 of the Combat Brigade announced that it was 4000 versus 400 and they had to call it a draw. Annual Camp in Opotiki, now there's another tale.

As written by
67707681 Bazz Porter
B.Coy.

'The good ole days.'

A' look back' by Russell Skeet

On a recent outing to Karangahake and Waihi, I was reminded, driving through the gorge and Waikino, of an exercise conducted when I was the Mortar Platoon commander – sometime between 1982 (when I was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant into the mortar platoon) and 1986. I cannot recall the time of year. The platoon was headquartered in Paeroa, with an office at the Thames Hall, at the time used primarily by the Air Training Corps (no. 37 squadron,) with the local platoon sergeant being Pene Reuben, who worked for a local saw mill (which later became a Carter Holt Harvey mill). Our Paeroa based Sergeant Mortar Fire Controller was John Royal, who worked for the Bank of New Zealand. Our other platoon sergeant was Dennis Baker, resident in Tauranga and a panel beater. The Cadre responsible for the platoon was Staff Sergeant Trevor Sexton (Tauranga).

On this particular occasion it entered my head that the platoon should conduct a march with pack, webbing, and mortar kit, to test our stamina. The route selected was, on foot, from the Paeroa Army Hall to the Waikino Hotel, thence by Old Waitekauri Road and Waitekauri Road to Scheltema Road end, then, over the hill via a bush track to Komata Reefs road, down to the State Highway and back to the Army Hall. I do not particularly remember ascertaining the exact distance (about 26 k's over the sealed road and maybe five k's steep bush track), nor reconnoitring the bush track section of the route, but I guess the assumption was that, being fit young men, it should present no problems. We had a fairly good muster of troops and started off straight after the parade in clear fine and increasingly hot weather, full of beans and with no doubts. I recall we made reasonable time following the road to Karangahake, and then the walk way that followed the old railway line to Waikino, where we crossed the river (using the bridge) before heading up to Waitekauri. By the time we had reached the end of Scheltema Road it was late afternoon and I was a might foot sore – no doubt others were too. It was a little difficult to find the track entrance (ominous start) but, being an impulsive young platoon commander, I wanted to push on and get as far up the track as possible before darkness fell. So off we trekked, somewhat more slowly than the road section and without any clear idea of exactly where we should exit. I knew that we would come out on a ridge line with pasture falling away to the north down to Komata Reefs Road, but not knowing the precise condition of the track, introduced a [nagging] element of doubt. Sometime early in the morning, maybe 1.00 a.m. (ish), I was all for calling it quits, to have a kip before resuming, but the country was not so great, and as it was a clear and moon lit night I opted to carry on. Fortunately it was a short walk to the ridge line and the clear pasture. At this stage we dropped our gear, and pretty much instantly fell asleep. Not even the slightest hint of proper infantry tactics, nor a sentry to protect our mortar kit. We woke before dawn

with a slight frost. After a quick brew, we were straight down the hill, over boggy and rough pasture, onto Komata Reeks Road and back the 8.5 kilometres or so, to the Army Hall. I recall being immensely proud on hitting the State Highway and made sure we were all marched along in an orderly and soldier-like manner. No doubt we looked a little rough. The day turned out blisteringly hot and marching along the side of the highway was no easy thing. By the time we reached the hall we were all pretty much done in, but of course there was gear to be cleaned and admin to attend to so that by the end of the day, the stamina reserves were getting low. What a great weekend – probably not a great deal of military value, but immensely valuable from a team-building and esprit-de-corps point of view.

Inspirational address's

“The value-add of a modern Defence Force to NZ-Inc”

Tena Koutou

Good evening ladies and gentlemen, I am delighted to be a part of this evening.

I note for some here this evening, in your careers you will have been at the centre of some of the issues I discuss, and you may have different views on these issues as they played out in your time... Likewise, my perspective on today is just that, and I am quite certain that some future Chief will look back at my time and see things from the wonderful clarity provided by hindsight, but the apogee of my profession remains all too elusive predictions of the future.

I would like share with you some perspectives, not only on the New Zealand Defence Force, but I hope, linking defence to New Zealand's broader strategic environment.

That is, the contribution our modern military makes both to New Zealand's domestic interests as well as her foreign policy goals.

It seems to me that defence issues, especially of the fundamental variety that go to the heart of what kind of security we want, and what are we prepared to sacrifice for that security, seldom these days make the top of the news bulletin or the front pages of our mainstream media in New Zealand.

Or maybe these type of global issues are not seen as important to the current New Zealand media?

Perhaps, that it because after three decades of sometimes divisive political debate in New Zealand, the basis for an enduring consensus on our foreign and defence policies is coming into view.

There is now broad recognition that New Zealand's foreign and defence policy should reflect New Zealand's independent assessment of its external environment.

Nonetheless, this isn't to say that healthy debate doesn't take place beyond the centre.

A couple of recent activities I've been loosely involved in might help situate some of the wider boundaries of current debate.

I was recently asked to participate in a Radio New Zealand documentary considering the future of the Defence Force.

A couple of voices from what might be described as 'quite a long ways to the left', argued in essence that now is the time for our military to lay down its spears for plough shears. That the time was ripe to change our name from Defence Force to 'Peace Force' – suggesting we should follow the Costa Rican model of no Defence Force but a para military style police force instead.

For peacekeeping operations requiring New Zealand's participation, our uniformed men and women wouldn't need the means to fight as our happy hearts and broad smiles would be weapons enough.

To my mind, it is a view that argues how we would like the world to be, but does not take into account how the world actually is.

To land on foreign soil and expect to be greeted with open arms to solve issues of conflict by 'combatants', 'insurgents', 'war lords', 'war criminals', 'opportunists' and 'profiteers', 'terrorists', 'human traffickers', 'drug runners' or 'crooks' – in short, people prospering in the often lawless vacuum of armed conflicts and with a vested interest in maintaining the status quo – is I would suggest not wholly realistic.

So to the other end of the spectrum....

I was recently posted an early edition of a new book by a military enthusiast seeking to highlight what he believed was the perilous security situation of New Zealand.

He noted that we could not defend ourselves from an imminent attack from a foreign power with a fleet of 50 ships, including three aircraft carriers; 20 submarines, 150 carrier based aircraft, with a further 200 modern long range aircraft pouring through our skies; not to mention an initial landing force of 30,000 troops supported by 1000 armoured fighting vehicles.

He is quite right. We cannot.

However, I would note that only the United States, India and Italy currently have in service naval fleets with more than one aircraft carrier – the US has 10 and India and Italy both have two each.

So which of these states, or indeed any other, we expect to see coming ashore *en masse* at Days Bay in the near future I am a little unsure?

Again, it is perhaps an argument not about how the world is, but how they choose to see it.

But these examples are illustrative in one sense of the challenge I face regularly as the Government's principal military advisor: to commit our people with too little protection, and we expose people to unnecessary risk; too much capability and we tie up capital resources that might go to other sectors of our economy – the hospitals and schools argument.

I need to be clear here about my role in the defence debate.

It is rightly a matter for New Zealand through its representative government to decide should we or shouldn't we have a Defence Force; and what policy outcome we want from our Defence institution; and to decide what type of response New Zealand should be able to make in the face of crisis or uncertainty.

In constructing this decision the Government will consider a range of contexts, including ones that are reflective of the domestic, regional and global security environment and our intended response to it.

However, more so today than possibly ever before, the 'domestic', 'regional' and 'global' blend into one as the effects of a globalised world make 'local' and 'abroad' a largely irrelevant construct of the past.

For a long time New Zealand has not been able to claim the world, for all its good and bad, is something far across the seas from us that we can choose to isolate: the antipodean Noah's Ark that David Lange described in the Oxford debate – an isolated sanctuary where after global war new life and hope springs from Aotearoa unblemished by the troubles of the rest of the world.

Added too is the challenge of Rumsfeld's 'known unknowns' and the 'unknown unknowns' – few systems were able to predict 9/11, or in the former Yugoslavia which saw old age barbarism revisit what we believed was a civilised society in the late 20th Century.

It is only after New Zealand decides it wants a Defence Force that is capable of responding to any variety of scenarios, that I have the role of ensuring that the investment the Government can afford to make is delivered to best overall effect.

I advise on and develop the capabilities required to meet the Government's policy, maintaining both a short-term and long-term view.

Let me be blunt, as generals are supposed to be, I ensure that our people, who we will put into harms way by the very nature of their profession – normally young New Zealanders - are the best trained, equipped and led that the nation can afford, for the role they are being asked to achieve.

Anything less is unacceptable and a fundamental abrogation of a national responsibility. In the UK I believe the limits of this responsibility is now being tested in the courts where the extent to which those that make decisions around Defence Capability in Whitehall can be held to account before the courts if decisions made in the Capital in peacetime did not provision the forces adequately to achieve their missions in times of conflict.

I like to Quote Eisenhower, a great leader who knew the battlefield and politics at the most senior levels:

*“Thorough technical, psychological, and physical training is one protection and one weapon every nation can give its soldiers before committing them to battle, but since war comes to a democracy as an unexpected emergency, this training must be largely accomplished in peace. **Until world order is an accomplished fact and universal disarmament a logical result, it will be always a crime to excuse men from the types and kinds of training that will give them a decent chance for survival in battle. Many of the crosses standing in Tunisia today are witnesses to this truth.**”*

So from a security perspective, how do we choose to see the world, and what forces have and are shaping our viewpoint?

I would posit that generally a nation's strategic interests are affected by three broad shaping influences.

The Past – where the foundations of our culture, values, beliefs and ideology come from;

The Present – characterised by our immediate concerns; politics in democracy; short-term goals and contextual issues; and

The Future – our grand strategy, our vision of a future prosperous safe and secure society; where we see ourselves going... where we determine not to be encumbered by either our past or present.

This will be the general layout of my discussion tonight, a look to our past, present and future as it relates to national security.

So what points from our past have helped shape the contemporary New Zealand national attitude to global security matters?

Up until the 1980s, New Zealand thought of itself as one of the small nations which could box above its weight in world affairs, largely through a variety of security partnerships, including those with the United Kingdom, United States, Australia and the nations of South East Asia.

We saw ourselves on a par with major western powers, part of the World War II victors club that had earned a right to be heard and our opinions respected. We were part of the team.

Frank Corner, former New Zealand Secretary of Foreign Affairs, described New Zealand's participation in the conference that drew up the UN Charter in 1946 as having “an impact that helped to change the course of history”.

Certainly throughout the 20th Century, New Zealand actively participated in a number of conflicts, which in some cases did not threaten New Zealand's direct interests, but instead the interests of our friends and allies.

