



Hauraki News

“Whaka tangata kia kaha”

May 2009 Issue No 55

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

President's Report

Like you I attended ANZAC day services. This year I selected the Tauranga RSA, it being the last time to be held at this premises. The CO 6 Hauraki Battalion Group was the guest speaker; I have included his speech in the newsletter.

The troops who were at ANZAC parades returned to the Garrison and enjoyed the pipes played by Ray Craft along with Charlie on the guitar & other instruments. They all joined in with the singing & merriment.

I have or are in the process of setting up a web page. I am being shown how to operate the Web page by a young Officer Cadet. He set up the website through in a couple of hours. I never retained anything so I am now waiting for him to give me a manual so I can progress forward. To get on the web page "goggle" 6haurakiassoc.org.nz; & look for 6 Hauraki Association. The newsletter section is working, everything else needs updating.

I have booked the Fayh's Family Restaurant for Sunday 14th June 2009, for lunch. This will be the last time for this Restaurant as it will be making way for the Tauranga RSA in July 2009.

This edition of Hauraki News is 48 pages. The hard copy will be cut down, but I plan to have all the pages available on email & the web page!

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting for the 6 Hauraki Association will be held on Sunday 12th July 2009, at 1200 hrs. This will be held at the Hauraki Regimental Museum, followed by a pot luck dinner/BBQ

A Church Parade at the Holy Trinity Church, Devonport Road Tauranga will commence at 1000 hrs, with the Guest Speaker being Alan Coster. The theme being the Hauraki Regimental Colours that are current laid up in the church and the peace keeping role of the NZ Army, in particular the role of the Hauraki Regiment



LAYING UP OF THE
COLOURS

1st BATTALION THE HAURAKI
REGIMENT

The Commanding Officer
and All Ranks of 6th Battalion
(Hauraki) R.N.Z.I.R.

have pleasure inviting

to

THE LAYING UP OF THE COLOURS
OF THE
1st BATTALION THE HAURAKI REGIMENT



THE SERVICE WILL BE CONDUCTED
AT THE HOLY TRINITY CHURCH
4th AVENUE, TAURANGA
ON SUNDAY, 2nd DECEMBER, 1973
COMMENCING 9.30 A.M.



It is requested that guests be seated not
later than 9.15 a.m. as the Church doors
close at 9.20 a.m.

Dress:
Service Dress,
Dark Suit,
Medals to be worn.

R.S.V.P.
HQ 6 RNZIR
(Hauraki)
P.O. Box 645, Tauranga.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Des,

Herewith some historic documents relating mainly to the Waikato's which could be part of the next newsletter.

The Charter Parade held on Saturday 14th March 2009 was of interest to me was, as you can see, I commanded the Waikato guard which received the freedom of Hamilton City 2nd Oct 1960.

Unfortunately I received a very belated invite to the Charter Parade and due to another engagement, was unable to attend.

In the past it was the convention to invite past CO's & Hon Cols to functions of this nature but for some reason this convention has been discontinued. I believe that this regrettable as much of the Hauraki's and Waikato's history reposes with these gentlemen; the mentors of the present day regime.

Kind regards
Allan Coster

Allan has given a number of historic documents, which I have reproduced. There are too many to be printed in hard copy, but you can see them on the website. Editor



PRESENTATION OF CHARTERS

to the

4th Medium Regiment, R.N.Z.A.

and

The Waikato Regiment, R.N.Z.A.C.

by the

Corporation of the City of Hamilton

on

SUNDAY, 2nd October, 1960

THE PARADE WILL BE REVIEWED BY

His Worship the Mayor of Hamilton
DR DENIS ROGERS, M.B., Ch.B., E.D.

IN ATTENDANCE

BRIGADIER C. L. PLEASANTS, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.
Officer Commanding Northern Military District

4th Medium Regiment R.N.Z.A.

Officiating Colonel Commandant:
BRIGADIER S. F. CATCHPOLE, O.B.E., M.C., E.D.

Commanding Officer:
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL P. J. OLIVER, E.D.

Adjutant:
LIEUTENANT T. G. MARTIN

Field Officers:
MAJOR A. E. YORSTON, E.D.
MAJOR R. L. SWARBRICK
MAJOR D. A. MANNERING

The Waikato Regiment R.N.Z.A.C.

Honorary Colonel:
COLONEL A. S. PLAYLE, O.B.E., E.D.

Commanding Officer:
MAJOR R. N. GRIGGS, M.B.E.

Adjutant:
CAPTAIN N. C. SCHOFIELD

Field Officers:
MAJOR D. F. PHILLIPS
MAJOR D. R. WIGHTMAN

COMPOSITION OF THE PARADE

GUARDS OF HONOUR

4th Medium Regiment R.N.Z.A.

Officer Commanding:
CAPTAIN F. E. HOPKINSON

Second-in-Command:
LIEUTENANT G. J. A. KERR

Warrant Officer of the Guard:
WARRANT OFFICER II M. T. NOLAN

The Waikato Regiment R.N.Z.A.C.

Officer Commanding:
CAPTAIN A. P. COSTER

Second-in-Command:
LIEUTENANT B. R. TAIT

Warrant Officer of the Guard:
WARRANT OFFICER II I. M. STEVENSON

Colour Bearer:
2nd LIEUTENANT D. H. V. COLLISON

Warrant Officer in Attendance:
WARRANT OFFICER II G. T. HOLDEN,
M.B.E., M.M., E.M.

BANDS

The Northern Military District Artillery Band

Director of Music:
CAPTAIN F. SMYTH

The Band of The Waikato Regiment

Director of Music:
LIEUTENANT B. R. BORTHWICK

MECHANISED DETACHMENTS

4th Medium Regiment R.N.Z.A.

Officer Commanding:
2nd LIEUTENANT G. McFARLANE
Two 5.5 inch medium guns, tractors and crews.

The Waikato Regiment R.N.Z.A.C.

Officer Commanding:
CAPTAIN G. V. GADSBY
One Daimler Scout Car. One Valentine Tank.

Order of Ceremony

2.05 p.m.—Guards of Honour march on to the parade ground.

2.19 p.m.—Officer Commanding Northern Military District, Colonel Commandant 4th Medium Regiment and Honorary Colonel The Waikato Regiment are received by the parade with appropriate military honours.

2.30 p.m.—His Worship the Mayor of Hamilton arrives and is accorded a General Salute.

His Worship the Mayor inspects the Guards of Honour.

The Charters are presented and gifts are exchanged.

The Guards of Honour and mechanised detachments march past.

His Worship the Mayor calls on the assembly to give three cheers for the Regiments.

The National Anthem is played.

His Worship the Mayor is accorded a General Salute and departs from the parade ground.

The Officer Commanding Northern Military District is accorded appropriate military honours and departs the parade ground.

3.15 p.m.—Guards of Honour exercise their newly granted privilege to march through the City of (approx.) Hamilton (via Anglesea Street, Ward Street, Victoria Street to Army Hall, Knox Street.)

— 0 —

Notes for Guidance

On the following occasions it is customary for gentlemen to rise if they are not already standing and to remove headdress:

During the playing of the General Salute and of course the National Anthem.

For the period when the Colour on parade is borne immediately to the individuals front.

In order to witness the street march the public are advised to move to Victoria Street after final departure of the Guards of Honour from the parade ground.

The Corporation of the City of Hamilton

GRANT

The Freedom of the City of Hamilton

TO THE

4th Medium Regiment

ROYAL REGIMENT OF NEW ZEALAND ARTILLERY

which is allied to the

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

and to

The Waikato Regiment

ROYAL NEW ZEALAND ARMoured CORPS

with which are allied

THE QUEEN'S OWN HUSSARS

THE PRINCE OF WALES' OWN REGIMENT OF YORKSHIRE

4th/7th ROYAL DRAGOON GUARDS

THE ROYAL MONTREAL REGIMENT

— o —

The Significance of the Ceremony

The conferring of the Freedom of the City is an ancient custom by which civic authorities may grant military units special privileges to mark the existence of mutual confidence, harmony, goodwill and trust.

