

PATAKA



THE MAGAZINE OF THE RNZAOC

FOREWORD

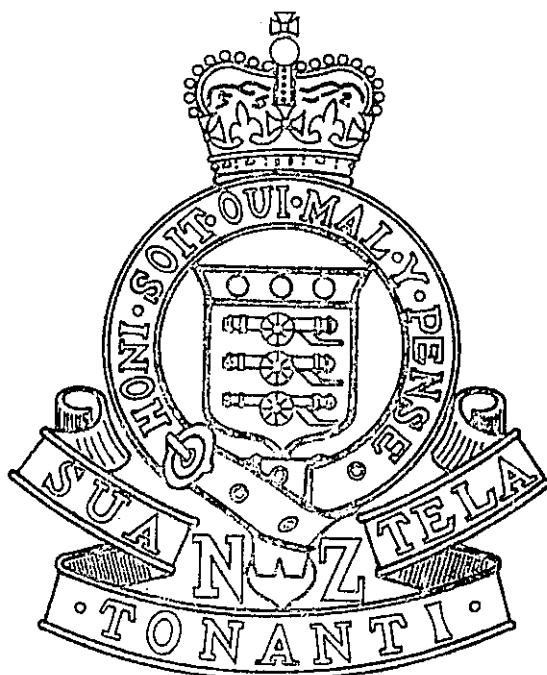
It is with pleasure that I accept the Editor's invitation to contribute to this issue of Pataka. I do so for three reasons. The first is to convey my greetings to every member of the Corps. The second is to record a message from our Colonel-in-Chief. And the third is to remind everyone of the nature of our engagement in the military service of New Zealand.

Despite my effort to meet each member of the Ordnance Corps in the field during the recent series of annual camps - unit commanders have assured me that I did - it is regrettable that I have not yet met all of those whose duties do not take them to Annual Camp. Wherever I possibly can I shall gladly accept invitations to visit units and establishments during the 1986-87 year. Meantime, to those whom I have yet to meet, I send greetings and best wishes.

During the recent visit of Her Majesty The Queen I was privileged to meet her twice: first as her guest, and that of His Royal Highness Prince Philip, on board the Royal Yacht Britannia in Auckland and secondly as the guest of The Governor General and Lady Reeves in Wellington. On the second occasion I had the opportunity to convey to the Queen the loyal greetings of the Corps in New Zealand of which she is Colonel-in-Chief. Her Majesty expressed gratitude for the message and asked me to carry back to each of you her own best wishes. I do that, here, with pleasure.

Finally, in a period of perceived difficulty for us as members of the military in New Zealand it is important to remember that we belong to a profession and should always be mindful of our professional obligations. In urging you to do this I stress the essence of professionalism. It is threefold. It's foundation rests in integrity - truth and honesty in what we think and say and do. Without integrity professionalism is impossible. Next is the fundamental need for knowledge and experience which finds its ultimate expression in professional wisdom - one of the hallmarks of a truly professional person. Finally, our efforts should not be nominal or minimal but full-hearted and generous. Anything less is unacceptable. On this basis I wish everyone a year of rewarding service.

Lt Col C.J.C. Marchant, ED (Honorary Colonel
Colonel Commandant



PATAKATHE MAGAZINE OF THEROYAL NEW ZEALAND ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

EDITION 1/86

April 1986

Greetings and salutations to you all from myself and the staff of the RNZAOC Directorate.

The first edition of PATAKA this year has started off with a bumper number of articles sent in by enthusiastic writers. I believe that Lt Col Ron Cross RNZAOC (Rtd) will have quite a task sorting out the book prize for the most interesting, entertaining article this year.

With the re-organisation of the Army, there is again a change around of personnel and postings. I have been given the task of producing PATAKA this year and I cannot do it alone!!! If you have any suggestions of improving the magazine, please send them into me. Here are a couple of hints to contributors, when submitting articles:

- a. If you are submitting photographs, write your name and unit on the back.
- b. A type-written contribution is preferred, if not, please write clearly.
- c. If submitting cartoons, I would prefer the original, as it can be reproduced a lot clearer than a photocopy.
- d. Submissions should be sent to:

The Editor
PATAKA MAGAZINE
RNZAOC Directorate
Army General Staff
Defence Headquarters
WELLINGTON

The next edition of PATAKA will be released in August, depending on the number of contributions that are received into the Directorate. I will send a reminder to all units on or about June 1986.

Editor

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FAREWELL
FROM
LT COL T.D. McBETH



During the last two years, I have been privileged to serve as Director of Ordnance Services. The appointment is not an easy one and it can only be carried out with the help of all who serve in and with the Royal New Zealand Army Ordnance Corps.

During this time I have been particularly pleased with the loyalty and cheerful assistance given to me and the Army by all of you.

There are obviously a great many interesting times ahead for the Army, particularly with the current debate on Defence; all of this must have an impact on the Corps in the future. I look forward to watching your successful progress.

To the Colonel Commandant, the Director of Ordnance Services and all who serve the Corps, every good wish for the future.

Sua Tela Tonanti

T.D.

RON CROSS's 1985 PATAKA PRIZE

Some of our newer readers may not know that there is a book prize for articles published in PATAKA. A couple of years ago when I suggested this scheme to the then Editor of our magazine I had two objectives in mind. Firstly I wanted to encourage people from all parts of our Corps, plus serving and retired associates, to contribute to PATAKA. The idea of getting some small recognition for their writing might prompt some of our members to go all the way in producing an article and submitting it for publication. For the most of us who just contribute anyway I guess the prize could just appear as a pleasant and unexpected surprise. My second objective was much more self serving. It ensured that I regularly get copies of PATAKA so that I could do the judging.

With regard to the second of these reasons, I began to think that I had come unstuck. For months and months I hadn't received any copies of my favourite ~~weekly monthly~~ ~~quarterly~~ periodical. Then during a recent visit to Wellington I discovered that you'd all been too busy relocating everything to keep our publication rolling through the printing presses on a regular basis. Shortly after this I received the 1/85 issue dated November 1985. Hey folks, I'm sure we can do better than that?? If contributions are a problem, I could even make a couple myself. Please, lets get PATAKA back to a much more regular schedule.

Seeing as its been quite a long time since the award, it may be worthwhile to repeat the selection criteria. Very simply they are a mixture of personal preference for articles written in the first person (you know, about yourself or something you've done) and an interest in the activities of soldiers. So if you have been involved in some activity recently and you would like to tell the rest of us about it, then you too could be a winner. Dont worry about spelling and grammar, they dont rate. Its your story that we are interested in.

Well after all that you're probably wondering if I'm going to get around to naming the 1985 winner, Patience folks, all will be revealed shortly. The selection is never easy and the quality of this year's contributions made my task even more difficult than usual. Yet in the end my choice seemed so natural. I feel I represent a lot of people who will probably never run a marathon themselves yet who were carried over the kilometers and through the wall by Sergeant I.W. Hyndman when we read of his "DAY AS A ONE-EVENT REGISTRANT FOR THE FLETCHER-CHALLENGE MARATHON". Congratulations Ian, I hope you will enjoy reading of the "Eastern Front" in WWII as much as everyone else enjoyed reading of your campaign around Rotorua.

Regards,
Ron Cross
Lt Col RNZAO (Ret'd)

MIRACLE MILE '85

Dear Ed,

The Annual Miracle Mile was held for the second time on Wed 13 Nov at the Trentham Racing Club.

This year 14 teams entered, four of these from 1 Base Sup Bn.

The aim of this years run was to keep the coveted trophy which was won last year by 1 BSB's elite team of possible "Melbourne Cup Gallopers".

This year our hopes were riding on the outstanding capabilities and running progress of our 4 teams.

Prancing around in their unit silks, let me now introduce our 4 teams of thoroughbred stock:

Team 1	WO2	(Young Quinn)	Simonsen
	Maj	(Gray Way)	Gardiner
	Ssgt	(Uncle Remus)	Tapuni
	Pte	(Our Boyfriend)	Garthwaite
	Pte	(What a Nuisance)	Patterson
	Pte	(Pharlap)	Gallyer
Team 2	Cpl	G P Smith	
	LCpl	I Rolfe	
	Pte	S Iraia	
	LCpl	S McRae	
	Pte (W)	M P Duffy	
	Pte (W)	D Robinson	
Team 3	Sgt	O'Connor	
	Sgt	Bourne	
	Pte (W)	Te Paa	
	Pte	Simpson	
	Pte	Brown	
	Pte	Love	

Last, but not least, we have Team 4, BSB's equivalent to 1984's Olympic Show Jumping Team:

Team 4	Sgt	A J Newton
	Pte	J F Gage
	Pte	D Rennie
	Pte(W)	S K Colquhoun
	LCpl	M Gibson
	Sgt	T Gibbons

Due to overzealous hyperactivity, our team of prancing beauties went slightly overboard in the warm-up stages of the race and it was decided that Team 1 would bring the trophy home (hopefully).

At the gate 14 prime specimens of humanoid appearance and Equestrian stamina awaited restlessly for the balloon to go up. In this case the balloon was substituted with a pistol.

Finally the time had arrived, they were off and running.

A great flurry of limbs as the runners vied for first place and then everyone setting down to an even pace.

In the front Young Quinn showing years of experience on the track and leaving most of them behind as he came to the last 200 m of the first lap.

All was going well when 'Our Boyfriend' overtook Base Workshop Nags in the fifth lap and left 'What a Nuisance' with a clean field for the sixth and final lap.

Around the final bend they came, running at pace of undeterminable speed. With heart in mouth we watched as 'What a Nuisance' gave a final burst of stoned energy and raced to the finish line (To no avail).

Base Workshop's colt had a little more OOMPH! than we had banked on. He broke the tape one second ahead of 'What a Nuisance' and shattered our dreams of winning the trophy twice in a row.

In conclusion, 1 Base Supply accepted defeat with congenial good humour and no inquiries were made about the official result.

Next years results, however, will be different.

Signed

Pte (W) S K Colquhoun

AN ARTICLE FROM A
HAMILTON NEWSPAPER
ON
MAJ E.V. SWEETS RETIREMENT

Major farewell



Sweet army days being left behind

By LLOYD JONES

During the past few days, retiring Hopu Hopu military camp commander Major Ted Sweet has attended so many farewells, he reckons he should head to a resort soon to dry out.

Today is Major Sweet's last day as officer commanding 1 Supply Company at the camp just north of Ngaruawahia. At the same camp in 1950 he began his army career as an 18-year-old private.

In the 38 years since then he has notched up a few records. He worked his way up through the ranks and has been president of all three camp messes at Hopu Hopu — officers', sergeants' and other ranks'. He reckons he might be the only soldier here or abroad to achieve such a feat.

Major Sweet is one of only a few soldiers in the New Zealand Army to serve 38 years or more and have served at just about every army camp in the country.

In 1981 he was posted to Singapore to command the base services unit there before returning to take charge at Hopu Hopu in 1982. He was awarded the MBE in 1984 for his services to the army.

On his shoulder he wears a flaming "A" for ammunition — he has been the New Zealand Army's chief ammunition technical officer and is well known for his bomb disposal work around the country. In 1977 and 1978 he was instrumental in setting up New Zealand's anti-terrorist explosive devices unit, buying in the necessary equipment and training army, navy and air force personnel in bomb disposal.

Major Sweet reckons he has disposed of more old ammunition around the country and dealt with more bombs than anyone else in New Zealand.

In November last year, a fishing boat netted a few mortar bombs in Auckland Harbour. Major Sweet helped dump them there in the early 1950s.

"Who would have thought 32 years later I would end up with some of the stuff back on my plate. As long as all my past doesn't end up with me I'll be all right."

"Given my time over again I would still join the army because it's so much fun. No way in a civilian

job could you get the variety the army gives you. I can remember going leopard hunting in Auckland when one escaped from the zoo there in 1956."

And in his time, Major Sweet has seen some big changes in the army.

"I virtually started with the slate and am going out with the computer. I never thought I would see the computer age in the New Zealand Army."

He recently oversaw the installation of a new computer system for stores accounting at Hopu Hopu.

Major Sweet has long been a keen rugby player and supporter, founding the Combined Services Referees Association and helping to found the Ngaruawahia Rugby club. He has just finished a three year stint with the Waikato Rugby Union.

He has always been involved in community activities outside the army and has encouraged young soldiers to do the same. He says the downfall of many soldiers is that they are inclined to live in their protective army societies and become ingrown.

He says the army is losing a lot of soldiers at present because of present government policies.

"But it's never for us to say what the politicians should be doing. We sign on to serve the Government of the day. A good soldier gets on with his soldiering."

Major Sweet will be leaving three sons behind in the army, one presently serving at Hopu Hopu. He will remain an associate member of the officers' club but says he will certainly miss the army.

He says his biggest decision now will be to decide what to wear each day — for more than 38 years he has been told exactly what to wear.