A brief overview of our combat conflicts of the last Century, and the early part of this one, is a testament to our expeditionary approach:

The Boer War;

World War I – Gallipoli, Egypt, Palestine and the Western Front;

World War 2 – the Battle of Britain; Greece; Crete; Western Desert; Italy; North Atlantic and the Pacific theatre;

Korea

Malay

Borneo

Vietnam

Gulf War

Bosnia

Iraq

East Timor

Solomons; and

Afghanistan.

You will note that there are few in our immediate region of the Pacific. There are a number of other areas of significance about New Zealand's involvement in many of these wars and military operations.

First, New Zealand was often only one step behind our major allies in declaring our involvement.

In 1914 my Grandfather left New Zealand and did not return until 1919 to serve during World War I.

You mention World War One and people think of Gallipoli where 2700 NZ soldiers died, or France, where another 2000 perished. But most do not know about the year spent in Flanders Fields in Belgium, between 1917 and 1918 where another 5000 New Zealanders died.

How many of us know names like 'Messines' – 700 dead and more than 3000 wounded – or the Battle of Broadseinde on October 4th 1917 – costing the New Zealand division 1700 casualties and more than 450 lives; or New Zealand's blackest day, the Battle for Bellevue Spur. By the time they finished counting the missing, there were more than a 117 officers and 3,179 New Zealand casualties.

At the start of World War II, New Zealand's first infantry division left New Zealand for the Middle East in December 1939, while the Navy and Air Force pilots were already in service against the Germans in Europe.

As an early entrant into the First and Second World Wars, New Zealand's forces were often committed to poorly conceived operations by non-New Zealand commanders and suffered heavy casualties, and in many cases serious defeats.

This prompted the New Zealand Government to consider national command issues in future conflicts and I would argue, also the need to identify clear national interests before involvement in armed conflict, rather than dutiful followship.

Built on these hard lessons, a real turning point for New Zealand came in the late 1970s and early 1980s when a number of factors coincided to make New Zealanders take stock of their position in the world affairs.

New Zealand had not long ended its involvement in the very unpopular Vietnam War.

French nuclear testing was occurring in the South Pacific at Mururoa Atoll, and despite the fact that New Zealand had fought Two World Wars in part to liberate France from aggression, the French refused to enter a dialogue with regional nations, forcing New Zealand and Australia to take them to the World Court to stop atmospheric testing.

While Mr Lange claimed at the Oxford debate to smell uranium on the breath of his fellow debater... my generation grew up with heightened levels of radioactivity in the free milk we were given in our schools.

On the part of the United States, Nixon had after the withdrawal from Vietnam expounded the Guam doctrine, which in essence told New Zealand and other nations which had understood the US would automatically come to its aid in a security crisis, that the US would be more judgemental in the future.

Later under President Regan, real politic was at the point of its definitive showdown with the Soviet Union. The tense contest of the super powers in the nuclear age clashed with New Zealand's liberal idealism.

In Mike Moore's biography he quotes from the era an incident when former German Chancellor, Willy Brandt, was confronted by, as Mike describes, a strident leftist during a visit to his party's caucus. The person demanded that the great man of German politics lead the world (with New Zealand) to kick the US out of their bases in Germany. Chancellor Brandt responded, a little tongue in cheek I suspect:

"Oh, New Zealand, so lucky to be so far away. I have found that idealism increases in direct relationship to your distance from the problem."

And the *coup de gras* for our domestic audience, the infamous act in Auckland harbour against the Greenpeace boat *The Rainbow Warrior*, killing a crew member.

While a relatively simplistic summary of events spanning roughly a decade, the result was New Zealand enacting anti nuclear laws, forbidding nuclear weapons and later nuclear power from New Zealand – ultimately forcing the suspension of the ANZUS agreement.

The significance of this, I would argue, was that a new New Zealand attitude developed towards international security. That is: security independence in a framework of multinational institutions working within the Charter of the United Nations.

In essence, New Zealand wanted to consider its involvement in conflict on the merits of the issues at hand, including its own national interests, rather than be drawn into conflict by treaty obligation.

This did not mean a step towards isolationism, as some predicted. New Zealand has maintained its active involvement throughout the world, acting under the principle of wanting to be a good world citizen and creating an environment where liberal democratic practices can flourish.

Since the 1980s New Zealand has sent forces to the Middle East, in forces such as UNTSO in Lebanon, Syria and Israel; to the Sinai; monitors at the end of the Iran/Iraq War; desert Storm and Desert Thunder; and of course a decade in Afghanistan, but to name a few.

In Europe, New Zealanders were among the first UN peacekeepers that tried to stop the brutal Bosnian-Serb conflict and we later deployed as part of the stabilisation force in Bosnia. New Zealanders deployed to Kosovo, in Africa to Angola, Sierra Leone, Rwanda and Somalia. In Asia: to Cambodia, Laos, and East Timor.

So what have been the factors that have driven the Government to so frequently commit the Defence Force to action?

As was noted by Simon Murdoch, the former Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Trade, deployment choices made by recent governments have not so much related to traditional “protection-of-the-realm” notions but rather, and I quote him directly here:

“To judgements of what is required to protect a far more internationalised amalgam of vital interests and values.”

So what does that mean? Well, Simon pointed to the greater external interdependencies of states and economies. As trans-boundary and cross-border solutions are more and more called for, he argued that New Zealand had to be able to participate.

This is because as a small nation, not only must New Zealand make its own way in the world, but we must recognise that along the way we will always need to find good friends to help us influence change, where otherwise our interests mightn’t get a look in.

My thesis tonight has been that our current attitudes are shaped not only by our views of the current situation and how we may perceive the future, but our past experiences make up a large part of how we make decisions.

So what of today?

Perhaps for those of you less familiar with the New Zealand Defence Force, this is where I can give you an introduction - speed-dating style.

The New Zealand Defence Force has an annual budget of around \$2.3 billion or about 1% of GDP – about what Switzerland spends, but only about half of what Australia spends.

With over 14,000 people – uniformed and civilian - if the Defence Force were a private commercial business in New Zealand, it would be about the fourth largest. So in the New Zealand context, the New Zealand Defence Force is a large and complex organisation.

The New Zealand Defence Force’s mission is a simple one – to keep New Zealand secure. That is our purpose.

The New Zealand Defence Force has a key role guaranteeing the freedoms enjoyed by all New Zealanders.

A secure New Zealand is critical to our country's economic and social well-being.

We work with other agencies protecting our territory, our maritime domains and our resources; and by providing domestic security and disaster relief capabilities.

The Defence Force adds value to such diverse activities as being involved in counter-terrorism; protecting our ocean resources; responding to natural disasters; explosive ordinance disposal; participating in search and rescue; and supporting conservation efforts.

We are the only agency of state that maintains disciplined forces available at short notice and which operates large-scale and integrated fleets of vehicles, ships, and aircraft.

Having up-to-date sea, land and air technology ensures the Defence Force is ready for combat and able to quickly respond to military crisis as they unfold.

Being able to turn this same high-end defence technology and equipment to respond to domestic security issues brings a technological edge to tasks that matter to New Zealanders, without the need for duplication elsewhere in the public sector.

In short, the NZDF is an organisation of action. We get things done.

Our purpose, however, is shaped by many factors.

In global terms, New Zealand is a remote, democratic island nation with a comparatively small population, perched near the bottom of the globe.

Yet in terms of the South Pacific our size, population and comparative wealth make us a significant player. Added to this, New Zealand has various constitutional responsibilities in the Pacific.

Being geographically remote and surrounded by great tracts of ocean presents a defence advantage.

We are also distant from major international conflicts which confers on us a greater degree of discretion.

However, we are a trading nation, highly dependent on long sea lines of communication. So New Zealand's present and future prosperity is inextricably linked to a stable and peaceful international security environment, particularly in our immediate region.

Our country also has a proud history of joining international action responding to threats to human security and well being. We are a force for good in the world.

While I would like to live in a world where conflict is resolved through debate and consensus where at a worse case sanction is imposed on the belligerent party, I fear that humanity is still many generations away from this type of utopian ideal.

Our participation in United Nations and other appropriate multi-national peace-making and peace-keeping operations underlines New Zealand's wider commitment to collective security and our credentials as a good international citizen. In short, we are still prepared to continue to lift our, appropriate, load in realising the ideals of the UN Charter, and not leave it to others.

The New Zealand Defence Force is therefore a core element of New Zealand's broader foreign and security policy.

That is a snap shot of the present, what then of the future?

Many nations have looked to defence budgets in the wake of the global financial crisis.

The United Kingdom introduced defence cuts of around 8 per cent between 2010 and 2015, including the loss of 30,000 Armed Forces posts.

The Pentagon is shrinking the U.S. Army to pre-World War Two levels, eliminating the popular A-10 aircraft and reducing military benefits in order to meet 2015 spending caps.

And Australia's 2012-13 federal budget flagged a reduction in defence spending from the equivalent of 1.8 per cent of GDP the previous year to 1.56 per cent, the smallest ratio for some 70 years, although they have set an aspirational goal of 2%.

And with an eye on the affordability of Defence Capabilities, nations are reassessing their plans. For example, the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, the most expensive weapons system in history, sees Canada and Denmark rethinking decisions to purchase.

The New Zealand Defence Force has also been going through a significant transition.

The 2010 White Paper took a comprehensive look at defence, balancing the Government's policy objectives with NZ's strategic outlook and the financial realities. It defined what the Defence Force will be doing, and how, for the foreseeable future.

The South Pacific features prominently in New Zealand's defence policy. This is our region of immediate security interest, where we accept the responsibility of responding to major natural disasters or security events.

The White Paper also made the point that major shifts in the strategic context are sometimes difficult to predict. It argued for maintaining depth within the Defence Force to ensure resilience, and flexibility should such shifts occur.

If you wanted a good summation of the dynamic forces at play in Asia alone, I spotted this paragraph in a recent article in the Australian Financial Review:

The Asia-Pacific region... is home to more than half of the world's population and contains the largest democracy in the world (India), the second and third largest economies (China and

Japan), the most populous Muslim-majority nation (Indonesia) and seven of the 10 largest armies. The Asian Development bank predicted that before the middle of this century, the region will account for half of the world's economic output and include four of the world's ten largest economies (China, India, Indonesia and Japan).

So in this, there are certainly both opportunities and challenges for New Zealand.

Our White Paper concluded that the New Zealand Defence Force is likely to continue performing tasks that are similar to its recent past, in similar places, and alongside our current partners and friends. But the operational demands were likely to intensify.