In the United Kingdom certain Boroughs have a statutory right to admit as Honorary Freemen "persons of distinction and persons who have rendered eminent service to the Borough". Associated with this right, but not authorised by statute, is the right of Freedom of Entry granted to Regiments which have long and close associations with the Borough and have rendered conspicuous service.

The custom has found wide favour throughout the Commonwealth as well as in the United Kingdom because it provides a dignified and satisfactory means of enabling a Corporation to publicly honour and support a military unit which is closely linked to the community by the service in its ranks of many citizens.

The privileges conferred are referred to as The Freedom of the City and consist of the right to march ceremonially through the City with drums beating, band playing, colours flying, bayonets fixed and swords drawn without further formal permission.

The Regiments for their part are to confer on the Mayor and Councillors the honour of viewing a parade once a year for the purpose of inspection by the Mayor. They are also to provide two officers in uniform to attend on the Mayor on all important official occasions.

The Freedom of the City of Hamilton was conferred by resolution of the Hamilton City Council at a special meeting held on Wednesday, 10th day of August, 1960, and is expressed in the Charter to be formally presented today to the Regiments represented on parade by their Guards of Honour.

An unusual feature of this ceremony is the presentation of Charters to two Regiments on the same occasion. So too is the granting of the Freedom of the City to 4th Medium Regiment; the first occasion in New Zealand at which an artillery unit has been so honoured.



City of Hamilton

Charter



4th Medium Regiment

R.N.Z.A.


Whereas the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of Hamilton being sensible of the honourable record and traditions of the 4th Medium Regiment and being desirous of recognising, cementing and fostering the intimate association.. which is now and has for so long been enjoyed between the City and the Regiment in which so many of its sons have been proud to serve

Now Therefore the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Hamilton do hereby confer upon the 4th Medium Regiment the right and privilege, without further permission being obtained, of marching with drums beating, band playing, colours flying, bayonets fixed, and swords drawn, through the streets of the City of Hamilton, And Do Hereby accept the honour of viewing the 4th Medium Regiment once in each year for the purpose of an inspection.. by His Worship the Mayor.

And Do Hereby accept the further honour of having two officers... of the 4th Medium Regiment in uniform in attendance upon His Worship the Mayor on important official occasions.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Hamilton City Council passed on the 10th day of August, 1968 the Common Seal of the Body Corporate called the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of Hamilton was hereto affixed in the presence of-


Mayor


Town Clerk



City of Hamilton Charter



The Waikato Regiment R.N.Z.A.C.

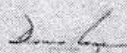
Whereas the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of Hamilton being sensible of the honourable record and traditions of The Waikato Regiment and being desirous of recognising, cementing and fostering the intimate association which is now and has for so long been enjoyed between the City and the Regiment in which so many of its sons have been proud to serve

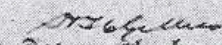
Now Therefore the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Hamilton do hereby confer upon The Waikato Regiment the right and privilege, without further permission being obtained, of marching with drums beating, band playing, colours flying, bayonets fixed, and swords drawn, through the streets of the City of Hamilton.

And do hereby accept the honour of viewing The Waikato Regiment once in each year for the purpose of an inspection, by His Worship the Mayor.

And do hereby accept the further honour of having two officers.. of The Waikato Regiment in uniform in attendance upon His Worship the Mayor on important official occasions.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Hamilton City Council passed on the 10th day of August, 1960 the Common Seal of the Body Corporate called the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of Hamilton was hereto affixed in the presence of -


Mayor


Town Clerk



Presentation of Colours

by

*His Excellency the Governor-General, Viscount Galway,
G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.*

to

The 1st. Battalion The Waikato Regiment

at the

Hamilton High School Grounds

on

Sunday, May 24th, 1936, at 2.30 p.m.

"KA WHAWHAI TONU, AKE, AKE."

The Waikato Regiment

1st Battalion

OFFICERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST

COMMANDING OFFICER:

Lieut. Colonel R. V. Closey

MAJORS:

Major A. E. Gibbons

Major C. F. Thomas

CAPTAINS:

Captain E. M. Mackersey

Captain W. R. Daysh

Captain J. H. Searle

Captain C. L. Brett

Captain G. H. Whyte

Captain J. C. Hepburn

Captain G. D. Hunter

LIEUTENANTS:

Lieutenant G. F. Pryce

Lieutenant B. McG. Laird

Lieutenant G. G. Brough

Lieutenant E. St. John

Lieutenant S. E. West

Lieutenant A. S. Playle

Lieutenant N. B. Smith

SECOND LIEUTENANTS:

2nd Lieutenant A. C. Turtill

2nd Lieutenant F. H. Muller

2nd Lieutenant A. G. Simms

2nd Lieutenant R. B. McClymont

2nd Lieutenant R. J. H. Seal

2nd Lieutenant R. S. Sinclair

ADJUTANT:

Major L. Potter, N.Z.S.C.

MEDICAL OFFICER:

Major F. D. Pinfold, N.Z.M.C.

QUARTERMASTER:

Major J. G. Bateson.

BANDMASTER:

Hon. Lieutenant A. E. Savage.

ALLIED REGIMENTS:

"The West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own)"

"The Royal Montreal Regiment, Canada"

"The 14th Battalion, Australian Military Forces"

Birth of Waikato

Early Military Associations

Still short of its century since the advent of the pakeha, yet one of the richest districts of a fertile and prosperous Dominion, Waikato has figured prominently in the tempestuous history of early colonisation and stands to-day as a monument to the unrelenting foresight and energy of the military pioneers. In the brief but colourful story of New Zealand's rise from a land of virgin bush and barren plain, and warlike native peoples, to a well-governed and peaceful country, the part played by the soldier-settlers takes place of honour.

From earliest times, before the coming of the white man, the Waikato had been the battle-ground of warring Maori tribes, and it was destined to see many bloody conflicts before peace, following in the train of colonisation, paved the way for a new era of progress and prosperity. As far back as 1834 missionaries visited the district and found a huge tract of land capable of development, but it was not until a good number of years later that active settlement was commenced. Peace was not to be won without conflict and in the early sixties trouble broke out between the Maoris and pakehas, which brought about the necessity for despatching military forces to the district.

Early records describe the stirring scenes when pakeha met Maori in battle. It was on July 11, 1863, that a party of Maoris, burning with passion over a dispute about land at Waitara, set out to attack Auckland and drive the Europeans into the sea. While this was unsuccessful, it fired the hostile tribes, and on July 17 and November 20 battles were fought in the Waikato in which both Maoris and British suffered severe losses. Intermittent warfare continued over the following months, in which such famous leaders as Major von Tempsky, Captain J. F. C. Hamilton, Captain William Steele, and Lieutenant Colonel William Moule, were prominently associated.

The epic battle of Orakau, early in April 1864, when the great Maori chief Rewi Maniapoto, supported by a small band of warriors and women, flung his now-famous challenge at the strong opposing British forces, "Ka whawhai tonu, ake, ake," ("We fight on for ever and ever") brought to a close the Waikato campaign. This engagement, in which the gallant Rewi was overwhelmed by weight of numbers, has since been perpetuated by the adoption of his challenge as the regimental emblem and motto of the Waikato Regiment.

But the need for military organisation and precaution in the district had not by any means diminished, and settlements of military, naval and militia men were established in many parts of the Waikato where the settlers might be readily concentrated for defence. In this way the settlement of the district progressed. Beset by constant perils, the soldier-settlers set about carving for themselves a home in the virgin land and thus the foundations of the development of the district were laid.

Birth of Waikato

Early Military Associations. Continued.