On leaving the army, Major Sweet's new career will be to market a massage and sauna machine new to New Zealand. Basing himself in Hamilton and Mt Maunganui, the job will allow him to travel around the country meeting new people and old friends — he has plenty of the latter throughout the country.

Taking over from Major Sweet next month as officer commanding 1 Supply Company at Hopu Hopu is Major Peter Cunningham from Linton army camp near Palmerston North.

MAJOR TED SWEET — from private to officer commanding at Hopu Hopu military camp near Ngaruawahia. He finishes work today as 1 Supply company commander at the camp.

SAILEX 85

SAILEX is a sailing exercise consisting of the four Services in which crews sail from Auckland to Paihia and return, learning the aspects of sailing.

The Army this year, like all sailing exercises and competitions, consisted mainly of Ordnance personnel.

SAILEX this year could quite easily have been called TOWEX as the Leg detail below shows:

Paihia - Whangaruru	Sailed in light winds
Whangaruru - Tutukaka	Sailed in moderate winds
Tutukaka - Leigh	Towed due to no wind
Leigh - Auckland	Sailed then rowed then gave up and towed, no wind.

Though SAILEX was quiet this year it was good to see none of the trouble that plagued previous trips. All round, I believe a good time was had by all and the Public Relations that are invaluable to the four services were excellent. I look forward to SAILEX 86.

The 3 Sup Coy personnel attending were:

Major W.B. Squires
Sgt R.M. Chilman
Cpl(W) S. Henderson
Cpl R.T. Cotter
Lcpl J.S. Chapman
Pte P.C. Michie

SGT R.M. CHILMAN
3 SUP COY

*Don't tell me
it's a problem...
GET IT THERE*



3 SUP COY ADVENTURE TRAINING - EX SCENT SEARCHER
1-3 NOV 85

Pers Attending

2Lt "P....t" Johnson
WO1 "DK" Moore
Sgt "Dont Wake Me" Mason
Cpl "Sniper" Clarke
Cpl "How Far Now" McEnroe
Pte "Kill Em All" Innes
Pte "The Mate" Murray
Mr "Bring All your rounds back" Kelleher

At 0730 on 1 Nov 85 we assembled at 3 Sup Coy, and after uplifting the ammo and rifles we climbed aboard our trusty 1300 mog and took off for the wild wet outback of Arthurs pass.

The killing area was made up of two gorges with fairly steep bush clad hills on either side. We left "Dont Wake Me" at the drop off point, to ensure the mog didn't break its leash, and took off for a pleasant 1 3/4 hr slog up to the RV. Once at the RV we split into 2 groups with "Pi...t", "Kill em all", and "Bring all your rounds back" going to the gorge which had no hut, 'cause they were prepared to do anything for a kill.

The rest of us proceeded up river to our hut, where we said giddy to a couple of civvies who were already there, and then fell gratefully onto the beds. "DK" and "How far now" decided they still had about six square inches of dry clothing left, so they took off into the rain to get it wet, using the lame excuse of a recce of the killing zone for the evening kill. At least they came back with the welcome news that there was not a bit of bush lawyer (also called wait-a-minute bush) in the area.

Those of us that knew the chances of getting any deer were fairly minimal (can't be many around if you can't see the 10ft fences), stayed in the hut and kept the two civilian trampers amused with wild stories of the tactical side of Ordnance, as it turned out we also stayed warm and dry, but that was just by chance. Of course, as the smart ones knew all along, there was nothing around, so, after a satisfying meal of meat and onions we sat down and played cards.

On the morning of the 2nd we awoke to the relaxing tranquil sounds of the bush, birds tweeting, rivers gurgling, "DK" singing, cups canteen hitting the wall four inches away from your face, and everyone telling "DK" to go elsewhere. (But not in such nice language).

After a nourishing breakfast of meat and onions we gratefully said goodbye to the token civvies who went off to their own gully downstream. Now at least we wouldn't have to walk all the way down the track to the toilet. The back step was muddy from the rain anyway.

We split into pairs and went off hopefully into the bush. Party one of "DK" and "How far now" took off up the left side of the river where "DK" gave an excellent lesson of "Why not to carry a pack while climbing bloody steep hills" to 'How far Now'. After seeing the proverbial 5/8 they then came down to the river, subtly avoiding the 200 ft cliff. (who said super suppliers could fly). Party Two of 'Sniper' and 'The Mate' started with a mad dash up the hill straight into the supposedly non-existent bush lawyer. It was about then that we started cursing 'DK'. Contouring our way around the hills we only saw one sign of deer and not even one 10ft fence before we stopped for a smoke, and then found we had left them in the hut. Thank goodness, at least now the deer wouldn't smell us coming. Now we will put paid to the malicious rumours that have been circulated by a WO1 that will remain nameless. (Eh Archie).

After leaving the smoke stop 'Sniper' and 'The Mate' got separated, so using all his hard earned bush knowledge 'Sniper' makes for the river in the hope that 'The Mate' will do the same thing. Twenty minutes later 'Sniper' starts getting a little worried about 'The Mate' so he lets off the odd 3 rounds at this huge menacing looking bank and stopped it dead in its tracks. Now 'The Mate' is actually in the process of changing to our beloved corp from the grunts so you'd think he'd give the answer straight away. Well I'm not saying why the grunts are letting him go, but that 10 minutes was a real worry. Having ascertained that 'the mate' was upstream and upwind, and it was useless going over the same ground twice, 'Sniper' makes for the hut and a brew.

Contrary to popular belief I was not bushed.

Anyway we all made it back to the hut, eventually, and after an extra special tasty meal of meat and onions, 'How far now' decides its time to go out and get wet again. 'DK' had by now come over to the side of the smart ones and decided if the deer were out there, they could stay there.

Another evening of playing cards by candlelight, with numerous cups of coffee sunk, and the porchside toilet was tested and found to be working perfectly. Didn't even get the feet muddy, just stand on the back step and enjoy the view.

Sunday the 3rd, and we woke to the same sounds as yesterday, except the singing turned to cursing when 'DK' spilt the brew over the floor while in the process of pouring it. We had a stupendous breakfast of meat, onions and rice. The rice had to be dug out of the pot before we could leave.

The trip back to the RV saw us cursing our luck when we spotted deer sign no more than 10 minutes old. But we made it to the RV in time to see the others sunning themselves and their gear on the rocks. Here we found that the only thing they had seen was a little bit of deer sign and a chamois, and the bulk of their time was spent protecting the food stores from 'P...t'.

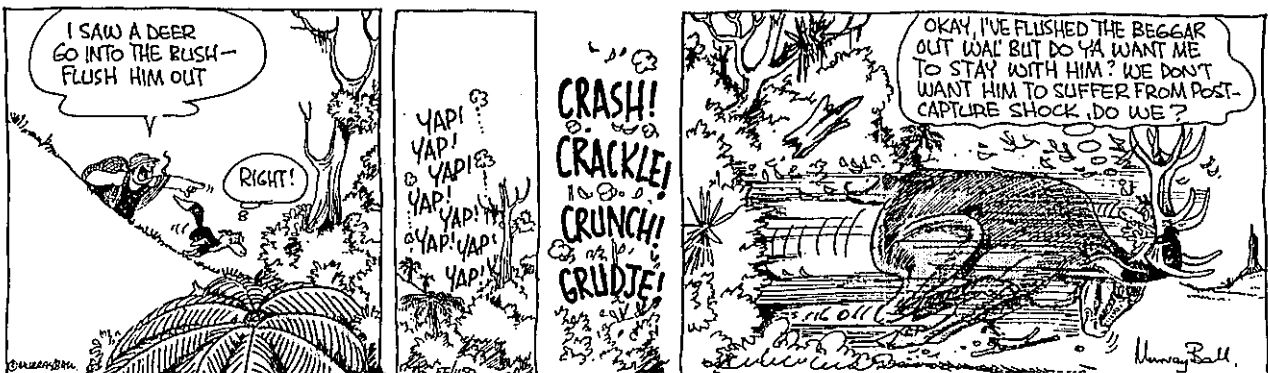
The walk back to 'Dont Wake Me' and the mog was uneventful except for the last river crossing, where 'p..t' tried to prove that officers can swim upstream with pack, webbing, and rifle on. After submerging himself so that only one arm and a foot was left out of the water, he agreed that maybe he was wrong.

Still we got back to base and had a change of clothes ready. Again we had to protect the food stores from the irrepressible 'p...t', but we gave him a bacon and egg lunch anyway. (By now we were out of onions). After lunch we unleashed the mog, climbed aboard and made our way back to Burnham.

Lessons Learnt

1. Officers can't swim with pack, webbing, and rifle.
2. The lost procedure should be changed to 4 shots, to get rid of any confusion between 'I AM LOST' and 'WHERE ARE YOU'.
3. Don't wear packs up steep hills.
4. Civvies are a nuisance when you want to go to the toilet in the rough.
5. Take more onions than you think you'll need.
6. Go to places where you can see the 10ft fences if you want to get deer.
7. Don't let Archie Moore behind the wheel of a mog if you don't want any sidetracks taken.

CPL 'SNIPER' CLARKE



BELMORE MOUNTAIN MARATHON

Silly as it may seem, I did volunteer for the gruelling Mountain Marathon, along with seven other energetic rookies.

The two 3 Supply Company teams consisted of:

a. Team One:

Cpl Pierre Lee
Pte David Alexander
Pte Chris Ratahi
LCpl Andre Evanoff

b. Team Two

Cpl Greg Makutu
Sgt Rocky Chapman-Stone
LCpl Stu (SAS) Kinnaird
LCpl Carl Stainger

We left on the morning of 1 Nov 85 thinking a couple of hours, and then back home for brunch. Well, surprise, surprise, the travel there took 3/4 of an hour on its own due to failing sabotage attempts which occurred whilst passing the local refill (DB) stations.

On arriving at our rendezvous, we threw ourselves from the rover in an attempt to start first, but found ourselves the only team there.

Finally, the other teams arrived. A briefing on the rules and a kit check followed, and we were set to go. To start with, we had to run 25 metres to get our route cards. It's amazing what repro machines can do as we found that everyone was heading off in the same direction.

After combating the first leg, a 75° hill through thick undergrowth, insanity gripped us, compelling us to go on.

By the time the 2nd, 3rd and 4th legs were behind us 5 hours had passed. It was then that disillusionment and depression had set in also.

Team One, determined to finish with a placing, continued whilst Team Two collected the lolly papers after them to ensure a clean win. Hot and exhausted, we were slowly attacking our last leg, an estimated 1½ hour winding track climb. Team One were now a mere 1000 metres to our front whilst SAS Stu guarded the rear. Only a third of the way up, the seemingly never-ending final leg of the Marathon, time was flying by.

We, as Team Two, sat and after a 5 second conference decided to take the fastest route home to save the pain of the other team having to wait on us. Another team with the same idea took an even faster route and just beat us in.

Overall, our Team One got second placing - well done.

CPL G.S. MAKUTU
3 SUPPLY COMPANY



ADVENTURE TRAINING - EX BUKU WAI

As part of 3 Sup Coy's Adventure training programme, it was decided that a mixture of ranks would go on a rafting exercise under the direction of 2Lt Johnson and WO1 Moore. The crew members consisted of Sgt Chilman, Cpl Lee, Ptes Alexander, Fletcher, Paton and Ratahi, with LCpl Tetteroo driving the Unimog.

After work on Fri 22 Nov 85, after 30 hours of tedious work, thanks to everybody in TRS, our raft was at last ready. The nine hearty rafters were ready to seek the wide open waters of the Rakaiia River. The sleeping bags in the back of the Unimog and the occasional stop for refreshments made our one hour journey quite pleasant.

After setting up camp, our cook, WO1 Moore, fulfilled our appetites with his famous "Egg Banjo". We all managed to bed ourselves down on the 17 x 9 ft raft (the latest invention since the waterbed and perhaps more comfortable).

The next morning, after a hearty breakfast, my fellow rafters were ready. After packing up camp and travelling over millions of stones, we arrived at the river. As the weather was quite dismal, we were all pleased to be wearing wetsuits. Despite the weather the raft's flag still flew well. Sgt Chilman gave the "SS Titanic" a naming ceremony, splashing more stout on 2Lt Johnson's track pants than on the raft.

The raft had many advantages; apart from not sinking, it managed to ride the waves really well, even with the inexperienced captains. Each of us had an attempt at shouting commands and standing upright on the vessel at the same time, resulting in a lot of fun.

Everybody soon got their confidence and we were all looking out for the next patch of white water. As the river was only really good for practising the basic white water raft skills, after our four hour journey, it was agreed that we definitely needed something harder. With this in mind, we headed towards Hamner Springs. The highlight of the evening was a swim in the thermal pools which certainly took the chill off our bones.