What is clear is that the New Zealand Defence Force needs to deliver capabilities and services that are relevant, combat orientated, and valued by the New Zealand Government and New Zealanders.

To this end, Budget 2014 announced new investment of \$100.9 million in operating funding for Defence in 2014/15, the first stage of a total allocation of \$535.5 million in new operating funding for the Defence Force over the next four years.

In so doing, the Government reconfirmed the Defence Force as a national asset, capable through the maintenance of a credible and effective armed force, of serving New Zealand's defence and national security objectives.

Our core mission has not changed – securing New Zealand against external threat, protecting our sovereign interests, and being able to take action to meet likely contingencies in our strategic area of interest.

We are undaunted by this mission because the New Zealand Defence Force is a highly professional force with good people at its heart.

As Chief of Defence Force, I am certain that the strength of our military organisation is unquestionably the disciplined and professional men and women who serve in uniform, and the support they receive from our civilian staff.

A key feature of our people is the remarkable agility and tenacity they constantly demonstrate. They are frequently challenged to adapt from their core training and the capabilities which they have available to them, to do more with what they have got; more often than many other militaries with seemingly greater capacity.

While size matters in some contexts, the Kiwi Roundel, Ensign and Shoulder Patch are spread around the globe, delivering operations from the uttermost ends of the earth, not parading and posturing at home.

In achieving this mission, the NZDF is underpinned by a set of core values that are lived by all those who serve: courage, commitment and comradeship.

Together we stand ready to answer the call to respond in support of New Zealand's interests.

In conclusion, I would commend to you the large number of young New Zealanders committed to their public service role in our Navy, Army and Air Force, not for personal rewards, but for the overwhelming majority because they consider their profession to be a noble one where they can make a significant difference in the lives of others.

I have the privilege to see first hand the dedication and commitment of the sailors, soldiers, airmen and women who serve our nation. They come from every walk of life; from every part of our country.

Time and again, like their forebears across generations, they have defended our freedom and safety, in the dark of night, and far from home.

In this, the past, present and future of the New Zealand Defence Force is stitched together through a common and enduring thread.

Thank you.

Chief of Defence Force

From an USA Military prospective

As members of the military, we are evaluated bi-annually or annually on certain performance criteria. These traits are simple and basic to service members and most of those we serve with, and sometimes it's not apparent to us that a large number of non-military people don't share the same "combined" traits.

Military members are conditioned to operate differently than civilians, and these traits can give us a competitive advantage in the job search if we are aware of them. Since they're common to us, we may not be aware of them, or of how these combined traits set us apart from others. We need to highlight these traits in our interviews, showing the competitive edge we bring and how we can make significant contributions to the company we're applying to.

Here are 8 top traits to make sure you mention:

1. Dependability

Dependability is a key characteristic of veterans and is drilled into us at our entry source. **When we say we are going to do something, we're expected to follow through all the way to the end, whether the task is simple or complex.** We are trained to figure it out, or use others to gain necessary input, and only seek guidance from the senior person once we have exhausted all other resources and need their expertise to complete the task.

But "simple" to military can be "complex" to others. If an appointment is made two weeks from now, a phone call is not necessary to remind us or re-confirm whether or not the appointment is still valid. We will show up on time at the specified location. If something changes, we will call to let the person know. We won't just flake and not show without proper notification.

2. Integrity

It's a big deal to lie in the military. My favorite saying is "When you lie, people die." **We are taught to take full responsibility for our actions, and if wrong, we would rather suffer the consequences of being wrong than lie and be caught.**

People outside of the military don't have as many severe consequences for being untruthful, so a "little white lie" that may seem harmless to others is not so little to us.

3. Decision-Making

Military personnel are conditioned to make decisions quickly. When decision-making in a two-minute time frame determines whether or not someone lives or dies, we are taught to use experience, gut and intuition.

There is rarely a time that 100% of the information will be available to make a decision, so we're taught to use what we have, make the decision and then "make it right." **We aren't afraid to make decisions and then make corrections along the way if we encounter unforeseen challenges.**

4. Looking Out for Others

Camaraderie is huge. We uplift the weakest point in the chain because we can't afford for the chain to be broken. We are all about accomplishing the mission at hand and know that it can't be done alone — it's all for one and one for all.

Without request, we will step up to help others because we are for the mission and not personal gain. If our colleague looks bad, it's a negative reflection on the team; and we're more willing to go the extra mile to help fill in the gap because we feel the weak team member is a direct reflection of our performance.

5. Initiative

We are conditioned to seek additional tasking, go above and beyond, and complete tasks with haste and minimal guidance or direction from our seniors. If we are clear on the task, we will drive it all the way home and surpass expectations.

6. Tenacity

We can be counted on to complete complex tasks. Military members love a good challenge; the more challenging, the better. But "challenging" is relative, as most of our missions require a different mindset and skill set than that of our civilian counterparts.

What may take a civilian four months to do can be done in four days by a military member. (Seriously!) Because of this, some veterans have challenges finding mentally stimulating work in the civilian sector, so *please* choose a job that will challenge you.

7. Professional Presence

Grooming standards are very important to military members. Clean-cut, neat hair, shaven, clothes ironed, shoes polished. We give eye contact when we talk to people, walk with great posture, remain aware of our surroundings and greet others in passing. When we separate, we carry most of these traits with us into our civilian career (with the small exception of the beard, as some men love the idea of growing beards).

These are all elements that contribute to a professional appearance and presence.

8. Adaptability

Most military members move every two to four years, depending on their rank and desire for upward mobility. We are well-traveled and exposed to different cultures, since living in six different states over a 14-year period is not uncommon. Most civilians don't move as often or face the uncertainty of which country or state they'll reside in with five months' notice.

We hope to move to Georgia from Texas, only to find out we got Alaska. While working full-time, we get five months to coordinate how to move a spouse, three kids, two dogs, the entire contents of a four-bedroom house and two cars to a part of the country where we don't have any friends or family, don't know if there are good schools and have no leads on employment opportunities for our spouse.

It can be nerve-wracking. However, we get it done without fail and make it all work; only to do it all again three years later. **We are highly adaptable — and without complaint.**

Our Value Is Not Only In Our Tangible Achievements

Sometimes military members are nervous about separating from the military because we don't know how our skills and value convert into the civilian sector. **For the most part, we recognize tangible achievements, such as rank, degree(s), certifications or medals we attained, but it's the attributes that enabled us to achieve these that are important to highlight.**

These traits can be lost upon us because they're common in our lives and circles, but they aren't that common in others. They are not only important to highlight in the interview, but are also key in the job search and in realizing our true value.

The Death of a Virtuous Man

The virtuous man, though he die before his time, will find rest.
Length of days is not what makes age honourable, nor the number of years the true measure of life;
Understanding, this is man's gray hairs,
Untarnished life, this is ripe old age.
He has sought to please God, so God has loved him;
As he was living among sinners, he has been taken up.
He has been carried off so that evil may not warp his understanding or treachery seduce his soul;
For the fascination of evil throws good things into the shade, and the whirlwind of desire corrupts a simple heart.
Coming to perfection in so short a while, he achieved long life;
His soul being pleasing to the Lord,
He has taken him quickly from the wickedness around him.
Yet people look in, uncomprehending;

It does not enter their heads
That grace and mercy await the chosen of the Lord, and protection his holy ones.
The virtuous man who dies condemns the godless who survive,
And youth's untimely end the protracted age of the wicked.
These people see the wise man's ending
Without understanding what the Lord has in store for him
Or why he has taken him to safety;
They look on and sneer
But the Lord will laugh at them.
Soon they will be corpses without honour,
Objects of scorn among the dead forever.
The Lord will dash them down headlong, dumb.
He will tear them from their foundations,
They will be utterly laid waste,
Anguish will be theirs,
And their memory shall perish.
This from the Jerusalem Bible, specifically, from The Book of Wisdom - "The death of a virtuous man."

You can be forgiven for wondering how I might connect virtuous men with World War One.

Let me paraphrase my opening:

"God may take the virtuous man before his time
While others who may look on uncomprehending
Their memory will perish."
Remember this if you will.

You might think upon reflection that those young New Zealand men, in excess of 16,600 of them who were killed in World War One, had their lives summarily terminated; by the blast of a bomb, or the scythe like effect of massed machine gun fire, or the blackness of a snipers bullet, or the excruciating eternity of being pierced by an enemy bayonet.
That these young men died before their time.

While the war itself was, and remains, uncomprehendingly vile, our young men's participation in it, while not conscionable, was at least free from rancour and hatred.

New Zealand was too far away from the Old Country to be embroiled in the convoluted politics that lead to the war.

As novices in the art of war fighting, our young men displayed, with commendable élan it must be said, those characteristics that made them highly regarded by those who know about such things. Krithia, Sari Bair, Somme, Ypers, Polygon Wood, Messines, Broodseinde, Bapaume, Arras, Passchendaele, among others - the places of reputation; names etched, with an outpouring of blood, into the consciousness of New Zealand communities. Intimate memories of young men kept safe in the minds of families and made so by the strange and foreign place names where they died. The vacuum of presence, created in families suffering loss, filled with an aching longing for closure – a body to bury, a grave side marker to grieve at, the finality of precise detail of the moment and circumstance of passing.

Families could find no solace and but little comfort in the fact that our 1st New Zealand Expeditionary Force Division was esteemed, by those who valued a military man's performance in war, to the extent that King's and Generals and politicians talked about the lives that made up the Division and those dead, un-lived lives that made up the Division's battlefield performance, in exulted terms; perhaps even the best Division in all the allied armies.

Mateship, strength, determination, courage, loyalty, discipline, steadfastness, respect, tolerance, compassion, humility, love, and so the long list goes – and all these many attributes demonstrated, repeatedly, sometimes brilliantly, but always in the most horrifically adverse circumstances you can't begin to imagine.

Nor we can imagine the all-consuming, machine-like, industrial scale of the fighting from this distance in time; one hundred years in the past. Five generations of men who never were.

Nor can we imagine the chasm of loss; the magnitude of the grief. Generations of mourning, communities bereft of souls, a yearning emptiness, an inconsolable loss.

As far as this war, or indeed any war, could be regarded as noble or justified, so too could our young men therefore be regarded as virtuous – perhaps not in the biblical sense, but from the perspective that these qualities, if possessed by a youth today, he would be judged a ‘good young man.’

One, of whom a Mother might be proud.