Realising the necessity for continued measures to repress Maori uprisings in the Waikato, Governor George Grey ordered a widespread occupation of the district, and the Volunteer Militia was established. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Waikato Regiments were recruited in 1863, most of the men coming from the Victorian goldfields, and shortly after Captain William Steele went to Sydney to enlist the 4th Waikatos, many of whom were married men who brought their families with them, sailing up the Waikato River to settle in what was to become Hamilton. The 1st Waikatos went to Tauranga, the 2nd Regiment to the district about Pirongia and Te Awamutu, and the 3rd to Cambridge, two companies of the last named regiment settling near Te Kowhai and Ngaruawahia. Two companies of Forest Rangers, one commanded by Major von Tempsky and the other by Major Jackson, protected the settlers at Harapepe and Te Awamutu and Te Rahu.

The settlement of Hamilton by the pioneer Fourth Waikatos is an epic of early colonial history. With the determination of British pioneers and soldiers they overcame seemingly impassable natural barriers and hardships, and carried on the traditions of their forbears. Captain William Steele later became known as the father of Hamilton, and was closely identified with its progress up to the time of his death in 1898. It is a matter of controversy whether the town is named after Colonel Hamilton or after the Captain Hamilton, commander of H.M.S. Esk, who was killed during the assault on Gate Pa, Tauranga, on April 29th, 1864, a few months before the fourth Waikatos established Hamilton. Mercer, another Waikato town, was named after Captain Mercer of the Royal Artillery, who fell in the attack on Rangiriri on November 20, 1863.

With the passing of time the need for military protection of the district dwindled, and the solitary settlers who remained took upon themselves more peaceful occupations. To-day many of their descendants occupy honoured places in the community, while the fertile farming districts and well-planned towns will remain for ever a monument to the soldier-settlers of Waikato.

When the Kitchener Scheme was brought into operation in 1911 and later when the call came in 1914, it was only to be expected that the children and grandchildren of these hardy pioneers, proud of their soldier forbears, rejoicing in being able to claim that they belonged to one of the "fighting families of Waikato," should answer the summons. The life they led had made them enduring, adventurous and industrious citizens and these sons of soldiers brought with them the old spirit of the original Waikatos, and gave to the Waikato Regiment, descendant of the illustrious pioneer and frontier regiments, a quality that made the Regiment second to none as a fighting force.

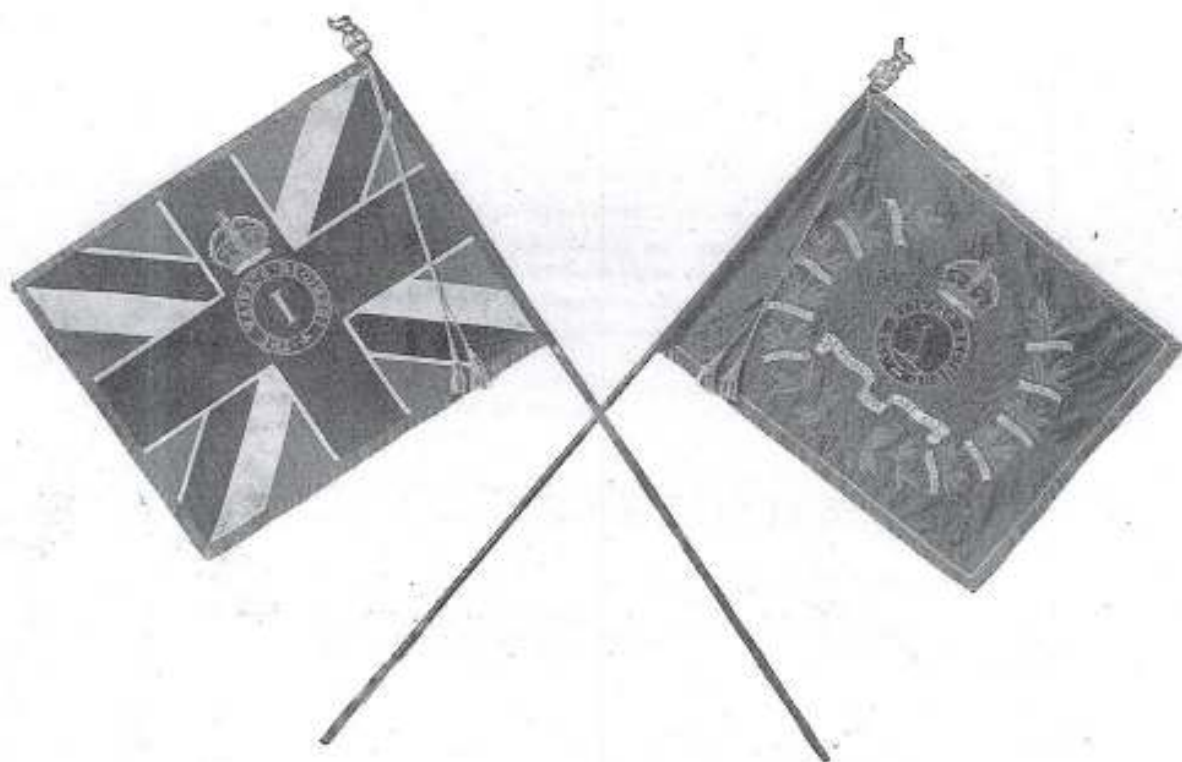
A Regiment's Colours

Made of the finest silk, emblazoned with the greatest care, consecrated by the Church, for twenty-five years proudly borne and carefully guarded by the sons of the regiment, honoured by all and then returned to the Church as a memorial of self sacrifice, heroism, honour and the regiment's dead—such is the life and story of a regiment's colours.

From the days of the Romans, flags or some corresponding emblem have been the most sacred possession of a regiment. The principles laid down by Julius Caesar in which he taught his men that they were always to rally round their particular standard, or when separated from their fellows to fight their way to the nearest standard and there to defend and keep it proudly flying to the last man, pertained until quite recent times. Many naval units and British regiments have records of heroic deeds surrounding the Colours, many a fight has turned on the hoisting of a flag, poets have sung of them, men have died for them, Britain has proclaimed her right and sovereignty over savage lands with them—the tales of them are infinite. The Colours at one time were an indispensable part of the panoply of war, but now their significance and the part they play has, to a degree, changed.

Most regiments have two colours known as the King's Colour and the Regimental Colour. The King's Colour is a Union Jack and is the visible sign of the Regiment's allegiance to the Crown. The Regimental Colour usually derived its markings either from the arms of its first Commander or from the arms of the person who raised the Regiment. The Regimental Colour is, therefore, a direct inheritor from the still earlier period in the annals of Britain's proud defence and expansion—that of the medieval squires and retainers who followed their Knight's pennon banner to strike a blow for England. However, instead of depicting the fame and glory of a leader, the Regimental Colour has gradually assumed a deeper significance, till now it is emblematic of something far beyond the realms of the individual. Emblazoned in the centre of the flag is the regiment's crest and number and surrounding it are inscribed the Battle Honours the regiment has won, so the Colour has now become a memorial of the Regiment's history and its dead.

Rigid rules govern the handling, the unfurling and the display of a Regiment's Colours and are most strictly adhered to. The Colours are the Regiment's proudest possession, they are guarded with the utmost care, they are treated with the greatest reverence and respect, however exalted the rank of the individual, whether soldier or civilian, or, however lowly, he must pay homage to the Colours and thereby to all that they represent, the Crown, the Empire, the Regiment's Honour, to all who have passed through its ranks, and the Regiment's Dead.



*For their Services in The Great War the following
Honours were conferred upon The Waikato Regiment
by His Majesty The King.*

"Somme, 1916, '18."
"FLERS-COURCELETTE."
"Merval."
"Le Transloy."
"Passchendaele."
"ARRAS, 1918."
"Ancre, 1918."
"Albert, 1918."
"BAPAUME, 1918."
"Hindenburg Line."