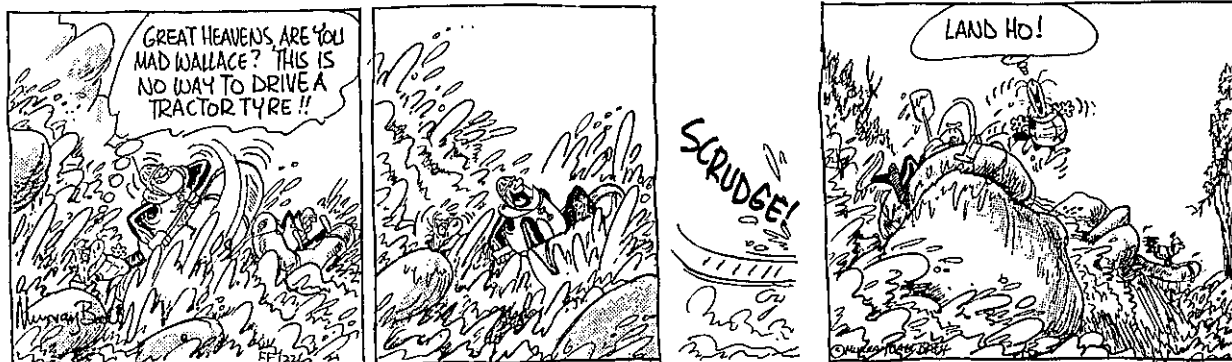
The next morning we carried the raft to a little stream which led us to the river. At first it looked quite similar to the river we had travelled the day before. All of a sudden, the white water crept up on us and we were bouncing round with the waves surprisingly well, as the raft had lost a bit of air on both the sail (the day before) and the journey on top of the Unimog. I'll admit, I was a bit scared and I held on for dear life (my leg was attached to the raft. I did not know the dangers of doing such a thing). We were picking up speed and getting excited. Everybody was all wrapped up in the intoxicating journey. Although it was cold, it could have been a bright sunny day, as the crew's faces were lit with smiles.

Everything doesn't run smoothly always. Yes, it happened "Man Overboard!" I should have said one and a half men overboard. The raft hit some rocks, Fletch was hurled off the vessel and sucked under the raft. As he tried to get on the raft again, the vessel folded and swung me into a shang-eye position, half into the water, my leg still attached to the raft.

Fletch was eventually lifted out of the river, after what seemed to be a lifetime and the raft was righted in a rebound motion. With that drama over, Fletch and myself breathed a sigh of relief and settled down to either shivering with cold, in Fletch's case, or shock in mine. Everybody else just laughed as it must have looked quite comical.

Then our river journey was over. It was time to come back to reality, work the next morning. On behalf of the rest of the crew, I would like to thank 2Lt Johnson, WO1 Moore and Sgt Chilman for making this weekend both memorable and enjoyable. Special thanks to LCpl Tetteroo for driving the Unimog and the rest of the crew members for making it such an enjoyable weekend.

PTE JO PATON



EXERCISE AIGUILLES ROUGE

Aiguilles Rouge is a mountain that is part of the Southern Alps in Mount Cook National Park. Units from 3 TF went to this area for Adventure training during December 1985.

We arrived at Mt Cook to be greeted by our instructors who were taking us for the week. These instructors came from the National Park Headquarters and were fully qualified in all aspects of mountaineering.

The lessons that were covered during our week were:

- a. Living in snow caves
- b. Self arresting
- c. Belaying
- d. Snow anchors
3. Crevasse walking
- f. Knots
- g. Climbing techniques

We were taught two types of knots and they were the Figure 8 and the Italian Hitch. The Italian Hitch is used for belaying and enables rope to feed in or out. The Figure 8 is used to secure rope to oneself and it is the most important safety knot.

It was a very enjoyable week and one must have a good standard of fitness.

CPL P. J. LEE
3 SUP COY

FOR THE
**SCREAMING
ABDABS!**



QUEENS MEDAL COMPETITION

This annual competition was held last year (1985) on 3-5 December. Ordnance was represented by two firers - SSgt Davidson and myself. Numerous firers had won the Queens Medal before and the 1984 winner (Maj McMillan) was there to defend his title.

The competition was run by School of Infantry at Waiouru on the Taylor Range. It was very well run and School of Infantry should be congratulated for this, if not the weather. The weather though relatively dry provided much wind so conditions were less than ideal. Even so the performance by the trophy winners and especially the eventual winner were extremely good.

The competition kicked off on 3 December with competitors being able to re-zero their weapons that morning. The afternoon was taken up with briefings for the firers and the butt party.

The next morning (4th) the shoot started proper with the firing of practice one. Two firers shot scores only two less than perfect in a rather strong cross wind. Maj McMillan didn't have a good practice and was many shots out of pace, his latter performances were much better so his practice one score probably cost him the chance of two Queens Medals in a row. The afternoon held practice two in very similar conditions and again most of the firing was of a very high standard. That night the night shoot was held. It was a very dark night and everyone agreed that the illumination of targets (which was very dim), made accurate shooting near impossible - at least, it was the same for everyone. Of a possible score of 15, the top for the night shoot was 7.

Last day (5th) was for the firing of practice three, by far the most difficult. Yet this provided some of the best shooting of the competition. After the first three details with only the last detail to fire LCpl Tokerapa (2/1 RNZIR) was leading and only an excellent performance by SSgt Gillice (1 Base Wksps) stopped him from taking the medal away. These two ended up tied so they had to return to the 300 m mound for a reshoot of practice three. All this produced was both firers scoring 49 out of 60 so yet again they returned to the 300. SSgt Gillice then fired a score in the high fifties while LCpl Tokerapa only managed the high forties.

This was SSgt Gillice's first win in this competition even though he had been a runner-up on previous occasions.

The shoot was visited during the three days by the CO of ATG (Col Meldrum) and the CGS (Maj Gen Mace) who went down and visited the butts as well as the shooters.

The presentations were made by the CGS in the Waiouru Sportsman Bar followed by a buffet. Competitors were congratulated on the high standard of shooting and the butt party were thanked heartily for a job well done under trying conditions. Also School of Infantry thanked for running the shoot.

All in all it was a very enjoyable if frustrating (waiting for and receiving scores) three days. It was good to see AT's holding up Ordnance's end. Let's hope for more Ordnance representation next year.

J.L. MILLS
Private
Ammunition Technician

WANTED
PETROLEUM OPERATORS

***THE PETROLEUM UNITS OF THE ARMY
NEED***

SKILLED OFFICERS & SOLDIERS.



**IF YOU ARE INTERESTED,
CONTACT YOUR ORDERLY ROOM
ABOUT THE NEXT
PET OPS COURSE**

STORE SECTION
1 BASE WORKSHOP
TRENTHAM



BIGGEST AND BEST

WOL VARNEY				
.....				
S/SGT TOCKER				

WAREHOUSE	PC&A	:	PURCHASING	RNZEME CIVIL TRADE
CPL COSSEY	SGT HARDING	:	SGT LAW	SGT LOWE
-----				CPL HICKLING
ISSUES	RECEIPTS	:	M548 REBUILD PROJECT	
PTE TRILLO	*VACANT*	:	PTE TAIT	

***RECEIPTS PER CURRENTLY FILLING
M548 SLOT.

1985 has been a busy time for the Stores Platoon, this year saw the return of Centralised Apprentice Training for Autoparts Apprentices here in the Store Section and 1 Base Supply Battalion. The apprentices have all passed their Band 2, sat their 1st qualifying trade examination and spent periods of time in the workshop engine reconditioning shop, the motor transport section and of course most importantly, the Stores Platoon. They should, in 1986, report to their new units as assets, not training liabilities.

Also this year saw the implementation of DSSR with the resultant need to draft new procedures for all the store sections so that they could operate the system successfully and hopefully, uniformly...

This year saw the inscale of spares for the new Mercedes and V8 Landrovers, along with the need to recalculate spares holdings on existing equipments and outscale surplus stores as dictated by new M.A.'S.

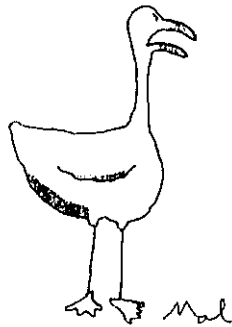
In 1986 we see the completion of the M548 & Howitzer rebuild programme along with the prototype strip of the first scorpion tank.

"GIVE US STRENGTH"

WARREN RIPLEYS BELIEVE IT OR NOT

1. 1 Base Workshop store section is the largest bulk holding unit after 1 BSB
Believe It Or Not ...
2. 1 Base Workshop store section has an establishment of only 7 PERS (sometimes)
Believe It Or Not ...
3. 1 Base Workshop store section has a 90%, YES 90% demand satisfaction rate
Believe It Or Not...

"WHO SAID THAT AUTOPARTS TRAINED EX CADETS DONT CARRY THE ARMY"



"COON!"



"HONKIE!"

GOSSIP

1. Grimbo thought Mr Wong had drive-in takeaways so he parked his car on the footpath and attracted the attention of a choice waitress. The fuzz...
2. Sgt Harding started a "Fines" tin for mistakes made on the computer but had to get rid of it when he made \$30 in 2 weeks.
3. Taity got his licence back and is real cautious, makes missus drive when he's P..... Mrs got caught ! ! ! ! !
4. Warren purchased a new car (Valiant) and his missus killed 2 Japanese cars by letting them run into her rear at 100KPH?????????
5. Warren lead Paul astray and they came to work in mess kits.
6. Trill bought one stereo to many.
7. David Cossey went to Britain and sent us back a postcard of the Queen!!.
8. If Barry Law doesn't get married soon he should buy shares in Air New Zealand..
9. The weather in Trentham is consistant... '

FELICITY FERRET.

COMINGS AND GOINGS

POSTED OUT

CPL	WELSH	TO CIVIE STREET
L/CPL	BEHRENT	TO QA SQN LAD
PTE	TAIT	TO 1 STORE SECTION
S/SGT	TOCKER	TO SUPPORT BRANCH

POSTED IN

SGT	HARDING	FROM 1 TASK FORCE LAD
SGT	LAW	FROM 3 STORE SECTION
SGT	REISTERER	FROM 25 ESS

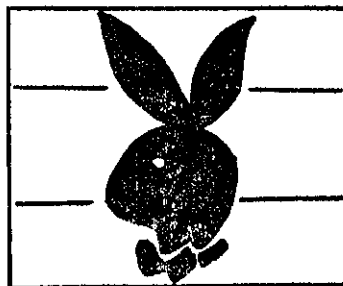
MARRIAGES

Sgt Harding to Miss Julie Anne at long last. Sorry girls, he is now booked.

BIRTHS

To Grimbo a letter from a Fijian lass!!!!!!!!!!

1 STORE SECTION PAPAKURA.



QUESTION: What do you call a leper in a spa pool?

(Answer on the next page)

Having just put an early copy of Pataka down, it suddenly dawned on me that the last contribution from us, up in Auckland was in November 1984, so with that in mind we have got our heads together and have come up with some happenings. So that you all know who is fortunate (or unfortunate) to belong to this cool organisation, here is a list of who's who:

RF

WO2 Rob STEWART (the guiding light)
 Sgt Terry ROBINSON (helps the guiding light)
 Sgt Noel MASON (sound on sound, - looks after our money, tries hard to prevent us from ending up financially ruined)
 Cpl Steve CORKRAN (special projects man for the guiding light)
 Cpl Doug NABBS (still here? going strong and soon)

This is a shorter list than previous editions. However we still cope, albeit slowly. The impossible we do with ease. Miracles take a little longer.

TF

WO Max McLEAN (ex Ayatollah, now helps the guiding light and writes Pataka contributions)
 Pte Stuart HUDSON (Max's boy)

POSTINGS OUT

LCpl George TOPIA to 1 TF LAD in Mar 85
 Cpl Mark WILSON to 1 Tpt Sqn Wksps (not Sylvia Park) in Oct 85

Congratulations to George Topia who got married on 7 Dec to Kathy, an ex TF member of 1 Stores Section, all the best to both of you.

Terry Robinson has taken the plunge (no, he is already married) he moved into his own home in Redhill Papakura in December 85.

SPORT

On 2 Nov 85 Noel Mason visited Adelaide, Australia as coach of the NZ Army Woman's Volleyball Team. After two weeks of playing numerous Australian States teams in temperatures of up to 35°C the woman's team were placed 3rd overall. This is the first time that any NZ Army Volleyball team has left our shores to play an overseas team. Ssgt John Lee, another workshops Stores Section Stalwart coached the men's team.

Another notable event took place during the Wiri Marathon, held around Manakau City on 17 Nov 85. Tui Rupe, a local blind runner completed the 42.2 kilometre distance in a time of 2 hrs 56 minutes making this a world record time for a marathon by a blind person. Throughout the run Tui was assisted by a guide each running 21 kilometres. Terry Robinson had the honour of guiding Tui on the second leg of this world breaking attempt. Throughout the run timing was critical which reflected in a final time within 25 seconds of what was projected.