Our young men, about 10% of our fledgling nation’s population, went off to fight war for a cause – for God, for King, for Empire, for Country; and ended up fighting not for anything so lofty, nor high-minded nor noble, nor even just.

They fought for their mates, for their lives, for a wretched piece of dirt, because the Generals told them that dirt was important, they fought because that was what they were there to do, because it was work they had to do to get home.

No, the idealism, if it existed at all in the minds of our young men, being employed as clerks, labourers, farm-hands, bush men, miners, and the myriad other honourable and humble jobs these fellows worked in before the war, was rather the domain of books and newspaper articles written by learned or fanciful Victorian gentlemen who lived within the shell of the world as they wanted it to be, rather than as it was. Cocooned within the all encompassing Victorian notions of righteousness and superiority.

Our young soldiers lived in the world that actually was; they were more your common or garden earthy and well-grounded fellows. Average sorts of blokes working hard to make a living, living up to the expectations others had of them, keeping out of trouble with the law, getting married and having a family.

For them, by 1918, if they were still alive, the last shred of idealism lay long dead and cold, buried deep under the constantly churned up mud of Flanders fields, the home of the ubiquitous Flanders poppy, blood red with a black heart.

If our young men were virtuous when they went off to war it was because they were all we could expect them to be – good and decent citizens doing the best they could in the circumstances.

If our young men were virtuous in 1914 it was because they accepted the responsibility they had to defend the Victorian empire that had provided so well, relatively speaking, for them.

To rally to the cause to which the Mother Country called them, this was their duty. And this was a cause to which God also lent his weight, with sermons preached with vigour across the country, encouraging mothers to send their sons to war as a response to the clarion call echoing throughout the Empire.

And our young men, and some not so young; husbands, lovers, brothers, sons, fathers – over 100,000 of them, were seduced by the call to arms, for adventure, escape, better wages, peer pressure, patriotism, to see the world, conscription, whatever reason, to take the King’s shilling and to do as the King bid.

Little did they know. Little did any of us know.

And so, as communities roused the passions of their young men to join the cause, those same communities ennobled the venture with virtues it did not possess, and so by committing lives to the cause, did our leaders make virtuous their young men.

But we may safely guess that mothers had misgivings, as mothers are prone to do. 16,697 dead sons would prove the mothers right – not that they wanted proof. 48,000 injured, many returned home physically wrecked, hollow shells of men mentally disabled, some grossly disfigured, destined to spend the remainder of the lives hidden away.

Limbless men denied employment or otherwise spurned by employers.

A Mother’s despair. In decades to come, perhaps a nation’s unspoken shame.

And many of these men shunned by communities too shocked to know how to deal with the revelation of the truth of war, so evident in these returning men.

And there were others who gave manifestation to their misgivings; those few conscientious objectors who knew war to be wrong and who steadfastly resisted, until they were beaten, physically and mentally, into subjugation.

We can only glimpse the cost of this moral courage for these individuals, but their consolation was, and remains, that they were right.

No small victory.

Should you be unsure of the reasons behind the misgivings, all is revealed in reality of combat for these ordinary blokes. Let us hear a description of battle from one who was there;

Monty Ingram, this passage from his diary published in the book “In Flanders Fields:”

"The attack has commenced – now for it!

A cataract of steel flows roaring, at tremendous pace, over our heads. Machine gun bullets make a strange whistling sound as they pass overhead on their lethal mission. The Huns send up their bright coloured 'S.O.S.' signals and their gunners are not slow to answer the call.

Their machine guns rattle out their message of death and their whole available artillery vomits forth its message of hate as it lays down the counter-barrage – a curtain of flame, mutilation and death, lashing the earth with its fury, through which we must pass before we come to grips with the Hun. Heavily laden, carrying rations, rifle, entrenching tools, shovels, bombs, extra panniers of ammunition and box respirator, we advance, skirting the edges of water-logged shell holes under a rain of bursting shells and spitting bullets.

The noise is terrific. One understands nothing from one's shouting neighbour and seems half stunned by the unearthliness of it all. Never before, surely, has there been such a bombardment. Shells drop almost at my feet but,

Thank God! The mud is so soft that they bury themselves deep before exploding and thus decrease their lateral spread.

My nostrils are full of the smell of explosive mixed with that of the stinking mud. A shell lands squarely at the feet of the leading men of my section. Up in the air, about 15 feet, two men go, spread-eagled in their flight.

Two others are thrown to the ground mutilated and bloody.

Near the end of the section I am thrown momentarily off my balance, but stagger on while huge lumps of mud and pieces of shattered steel flop down from the sky, covering me with filth and mud. Immense swathes of smoke drift through the air and stinking gases hover over the tortured earth that the H.E. tear up again and again. ..."

This reality is many times reflected in men's diaries. While Ingram has perhaps a sense of the theatrical about his writing, we might forgive him that, as he seeks to give the reader some comprehension of that which is not able to be imagined.

If further grim evidence is required, consider this passage, from "Massacre at Passchendaele" where a Sergeant walking the battlefield three days after the close of the action offers this description of what he saw:

"I won't forget my experience today if I live for a thousand years...

As we got further along we began to come to the part where all the recent fighting took place and where no salvaging had yet been done. Immense quantities of fighting material littered the ground. Graves were thick and bodies with only a few shovels full of earth protruded in every direction you looked and the further we advanced over the famous Abraham Heights the worse things got.

Such a sight is impossible to describe.

The Somme was pretty bad I'll admit but this is worse. I have never seen such destruction. It is hard to imagine that 4 years ago, peaceful people tilled this same soil and that it was one of the most prosperous districts in Europe.

Now, as I saw it today, well it's simply an awful nightmare, a hideous reeking swamp seething with living (and dead) beings.

A place that stamps itself on one's mind and memory like a red hot iron."

But such experiences as these, must, inexorably, change men. As the gruelling torment wore on, interminably failing in its objectives, ceaselessly consuming volunteers and conscripts alike and grinding them into memories, erasing both brilliant and average futures, those thinking men who survived, and all had cause to think and to give thanks that survived, the change may have been profound.

Their view of the things that men do was eviscerated, and replaced, for some anyway, with a deeply rooted cynicism. For those 'some', we may surmise, it was all too much to contemplate, so that such vivid experiences as caused these thoughts were securely locked away in a place that no other man, or mother, or wife, or sister or sweetheart could ever gain access to.

For some that struggle to keep this dense fog of the new reality at bay was too great, so that refuge was sought in alcohol, domestic violence, a slip into mental illness, silence, or suicide.

The decent from the lofty plateau of virtue may have been quick for some of those who survived. For others, the decent might take years.

In any event, things had changed. No soldier escaped unscathed
Nothing would ever be the same again for most who lived through or were otherwise touched by the war – and most were.

As an example of one such a decent, let us turn to Private Walter Carruthers, number 3/85, born in Otaki in 1894; an infantryman – a poor bloody infantryman.

One who almost survived.

I draw this example from a book called “The Great Adventure.” In the introduction to the letters written by Carruthers, a chapter called ‘Loss of Innocence,’ the editors write:

“The letters of Private Carruthers graph the attitudes of an intelligent man who very nearly served throughout the entire war. Although the change is sometime subtle, Carruthers evolves from a naïve, and enthusiastic soldier seeking glory and adventure into a tired and demoralised veteran. With this change comes a bitterness and an often understated resentment of his circumstances. The beginning of 1918 and his return to France as an officer ... sees a total collapse of his morale. Such a collapse is hardly surprising. By June 1918 he had been overseas for forty-five months, had survived Gallipoli, and was still as far away from home as ever. He had left a fiancée in New Zealand, ... and had seen most of his mates killed or returned home injured. The war seemed no closer to an end and had hardly provided the adventure he had hoped for. Many men who had similar experiences would return to New Zealand emotionally, as well as physically, broken. “

Carruthers was killed in tragic circumstances six weeks before the war ended.

Perversely, we might think that Carruthers was lucky.

If we reflect on a line from my opening passage you might understand what I mean:

“The virtuous man who dies condemns the godless who survive”

There are those who would say that men who survived the “war to end all wars”, and those born afterwards, have been condemned to live in the purgatory that passes for modern life.

Even the venerated Ode, solemnly and mournfully recited during commemorative occasions intones;

“They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old;

Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.”

It may be that all that had been given up in sacrifice and lessons so hard won, has been forgotten.

Forgotten perhaps by generations infinitely more privileged.

And so it is that our young soldiers become virtuous.

Out of the squalid detritus of calamitous and foetid war emerges virtue – the virtue of our young soldiers ...

If anything is to remain standing, stark, bleak and barren, against the black clouds of the foolishness of those who led our nation into the most catastrophic event of modern times, it is the remembrance of our wasted youth, enshrined in noble and virtuous memory – memory that is every year recalled by our nation.

Memory that shines bright in our consciousness.

Memory we might think is contrived?

Over 500 war memorials, in every town, village and city throughout New Zealand bear mute witness to the scale of grief, hitherto unknown; a heavy weight borne in black, still woven into our national dress today, luridly contrasting with the pale marble and stone coloured masculine memorials that have inscriptions that sombrely entreat us to remember;

“Their name liveth forevermore”

To the Glorious memory, the Grateful memory, the Honoured memory, the Sacred memory, the Loving memory... so many memories.

It is for us, here today, to know that the grievous loss of sons suffered long ago by a generation of Mothers, was real, and that the monstrous grief and hurt remained painful and unresolved until those with intimate memory passed to re-join their forever youthful sons.

The passage of time did not erase the cruelty of the war; it merely diminished its presence, pushing it to the back of conscience.

What does our passage from the Book of Wisdom say:

“They will be utterly laid waste,

Anguish will be theirs,

And their memory shall perish.”

It is not our young soldier's memory that shall perish, rather it is ours.

We that are left behind are those without virtue.

Why? You may ask.

Because the thin veneer of our civilisation is peeled back, again and again, by the utterly revolting spectacle of war, waste and futility; and we, those that remain, continue to be a party to it.

The Glorious Dead, remain remembered so that we, the living, might learn the lesson.

There is an inscription on some World War One memorial somewhere that reads;

"Think not only of their passing; Remember the glory of their spirit. "

What is the lesson? That is for you to contemplate.

But it might be that we find a hint of the lesson in the 'glory of their spirit' part of this inscription.

Under the most foul and trying circumstances of adversity our young men were not found wanting – why was this so? If the war was a putrid cesspool of wanton destruction and waste, how was it that New Zealand manhood came to be so revered?

Consider, that sacrifice for a noble and just cause gives honour and virtue to those who offer up that sacrifice. If we make the argument that World War One was neither noble nor just then why is it that New Zealand communities, to this day, honour our sacrifice?