"Havrincourt."
"CANAL DU NORD."
"Cambrai, 1918."
"Selle."
"SAMBRE."
"MESSINES, 1917."
"Ypres, 1917."
"Polygon Wood."
"BROODSEINDE."
"France and Flanders, 1916-18."

"Helles."
"KRITHIA."
"Anzac."
"LANDING AT ANZAC."
"Defence of Anzac."
"Suvla."
"SARI BAIR."
"Gallipoli, 1915."
"Suez Canal."
"Egypt, 1915-16."

Order of Ceremony

1. FORMING UP.

- (a) Battalion forms up in line facing saluting base.
- (b) Colour Officers hand over the Old Colours to the Colour Sergeants who have taken up a position 40 paces in front of the left flank of the Guards.
- (c) The Officers fall in on right of the Guards under Second in Command and Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers take post opposite their Guards.

2. The Ceremony then commences with the drums beating the Assembly and marching across the parade and the officers taking up a position in front of their guards.

3. The Commanding Officer takes over and the Officers take post with their Guards by slow marching in line across the parade ground.

4. RECEIVING THE REVIEWING OFFICER.

5. INSPECTION.

6. TROOPING THE COLOURS.

- (a) The Band and Drums play a slow march across the parade, counter and halt. They return in quick time to their former position.
- (b) Escort to the Colours takes up position in front of the Colours.
- (c) Regimental Sergeant Major receives the Colours and hands them over to the Colour Officers.
- (d) Escort salutes Colours.
- (e) Colours and Escort preceded by band march off. Colours and Escort slow march through Guards—Colours in front of Officers, Guards presenting as a Salute to the Old Colours.
- (f) Escort rejoins Guards.

7. OLD COLOURS MARCHED TO THE REAR.

- (a) This marks the close of the service of the Old Colours with the Regiment. They are marched to the rear to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" and as they pass many a thought will come of the "Auld Acquaintance" during their period of service with the Regiment in War and in Peace.
- (b) Colour Sergeants take post in rear of Battalion with Old Colours cased.

Order of Ceremony

Continued.

8. CONSECRATION CEREMONY.

- (a) Battalion forms a three sided hollow square.
- (b) Drums piled in pyramidical form in centre of square.
- (c) Senior and Junior Majors and Senior and Junior Lieutenants uncase New Colours and place them on the drums.
- (d) His Excellency the Governor General and officiating Chaplain take position.
- (e) Consecration service then proceeds.

VICAR:

Dearly beloved in the Lord, Forasmuch as men at all times have made for themselves signs and emblems of their allegiance to their rulers, and of their duty to uphold those laws and institutions which God's Providence has called them to obey; we, following this natural and pious custom, and remembering that God Himself led His people Israel by a pillar of fire by night, and a pillar of cloud by day, are met together before God to ask His Blessing on these Colours, which are to represent to us our duty towards our Sovereign and Country. Let us, therefore, pray Almighty God of His mercy to grant that they may never be unfurled save in the cause of justice and righteousness; and that He may make them to be to those who follow them a sign of His presence with them in all dangers and distresses, and may increase their faith and hope in Him who is the King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

VICAR: Our help is in the Name of the Lord.

RESPONSE: Who hath made heaven and earth.

VICAR: The Lord be with you.

RESPONSE: And with thy spirit.

LET US PRAY.

Our Father, which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, As we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; But deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, For ever and ever. Amen.

Almighty and everlasting God, we are taught by Thy Holy Word, that the hearts of kings are in Thy rule and governance, and that Thou dost dispose and turn them as it seemeth best to Thy godly wisdom: We humbly beseech Thee so to dispose and govern the heart of Edward, Thy servant, our King and Governor, that, in all his thoughts, words, and works, he may ever seek Thy honour and glory, and study to preserve Thy people committed to his charge, in wealth, peace, and godliness: Grant this, O merciful Father, for Thy dear Son's sake, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

O God, the protector of all that trust in Thee, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy; Increase and multiply upon us Thy Mercy; that Thou being our Ruler and Guide, we may so pass through things temporal, that we finally lose not the things eternal: Grant this, O Heavenly Father, for Jesus Christ's sake, our Lord. Amen.

In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, we do dedicate and set apart these Colours, that they may be a sign of our duty towards our King and Country in the sight of God. Amen.

Order of Ceremony

Continued.

PRAYER.

O Lord, who rulest over all things, accept, we beseech Thee, our service this day. Bless what we have blessed in Thy Name. Let Thy gracious favour rest on those who shall follow the Colours now committed to their trust. Give them courage; and may their courage ever rest on their sure confidence in Thee. May they show self control in the hour of success, patience in the time of adversity; and may their honour lie in seeking the honour and glory of Thy great Name. May they walk worthily of the vocation to which they are called, in dependence on Thy blessed will, and mindful that without Thee they can do nothing. Guide the counsels of those who shall lead them, and sustain them by help in the time of need. Grant they may all so faithfully serve Thee in this life, that they fail not finally to obtain an entrance into Thy heavenly kingdom, through the merits of Thy Blessed Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

BENEDICTION.

The blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be amongst you and remain with you always. Amen.

9. PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS.
 - (a) The Senior Major hands the King's Colour to His Excellency who hands it to the Senior Lieutenant. The Junior Major hands the Regimental Colour to His Excellency who hands it to the Junior Lieutenant.
 - (b) Drums are unplied.
10. ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY.
11. REPLY BY COMMANDING OFFICER.
12. Battalion reforms line.
13. Salute to New Colours.
14. NEW COLOURS TAKE POST IN CENTRE OF BATTALION WHILE BAND PLAYS NATIONAL ANTHEM.
15. BATTALION FORMS COLUMN AND MARCHES PAST.
16. ADVANCE IN REVIEW ORDER.

Brief History of The Waikato Regiment

With the introduction of Compulsory Military Training by the passing of the Defence Act in October, 1911, the Waikato Regiment was formed to provide for the training of Territorials in the Waikato and King Country districts. The regimental area extended on the North from Onehunga to Mokau on the South, and Eastward through Mangapeehi to the border of the West Taupo County and Northward through Cambridge and the Western border of the Piako County. Headquarters was stationed at Hamilton. Immediately upon its formation the selection and appointment of officers was proceeded with and the training of the personnel commenced. Lt. Colonel Barclay, V.D., was appointed to take command, but was transferred south shortly afterwards, and Major R. W. Cumming took over the Regiment with Capt. W. L. Sinclair-Burgess, now Major General Sir W. L. Sinclair-Burgess, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., G.O.C. N.Z. Forces, as his adjutant.

The first camp was held at the Claudelands Racecourse and commenced on March 18th, 1912, with 638 officers and men. The men came into camp in mufti and were there issued with uniforms and equipment, and considering that the officers lacked experience and the men were absolutely raw, the strides made at this camp were remarkable. This was mainly due to permanent-staff sergeant-majors who were nearly all selected N.C.O.'s from the regular army, and the keenness and ability to assimilate knowledge on the part of the trainees. General Sir Alexander Godley inspected the battalion and was most eulogistic in his remarks.

The following year the northern areas were transferred to Coast Defence Units and more or less the present area became the recruiting ground and the real spirit of the regiment began to manifest itself. Drawn from a race of hardy pioneers and military forbears, steeped in soldier associations, the regiment soon developed a spirit of esprit de corps which is second to none in New Zealand—a spirit which the regiment has maintained throughout its history both in peace and in war.