COROMANDEL EXERCISE

"The exercise of the Year", "Excellent timing for an exercise like this", "Ace Corps day". These were just a few of the comments heard during this exercise which was held between 27 Nov and 2 Dec 85 at a secluded bay known as Stoney Bay situated north of Colville on the Corromandel Peninsular.

The exercise aims were simple, "Rest and Relaxation", this ranged from just lazing in the sun, through to fishing, swimming and diving. We assisted the Department of Lands and Survey by measuring the distance of a peak in the area and the cutting back of undergrowth on parts of the Stoney Bay - Fletcher Bay walking track. We were fortunate that Mr Ray Bruning, our unit trimmer was able to come out with us in his 40 foot yacht, "Wendella", Rob Stewart and five others from the unit left a day earlier on Ray's yacht heading on the first day to Kawau Island then Great Barrier Island and down to Stoney Bay. The fishing was poor but this was made up for the large numbers of Crayfish. Our chief Cray hunter, Sgt Terry Shattock was quite amazed that by stretching the cray's tail it will exceed 6 inches. After a particularly good catch Rob Stewart turned his hand to cooking and prepared a dish of Chilli Crab using crayfish as a substitute, Max McLean is still licking his fingers

saying it was the best chilli meal he has had since leaving Singapore, and that was in 1973! The RNZEME Corps day went off without a hitch on 1 Dec, with a few sore heads the next day. All in all a great time was had by all.

ANSWER TO JOKE: "Soup" (submitted by Cpl Nabbs)

FOR THE:
**QUIET
PANIC-**



Confessions of a Autoparts Band Two Trainee

After one year of intense training at the "Academy, for Regular Force Cadets", I graduated in the Royal New Zealand Army Ordnance Corp.

A tedious year lay ahead when I was posted here to Trentham, especially the initial five months in "Spoonie Land" where I did "Spoonie" things like stack, rack and pack stores.

Passing my Band Two Training, I was shipped over to 1 Base Workshops Stores Platoon. This is where the work really started. I missed 54 Supply, where I could sneak a feed. I missed Bulk, where I could 'ghost' and I missed P C & A where I got used to sitting down all day.

The Store Section is where it all happens, starting to learn my trade is more interesting, and rewarding. I have learnt many things (and I suppose only a fraction of what I'm going to learn, with the bulk of my career ahead of me).

For example I have learnt to stocktake, use the computer, issue, receipt, and what to do if a bird sh--s on ya window I don't date her again). But especially how to get on with Store Section pers and Homo's at the counter.

This year I have done a marathon, clocking in at three hours ten, played under 21 rugby representing Papakura Colts, and done some pig hunting.

In conclusion this year has been a challenge and I feel will help me greatly for eighteen years that lay ahead.

P.R.C.

Comment on DSSR Stock Controllers Codes (SCC)

Since the inception of DSSR in this Store Section a feeling of "Control" has arrived. I feel the biggest contributor to this has been the use of Stock Controllers Codes. The Stock Controllers Codes are a series of two digit numbers between 00 and 99, which have been allocated to all vehicles and equipments, and act as a kind of computer index.

One of the biggest impacts straight away, is that if an equipment or vehicle is retired from service no longer do "you" have to scan your account in the old way, physically eyeballing 9000 ledger cards to try and get a clue to the end use of the spare.

All we have to do is "pop" in a request for a report via our terminal for all niins with a particular Stock Controllers Code and the rest of the outscale is child's play. (Think of the ramifications this system would have in 1 Base Supply Battalion.)

Also with the Stock Controllers Codes we can;

1. Isolate particular equipment spares which require special scaling for projects i.e. Scorpion or M548 projects.
2. Relate spares for equipment to relevant Workshop Sections, via Dues Out Listings (DOLS) and Dues in Listings (DILS), giving valuable statistics for Workshops Production and also enable the Store Section to purge Dues Files.
3. Review scaling for particular equipments or vehicles on known information.

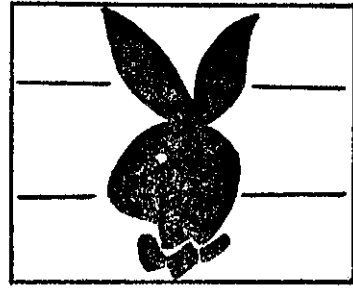
As can be seen this gives a lot of flexibility and control over the account and with the eventual introduction of Defence Supply System Depot and End Item Codes, control should be even better.

To this end, any Section or Depot considering making use of Stock Controllers Codes or End Item Codes, should be preparing their account "now" by endorsing end use of spares on all ledgers currently being raised and eventually the whole ledger.

P. Tocker

1 STORE SECTION

PAPAKURA.



BAND 5 CSE

On the recent Band 5 Cse held in Trentham over Sep/Oct the following personalities and traits were deserved:

T.J. (ROBINSON) used numerous handkerchiefs to wipe sweaty palms in the classroom and mess.

BILLY CTTQ Vince. Found the best way to write Service Papers, with no clothes on!

MURR SMITH Editor for the Course SMR (Stunned Millet Report).

CAROL SMITH Well write you own manuals then G.D.

GUS CRICHTON Master of Discrepancies Lesson. Taught it like no other Instructor has ever done, or ever will.

TERRY SHATTOCK Impressed a girl on the plane flight down to Wellington by spilling a coffee down his trouser leg. Also on the night of the start of the "Round the World Yacht Race" was heard to ask TJ "when does this race finish? Tonight".

SYLVIA (STAFF) BRUCKNER What is CWT Sylvia? Cubie Weight isn't it. Also laughed at Terry Shattock Faux Pax with RTWYR but then was heard saying the Race started in Auckland.

ANDY PULLEN Thought he was Bo Duke with his souped up citroen with no bonnet, also loves dem Baby Jokes.

G.D. MOORE Found hiding under his bed when the Red and Blacks lost the Shield. Amused Class at lesson time by telling Jokes. The main one was about two queer sailors. Calm Ya Self G.D!

NCG MASON Heard one night in the mess, to say (on the Pool Table) "If you get that shot again, I'll kiss your ...!" The shot was got, so he did. In the classroom, was always gazing out the window, and when asked questions all you got was "Sorry, could you repeat that - I didn't hear you!".

STEVE 6 FOOT CORKRAN Father of 6 Pack. Well, I s'pose 'when in Rome, do as the Romans do!'.

SEAN PATRICK FRANCIS O'BRIEN Winner of the shopping trolley race, Loser of the Giant Pizza eating contest. (Cost him both Pizzas).

CRAIG (BLACK) BALLARD Winner of the Giant Pizza eating contest, "Thank's O'B but I had to win as I had no money to pay for them. If I fall down, I'll never get up again!"

KEITH PITTAMS Quiet Keith, got chased by a mother duck whilst helping untangle a duckling from the fence.

JOHN BIRD Likes pussy cats with no hair on them.

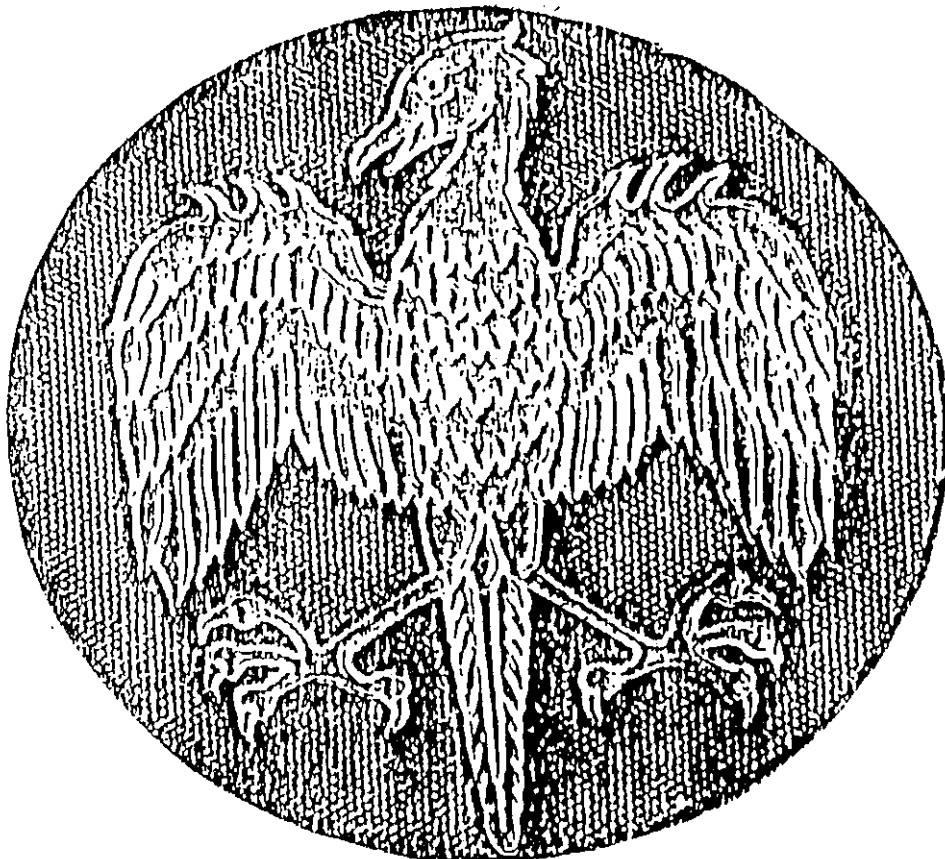
PETE BYRNE One Pint Pete. Resident Bandsman. What do you do with a prisoner when on a CPX Pete? Panic, try not to notice him, then tell Sylvia to handle him.

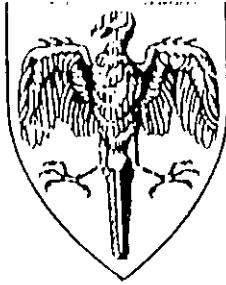
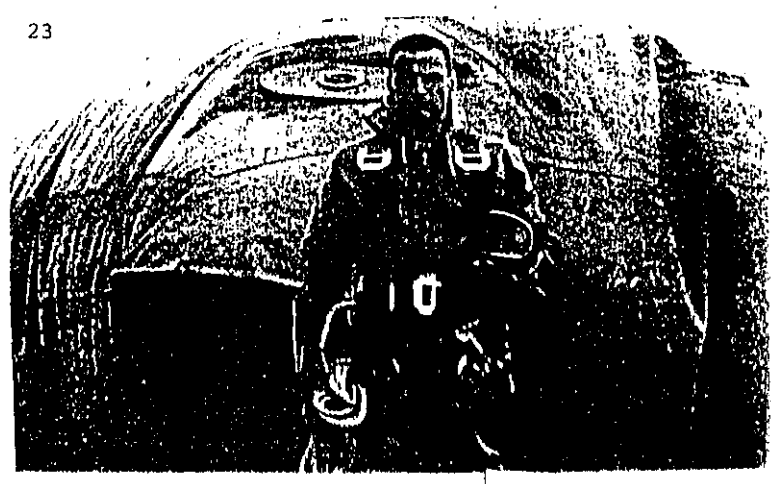
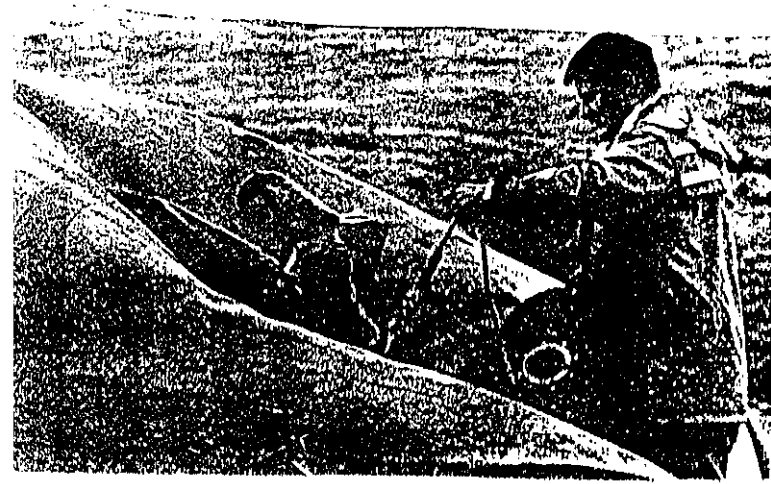
THE CORPS NEEDS PET OPS

APPLY NOW

WANTED — A SPECIAL KIND OF SOLDIER

He works hard and long; he is often dirty and tired; he knows he can work in isolated areas, separated from his unit and he knows his responsibilities are great. Although he doesn't get much thanks, he is part of a small and unique team and without him the war machine grinds to a halt. He is the Petroleum Operator and his unit is 4-7. Petroleum Platoon



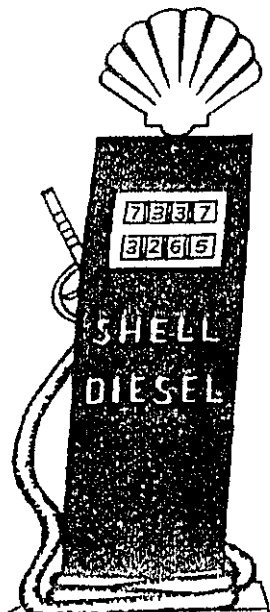


PETROLEUM OPERATOR

*DO YOU LIKE LIVING IN THE FIELD,
WORKING HARD, AND SMELLING BAD?*

APPLY TO BECOME

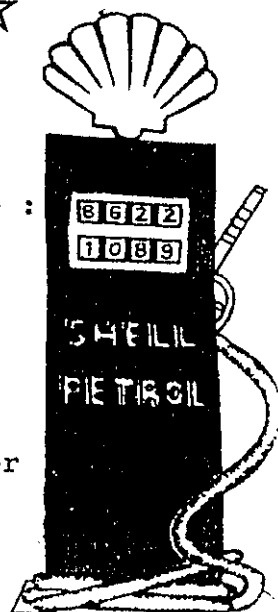
A PET OP NOW ?&#;\$★



Contact your Orderly Room about the next Pet Ops course :

Courses for 1986 are as follows:

RF Petroleum Operator Phase One	3 April - 7 May
TF Petroleum Operator Phase One	8 - 26 June
RF Petroleum Operator Phase Two	18 August - 5 September
TF Petroleum Operator Phase Two	8 - 23 October



A BRIEF REPORT ON THE CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFFS
OPERATIONAL STUDY (17-23 MAR 86) ATTENDED BY
WO1 A. THAIN AND WO1 J. CANNEL

March 19 saw us winging our way north courtesy of Air Grey, with some misgivings to Papakura where we were to attend phase two of the study.