Your deeper thinking about these questions is a part of the process of developing insight and wisdom, and is it this wisdom that leads us down a path of reconciliation and personal growth.

We remember today that 103,000 men of New Zealand and their families laid bare their souls in war, and suffered in that sacrifice, a ghastly and often times unbearable and enduring consequence.

A consequence, that with a little scratching, you find beneath the skin of today's generation.

For those looking for answers to some of today's problems, a little scratching would be a good thing.

For the sacrifice made during The Great War to be meaningful we must honour those souls with our determined efforts to achieve a peaceful and just society.

We must not sacrifice this generation of youth, nor any other, as we did in 1914.

Remember this.

"At the going down of the sun and in the morning

We remember them.

Lest we forget."

But forget what and remember who?

News from the Regiment



Australian Army News Article Dated: 30 Apr 14 was published in the Hauraki News May 2014.

This is the follow up Post Activity Report.

Editor:

Reference:

A. Minute: 2014 Tasman Scheme – Administration Instructions dated 12 Dec 13

Background

B. The Tasman Scheme (Scheme) is a bilateral annual exchange programme between NZDF and the Australian Defence Force (ADF). The Scheme is designed to encourage Reserve service in the junior non-commissioned ranks and to promote interoperability between NZDF and ADF.

C. This Post Activity Report (PAR) is for R1023469 L.MORGAN of 3/6 RNZIR.

Secondment Details

D. The secondment details for my exchange programme were:

- a. Host Unit: 4 BDE, 2nd DIV, Australian Army.
- b. Base: Simpson Barracks, WATSONIA.
- c. Location: MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.
- d. Dates: From 30 Mar 14 to 12 Apr 14.

E. During the exchange programme, I undertook the following opportunities:

- e. Appointments: Attached/Section member.
- f. Duties: Liaison, observation, rifleman, range shooting with F88 (Steyr Assault Rifle) & F89 (Minimi light machine gun) weapon systems.

Host Unit

F. The role and outputs of the Host Unit are:

- g. Unit Type: Although predominantly based at Bde level, the main exercise was infantry based with 8/7 RAR.
- h. Manning: Reserve Force.
- i. Role: Enable provision of specified individual and collective capabilities to support, sustain and reinforce Army's Operational Force.
- j. Outputs: Seven Units comprising of MUR (Melbourne University Regiment), CSS BN (Logistics), 5/6 RVR (Infantry), 8/7 RVR (Infantry), 22ER (Combat Engineers), 4/19th Light Horse (Armour Reconnaissance), plus formation HQ and supported by 269 ARA (Artillery).
- k. Size: 2300 reserve members spread over the listed unit in VICTORIA.

Exchange Training Provided

G. Activities/Duties:

- l. Liaise with MUR, 5/6 RAR, 22ER, 4/19th Light Horse, 108 Squadron and HQ elements to gain an insight into the Australian Reserve Army structure, resources and training schedule.
- m. Liaise with ADF School of Armour and School of Artillery to gain insight into capability and resources including overviews of the M1 Abrams tank, M113A S4 Armoured Personnel Carrier, Bushmaster PMV (Protective Mobility Vehicle), the M777 155mm Light Weight Towed Howitzer and the digitisation of the Artillery.
- n. Training on the F88 Austeyr as per Australian doctrine in order to conduct Weapon Training Simulation System (WTSS) tests and live fire shooting on the Marksmanship Training Range (MTR) at HMAS CEREBUS with 8/7 RAR. Live fire range shooting was also conducted with the F89 LSW (Light Support Weapon).
- o. Attach to 8/7 RAR to conduct patrolling and section level battle drills as per the 2012 doctrine currently being introduced to the Australian Army.

H. Responsibilities;

- p. To understand and learn current training and experiences of the Australian Reserve Army as they move towards 2012 doctrine and the modernisation of the ADF.
- q. It was also expected for us to share our experiences serving in the New Zealand Army Reserve and what we do differently, what we do the same and where we could improve our methodology.
- r. It was further expected of us to partake in the ANZAC spirit, acknowledging the bond between Australian and New Zealand soldiers that unifies us as individuals and as a collective.
- I. The key high-lights from the exchange programme for me where;
 - s. The opportunity to see resources such as the M1 Abrams tank, M113A S4 APC, Bushmaster PMV and the M777 155mm Light Weight Towed Howitzer was a unique and extremely rewarding high-light.
 - t. The digitisation of the Army identified by the digital system employed by the School of Artillery was impressive, highlighting the move towards modern technology and computer systems for the everyday soldier as well as the equipment and resources they are using.
 - u. Observing 8/7 RAR move through the mechanics of introducing 2012 doctrine after the Australian Army reviewed experiences in Afghanistan, working with British and American armed forces that are currently using such doctrine before conducting live fire shooting on the fully automated MTR range.

Personal Development

- J. Benefits Gained:
 - v. Personal. Re-enforced my knowledge of how the New Zealand soldier operates, which is typically with confidence and skill around various weapon systems, conducting training with a high degree of trust. By operating in such a manner there appears to be less bureaucracy and administration forced on us than our Australian counterparts, allowing for a strong focus on key practical skill sets.
 - w. Home Unit. From what I have observed I will re-iterate that we are training to a very high standard. That the importance of doing the basics well, is paramount. That the ADF reserve faces similar challenges, especially in the face of rationalisation of defence spending. That many things we do are the same but there are key ground level differences with the adoption of the ADF 2012 doctrine.
 - x. Host Unit. The host unit was exposed to a junior non-commissioned officer with operational experience, who asked relevant questions and answered questions with candour and professionalism.

Exchange Programme

- K. In relation to the overall exchange programme, I have made the following observations:
 - y. Exchange Programme.
 - (1) The overall program was well planned, with exposure to various Army elements that would typically be outside of my environment but are included in support of Bde and Div structures.
 - (2) This Exchange was completed with three other Army ResF personnel from 3/6 RNZIR 5/7 RNZIR and 11/4 Bty, 16 Fd Regt.
 - (3) A part of the programme, we took the opportunity from drafting an article for the Australian Army News that is attached in Annex A.
 - z. Participants Suitability.
 - (1) The host was well situated to provide support to us, having access to a wide variety of resources both known and unknown to us across the Bde as a whole. They were also able to provide the hierarchical link to 8/7 RAR to conduct the required training in support of their live fire exercise, so maximum exposure across various elements could take place without the need for moving between different units.

- (2) Furthermore, it was highly appreciated that a car was provided to us for personal use and visiting the Melbourne area including tours of known landmarks and the Shrine of Remembrance. I acknowledge this was a strong display of trust from 4 Bde and this was reciprocated by our strong sense of responsibility for the vehicle, ensuring that safety and appropriate use of the vehicle was carried out at all times. Melbourne and the state of Victoria provide some unique and novel driving challenges that require a capable and alert driver which we had.
- (3) Melbourne has a very good public transport system, ready to use 'oyster cards' (public transport debit cards), may be an option should a personal car not be available.

aa. Lessons Identified.

- (1) Basics are important. The typical New Zealand soldier operates to a highly skilled professional standard and our focus should remain on the basics and doing those basics well.
- (2) Change. The ADF is in a current state of change due to doctrinal shift, at ground level there are differences that we would be well advised to know.
- (3) ADF infantry sections are moving towards a modular eight soldier, two brick format that makes integration into combined arms teams easier, the formations can be difficult to control in a gunfight. Certain hand signals are wholly different in the ADF (an exhaustive list is still being written as doctrine is introduced).

bb. Interoperability.

- (1) The ADF is moving towards greater digitisation, for soldiers at ground level there are no significant changes at all. In terms of interoperability the digitisation of ADF artillery may exclude New Zealand artillery due to proprietary software in use being from two different countries, this was gathered from questioning from key personnel currently in charge of the digitisation of Australian artillery.
- (2) Moving target ranges save time; over a three hour period 15 gunners were qualified including retests. A battalion with support staff were qualified in one day with a 08:00 start finishing with daylight to spare. A picture is attached in Annex B.
- (3) Groups are good; I believe deploying in a small group enhanced the experience. We were able to informally debrief the days activities, share our own insights and add to discussions with our Australian counterparts through combined experiences. Importantly during downtime we could organise our own group activities.
- (4) A small point would be to take spare NZDF patches or unit coins etc. to present to respective host units.

cc. Concerns.

- (1) The Australian equipment provided was much appreciated, however we could have provided some of our own stores to ensure we were prepared to undertake any role required of us. A minimal list to avoid excess baggage would include, Empty NZ Issue webbing. Socks lightweight (for those new to temperate climates), bivy bag without sleeping bag. Boots desert are a good option alongside black boots. If within baggage limits an issue pack with thermal mat are a good final option. What we use and how we use it could be a good 'icebreaker' when operating with our Australian counterparts.
- (2) An environmental threat brief. Australian soldiers constantly operate in an environment where certain threats are known and mitigated against as part of their standard operating procedures. New Zealand soldiers on exchange by in large may have never encountered these challenges before or even had time to consider them. An environmental threat brief may help to mitigate any potential risks.
- (3) I would recommend that prior to the exchange that participants visit relevant New Zealand units for a very brief overview as to their current state, capabilities and future intentions.

Closing

L. The exchange was a career highlight and I will certainly be recommending that other JNCOs from my unit apply. The Scheme (with Tasman Reserve being suspended) is currently the only means that reserve soldiers have to touch base with their Australian counterparts. In that case the Scheme is a special and unique opportunity to partake in and forge new ANZAC bonds going forward.

M. A very rewarding exchange and a much appreciated opportunity.

L. MORGAN

CPL

SEC COMD, 6 Hau Coy, 3/6 RNZIR



Photo: Moving Target Shoot

Soldiers on the mound during a live firing practice, 15+ gunners qualified in under three hours on the moving target range.

QUARTER MASTER

UPF & 6 Hauraki Association Memorabilia

Memorabilia on sale

SPECIAL: Rugby jersey's from the past Companies: Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, Delta, Support & Logistics. All in the Company colours some have company logos. A limited number on sale.

Hauraki Lapel Badges \$6.00 each or \$10.00 mailed in NZ

Bob's Roast



MAJOR GENERAL DAVE GAWN, MBE

Army General Staff
Headquarters
New Zealand Defence Force
Private Bag 39997
Wellington 5045
T +64 4 496 0400
F +64 4 496 0740
www.army.mil.nz

PF/S530787/MCM

21 June 2014

Staff Sergeant R.J. Mankelow, RNZIR
Headquarters Training and Doctrine Command
Waiouru Military Camp
WAIOURU

Dear Robert.