In April, 1913, a Brigade Camp was held at Cambridge and extensive field training was carried out—the regiment was again highly complimented by the G.O.C. At the end of April and the beginning of May 1914, the regiment went into camp at Hautapu at a so-called divisional camp and was there inspected by General Sir Ian Hamilton, and on May 3rd His Excellency the Governor-General Earl Liverpool presented the Regiment with its old Colours. As in the present case, the Colours were subscribed for from the whole of the regimental district. By this time the regiment was well established and had a full complement of officers and men and all had become well versed in the rudiments of soldiering. Little did anyone realise for what great task the regiment was training and that before the time arrived for the next annual camp a storm would have broken upon the world and many of the lads then in camp would be far overseas

Brief History of the Waikato Regiment

Continued.

in the service of their country. Three months after the holding of the Hautapu Camp the Austrian guns firing across the Danube sounded the tocsin of the European War and the offer of an Expeditionary Force from New Zealand gave the regiment an opportunity to win its spurs in the field. In common with other New Zealand Regiments the personnel of one complete infantry company was provided and this was later increased to two and for a short time to three companies, and in addition a constant supply of reinforcements was maintained to keep the companies up to strength in the field. The original company became known as the Waikato Company of the Auckland Regiment of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force and the later companies took similar positions in the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the Auckland Regiment. The history of the Waikato Regiment in the War is therefore synonymous with that of the Auckland Regiment of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

The New Zealanders sailed in October 1914, and proceeded to Egypt where they remained until the following April when they took part in the historic landing on Gallipoli. The Waikatos landed with the first of the New Zealanders at 8.30 a.m. on the 25th and immediately became involved in the fierce fighting on the ridges above the beach. All the officers and many of the non-commissioned officers and men were killed or wounded but the others hung on. In due course reinforcements arrived and the strength of the Company was built up, but from then on its personnel constantly changed. Casualties from wounds and sickness were numerous and the vacancies were filled by new arrivals from New Zealand. In common with the rest of the New Zealanders on the Peninsular the Waikatos established an enviable record of grim determination, initiative, heroism and soldierly qualities. In December, 1915, Gallipoli was evacuated and the New Zealanders returned to Egypt for reorganisation and a rest. During this period the Force was increased to a division and in so doing it became necessary to establish another Auckland Battalion known as 2nd Auckland in which a new Waikato Company was formed. From then onwards there were two Waikato Companies in the field. In March, 1916, the New Zealanders embarked for France and in May they took over the front line trenches in the vicinity of Armentieres. They remained there till August. During these four months they gained considerable experience in trench warfare. In August a move was made to a training area behind the Somme battlefields and training was commenced for the attacks which the New Zealanders successfully launched against the village of Flers on the Somme on the 15th September. The 2nd Waikato Company took part in this attack and gained its objective. The casualties were heavy. The 1st Waikatos, with a full company, attacked and took Grid and Support Trenches. It was a wonderful effort but at what a cost—one officer and six men only, came back. After the Somme, the New Zealanders returned to Armentieres for a rest. They found the trenches waterlogged but quiet—a convalescent home after the Somme. In February, 1917, the 2nd Company took part in the battalion raid carried out by 2nd Auckland at Fleurbaix. The raid was one of the usual type in which the raiders entered the enemy trenches under cover of a box barrage and then returned to their own trenches after doing as much damage as

Brief History of the Waikato Regiment

Continued.

possible. The Waikato Company successfully performed its work in this hazardous operation and many of its members were interested spectators of the truce which succeeded the raid when stretcher-bearers from both sides collected the wounded from No Man's Land and opposing riflemen watched the proceedings from their respective parapets.

About this time the New Zealanders increased their forces in France by the addition of another brigade. This involved the formation of a third Waikato Company. In June, 1917, all three Companies took part in the battle of Messines assisting in the operation allotted to the three Auckland Battalions. Following Messines the Auckland Battalions remained in occupation of part of the newly captured front—occupying a line of isolated posts opposite the village of Warneton. Each post consisted of a simple trench about fifteen yards long camouflaged as much as possible against observation both from the ground and from the air. This post system had many advantages but night life for the occupants was not one of them. While in this area the Company were honoured by a visit from the German ace, Richthoven, and his circus, the scarlet troupes “Leapfrogging” across the posts and “Shooting Up” the occupants.

In September, Sir Douglas Haig inspected the New Zealanders. October found all the Companies taking part in the battle of Passchendaele and as parts of their respective battalions they were successful in obtaining their objectives. After Passchendaele the recently formed Brigade was disbanded and with it went the 3rd Waikato Company. The Auckland Battalions now settled down for the winter, carrying out from time to time the various duties that fall to the lot of front line battalions. Part of the time was spent in the line near the “Butte” at Polygon Wood and part out on working parties. Altogether it was perhaps the most peaceful period the battalions experienced in France. Towards the end of the winter, however, in February, 1918, a rumour became prevalent that the Germans intended to attack on an unprecedented scale. The rumour acted as a warning and as a tonic and the morale of the Waikatos rose in anticipation of the battles that confronted them. The storm broke on the Somme on the 21st March and away South went the New Zealanders to help fill the great gap that had been torn in the British line. On the 26th they gained contact with the advancing Germans many miles inside the old British front line. 1st Auckland was one of the battalions that led the counter attack and the 1st Waikatos, in the face of severe fire, stormed the Serre Road and contributed largely to the battalion's success in throwing the leading Germans back on their supports. 2nd Auckland took over from the Rifle Brigade Battalion during the night. Next midday the German advance continued and soldiers wearing overcoats and packs advanced under cover of a heavy machine gun barrage. The 2nd Waikatos broke up this attack with Lewis gun fire. Minor operations took place during the next few days, but neither side gained any advantage and on the 30th March 2nd Auckland launched a surprise attack against La Signy Farm at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Here the 2nd Waikato Company greatly distinguished itself and within an incredibly short time were in possession of the key to the enemy position and had captured many prisoners and machine guns.

Brief History of the Waikato Regiment

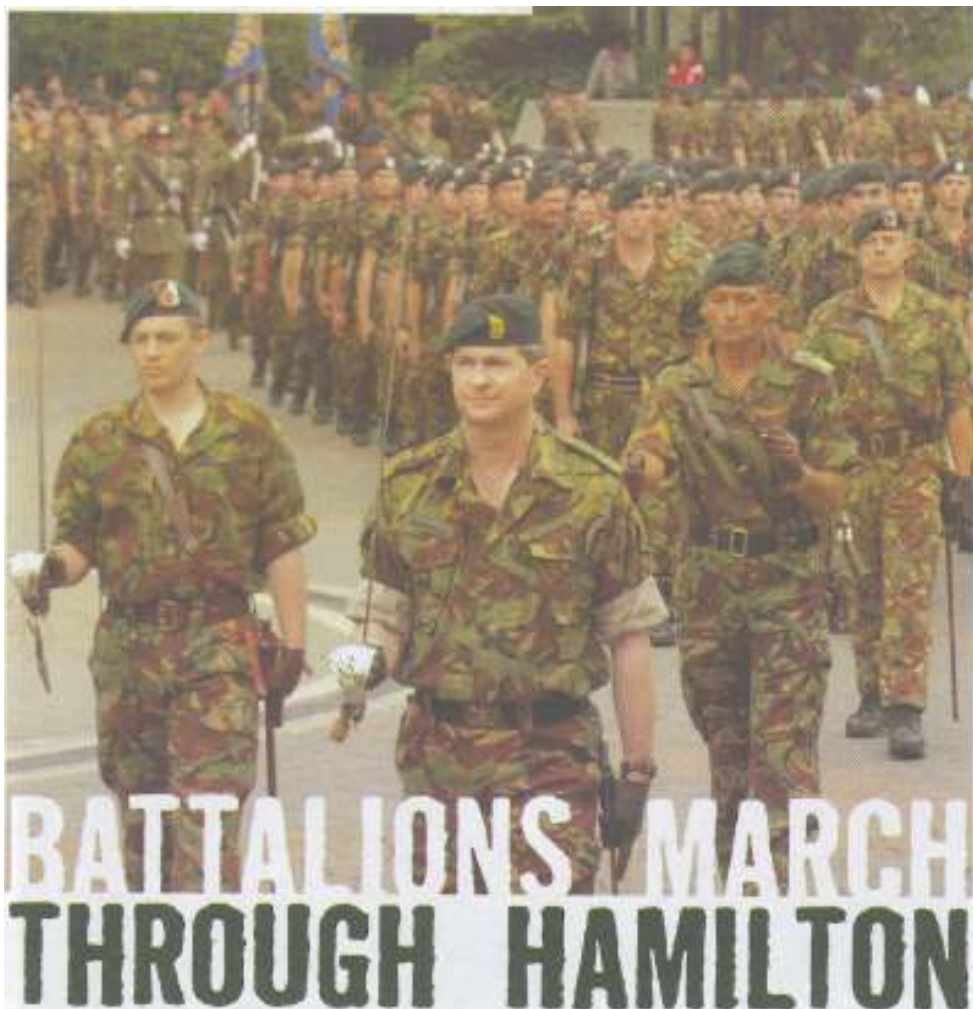
Continued.