Mess fees were a little higher than usual but the accommodation was good.

Eight Warrant Officers Class One amongst one hundred plus officers!!! Outnumbered but certainly not out classed. There is definitely two groups of officers in the NZ Army today and this stood out to us when it came to the approach that syndicates used to given problems and the various methods used by syndicates and syndicate leaders to reach a solution.

All problem presentations given were of a good standard, interesting and well presented. The range of topics covered was wide and varied. (Peace Keeping, Historical Study Home Defence and Base Industrial Support WWII, Navy/ Airforce briefs and Evacuation of Nations). The problems portrayed covered realistic situations and the resources available were based on factual establishments. There were no DS solutions to problems.

The formal dinner held was fitting for the occasion and was most enjoyable. The hospitality given to us after dinner in the officers mess particularly by the Ordnance Officers was excellent and for this we say thank you.

It is the intention of the current CGS to continue the study in the same manner, therefore some food for thought, to ensure that RNZAOC Warrant Officers measure up. In the future SNCO's will need to be aware of and given training in the following aspects:

- a. Tactical appreciation. Introduced by units or RNZAOC School?
- b. Be kept up to date on current doctrine and establishments with emphasis on RNZAOC Field Force.
- c. More exposure to case studies and study techniques.
- d. Learn and practice presentation techniques.

Some of our misgivings were well founded but all in all it was a worthwhile and interesting three days which gave us more knowledge and an insight into how things are done.

WO1 THAIN

PET OPS FAMILIARISATION COURSE (WITH PT)

During the month of Nov 85 it was decided to upgrade the knowledge of the 3 Sup Coy Pet Ops with a fam cse to 47 Pet Pl, Waiouru. Now, as we all know, to attend a course you must be fit to RFL standard, but to attend this course you had to be up to "Round the Mountain Relay" standard.

So it came to pass that 3 Sup Coy would take up the challenge and compete (the only South Island team entered). To describe our journey to Trentham would take many pages, but imagine if you can, 10 people in a transit van, 350 km of road, 1 major road works, a long stretch of water, 1 smoked mutton ham, numerous items of food and a "Ghetto Blaster"; let the mind run wild as to what could or did occur.

It became apparant that 6 or 7 of our team had never been on a boat before, because during the sailing from Picton - Wellington, they refused to leave the comforts of an extra large cabin which was complete with room service, maintaining that devils and demons roamed the outside decks of the ship - all I could find were some 40 odd 'Yank tourists' being given a scenic explanation of the Marlborough Sounds by the Head Guide, Lcpl Carl Stringer. Gee, these little old ladies loved him, judging by the number eyeing him up.

Finally we arrived at Trentham and found Sgt 'Doc' Takuta with all our accommodation for the night ready and waiting. The assistance we received from our North Island counterparts played a big part in the smooth movement and organisation during our stay and during the relay itself. During our stay in Trentham we met up with the two volunteers to our team, Ptes(W) Robinson and Duffy.

The next day saw us arrive in Waiouru to be taken under the wing of Sgt Margie Wood and 4 Sup Coy - relaxation and preparation was the order for the rest of the day

To cut a long story short, Race Day dawned. We came, we saw, we ran, we did bloody well.

Our team consisted of:

Cpl Pierre Lee	Capt	1hr	10min	46sec
Cpl Greg Makutu	Hey Man	1"	31 "	33"
Pte Barry Fletcher	Oh Bro	1"	17"	36"
Pte Debbie Robinson	Puffer	1"	15"	22"
2Lt Kevin Johnson	P..let	1"	0	36"
Pte Peter Michie	Space Man	1"	12"	24"
Pte Maureen Duffy	More Hills		39"	50" (5 miles)
Pte David Alexander	Waiter	1"	37"	11" (15 miles)
Lcpl Carl Stainger	Head Guide	1"	16"	37"
Pte Chris Ratahi	from Taihape	1"	20"	39"
Sgt Aussie Mason	Manager/Gopher			Still Running

The official relay time was 12 hr, 19 min 42 sec, with 14th placing overall, and 7th placing in composite grade.

The course brought out the following points:

- a. YOs wear poncy yellow shorts
- b. You don't need a waiter in your team as the Inter-Island ferry has one.
- c. Not many North Islanders appreciate the rebel flag.
- d. All soldiers should have braces on their trousers when travelling on ferries.
- e. 47 Pet Pl has the same type of jerrycans as 3 Sup Coy.

In conclusion 3 Sup Coy owe many thanks to Sgt Doc Takuta, Pte Robinson and Pte Duffy, Sgt Kiddie - 1 Base Sup Bn; Veh Group 5 Comp Sup Coy Linton, and Sgt Margie Wood and 4 Sup Coy, Waiouru. As a team we enjoyed ourselves and did our best.

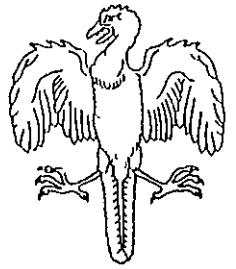
See you next year.

GOPHER

(Alias Sgt Aussie MASON)



Royal New Zealand Army Ordnance Corps



petroleum



47 PET PL



WE NEED PET OPS NOW APPLY TODAY

Contact your Orderly Room about the next Pet Ops course :

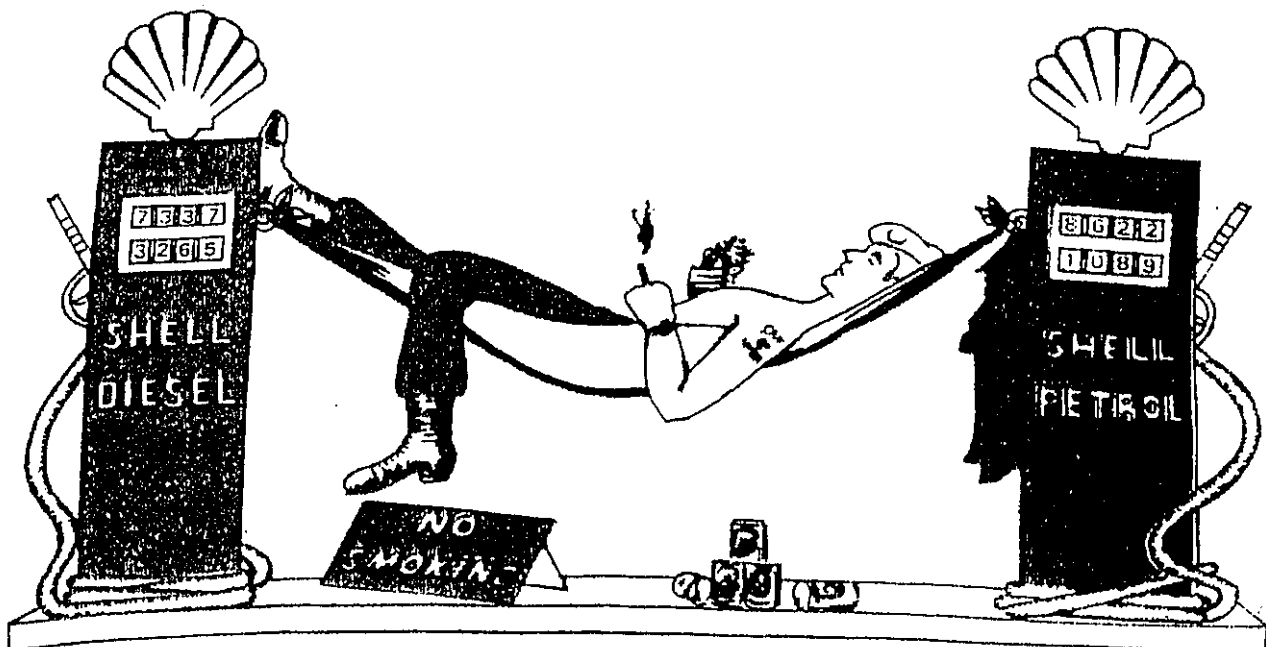
Courses for 1986 are as follows:

RF Petroleum Operator Phase One 3 April - 7 May

TF Petroleum Operator Phase One 8 - 26 June

RF Petroleum Operator Phase Two 18 August - 5 September

TF Petroleum Operator Phase Two 8 - 23 October



Department: M113 Team
 File No : 12350/1
 Date : 3 July 85

BACKGROUND

1. In 1979, after consideration of a number of available options, the MW&D Tongariro Power Development (TPD) complex at Turangi, was selected to undertake the overhaul of the M113 FOV, at the rate of ten (10) vehicles per year.

ARMY TEAM

A. An Army team was appointed at Trentham in Feb of 1980, to prepare specifications, overhaul procedures, and to collate stores in readiness for the move to Turangi in September 80. The Team is an Army GS Unit reporting to the Project Manager, DEP & ADS Army, in Wellington. Day to day pers admin is carried out by 4 ATG Wksp, Waiouru. The CO for discipline is C of S Waiouru. Composition of the Army team is as follows:

a. Project Officer	Capt J.H. Gibb	(RNZEME)
b. Asst Proj Offr	WO2 G.A. Bidois	(RNZEME)
c. Stores Advisor	WO2 J.A. Shaw	(RNZAOC)

TEAM DUTIES

B. The team carries out contract inspection duties, advises on technical problems, provisions for spare parts, and plans workflow.

PRODUCTION

C. Production techniques are based on the VOLVO principle, two teams are allocated a vehicle each, which they strip, repair (in part), and reassemble. They are supported by a further team, which repairs major assemblies, and backup personnel. Power plants, and Radio harnesses, are sub-contracted to civilian firms in the North Island for overhaul. Start times for successive vehicles are staggered, to achieve an even work flow.

PROGRESS

D. Each vehicle takes approx 50 working days to completely overhaul. (1350 manhours, 2½ months, \$28,000). In the five years to Jun 85, 48 vehicles have been completed. This time encompasses the three pilot vehs, each of which took 4-5 months to overhaul. Using two teams, a progress rate of 10-12 vehs per year is being maintained.

QUALITY

E. The finished product is of a high standard, with feedback from user units being favourable, as is the appreciation by the FMC representatives.

GENERAL

2. To date, overhaul of vehicles by the MW&D has been a success in all respects. The Tongiriro Power Development was completed in Nov-Dec 1984, and control of the Turangi complex was ceded to the Taumarānui residency, posing few problems in regard to the Army Contract.

FACILITIES

3. The MW&D complex in Turangi offers the following facilities, being an essential aspect to continuation of the overhaul programme;

- a. Heavy Plant Wksp, with 10 ton overhead cranes
- b. Auto Elec Wksp.
- c. Welding shop
- d. Spray Paint facility
- e. Steam Cleaning and Sand Blasting facilities
- f. Component overhaul shop
- g. Crack and harness testing
- h. Spares and stores area
- i. Water testing area (Lake Taupo)
- j. Cross country test area (NZ Forestry and NZED)
- k. MOT approved accesson public highways; and
- l. Accm for team members, courtesy of NZL & S.

OVERHAUL PROCEDURE

4. As stated the overhaul is based on the VOLVO principle, being in essence a production line. The vehicle is completely stripped, components repaired or replaced, as required, reassembled, and tested.