Please accept my personal thanks for your service and commitment to our Army over the past 47 years. Your loyal and valued service to the NZ Army and the Corps of the Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment has been appreciated.

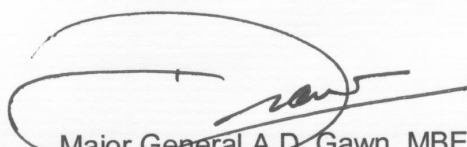
The long and professional service that you have given as a member of the 6th Hauraki Battalion of the Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment will be difficult to emulate in the future.

On behalf of the NZ Army, I congratulate you for maintaining your professionalism, loyalty and commitment throughout your service. The many service personnel you have served alongside will cherish the qualities and characteristics demonstrated by you.

I am well aware that the service you have given to the NZ Army has placed considerable demands not only on yourself but also upon your family and close friends. I would ask that you pass on to them my thanks for everything they have contributed towards your service and to our organisation. I wish you and your family all the very best and trust that the skills and attributes that have served you so well throughout your career will contribute to your continued success in the future.

"ONWARD"

Regards Dave


Major General A.D. Gawn, MBE
Chief of Army

NZ ARMY
NGATI TURATAUENGA

COURAGE | COMMITMENT | COMRADESHIP | INTEGRITY

"Bob, sorry I can't be present at your function as I am currently overseas. I thought my 34 years in the army was a long time but it pales into insignificance compared to your 47! For the

first 12 months of my term as CO back in 1999, I was unaware you were even still serving and thought you just hung around and helped in the Garrison Club after it reopened. I congratulate you on a remarkable career one in which you must be one of the few military people who can count on one hand the number of parades you have attended in that time. Thank you for your contribution to 6 Hauraki, Hauraki Experience, the Hauraki Association and the Garrison Club and I hope you will still be involved for a long time to come. All my very best wishes to you and the long suffering Jocelyn, who may get to see more of you now.

Kia Kaha,
Lt Col Kenneth Brown.”

Won't be able to make it to Bobs Roast sorry, but I have fond memories of getting haircuts of AFE with his hand operated clippers.

It was nice to bump into Bob last year in Waiouru when I was there on a course with Kiwi Rail; he was in the mess with a group of cadets.

Cheers

LCpl Aaron Hermond C181012

'Bob, it was my great pleasure to serve with you and spend quality time with you at the Garrison Club. As a fellow staunch 'Hauraki', you are an inspiration to all and have been one of few that are the hardened backbone of the Battalion and have over many years done all the 'behind the scenes' administration that has enabled the 'Hauraki's' to survive and maintain their esprit de corps over cutbacks and now the amalgamation with the 3rd Auckland North Battalion. As a previous Cadre NCO, I like many their with you, celebrate your selfless dedication to the Battalion. I wish you every success and I know that you won't be too far away from the Garrison Club. All the best my friend. ONWARD.

**Brett 'TW' Te Wheoro
(Cadre NCO 2002-2005)
Warrant Officer Class Two
Drill Wing Sergeant Major
Royal Military College - Duntroon
Australia**

I'm not sure if this email was intended for me....however you have any further detail regarding this. I was away last week so thought I may have missed Bobs farewell which I presumed was last Fri at the RSA so was quite disappointed about that. If there is a chance to catch up again then I would be keen. As long as its not tomorrow, which I'm thinking it is. Look forward to your reply.

Regards

Clint Savage

My apologies for not making it tonight as I would like to have been here to honour your time served with the 6th Hauraki Regiment now 6th Hauraki Company. It has been both a privilege and honour knowing and working with you many times at Hauraki experience and with the 6th Hauraki Regiment. You have instilled a great vas of skills and knowledge in the Cadets over the years. I remember the first few words you said to me on Ex Tango 2006 when

I asked you what was for breakfast, to which you said, "YMCA" Me being a young cadet and not knowing what that meant asked you what that was, to which you said, "Yesterday's meal cooked again." You will be greatly missed by staff and cadets to be, you will be always welcome to help out the Western Bay of Plenty Cadet Unit anytime. I wish you the best for the future,

Kia Kaha

Regards,
LT Eli Crawshaw
Commanding Officer
Western Bay of Plenty Cadet Unit

Please offer my apologies to Bob for non-attendance, but I work on Saturday until 12.30 I hope that the event goes well; Bob's service to the Battalion merits a good attendance at the function.

Russell Skeet

Sorry I can `t make to Bobs Farewell, Please pass on our best wishes to Bob and a special thanks for everything that he has done for or over the 14 years.
Hauraki Experience will continue going with all the fond memories we have had during that time.
I know we will see Bob from time to time in the future.

TO BOB KIA KAHHA and BLESSINGS for WHAT EVER YOU DO IN THE FUTURE.

RICHARD THOMPSON
MAJOR NZCF
CUCDR
TACCU





A HAURAKI TRAVELS TO AUSTRALIA

Hi des, hope you are well, here is the article prepared for the Australian army news regarding the Tasman exchange.

For four Kiwi lads Tasman Exchange started with the usual military cadence we had all come to know, a little bit of hurry up and wait as we re-located from our various home bases to sunny Melbourne. After a short hello and some admin we settled in for our first night at Simpson Barracks, which proved to be a handy location for the bright lights of the city and the various sub-units that come under the command of 4 Bde.

Our first stop was to what can only be described as the most impressive memorial we have witnessed, the Shrine to Remembrance. Built in the age of depression to resemble the great mausoleum at Halicarnassus we felt the ANZAC spirit in every nook and cranny. This was shortly followed by a quick tour of the city by the ever helpful Cpl (Macca) Delaney with some cold refreshments - chur bro.

Next we were issued some age old equipment, sufficient to get the job done of course and set out to liaise with 22 Engineers, 5/6 RVR, 419 Light Horse and 210 Light Battery. It was great to see some of the various support elements that supplement the Australian Army and it was interesting to note that a lot of challenges were universal across the ditch. The majority of challenges involving resources, a lack of notice to attend courses, keeping soldiers interested in training, making do with what you have and units unsure of the support elements they can use within the brigade as a whole - these are all things we mutually understand. But there were some positive differences too, for instance more training days were available for keen soldiers in the ADF, more deployment opportunities were available for peacekeeping or training duty and more courses could be attended alongside the full time Army.

The next stop on our merry journey was Puckapunyal and the Schools of Armour and Artillery. This was a massive highlight for us given we had no or little experience of Abram tanks, the M777 ultra light weight howitzer and the digitisation of the army. Climbing over the weapons was awesome and rolling and crashing the tank simulator was even better! Especially when our household pilot got his tank to go airborne. The following morning was spent getting acquainted with F88 weapon drills to the DS standard. We picked it up in no time of course, given New Zealand drills and Australian drills are reasonably similar, although we noted Australia has a few peculiarities at times. But hey, when in Rome, do as the Romans do. The live fire tests were conducted with ease and after several scenarios in the WTTS we were ready to take on the world, or 8/7 RVR which was cool too.

8/7 what can I say.... They were a great bunch of lads and a big thanks to the staff involved and Bravo Coy for hosting us. Great to see how the 2012 doctrine is being introduced and the use of bricks as opposed to

groupings. In NZ we still conform to rifle group, scout group, etc so it was interesting to see a different approach especially since it is likely similar methods will be introduced to the NZ reserve battalions, if not already done so (we use similar doctrine for urban, however not for close country). We certainly saw some pros and cons with each doctrine with our main concern being the apparent weakening of control by having a section

commander directly involved in the fire fight itself. But we have no doubt that these challenges will be overcome as the doctrine becomes formalised. Overall we had a great time on the MTR out at HMAS Cerebus shooting the F88, the F89 and avoiding drop bears and hoop snakes... Being on such a range felt like a luxury given only class ranges exist in NZ, although we must admit some of the range rules did feel a little over zealous from our point of view. But hey, safety is the priority and we were just happy to take part. Just remember to not walk on the grass, which is apparently water... Which means you have to swim... Go figure Navy.

Big thanks to all who helped out,

Onward



CPL MORGAN, 6HAU/COY

LCPL GANE, 5/7 RNZIR

LCPL ALLEN, 6HAU/COY

LBDR DAWSON, 11/4 BTY, 16 FD REGT

Museum

Projects under construction:

The **Lecture Room** is being upgrade with the assistance of the 6 Hauraki Assoc. When complete I will place photos in the next Hauraki News.

Other projects are: upgrade the **former Commanding Officers Photos**; by digital enhancement & framed with ultra light glass.

Create & upgrade the **book/ video library**.

Create & upgrade a **digital unit history**.

Upgrade the **museum data base computer system**. This now for consideration at the next committee meeting.

All **unit photographs** (about 5,000) are now at the Tauranga Public Library being converted into the digital form, as part of the project of recording unit history.

Harley Couper | Information Librarian | Learning Centre Tutor

Tauranga City Council | 07 577 7085 (Mon/Sat/Sun) 07 577 7226 (Thu/Fri) | harley.couper@tauranga.govt.nz |

www.tauranga.govt.nz

Tauranga Memories

Go to

Tauranga.kete.net.nz

Choose **remembering War**

If you have some photos we can use to record unit history, they will be returned without damage: please contact Bob Mankelow.

Without the donation of items, money & voluntary time your museum would not be the show case it is,

Thank you everyone

Des Anderson

President

Tauranga WW100: Remembering WW1.

Their Mission Statement;

"Tauranga WW100 will provide a forum for networking amongst organisations that intend to mark the 100 years of World War One. It will provide an opportunity to discuss ideas, receive assistance with planning, and create opportunities to work together on ceremonies, events, projects, activities and education programmes that commemorate World War One".