From then on till the close of hostilities the Waikatos were in constant touch with the enemy and participated in all the heavy fighting of the advance from Hebuterne to Le Quesnoy. What memories the following place names conjure up—Rossignol Wood, Grevillers, Bapaume, Bancourt, Welsh and Bonavis Ridges, Hindenburg Line, Crevecoeur, Scheldt Canal, Solesmes. Space will not permit to write in detail of the part played by the Waikatos in that epic fighting, but of it it can be said that the regiment truly won its spurs. The casualties were very severe but after every action there was always a nucleus of the old hands to carry on the spirit of the regiment and the record they established in the attaining of objectives, and the capture of men and guns, is almost unique.

One of the outstanding features of the Waikatos in France in the stationary warfare was their patrol work. Almost without exception within a short period of taking over a front line section, they dominated No Man's Land.

With a proud war record behind them the Waikatos returned in mixed drafts to their Homeland, some of the officers and N.C.O.'s re-entering the Territorial Regiment and helping to carry on the fighting tradition.

Lt. Colonel S. J. E. Closey, M.C., who at one period in France commanded a Waikato Company, became the next commanding officer and regular annual camps were held at Hopa Hopa. He was followed by Lt. Colonel R. D. McFarland, M.C., who also commanded a Waikato Company in France, and during the period of these commands the regiment reached an exceedingly high pitch of efficiency. With the suspension of compulsory training and the change over to a volunteer system in 1929, conditions became more difficult, but the regiment carried on and the old spirit is still in evidence. Lt. Colonel R. V. Closey, who also saw lengthy service with the Waikatos in France, is the present commanding officer.



BATTALIONS MARCH THROUGH HAMILTON

By Captain Russell Skeet

On 14 March the Waikato Mounted Rifles and 11/4 Battery paraded through central Hamilton with Colours flying high to exercise the rights conferred upon them by Charter. They were supported by 3 Auckland Northland Battalion Group, 6 Hauraki Battalion Group, Op Rata 9 personnel about to be deployed and the Artillery Band – in total, about 120 people. The parade was commanded by COL Jon Broadley (DCOMD 2LFG) with division commanders Lt COL Chris Powell (CO 3) and Lt COL Warren Banks (CO 6).

Personnel marched to the Hamilton City Council offices where the respective unit charter documents were read by the Mayor, Bob Simcock. LTCOLs Powell and Banks received the Charter documents and speeches were delivered by Bob Simcock and the Minister of Defence, Dr Wayne Mapp. At the conclusion of these formalities, the parade continued its march through the streets of Hamilton. At a reception later, hosted by the Hamilton City Council, thanks for service were offered by both the Mayor and the Minister of Defence, to Op Rata 9 personnel who were to deploy to Solomon Islands on 18 March.





Parade through Hamilton

Des,

My friend Mary, from Guildford, Surrey in England: lives near the church where Lieutenant General Lord Bernard Freyberg VC & Lady Barbary Freyberg are buried.

Mary was able to take photos of the grave site, the afternoon, after the Prime Minister of New Zealand and Willie Apiata VC had attended the ceremony of commemoration.

Mary has enclosed photos she has taken and leaflets of St Martha Church, plus the Order of Service from the ceremony.

Andree Hopcraft

I have taken this opportunity to highlight the meeting of two VC members, who have had connections with the Hauraki's. Photos & documents given by Mary, a photo taken from the book "Willie Apiata VC the Reluctant Hero" & photos and documents from the Hauraki Regimental Museum. Editor

CEREMONY OF COMMEMORATION



***LIEUTENANT GENERAL LORD BERNARD FREYBERG,
VC, GCMG, KCB, KBE, DSO & 3 BARS***

and

BARBARA, LADY FREYBERG GBE, DStJ

30 SEPTEMBER 2007

'Freyberg was a born fighter. He was wounded in action time after time without being seriously affected physically or at all in spirit.....He was regarded by his men as a formidable character. But he won and retained their devotion, not only by sharing their dangers and discomforts, but by his humanity and his anxiety for their welfare'

Extracts from General Lord Freyberg's Obituary
The Times 6 July 1963

'She became a mother to us, and behind her back we'd call her mum. Not to her face, but I'm sure she knew because she knew everything. But she was really lovely. We were a bit intimidated to begin with, because we had never met a great lady before, and she was a great lady.'

'Tui' Eleanor Frazer on Lady Freyberg

WREATH LAYING

OFFICIAL WREATHS

1. The Prime Minister of New Zealand
2. The Lord Freyberg
3. The Chief of Army, New Zealand
4. Corporal W Apiata VC, New Zealand Army
5. Representative of the Royal New Zealand Returned Servicemen's Association
6. Representative of the Royal British Legion
7. Representative of the 2nd New Zealand Expeditionary Force

OTHER WREATHS

All those wishing to lay private wreaths
will be called forward together

Wreaths laid to Dame Kiri Te Kanawa's "Po Atu Rau" (Now is the Hour)
This song was sung as soldiers departed the shores of New Zealand.

The New Zealand Flag is borne by
Captain Aimee BYWATER-LUTMAN
of the New Zealand Army

The Catafalque Party is formed from
soldiers, sailors and aircrew of the
New Zealand Defence Force

The Bugler is Sergeant Stephen PILKINGTON
of the Royal New Zealand Air Force

The Service is conducted by
Chaplain Class II, Lieutenant Colonel Don PARKER
of the New Zealand Army

All Seated

**THE CATAFALQUE PARTY, BUGLER AND ENSIGN WILL
TAKE POST**

All Stand

The Reverend Susie SANDERS will meet the
Prime Minister's party at the entrance to
St Martha on the hill and escort them
to the ceremony

BELOW: Laying a wreath on Lord Freyberg's grave – what an honour.





THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTHA ON THE HILL

There has been a Church here for over a thousand years. Worship here has never ceased week by week. But pre Christian worship took place here too. There are four remaining Druids' Circles (Bronze Age) buried in the bracken on the south side of the hill.

In Saxon times, possibly about the year AD600, a martyrdom took place here of several people. Who or why we do not know. This explains the old official title of the church, as given by the Bishop of Winchester in 1463, "St. Martha the Virgin, and all the Holy Martyrs, commonly called Martirhill situated next to the town of Guldeforde". (Sic).

In documents between 1189 and 1204 the church is called "Ecclesia Sanctae Marthae", The Church of St. Martha, St. Martha of Bethany,

sister of Mary and Lazarus, our patron Saint. We keep her day on 29th July.

Nothing remains of the Saxon church. The present one was built about the year 1087. The oldest masonry visible, about 1190, is that of the transepts and the crossing under the tower. The chancel is about 1250AD. The nave was probably earlier and on Saxon foundations but was re built in the restoration of 1848. A large tower stood at the west end in the middle ages. It was replaced by the present central tower in 1848.

St. Martha's stands between two ancient roads or trackways. The oldest one is the Ridgeway on our north. It runs along the ridge of the Hogsback and the Downs. It crosses the Wey at Guildford, and comes up Pewley Hill, Pewley Downs, White Lane, and eastwards along the ridge towards Dorking. This may be the oldest road in England. In ancient pre Roman times roads stuck to the ridges and heights to avoid the woods, swamps, and dangers of the valley.