5. Shown as Annex A is the overhaul programme flow chart. This is further clarified as follows:

a. Vehicle overhaul is completed in 50 working days.

b. Component strip/assy times, as a percentage of total overhaul time are:

(1) Strip and clean veh	5%
(2) Powerpack overhaul	15%
(3) Diff overhaul	5%
(4) Suspension overhaul	5%
(5) Welding repairs	5%
(6) Electrical overhaul	5%
(7) External fittings	10%
(8) Turret overhaul	4%
(9) Final drive & propshaft	5%
(10) Internal fittings	5%
(11) Reassembly	26%
(12) Paint	10%

6. Power Packs and Radio harnesses are tendered for overhaul, at civilian resources, by the MW&D. The assistant project officer is the MW&D Resident Engineers contractual representative, inspecting sub contracts weekly, and carrying out acceptance testing as required.

7. All components are inspected prior to assembly by the Mil team, and where feasible "Run In" under operating conditions. To this end the following major assemblies are tested before vehicle reassembly:

a. Powerpack	Six hours Dynamometer run One Hour Trans pressure and shift test Governor and stall test
b. Diff	One hour load test
c. Final Drives	30 mins load test
d. Cooling fan	30 mins free run test
e. Radiator	Pressure test
f. Fuel Tanks	Pressure test
g. Alternator & Starter	Operation & load test
h. Bilge Pumps	Operation Test

ITEMS NOT OVERHAULED BY MW&D

8. Radios and weapons.

NZ STORES CONTENT

9. As the programme has progressed and the subsequent knowledge of the Army pers has developed, more and more use is being made of NZ manufacturers in providing spares, and refurbishing components. The obvious advantages are less spares ordering lead time, comparative cost reductions, releasing of overseas funds, job opportunities albeit on a small scale, and excellent Public Relations.

MANNING

10. Attached as Annex B is the Civilian and Military manning list.

INSPECTIONS

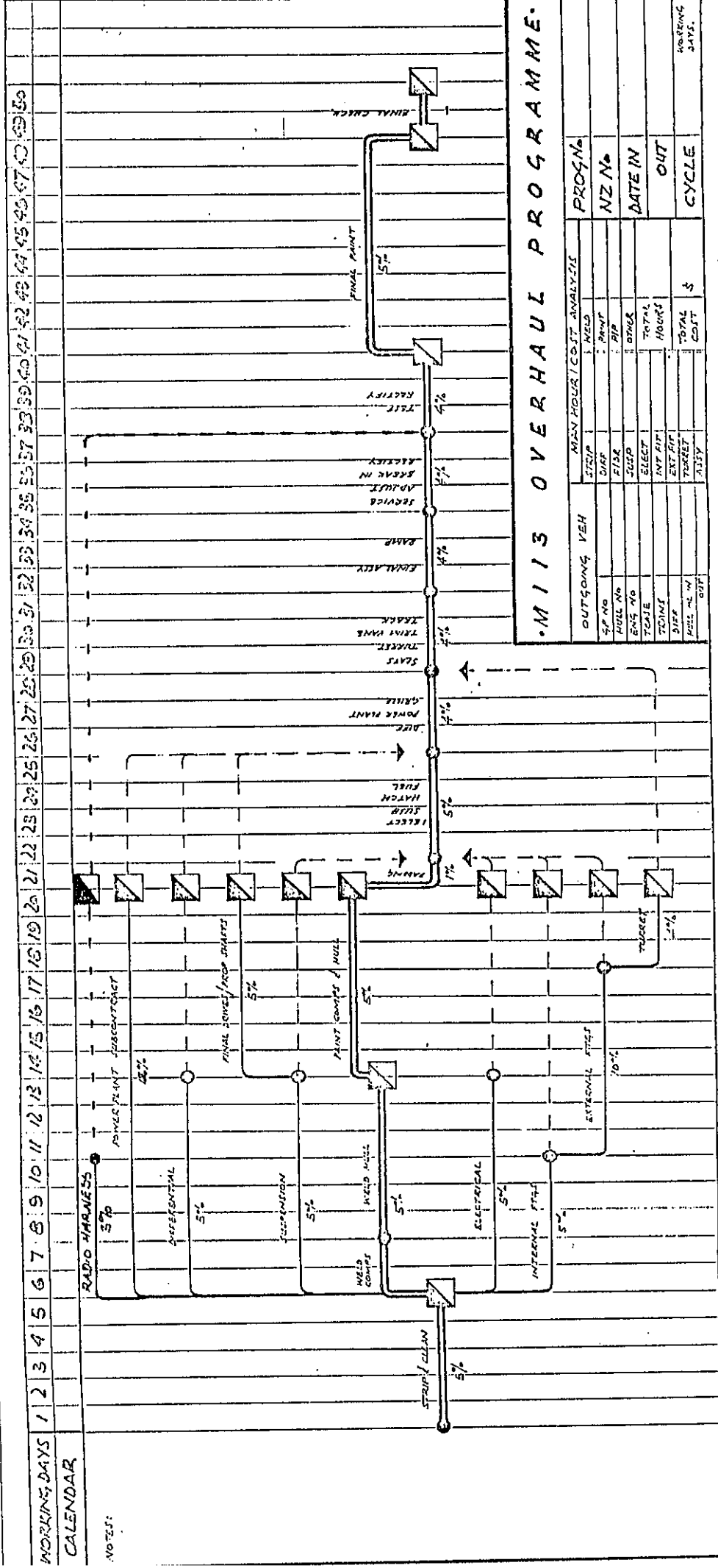
11. Attached as Annex C is the inspection list, in depth.

CONCLUSION

12. As stated previously, pleasing results have been achieved in all aspects of the overhaul programme. This being a direct reflection on the professionalism of all participants, both Civil and military. Giving rise to our motto.

"WE MAKE THE BEST BETTER"





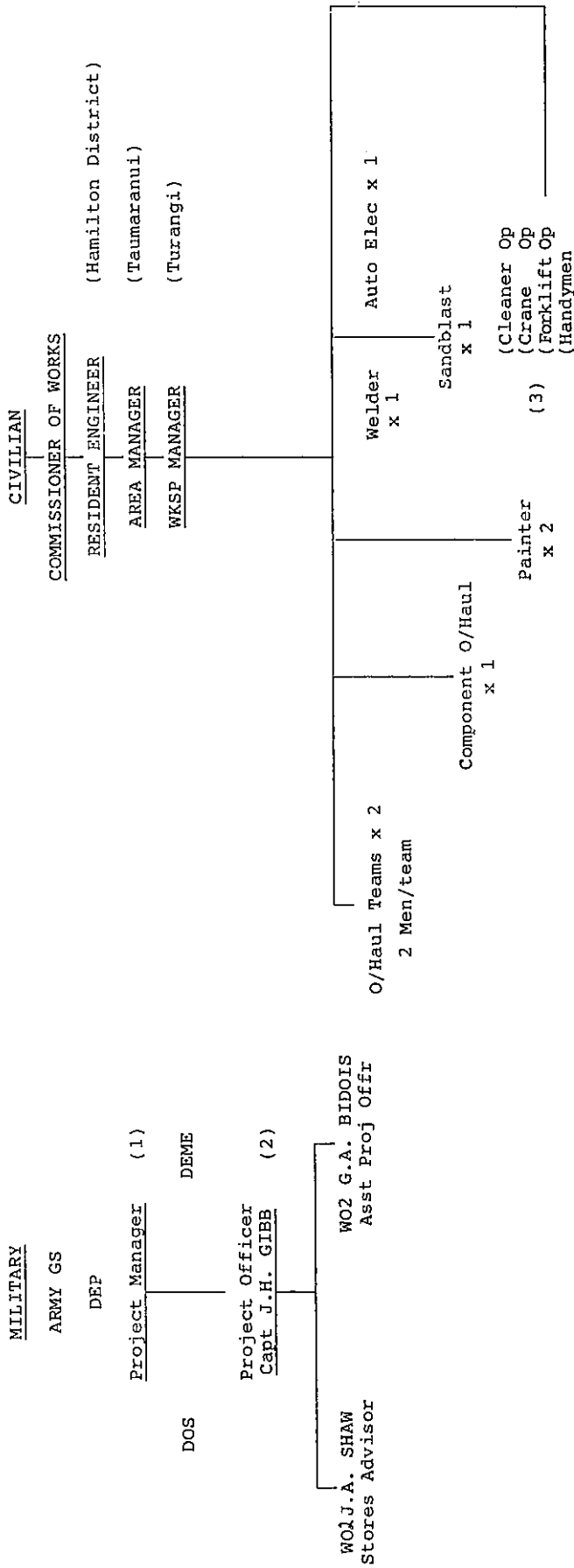
WORKING DAYS CALENDAR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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M113 OVERHAUL PROGRAMME

OUTGOING VEH		MAN HOUR / COST ANALYSIS			
VEH NO	STRIP	WELD	PAINT	ADJUST	PROG. NO.
TRUCK NO	DIFF	FISH	RIP		NZ NO.
ENG NO	SCUP	ELECT	OTHER		DATE IN
TORQUE	TOTAL	HOURS			DATE OUT
TIME	INT. FIT				CYCLE
DIRT	EXT. FIT				\$
WELD NO. IN	TURKEY				TOTAL COST
DIRT	ADJUST				WORKING DAYS

NOTES:



- (1) Managing control
- (2) Pers Admin, 4 ATG Wksp
- (3) Pers utilised on an as reqd basis

M113 BASE OVERHAUL PROGRAMMEOVERHAUL ROUTINE
FOR INDIVIDUAL VEHICLESGeneral

1. This routine is a guide to the sequence of events during overhaul. It should be read in conjunction with the Activity Network (Annex A) and should be followed closely to prevent disruption to other vehicles in the line.

Serial	Activity	Remarks
1	<u>Receipt Inspection</u> a. Receipt Vehicle. b. Complete Vehicle Particulars and Receipt and Evaluation Forms	Insp Nos 1 & 2
2	Move vehicle into Stripping Bay, assign Operations Team	
3	<u>Diagnostic Evaluation and Strip</u> a. Systematically check and strip components and assemblies (sufficient to remove from vehicle) noting any interface or fitting problems that will require later work in repair bays. b. Place removed items on pallets alongside the vehicle. Where possible, keep internal and external fittings on separate pallets and keep unit assemblies together. c. Remove power plant electrics. d. Arrange and deliver power plants to subcontractor. e. With the exception of nuts, bolts and washers which shall be discarded immediately, place all other minor hardware and fasteners in a box off to one side for later checking by Army Team.	See Stripping Sequence
4	Move hull and pallets to steam cleaner (Clean pallet loads BEFORE hull). NOTE: CONTINUE WITH SERIAL 5 FOR PALLET LOADS, BEGIN AT SERIAL 10 FOR HULL.	
5	Move cleaned pallet loads to Strip Bay.	
6	Army Team inspect pallet loads for weld repair requirements (Check, mark and place all items requiring weld on separate pallets)	
7	Move pallets for weld to Weld Bay, move others to the appropriate repair bay.	
8	On completion of weld, move items to repair bays: a. Repair all items according to the Repair Checklists. (Note that some items may require weld as a result of closer inspection). Sandblast and paint items as required. b. On completion of the repair, Army Team inspect all work.	Insp Nos 5 to 9
9	Move repaired items to Assembly Storage area	
10	Move hull to weld repair bay after steam cleaning	

Serial	Activity	Remarks
11	<p>Weld repair hull:</p> <p>a. Note that component welding must be completed BEFORE hull welding begins.</p> <p>b. Army Team complete 'Before' section of Hull Weld Repair inspection.</p> <p>c. Repair Hull according to Hull Repair checklist.</p> <p>d. Army Team complete 'After' section of Hull Weld Repair Inspection</p>	<p>Insp No 3</p> <p>Insp No 3</p>
12	Move hull to sandblast. Blast back to metal inside and out.	
13	Move hull to Assembly Bay, invert, and fit ceiling padding (check underside of hull for weld requirement and carry out if necessary).	
14	Move hull to Paint Bay - paint internal surfaces Centurion Green, and exterior Sun Brown (Camouflage base colour).	
15	Move hull to Assembly Bay. Check that all items required for vehicle reassembly are available and have been inspected.	
16	<p>Reassemble vehicle. Note that assembly is broken into stages, and each stage must be inspected by the Army Team on completion, and before the next is begun. The main stage activities are:</p> <p>a. Suspension</p> <p>b. Hatches and Electrical</p> <p>c. Power plant and Differential</p> <p>d. Power plant grille</p> <p>e. Final Assembly</p>	<p>See Assembly Sequence</p> <p>Insp No 10</p> <p>Insp No 11</p> <p>Insp No 12</p> <p>Insp No 13</p> <p>Insp No 14</p>
17	Carry out break in run, and carry out any rectification that may be required. Ensure WOF is obtained and rear vision mirrors and dayglo panels fitted before taking on road.	Insp No 15
18	<p>Army Team carry out Acceptance Testing:</p> <p>a. Water Test - ensure pre-water entry check is made.</p> <p>b. Road Test</p> <p>c. Cross Country Test</p> <p>d. Final Inspection</p>	Insp No 16
19	Fit all outstanding items	
20	Move vehicle to paint shop, touch up interior, and complete camouflage painting	
21	Army Team carry out final check	

Serial	Activity	Remarks
22	Ensure vehicle is fully serviced	
23	Army Team ensure all inspections have been carried out and all forms completed	
24	Army Team Delivery administration: a. Enter overhaul details in AB1. b. Sign and post formal acceptance form to Support Branch with copy to Contractor, Project Manager and vehicle file. c. Prepare AFNZ 10 d. Arrange delivery of vehicle along with AP1, AFNZ 10, Modification checklist, and Vehicle Particulars to Unit	

Puts your
mind at
rest...