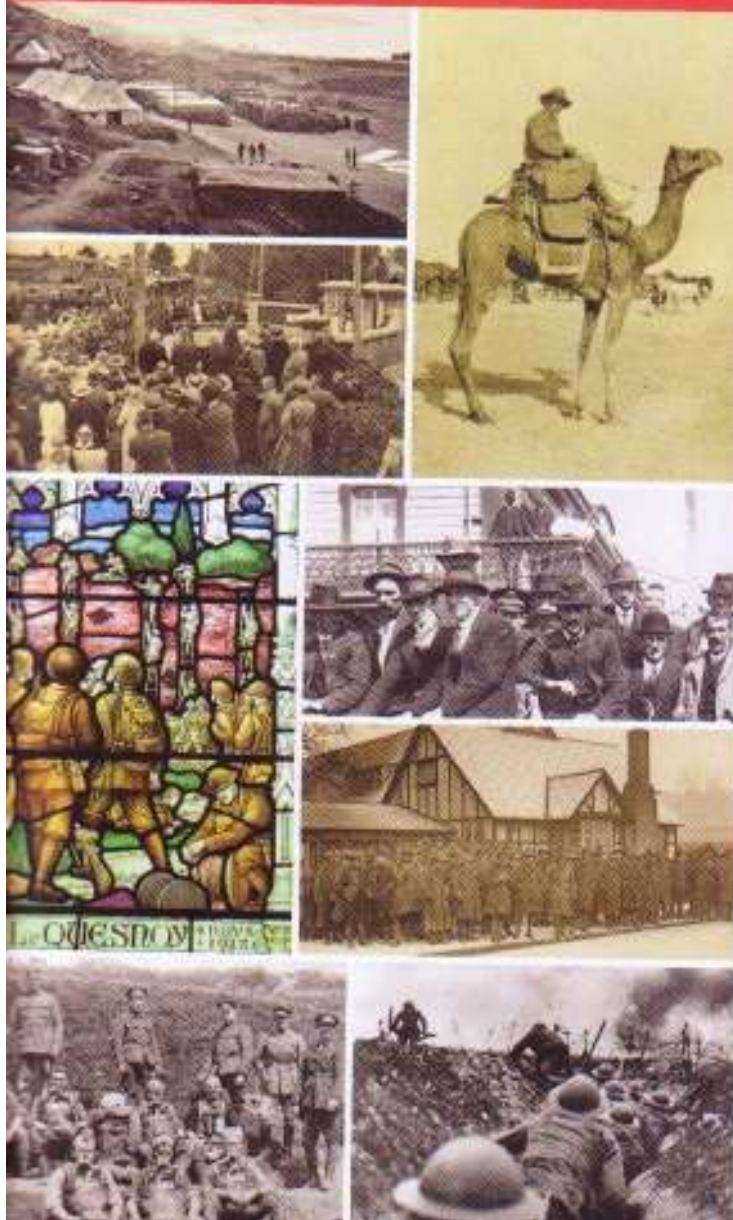
WW100 TAURANGA



THE UNIVERSITY OF
WAIKATO
Te Wānanga o Waikato

Sons of Empire

Tauranga Public Lecture Series



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Image Sources:

Above – Kate Booth collection

Page 4 – *firstworldwar.com*: Life in the Trenches

Page 5 – Tauranga Heritage collection

Page 6, Top – Tauranga City Libraries collection

Page 6, Bottom – Published in J.C. NELL, *The New Zealand Tunnelling Company, 1915-1919*, Whitcombe & Tombs Ltd, 1922, p.29

Page 7, Top – Tauranga City Libraries collection

Page 7, Bottom – Richard Stowers

Page 8 – Kate Booth collection

Page 9 – Auckland War Memorial Museum

Sons of Empire

From the Utmost Ends of the Earth: New Zealand and World War One.

Sons of Empire is an eight-part public lecture series commemorating the 100th anniversary of World War One. Each weekly presentation focuses on delivering a unique New Zealand perspective of WWI: the voices of our soldiers, from the battles and the trenches to their legacy of literature; the diaries, the images and the poetry that remain.

This series is brought to you by the University of Waikato in collaboration with the Tauranga Historical Society.

Sons of Empire will be launched at the Tauranga Bongard Centre with a brief introduction by the Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University of Waikato Professor Alister Jones, along with the President of the Tauranga Historical Society, Stephanie Smith. The audience will have an opportunity for questions which will be followed by light refreshments.

The series will be held at the Tauranga Bongard Centre, Lecture Theatre 104. Each lecture will be held on a Wednesday evening from 6.30pm onwards. For more information, visit the programme on page 2.

Registration: Bookings are essential for this free series so please register by emailing nyree@waikato.ac.nz. For any enquires please phone 027 286 7454.

Supported by:



Tauranga Historical Society Inc.
People, Preservation, Protection.

Programme

The Monstrous Anger of the Guns: Poetry, Protest, and WWI

Presenter: Dr Kirstine Moffat

Date: Wednesday 17 September

Time: 6.30pm

Venue: Lecture Theatre 104, Tauranga Bongard Centre, located at 200 Cameron Road

Cost: Free



The Public's Opinion: Tauranga's Wartime Concerns Expressed Through Letters to the Editor of the *Bay of Plenty Times* 1914-1918

Presenter: Fiona Kean

Date: Wednesday 24 September

Time: 6.30pm

Venue: Lecture Theatre 104, Tauranga Bongard Centre, located at 200 Cameron Road

Cost: Free



The Imperial Camel Corps in WWI: From the Diaries of a Bay of Plenty Camellier

Presenter: Stephanie Smith

Date: Wednesday 1 October

Time: 6.30pm

Venue: Lecture Theatre 104, Tauranga Bongard Centre, located at 200 Cameron Road

Cost: Free



Miners in Khaki: New Zealand Engineers Tunnelling Company (NZETC)

Presenter: Sue Baker Wilson

Date: Wednesday 8 October

Time: 6.30pm

Venue: Lecture Theatre 104, Tauranga Bongard Centre, located at 200 Cameron Road

Cost: Free



All Quiet on the Western Front: the Mundane Realities of Trench Warfare 1914-1918

Presenter: Dr Damien Fenton

Date: Wednesday 15 October

Time: 6.30pm

Venue: Lecture Theatre 104, Tauranga Bongard Centre, located at 200 Cameron Road

Cost: Free



The Last Battle: Perception and Representation of the Liberation of Le Quesnoy 4 November 1918

Presenter: Dr Nathalie Philippe

Date: Wednesday 22 October

Time: 6.30pm

Venue: Lecture Theatre 104, Tauranga Bongard Centre, located at 200 Cameron Road

Cost: Free



New Zealand and the Gallipoli Campaign

Presenter: Dr Cliff Simons

Date: Wednesday 29 October

Time: 6.30pm

Venue: Lecture Theatre 104, Tauranga Bongard Centre, located at 200 Cameron Road

Cost: Free



Inside the Shakespeare Hut? The Kiwis and the Bard in WWI

Presenter: Dr Mark Houlahan

Date: Wednesday 5 November

Time: 6.30pm

Venue: Lecture Theatre 104, Tauranga Bongard Centre, located at 200 Cameron Road

Cost: Free



The Monstrous Anger of the Guns: Poetry, Protest, and WWI

Dr Kirstine Moffat

Wednesday 17 September, 6.30pm

The launch of this eight-part series includes a brief introduction by the Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University of Waikato Professor Alister Jones, along with the President of the Tauranga Historical Society, Stephanie Smith.

Overview

In *Anthem for Doomed Youth* Wilfred Owen evokes the horror of the World War One trenches in which the *Monstrous Anger of the Guns* are the constant reality. This talk explores how English poets such as Owen, and his Canadian, Australian and New Zealand contemporaries, praise the courage of soldiers, nurses, and doctors, but increasingly protest against the cost of war.

About the Presenter

Dr Kirstine Moffat is a Senior Lecturer in English at the University of Waikato where her research and publications focus primarily on nineteenth and early 20th century New Zealand settlement writing and culture.



Under fire on the Western Front.

The Public's Opinion: Tauranga's Wartime Concerns Expressed through Letters to the Editor of the Bay of Plenty Times 1914-1918

Fiona Kean

Wednesday 24 September, 6.30pm

Overview

Religious disharmony, accusations of sedition, politicking and personality clashes sprinkled with fear, encouraged by war, were publically aired in letters to the editor of the *Bay of Plenty Times* during WWI. Fiona Kean shares some of these letters as she summarises what was worrying Tauranga during WWI.

About the Presenter

Fiona Kean is the Cultural Heritage Co-ordinator of the Tauranga Heritage Collection; she is a member of the Tauranga Historical Society, editor of the *Bay of Plenty Historical Review Journal*, and secretary of WW100 Tauranga.



Opening of the Tauranga Domain Memorial Gates, 11 December 1921.

The Imperial Camel Corps in WWI: from the Diaries of a Bay of Plenty Camelier

Stephanie Smith

Wednesday 1 October, 6.30pm

Overview

The Imperial Camel Corps, founded in 1916, was a multinational force, including two New Zealand companies, the 15th and 16th. The Corps distinguished itself in the Sinai and Palestine campaigns by helping to protect the Suez Canal from the Ottoman Empire. This presentation reveals the fascinating journey of Arnold Henfrey Watson, a farmer from peaceful Pongakawa, who joined the Corps in 1916.

About the Presenter

Stephanie Smith is a librarian specialising in local history, archives, and the rare book collections at Tauranga City Libraries; she is current president of the Tauranga Historical Society.



A.H. Watson.

Miners in Khaki: New Zealand Engineers Tunnelling Company (NZETC)

Sue Baker Wilson

Wednesday 8 October, 6.30pm

Overview

During WWI miners and employees of Public Works Departments throughout New Zealand were recruited to form the New Zealand Engineers Tunnelling Company. Their skills were needed on the Western Front where the stalemate on the surface forced parts of the war underground. This talk provides insights into the lives of those who responded to the 'Empire's Call' for miners to serve a hazardous underground war.

About the Presenter

Sue Baker Wilson is a member of Waihi Heritage Vision, and the key driver of the group's New Zealand Engineers Tunnelling Company project.



NZ Tunnelling Company

All Quiet on the Western Front: the Mundane Realities of Trench Warfare 1914-1918

Dr Damien Fenton

Wednesday 15 October, 6.30pm

Overview

One popular myth today about WWI is that life in the frontline trenches was an unmitigated nightmare of mud, blood and madness, which few survived. This is simply not true, and is based on a selective populist memory of a few key battles – the Somme in 1916 and Passchendaele in 1917 – which were the exception, not the norm, when it came to trench warfare realities on the Western Front. Damien Fenton will discuss these realities in this presentation.

About the Presenter

Dr Damien Fenton is Honorary Research Fellow, First World War Centenary History Series, College of Humanities & Social Science, Massey University. His latest publication is *New Zealand and the First World War* (Penguin NZ, 2013).



Tauranga men leave for camp.

The Last Battle: Perception and Representation of the Liberation of Le Quesnoy 4 November 1918

Dr Nathalie Philippe

Wednesday 22 October, 6.30pm

Overview

This presentation looks at how New Zealand soldiers were able to liberate the French town of Le Quesnoy in Northern France and also how the First New Zealand Expeditionary Force's last battle has been depicted using various media: photographs, drawings, paintings and stained glass.