But in the middle ages the valleys had been cleared and the villages built. So another way developed down in the bottoms, and parallel with the old Ridgeway. This crossed the river at the ford near St. Catherine's chapel, came on through Chantry woods to Chilworth and Albury, and so on east to Canterbury. This is known as the Pilgrims Way.

The pilgrimage to Canterbury drew people from all over England between 1170, when Archbishop Becket was murdered, and 1539 when Henry VIII abolished the shrine. Those coming from the west country came along this way. They diverted from the Way, climbed St. Martha's hill for a pilgrim's visit to the church, and rejoined the Way down on the east side. Or so it would seem. The Bishop of Winchester's Indulgence to pilgrims to St. Martha's in 1463 does not mention Canterbury. Pilgrims from London to Canterbury went as Chaucer went, along what is now more or less the A2.

But there were other places of pilgrimage : Jerusalem, Rome, and Compostella in Spain. The special badge of a Compostella pilgrim was the Scollop Shell. We have a medieval example of one in the stones of St. Martha's, as well as pilgrims' crosses cut on another. We have adopted the shell as the emblem of the parish.

The last priest to be Rector of St. Martha's only was Gerard, who was appointed about 1200 AD. Soon afterwards the parish came under the administration of the Augustinian Canons of Newark Abbey near Send. The Prior of Newark appointed members of his community in turn to care for St. Martha's as Vicars. They lived in a priory at the bottom of the hill near Tyting Farm.

Newark Abbey was dissolved in 1537. From then until now St. Martha's has been linked with one of the neighbouring parishes. The Rector of Albury was also Vicar of St. Martha's by an Order in Council dated 1906 until 1st November 1998 when it became a United Benefice with Christ Church, Guildford.

Gradually the nave fell into disrepair. A wall was erected to the west of the crossing, and services held only in the chancel and transepts. The west tower fell, possibly due to an explosion at the gunpowder factory at Chilworth, in the 17th century.

In 1846 part of the chancel roof fell too; so the eastern part of the church became unfit for worship. It was then a choice of clearing the ruins or rebuilding. Happily Lord Lovaine, the lord of the manor, with others, decided on a rebuilding scheme. The restoration was finished in 1850 and the church was re consecrated on 15th May in that year.

Today St. Martha's continues to be what it has always been; the centre of a tiny parish whose parishioners never fail to climb the hill for the worship of God; and a goal of pilgrimage for many from all parts of Britain and from overseas.

A.W.









Marys Photos



Taken from the Hauraki Regimental Museum.

Transfer NEW ZEALAND DEFENCE FORCES.
APPOINTMENT OF TERRITORIAL OFFICER.

George Henry *Unattached List 'A' L.* *Unattached List 'B'*

Name <small>(Names to be followed by Christian Name in full, and to be printed in Roman letters.)</small>	Present Military Rank <small>(If any).</small>	Date of Birth	Occupation	Rank to which recommended.	<small>If passed the necessary examination the rank to which recommended, and place of posting.</small>	Previous Military Services <small>(If any).</small>	Remarks (Notes for Post Appointment)
FREYBERG, BERNARD CYRIL	2nd Lieutenant	21 st 7/5/1899	Dentist	Lieutenant	for.	many years in Wellington College cadets, age 15, transferred to 1st New Zealand Mounted Infantry, 1917, joined 5 Coy. 1st (Hawke's Bay) Battalion, and acted as senior assistant for some months, and attended the camp also attended the 1st New Zealand Mounted Infantry, 1917, at Ohaupo (3 weeks)	The gentleman named in column 5 being an ex-officer of 1st and 2nd New Zealand Mounted Infantry, and having served in all the various regiments of the above named corps, I recommend the appointment to rank.

Of vacancy *to complete establishment of No. 50 Coy Senior Cadets.*

Forwarded and recommended—
E. W. C. Chapple *Colonel*
 Commanding *Wellington* *District*
 Date: *Jan 25/18* 1918

Signature of person named in column 1: *B. C. Freyberg*
 Approved: *[Signature]* *Colonel, Adjutant-General.*

TRANSFER DOCUMENT OF 2ND LIEUT
 FREYBERG TO No 50 COY SENIOR

LORD BERNARD FREYBERG



Oil Painting by Peter McIntyre
QEII ARMY MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Lord Bernard Cyril FREYBERG was born in London in 1889, but came to New Zealand with his parents at the age of two. He was educated at Wellington College, where he distinguished himself particularly in swimming, winning numerous national titles in the sport.

He initially trained as a dental technician in Paeroa, where he was commissioned into the Hauraki Regiment as a Territorial Force officer, and later worked in Levin before returning to Britain in 1913. While en route to Britain, he spent several months in Mexico where he fought in the Mexican Revolution. On the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 he joined the Royal Naval Division - a Marine unit raised by Winston Churchill - which he eventually commanded and with which he fought on the Belgian Front.

Throughout this war Freyberg's career was notable for outstanding exploits which won him the Victoria Cross, the Distinguished Service Order (with 2 Bars), and the Croix Militaire de Guerre. He was mentioned in despatches 6 times and wounded 9 times. After the war he became a General Staff Officer at the War Office, until his discharge on medical grounds in 1934.

He was recalled in 1939 and offered his services to the New Zealand Government, which appointed him to command the Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force which he led through fighting in the Mediterranean theatre until the end of the war. During this time he gained a further bar to his DSO, and was knighted.

A capable and determined commander - and one committed to avoiding fruitless waste of life - Freyberg led his Division through more major actions than any other Allied divisional commander. He subsequently served two terms as Governor-General of New Zealand (1946-52) before returning to Britain as Lieutenant-Governor of Windsor Castle. He died in 1963.

The inscription on his gravestone - 'An Unconquerable Heart' - sums up perfectly the man New Zealand soldiers knew and loved as 'Tiny'.

Merchandise

There are still some items for sale. I.e. 6 sets of cuff links, brought for the 100th Hauraki Ties a limited number have been purchased selling at \$40.00
Hauraki Plaque, This is a special "mothers of pearl" a limited number of 20 has been purchased. Cost Association members \$40.00, and to others \$60.00.
Baseball cap, (a cap with a Hauraki Badge on the front) a limited number have been purchased \$20.00, selling fast.

A Hauraki coin has been purchase. There are a limited number of 50. Cost \$15.00 for association members. \$20.00 for non members Plus postage



Garrison Club

Your Committee has agreed to admit the Patriots DFMC (Hauraki) as Associate Members. In much the same way we have admitted the Rhodesian Service Association.

Basil King a serving 6 Hauraki Battalion Group member of some 20 years, made the initial request

The Patriots have a website, Patriots Defence Force Motorcycle Club New Zealand.

Parts of their rules are: Full membership may be granted to persons who have served or are serving in the military (this includes reserve service

Welfare

The Association's inaugural Secretary/Treasurer, Trevor Archer has been back in hospital. We all wish him speedy recovery. It is his "shout in the bar", but we all know how Trev will go to extraordinary events to avoid a "shout"! Just ask him about his deployment to Fiji and what he did to not have a "shout" at the Sergeants Mess?

Get well old friend.

Social Events

Luncheon at Fayh's Family Restaurant, Greerton, Tauranga for all members & friends. Sunday 14th June 2009 at 1200hrs. Met in the bar prior 1100hrs - 1200hrs.

This will be the last time ever as Tony has sold his life time establishment to the Tauranga RSA.

Cost \$19.00 per adult & \$15.00 for senior citizens. A great meal served in the smorgasbord style.

Birthday

6 Hauraki Battalion Group 111th Birthday will be celebrated at the Hauraki Garrison Club on Thursday 9th July 2009, starting at 1700hrs. See you all there for a "Toast to the Regiment".

Movies at the Garrison

The second Friday of the month.