Now you know what
blue lines on a map
mean sir.

Walt

PATAKA

Hi there to all you Suppliers out there in SYNTAX land, this is an article from the Whizz Kids out at the Electronic Data Processing Directorate at Porirua.

The team of Analysts, Programmers, User Reps and ex-service are:

Fourth floor we have:

Maj Stu Hopkins
 WO1 Grahame Loveday
 WO1 Kevin Joyce (till 15/2/86)
 L/Cpl Euan Slight
 ex-Cpl Tina West

Third floor we have:

Sgt Ian Hyndman
 Cpl Eddie Stephens
 ex-S/Sgt Derek Board

Maj Stu Hopkins has just returned from Waiouru and holds the post of Executive Officer (Standards & Documentation) in the library. He is involved in the production of 'EAR' (an information magazine) and also the purchase of SPERRY instruction manuals (they all look to have been written by someone with dyslexia as they are so easy to follow).

WO1 Grahame Loveday is the Army Rep on the DSSD project team. This team is responsible for producing the replacement system for S2. Grahame first went to EDP in 1981 as the Army Rep for DSSR and has also had some involvement with the LIAR project.

WO1 Kevin Joyce is the Support Branch Rep on the LIAR project team. This team is responsible for patching, repairing and enhancing S2 until DSSD comes into effect. L/Cpl Euan Slight has completed a COBOL language course at Wellington Polytech and is now a programmer in the Small Projects and Maintenance (SPM) section. Prior to joining EDP Euan was working with the Army DSSR Supply Management System Implementation Team. Tina West saw the light, she left the Army and is now doing her same job as a computer operator but earning much more money.

Sgt Ian Hyndman and Cpl Eddie Stephens are codification clerks in DCA. With the RNZAOC going to the Item Manager concept for Army stock items (central responsibility for introducing and maintaining stock records), Ian and Eddie's knowledge will be invaluable.

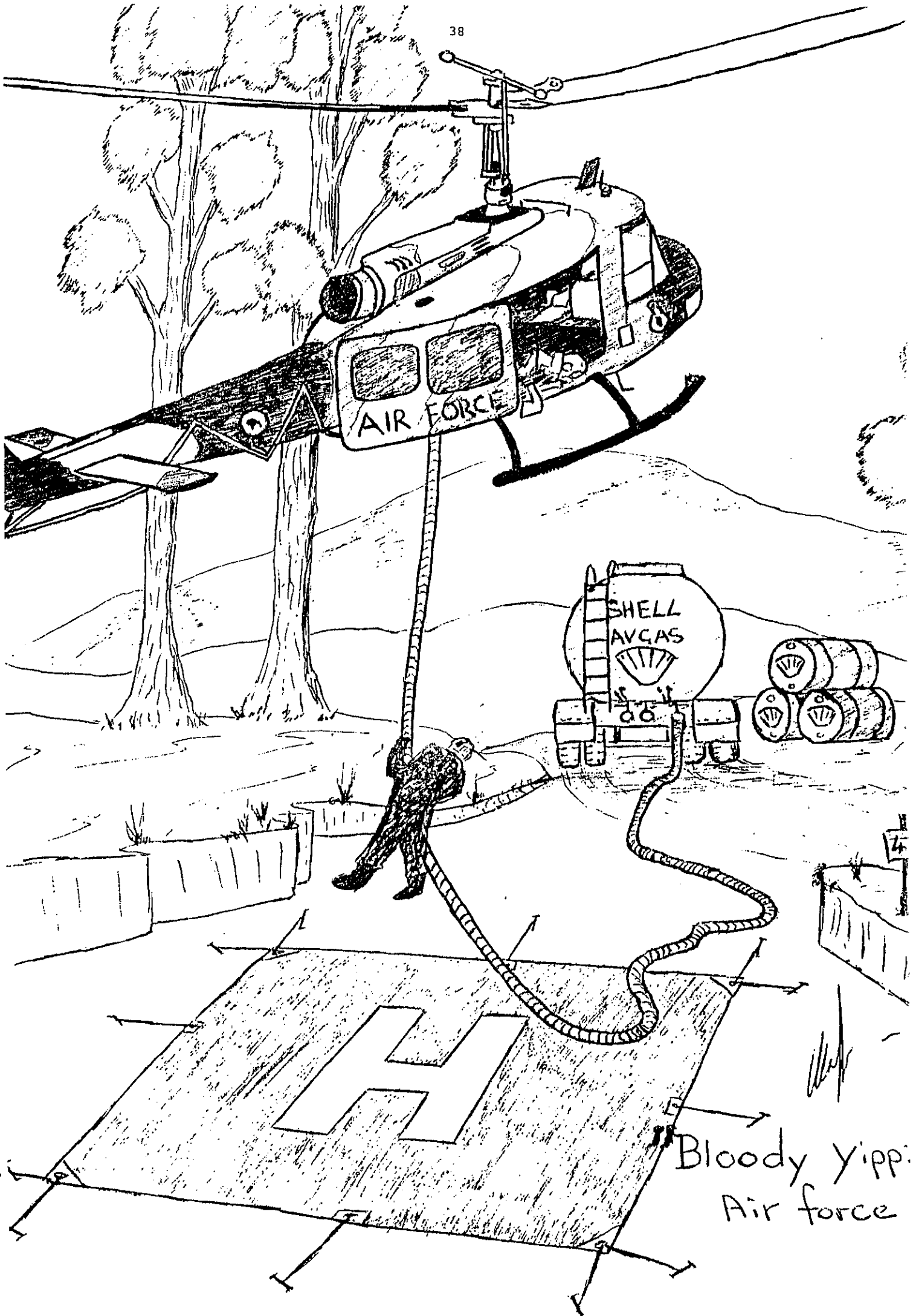
Derek Board (formerly 1 Base Wksp's S/S) is also a codification clerk but is not far off getting his second pension.

These are the hardworking RNZAOC and ex-RNZAOC personnel who are rarely seen around Army camps but still do their bit for the Corps. These people have given up the life in the open fields and camps to work in a modern poorly designed building in the centre of Porirua (Otara South).

The future of EDP looks prosperous with a second proposed site up in Auckland due for completion soon. Also the 1986 year proposes to be a good year for the recruitment of military personnel and also a fair number of British recruits.

With the beginning of DSSR and DSSD in supply units it is good to see so many Ordnance personnel trying to get into the EDP environment so as to both help out their mother corp and also to help out the whole of Defence in giving a much needed helping hand in the expansion of the EDP field, so from all of the RNZAOC staff at EDP it is SUA TELA TONANTII from us and let's all interface our input ports !!

Euan Slight
 L/Cpl



Bloody Yippi
Air force

Kia Ora Pet Ops,

Hello to all you other privileged readers. Just reporting to you all on what 47 Pet Pl got up to at FMG Annual Camp '86.

In the beginning it started off well with great enthusiasm from our attached pers and all our well trained Pet Ops. There seemed to be no serious problems as was right through the camp. The fuel site was set up well with no complaints and we were always in high spirits.

The few Pet Ops who were changing with troops from 15 Combat Sups, for a day or so, thoroughly enjoyed it. It was a good experience and a chance to see how the smaller fuel sites were run. At the same time the 15 Combat troops, who came to us, also enjoyed it, alot, Dave Watana and Easter. They too managed to learn alot about the main fuel site for Annual Camp. Although the changeover may not have been long enough, thanks to all involved.

Well, back in Waiouru we worked 12 hour shifts and everybody worked hard, cleaning and filling Jerrycans, running the points, decanting TTF and other Pet Ops tasks.

The alcohol consumption, for well trained Pet Ops of course, was low, which was a bit hard on some of the regulars Hough (Lcpl Marsh), but we all seemed to overcome our withdrawal symptoms. When we finally got to the bar there was no stopping us, even the kitchen door could not hold us back (Patch & Joe).

Guppy (Lcpl Gupwell) boosted everyones morale by bringing out his TV and Video for the troops off shift. Thanks Gusher!!

We had those of us who were quiet and never in trouble (Clarke and Monkey), and those who were so quiet we wondered where they were (Crash and Tania). Of course we had those always there in force and had to make known they were there, even if it was by tooting the Hough horn 6 O'clock in the morning (Thomo). Also those who just loved that Dieso Point, especially when it wasn't busy (Fergy, Rich and Krebs). We must not forget the Pet Op who was there but wasn't there Captain A.D. Kirk. We thank our illustrious Leaders for helping us throughout camp, especially the one who gave back the Tea Bags (SSgt Gray).

Overall camp went well and the work which was done is complimented by all 47 Pet Pl staff. Thanks to all who attended and helped. Hope to see you next year still smiling.

Just a last note, if you don't want to be a Pet Op its not hard to be a social wipe-out!

This is Mr Spock signing off "Beam me up Scotty".

Pet Op Pete

AN ESSAY ONNEW ZEALAND INVOLVEMENT IN WESTERN SAMOABYCAPTAIN R.W. HELM, RNZAOINTRODUCTION

1. New Zealand has had a long association militarily with Western Samoa and yet most officers and soldiers have little knowledge about this aspect of our military history. With the New Zealand Army area of Defence interest now centered on the South West Pacific, it would be timely to review the activities of New Zealand in an operation which deployed an Expeditionary Force comparable in size and structure to the Ready Reaction Force (RRF) of today. Activities subsequent to the departure of the Expeditionary Force in April 1915 also provide valuable lessons which should be incorporated into the professional study by today's soldiers. These activities highlighted the problems which an occupying force may face during a period of extended operations and would therefore be more applicable to the Integrated Expansion Force (IEF). Circumstances in which the RRF/IEF may be deployed will not be considered in this essay.

2. The approximate population of Western Samoa in 1914 was 35,000.¹ Roughly one quarter of the population lived on the larger island of Savai'i separated from Upolu, the other main island with a majority of the population, by the 14.5 km wide Apolima Strait. Located approximately 1,000 kms east of Fiji, the estimated 1986 population is 161,000 with many Samoans living outside of the country.

3. New Zealand involvement in Western Samoa began soon after the outbreak of World War I when, at the request of Great Britain, a mixed force of 1,363 New Zealand soldiers occupied the German colony. By this action New Zealand became the first Dominion of Great Britain to capture a foreign territory and commenced an occupation which continued until Western Samoa gained her independence on 1 January 1962. Difficulties in establishing and maintaining the New Zealand presence highlighted many lessons applicable to the New Zealand Army today. The aim of this essay is to identify lessons learnt from New Zealand involvement in Western Samoa until independence applicable to the RRF/IEF concept of operations.