About the Presenter

Dr Nathalie Philippe is a senior lecturer in French at the University of Waikato. Her research focuses on the plight of civilians during World War One and New Zealanders on the Western Front.



Stained Glass, St Andrew's Cambridge, NZ.

New Zealand and the Gallipoli Campaign

Dr Cliff Simons

Wednesday 29 October, 6.30pm

Overview

The outbreak of war in 1914 offered a promise of adventure, and young New Zealand men clamoured to enlist. However, their first taste of battle in the Gallipoli campaign shattered that illusion, and our troops struggled to survive in that harsh peninsula, against a well organised Turkish defence. This presentation examines the Gallipoli Campaign from a New Zealand perspective, highlighting activities of some of our soldiers from Tauranga Moana.

About the Presenter

Dr Cliff Simons works at the New Zealand Defence College, in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and teaches about New Zealand's colonial wars. Cliff will travel to the 2015 Gallipoli Centennial Commemorations as a Military Historian.



Gallipoli Peninsula

Inside the Shakespeare Hut? The Kiwis and the Bard in WWI

Dr Mark Houlihan

Wednesday 5 November, 6.30pm

Overview

The memory of Gallipoli casts a long shadow over our perspective of WWI. Yet if we focus exclusively on grim reports from the front, we settle for an uncomplicated picture of this war. For throughout 1916, New Zealanders round the globe embraced the 300th anniversary commemorations of Shakespeare's death. In January 1916, British forces abandoned the Dardanelles after the catastrophic Gallipoli campaign. At home in New Zealand, space was found amidst the battle news to celebrate Shakespeare's anniversary.

About the Presenter

Mark Houlihan is a Senior Lecturer in English at the University of Waikato and currently President of the Australian and New Zealand Shakespeare Association (ANZSA). He has published widely on issues of Shakespeare, adaptation and cultural formation.



Shakespeare Hut - NZ YMCA Centre, London

CADETS

Hauraki Experience XVI Award Recipients 2014

Top Cadet Award: Cadet Pene - Opotiki College Cadet Unit

Top SNCO Award: Sgt Tawa - Rotorua City Cadet Unit

Top JNCO: Cpl Hahunga - Western Bay of Plenty Cadet Unit

Top Shot: Cadet Garraway-Charles (f) - Hamilton City Cadet Unit

Best Hauraki Presentation: (Judged by SSgt Mike Halliday CSM Hauraki Coy)

Apiata Platoon (f)

Drill Competition: Winners Apiata Platoon (f)

Top Platoon: Hudson Platoon

The Cadet Platoon's are named after Hauraki soldiers that have been recognised for distinguish themselves throughout their military serve.

Bradford – a Hauraki who served in the Boer War, South Africa. The first NZ soldier killed in overseas service

Freyberg – a Hauraki who was commissioned whilst serving in the Hauraki Regiment. Went on to serve in WWI & WWII, where he received the VC.

Hudson – a Hauraki who went on to serve in NZSAS in Vietnam, assigned to 7 Bn RNZIR, received the GC for action in attempting to save fellow soldiers in a grenade incident in Waiouru, NZ

Apiata – a Hauraki who went on to join the NZSAS and received the VC while saving fellow soldiers in Afghanistan

Donations

As the Association is now registered as a charity you can have a one third of any donations deducted off your taxes. The Secretary will send you a registered receipt for any donations. It is suggested a donation be no less than an annual membership.

If you wish to direct credit to our bank account:

Westpac 03-0435-0509893-001. Reference – (Your name)

OUR ASSOCIATED GROUPS



3rd AUCKLAND (COUNTESS OF RANFURLY'S OWN) AND NORTHLAND REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION

P O Box 78-031, Grey Lynn, Auckland 1245

Visit us at: www.lemonsqueezer.org.nz

07 April 2014

President
6th Battalion (Hauraki) Regimental Association

Via e-mail

Dear Des

VISIT TO WELLINGTON 22 – 24 OCTOBER 2014

The 3 Auck North Regimental Association plans to make a trip to Wellington over the period of 22 – 24 October this year to visit a number of Defence/and War memorial type attractions in and around the capital.


Whilst the exact detail is still being developed it would include visits to sites such as
The National War Memorial and Tomb of the Unknown Soldier
Turkish War Memorial at Wellington Heads
Government House Museum (we have some items there on loan)
Visit to JF or Defence HQ (may be a possibility).

An indicative price (ex Auckland) including the airfares, accommodation (hotel in central Wellington) and local transport in Wellington is of the order of \$450.

We would be more than happy for our Hauraki Cuzzies to join us in Wellington for this trip.

Next year the 7 Wellingtons Association are hosting a weekend (8-9 August) celebrating the Centenary of Chunik Bair. Whilst we of the Auckland Regiment only played a bit part in this action, we are looking as an Association of making the trip to Napier/Hastings. Celebrations include a beating of the retreat, Military Ball and Church Service. It is also an official WW100 activity.

SISIT PRUDENTIA
Yours


Graeme Wilson
Secretary

RHODESIAN SERVICES ASSOCIATION



Important Notice - October RV 2014

We believe that by alternating the RV venue between Auckland and Tauranga on a year-about basis that we can take pressure off the organisers as well as give more people the opportunity to attend the RV.

The 2014 RV will be held at the Silverdale RSA on the Whangaparoa Peninsular over Labour Weekend 25/26 October 2014. The RV will be on the Saturday and the AGM on the Sunday.

Background

The October RV has been the catalyst for the strength of the Rhodesian Services Association. It has become a part of the Rhodesian Services Associations annual calendar taking place in October over Labour Weekend in Tauranga, New Zealand over the previous 11 years.

The first RV was intended as a one off event. It was set up as a reunion and to acknowledge and honour the soldiers who had been decorated for their services in Rhodesia.

The first RV took place in Tauranga at the 6th Battalion (Hauraki) Regiment's HQ in Tauranga during Labour Weekend in October 2002. The Commanding Officer of the unit, Lt. Col. John Dick ED welcomed us. During the course of the welcome Lt. Col. Dick said that he recognised us as soldiers and people who had lost our country and he invited us to form a museum display in the regiment's History Room to safeguard our history. When Lt. Col. Dick said the word "recognised" he did not realise the importance of that word to all Rhodesians. I assure you that there were very few dry eyes at the end of his speech that day.

That was the beginning which has led on to a strong association between former Rhodesian soldiers, their families and our new country, New Zealand. It must not be forgotten that the association between Rhodesia and New Zealand dates back to the late 1800's and the Boer War and on through WWI and WWII and even into the present day where former Rhodesian soldiers work with New Zealanders in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Everyone is welcoming to attend the RV, irrespective of nationality or service to Rhodesia.

To read the current issue of **CONTACT CONTACT** please go on line to <http://www.rhodesianservices.org/Newsletters.php> and click on the **Contact! Contact!** banner or download in PDF format from the **Archives** section.

Cheers
Hugh Bomford

Editor for Rhodesian Services Association
New Zealand Registered Charity CC25203
PO Box 13003
Tauranga 3141
New Zealand
m +64 27 545 8069
f +64 7 576 9501

e theeditor@rhodesianservices.org
w www.rhodesianservices.org

COMMITTEE 2014- 2015

Patron: Honorary Colonel Graeme Vercoe
President: Des Anderson, tel. 07 571 1951 Home 07 571 7403 Work 0274 764 073 Mobile
des.anderson@actrix.co.nz
Vice President: Kenneth Brown
Secretary & Treasurer: Marion Kareko, tel. 07-576 0277 Home
mkareko@hotmail.com

Committee:

Allen Coster	Bob Mankelow
Kevin Hayden	Erik Kristensen
Kim Webster	Ray Crafts
Karen Cross	David Cross
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Tony Brooke	Mike Halliday
Mike Purcell	Malcolm Hinton
Lee Morgan	Charlie Harrison
Paul Couch	Janet Crafts

Penny Burgess (Welfare Representative)

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Tauranga:	See Committee
Whakatane	Bazz Porter
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Rotorua:	Dave Galvin
Rotorua:	Mike Purcell
Hamilton:	Malcolm Hinton
Te Aroha:	Gordon Eagleson, tel. 07-8846675
Gisborne	Dave Greaves
Linton:	Charlie Harrison
Waiouru:	Mike Halliday

Museum Curator: Tony Fraser

This newsletter is compiled by Des Anderson, President, of the 6th Battalion (Hauraki) Regimental Association Incorporated. It contains many personal views and comments which may not always be the views of the Association or Committee.

If for any reason you would like to be removed from the mailing list, please send an email to des.anderson@actrix.co.nz with the word 'remove' in the subject line or body

6th Battalion (Hauraki) Regimental Association Incorporated

Application Form

New Membership

Full

Renewal Membership

Associate

Regimental Number

Date of birth

Full Name

Partners name (if applicable)

Full Postal Address

Telephone Number (home)

Mobile

Business

Email

Brief resume of service with 6 Hauraki
(Include dates & appointments)

Highest Rank Held

Service in other Units

(If Associate member - your association to 6 Hauraki Assoc.)

OFFICE USE ONLY

Date Joined

Receipt Number

Membership Number

This information is collected for the purpose of the 6 Battalion (Hauraki) Regimental Association Incorporated and is strictly Confidential. It will not be supplied to any other person or organisation in compliance with the Privacy Act.

Post Subscription to

Secretary M Kareko

**91 Windsor Road
Tauranga**

Electronic payment to 6th Battalion Hauraki Regimental Assn:

Westpac: Number: 03 0435 0509893 001

Reference: Your name

***Subscription
Rate***

New Member

\$20.00

Renewal

\$15.00

Perpetual Member

\$150.00

Service Member

\$10.00

UPCOMING EVENTS

2014

August

1st	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
8th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
12th	Tuesday	1900 hrs	Garrison Club	Committee Meeting
			Hauraki	
15th	Friday	1900 hrs	Museum	Nibbles
21st		Newsletter printed & posted		
22nd	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
29th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Finger Food

September

5th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
9th	Tuesday	1900 hrs	Garrison Club	Committee Meeting
12th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
			Hauraki	
19th	Friday	1900 hrs	Museum	Nibbles
26th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Finger Food

October

3rd	Friday	1800 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
10th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
14th	Tuesday	1900 hrs	Garrison Club	Committee Meeting
17th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
24th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
31st	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Finger Food

November

7th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
11th	Tuesday	1900 hrs	Garrison Club	Committee Meeting
14th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	
21st	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
27th		Newsletter printed & posted		
28th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Finger Food