Rice & curry available at a small cost

Remember show starts at 7pm sharp. Bring a mate. Gold coin donation goes to the Hauraki Museum.

Hugh has not given the movie schedule but will send it a week or two before viewing.

The movie & curry night donates about \$100.00 a month towards the museum. Thanks to all attend. Not only do you have a delish meal, enjoyed with great company, watch a "great" movie and wash it down with cheep drinks, but help our museum.

News from the Regiment

The TFV has been redesigned to be known as the Reserves. New mission is to train for deployment & assist the Regular New Zealand Army complete its mission around the world.

The committee is in the process in presenting to those Hauraki's on deployment who have not yet received a challenge coin to receive one along with a Hauraki cap.

ANZAC SPEECH: 2009

President of the RSA
Mayor Crosby
Distinguished guests
Ladies and gentlemen
Especially the young people.

Good morning

In the calm of this dawn, we have gathered here to remember.

In this quiet and sombre place, I ask you to try for a moment, to imagine that early morning and dawn of the first ANZAC Day - 25 April 1915.

Those young men were not so very different looking from many of those gathered here, or from our children or grandchildren, from our brothers, cousins or uncles - ordinary and exceptional New Zealanders and Australians every last man.

Stony-faced and silent, apprehensive, a little excited too probably, they slipped first into motor boats, then row boats, into the darkness of a very distant and foreign ocean.

Then the skies lit-up and roared with the thunder of big guns; bullets began to whiz and spew out of the blackness with daunting rapidity.

An enduring memory of mine since visiting Gallipoli, was the bullets that have collided in mid air and wrapped around each other such was the density of the fire.
There is a leap into the shocking cold water - into the unknown - limbs fighting the thick resistance of the last few heavy yards to the beach as bullets drop all around.

They are now scrambling across a narrow beach beneath the sharp, steep hilly ramparts held by an enemy they have never seen, and who they know virtually nothing about, except for maybe the odd mentions in childhood fictions.

Around them mates, some they have known most of their lives, others for only the last few weeks, are hit and fall killed or wounded.

There is noise and confusion everywhere.

But on they go.

The British war correspondent Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett provided the first reports of the landing at Anzac Cove by the newly formed Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. He wrote:

"They waited neither for orders nor for the boats to reach the beach, but, springing out into the sea, they waded ashore, and, forming some sort of rough line, rushed straight on the flashes of the enemy's rifles.

He went on:

"There has been no finer feat in this war than this sudden landing in the dark and the storming of the heights... [The Australians and New Zealanders] were happy because they had been tried for the first time and not found wanting."

That is the legend of ANZAC, forged in a cauldron of fire over eight short months on the Gallipoli Peninsula in 1915; and sustained since by the combined efforts of Australian and New Zealand soldiers, sailors, and air men and women during the Second World War, in Korea, Malaya, Vietnam and more recently in Timor Leste, the Solomon Islands and Afghanistan.

But what is this special ANZAC relationship, and how strong is it today?

At its core is a 'mateship'; a recognition that no matter how much we might want to beat each other on the rugby field or netball court, that at the end of the day we share more in common than we do in difference.

Our histories are similar: both young fresh colonial nations that have carved out their own identities through determination and toil.

But more importantly it is our attitudes that resonate.

We are irreverent, our senses of humour always challenging the status quo and conformity.

We believe that respect is earned through one's deeds, not inherited as a birthright. We are undoubtedly egalitarian.

We are inventive and innovative - our back yard inventors and number 8 fencing-wire mentalities is the signal that we believe problems are not barriers, just obstacles to be overcome and solved.

And certainly from a military standpoint, in each other we see courage, endurance and initiative.

Standing shoulder to shoulder we can have complete confidence in each other's ability - which frees us to be 100 percent focused on the task at hand.

So what place has this ANZAC spirit in 2009 and where to from here?

Of course New Zealand's closest strategic partnership is with Australia. We are as proud today to be the 'NZ' in ANZAC, as were our soldiers at Gallipoli, and at Passchendaele and the Somme.

We have a tradition of mutual commitment to each other's security, and of working together in pursuit of shared strategic interests.

We work closely with Australia promoting a secure and stable Pacific. We will continue to work and operate closely with the Australian Defence Force to be able to respond to any contingency in our part of the world.

Last year at a special ceremony on Anzac Bridge in Sydney, a statue of a New Zealand soldier, to match the existing statue of an Australian soldier, was unveiled.

These two soldiers, frozen for all time in bronze, were a fitting reminder to all of the sacrifice of ANZAC servicemen and women, and the special bond between our two countries - not only is Australia our closest strategic partner, they are our closest mates!

So today, as we remember the sacrifice of our Service personnel over the years, I ask all those gathered here to also dwell for a moment on the horrific loss Australia has suffered this year through bush fires.

Our thoughts and prayers go out to all those Australian and New Zealand families that have suffered such devastating loss and hardship.

Our Defence Force was proud to be able to send a group of fire fighters, and others, as part of a wider New Zealand contingent to lend what assistance we could. New Zealanders rallied.

You see, this is what mates do. This is also what ANZAC means.

For all of us who have turned out this dawn morning; and at services the length and breath of New Zealand; and those too standing with us at the foot of cenotaphs and monuments in the big cities and small towns of Australia...

I conclude with the simple refrain that holds as much meaning today as it did at the very first ANZAC Day services:

We will remember them.
Thank you

Warren Banks



ANZAC Day at the Garrison





Ray Craft at the Garrison Club on ANZAC Day 2009



Jim Taia at ANZAC day services

Cadets

The Cadet Units in the Hauraki Area will be attending Hauraki Experience XI in Waiohuru from 4th to 11th July 2009. This involves about 150 officers & cadets, with supporting staff from 6 Hauraki Battalion Group.

The Association will award the Association Sword to the top cadet & present the book "Comrades Brave" to other cadets who have distinguished themselves or their unit.

Upcoming Events

2009

May

1st	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Regimental Happy Hour
8th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
8th	Friday	1900 hrs	Hauraki Museum	MOVIES Curry & Rice
12th	Tuesday	1900 hrs	Garrison Club	Committee Meeting
14th		Newsletter printed & posted		
15th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
22nd	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
29th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Finger Food

June

5th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Regimental Happy Hour
9th	Tuesday	1900 hrs	Garrison Club	Committee Meeting
12th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
12th	Friday	1900 hrs	Hauraki Museum	MOVIES Curry & Rice
14th	Sunday	1200 hrs	Fahy's	Luncheon
19th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
26th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Finger Food

July

3rd	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Regimental Happy Hour
9th	Thursday	1700 hrs	Garrison Club	Battalion 111th Birthday
10th	Friday	1500 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
10th	Friday	1900 hrs	Hauraki Museum	MOVIES Curry & Rice
11th	Saturday	1100 hrs	Waiouru	Presentation of Hauraki Sword
12th	Sunday	1000 hrs	Holy Trinity Church	Sermon re Colours
12th	Sunday	1200 hrs	Museum	AGM
12th	Sunday	1230 hrs	Museum	Luncheon
14th	Tuesday	1900 hrs	Garrison Club	Committee Meeting
17th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
24th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Finger Food
31st	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Finger Food

August

7th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Regimental Happy Hour
11th	Tuesday	1900 hrs	Garrison Club	Committee Meeting
13th		Newsletter printed & posted		
14th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
14th	Friday	1900 hrs	Hauraki Museum	MOVIES Curry & Rice
21st	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
28th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Finger Food

COMMITTEE 2008 - 2009

Patron: Colonel Judge Chris McGuire

President: Des Anderson, tel. 07 571 1951 H 07 571 7403 W 0274 764 073 M Email.
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Penny Burgess

Erik Kristensen

Bruce Beckett

Tony Fraser

Kevin Hayden

Mark Fairhurst

AREA REPS:

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Thames: Nil

Tauranga: See Committee

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Hamilton: Stu Foster tel. 07-843 6121 Malcolm Hinton

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