WORLD WAR IMobilisation

4. Instructions to form an Expeditionary Force were issued by Parliament immediately following the 7 August 1914 request by Great Britain that New Zealand '... seize the wireless station at Samoa.'² The Force was to comprise of a headquarters, units of artillery, infantry, engineers, signallers and elements of the Royal Naval Reserve, motor boat mechanics, Post and Telegraph company, Army Service Corps, Field Ambulance, nurses and chaplains. The total strength of the Expeditionary Force was to be 1,363.³

5. Patriotism was very high in New Zealand following the announcement that the country was at war with Germany. Difficulties in enrolling personnel for the Force were therefore not due to a lack of volunteers but rather in deciding which to reject beyond the numbers required. Preference was given to Territorial Force soldiers with efficient service and former members of the Regular Force. The Force was ready to sail on 11 August 1914 only four days after the instruction to form an Expeditionary Force had been issued.⁴

6. Due to the secret nature of the operation, several units found difficulty in knowing what equipments to take with them. Medical requirements differ greatly between temperate and tropical climates and the Medical Corps were in a most difficult position to know for which climate to equip. They eventually stocked with many essential items en-route. Engineers overcame similar problems by using Royal Engineer mobilisation tables.⁵

1 Field M.J. Mau: Samoa's Struggle Against New Zealand Oppression. A.H. and A.W. Reed, Wellington, 1984, p 12.
 2 Smith S.J. The Samoa (NZ) Expeditionary Force 1914-1915. Ferguson and Osborn Limited, Wellington, 1924, p 14.
 3 Smith, p 14.
 4 Smith, p 14.
 5 Smith, p 18

7. While the volunteers were being enlisted the Force Commander, Colonel R. Logan, set about gaining information about the situation in Western Samoa. He found that vital information on German defences and strengths was not available from any source. When Cabinet asked London for details on Samoan defence they were referred to 'Whittaker's Almanac' which offered no useful information. The Australian Naval Board stated that they were unaware of any permanent defences although it was possible that the harbour at Apia had been mined. Other sources, although vague, indicated that serious resistance in Samoa was unlikely.⁶

8. Lack of information also extended to knowledge on the movements of the German cruiser force thought to be in the area and delayed sailing of the Expeditionary Force until 15 August 1914. When the ships sailed, it was on the understanding that they would rendezvous with the Australian Squadron off the coast of Gisborne. Poor communication resulted in the Australians being unaware of this requirement and the Force sailed as far as New Caledonia with an escort which would not have been able to defend it had they encountered the German Naval Force.⁷

The Move to Samoa

9. The two ships used to move the Expeditionary Force to Samoa, SS MONOWAI and MOERAKI, were not designed as troopships but were used for this purpose due to their availability. The limited accommodation on MONOWAI meant that the soldiers had to eat meals in four shifts and, when not eating, sought sheltered spots in which to gather. Some of the holds had been converted into berths with bunks four high but the top berths were so small that only a very small person could fit into them sideways. Ventilation was non-existent and passages so narrow that they allowed only one person at a time to pass through them. The holds were dirty and required to be scrubbed to make them liveable.⁸

10. Several days out to sea it became necessary to make many issues of clothing and equipment. Despite tally lists having been used to record locations and quantities of stores in holds, it was found that these were inaccurate and the cargo holds had been overfilled. Many items needed were under the cargo and could only be reached by hard work in most uncomfortable conditions.⁹

11. When the Force called at Fiji, Colonel Logan met with Western Samoan residents and, as a result, 15 chiefs from the principal villages of Samoa agreed to accompany the expedition. On arrival in Samoa they would go to their villages and inform the people that the New Zealanders had no quarrel with them and wished the Samoan people to remain neutral. The chiefs would also explain their good treatment in Fiji under British rule stating that New Zealand, as a Dominion of Great Britain, would treat them in the same way.¹⁰

12. The plan of action to be taken on arrival at Samoa was discussed by Colonel Logan and the Naval Escort Commander a few days prior to arrival at the islands. It was thought that the naval escorts would be able to deal with any enemy warships which may be there and that the soldiers would be able to deal with any land forces once ashore. A chart, obtained hours before sailing, was studied closely for suitable landing areas. Of the six possibilities identified, Matautu Point east of Apia was selected as it would provide a decisive action against the enemy forces should there be any opposition to the landings.

Arrival and Initial Action

13. The method of occupation greatly reduced the possibility of any fighting taking place. With the convoy and escorts in sight of Apia, a small party went ashore under a flag of truce to instruct the Germans to surrender unconditionally. The obviously overwhelming force of the New Zealanders made it clear to the 20 strong force of German soldiers and special constables that resistance would have been useless. The Governor, Doctor E. Schultz, instructed that no resistance be offered.¹¹

14. After the main body had landed at Matautu Point they quickly seized the court house, post office and customs hall. The telephone exchange was closed down immediately preventing information about the landings being spread among the German community.¹²

6 Field, p 4

7 Field, p 5

8 Smith, p 26.

9 Smith, p 32.

10 Field, p 7.

11 Field, p 10.

12 Field, p 10.

15. A detachment sent to capture the radio station found that it had been booby trapped by the German operators. Anyone attempting to start the engine powering the equipment would have set off dynamite placed under the floor of the station. Disarming the site and making it operable again took several days.

16. Following seizure of the business area, the ships started unloading stores. A work party of 50 men assisted by a gang of native workers worked throughout the night and, the following morning, the unloaded ships were ready to sail. The logistics staff found it impossible to issue urgently required stores in an orderly manner during this period.¹³

17. The loss of 30 tonnes of foodstuffs together with a lighter which ran aground in the dark was to cause some hardship for the soldiers. Samoa imported food for the Chinese plantation workers and grew only subsistence crops for the remainder of the population. The lack of variety in food led one soldier to write in his diary that a meal of potatoes and pumpkin was a real treat.¹⁴ SS MONOWAI made a hurried trip to Suva to rectify a serious shortage of rice normally supplied on a regular freighter service which had been cancelled due to the outbreak of war.¹⁵

18. Prisoners of war, including Doctor Schultz the former Governor, were taken back to New Zealand on the returning transports. All German administrative staff were eventually sent to New Zealand for internment but were allowed to remain in their pre-war appointments for a short time following occupation. Together with the prisoners were 78 New Zealand soldiers who had shown themselves to be unsuitable for military service mainly through a lack of fitness.¹⁶

19. Colonel Logan read his first proclamation to the people of Western Samoa on the second day of occupation. It included an instruction for the people to obey all commands given by any officer of the occupying force, forbade any resident to communicate with the German Government or German Forces, required all German Government property to be handed over, and advised that private property could be commandeered. It also introduced curfews from 10 pm until 6 am, banned public meetings, imposed censorship, outlawed brewing of liquor, required all arms to be delivered to the Provost Marshal of the occupying force and for owners of any means of transport to report the description of such to the Provost Marshal.¹⁷

Settling In

20. Having established themselves in Western Samoa the soldiers settled into the daily routine of controlling the islands. Their task was made more difficult by constant rumours started by the local people. The majority of these rumours centered around supposed landings by German Forces along the coasts and sightings of the German cruisers. Troops were often sent to investigate or deal with reported incidents only to find that their time had been wasted.¹⁸ When the two German ships made an appearance they departed without firing a shot or attempting to land any soldiers.

21. Following the deportation of all German civil officials of New Zealand, the Expeditionary Force was required to fill these appointments with members of the Force assisted by some of the British residents. The Departments of the Secretariat, Justice, Treasury, Native Affairs, Police and Prisons, and Labour were staffed on Upolu in this way. The soldiers had to be discharged from the Army due to the senior nature of the appointments not equating to their worn rank in the Force. On the island of Savai'i, with its administrative headquarters some 80 kilometres from Apia by sea, a former Deputy Administrator and British resident was re-instated. He controlled the island with great success and no apparent assistance from the Force.¹⁹

22. Permanent accommodation had to be found for the soldiers with the approach of the rainy season in September. The Malifa school had several houses designed for boarding pupils which were quickly taken over, and other standing accommodation was found for most units. Despite this some soldiers remained under temporary canvas shelters until the beginning of November. The Engineers were kept busy building barracks for the 100 soldiers at the radio station, some of the infantry units and a guard house at the Force Commander's residence.²⁰

23. The permanent accommodation alleviated some other problems. Mosquito nets which had not been provided in the tented accommodation were available in the barracks and the incidence of other sicknesses also decreased when sanitation was improved. The majority of sicknesses were carried or caused by insects and by swimming in contaminated water. Innoculations against typhoid had not been followed up due to the military conditions and pressure of work but had to be completed when several cases of this sickness were reported.²¹

13 Smith, p 64.

14 Smith, p 81.

15 Field, p 13.

16 Smith, p 17.

17 Smith, p 65.

18 Smith, p 78.

19 Smith, p 86.

20 Smith, pp 96-98.

21 Smith, p 83.

24. As the days passed and no incidents of note took place the soldiers started to become restless. Route marches in the cool of the morning, range practices and an exhaustive training programme slowly changed the former civilians into good soldiers and developed a great esprit-de-corps. Seven a side football, concerts and boxing tournaments were introduced among other activities to prevent boredom. Despite these activities the soldiers' morale continued to drop. Having joined to fight they felt they were missing out on the activities taking place in Europe and the Middle East.

25. The Force newspaper was conceived in the belief that it would do much for the morale of the troops and, as there were several members of the Force with good journalistic backgrounds, there was plenty of knowledge on how to produce one. Strict guidelines on censorship and content were laid down for the 'Literary Committee' to ensure that military information was not disclosed or that senior officers were offended.

26. After many articles had been received and sorted ready for publishing, the question as to where the newspaper would be printed was brought up. Apia had only one antiquated printing press which barely managed to publish the weekly public newspaper. Following several setbacks and changes to layout to enable printing to proceed on this press, the native boys required to operate the manually powered press went on strike for higher pay. The Committee ended up doing the job themselves.

27. Originally planned to be a weekly issue the time required away from regimental duties together with the difficulties associated with printing meant that unless better facilities became available the newspaper would not appear very often. The problem was overcome when the London Mission Society undertook to print subsequent issues of the newspaper.²³

Post Expeditionary Force

28. On 8 March 1915 a radiogram was received in Western Samoa advising that 500 men were to embark for New Zealand. The medically unfit and a selection of other soldiers to make up the quota left on 12 March. Before the end of the month the remainder of the Force knew that they too were to be replaced by the Samoan Relief Force of 360 men. Their arrival on 3 April marked the end of the Samoan Expeditionary Force which embarked and sailed that night.²⁴

29. With the war being fought on the other side of the world Colonel Logan, who had remained as the Administrator of Western Samoa, found the New Zealand Government left the running of the country very much up to himself. The Samoan villages were mostly self-supporting so Colonel Logan turned his attention to other areas of Samoan life which concerned him.

30. One area of concern, which appeared to become almost an obsession, was the enforcement of racial separation between the Samoans and Chinese. Between 1914 and 1918 the number of Chinese in Western Samoa dropped from 2184 to 832 largely as a result of Colonel Logan enforcing the repatriation of Chinese workers. This had serious effects on plantations where a big labour force was required to control canker disease and rhinoceros beetle. When planters requested new drafts of Chinese workers Colonel Logan refused on the basis that importation of more Chinese would lead to the total ruin of the Samoan race.²⁵

31. By far the most serious threat to the Samoan race was introduced by New Zealanders in November 1918. The Spanish Flu, present in New Zealand through a lack of adequate quarantine being enforced, was passed on to passengers and crew of a ship visiting Auckland bound for Western Samoa. Evidence of the flue on board was hidden from the doctor in Apia who, although he must have known that not all was well aboard, allowed the passengers to disembark. Over 22 percent of the Western Samoa population, estimated at the time to be 35,000, died as a result of the epidemic which followed. Colonel Logan did not return to Western Samoa because of the disaster after taking his New Zealand leave.²⁶

Post World War I

32. The post World War I period until independence on 1 January 1962 was characterised by the development of the Mau movement which gained mass support from the population in a peaceful bid for national independence. Administrators consistently dealt harshly with any opposition to the administration through their control of the military and civil police. Lessons can be learnt from the activities of the soldiers and police against the Mau supporters.

24 Smith, pp 130-131.

25 Field, p 33.

26 Field, pp 35-50.

33. By February 1928, the heavy handed methods used by two post-War Administrators against the native population to suppress the independence movement resulted in a requirement for New Zealand to send two cruisers with marines to support the local police.²⁷ Shortly after the arrival of 'Diomede' and 'Dunedin', 400 members of the Mau were arrested for wearing the Mau uniform and gathering on Beach Road, a 'disturbed' area. A further 150 Mau supporters presented themselves to the prison for arrest knowing that the prison was not large enough to hold everyone. These 150 supporters were trucked outside of Apia's boundaries and released.²⁸

34. When heavy rain two days later made conditions in the prison unhygienic, the 400 Mau prisoners had to be moved to a hastily prepared detention camp. They remained here, separated from freedom by a single fence of double strand barbed wire, until 7 March 1928 having completed only a fraction of their six month sentence. Their release came without the extraction of any concessions. The two cruisers returned to New Zealand two days later leaving a detachment of marines to support the police.²⁹

35. The third post-War Administrator arrived in Western Samoa, together with the newly created Samoa Military Police (SMP) of 74 men armed with rifles, pistols and two machine guns, on 5 May 1928. Instead of replacing the marines and dispensing with the majority of the civil police as had been intended, the SMP was used to assist the civil police in incidents which continued to increase in violence. Within three weeks of their arrival, the SMP had 'fixed' their bayonets and injured nine Samoans while supporting the police in the arrest of one person. This use of excessive force set the pattern for future confrontations.³⁰

36. The criteria for selection of members of the SMP should also be looked at. One of the local white residents made the observation that there were men of a type and mentality in the SMP who should never have been sent to Western Samoa to deal with a native race. Fully armed, they would march through the villages singing insulting songs in Samoan and openly called the Samoans 'black bastards and bloody niggers'.³¹ There was also evidence of prisoners being beaten in their cells to obtain confessions and one 'suicide by hanging' in most suspicious circumstances. ³² It was in this atmosphere of discontent that the Administrator decided that timing was right to break up the Mau completely.

37. Tupua Tamasese, Prince of Western Samoa and a Mau leader, was arrested in a dawn raid on his home for non payment of tax. Thirty five police plus two officers, all carrying rifles with bayonets fixed supported by two machine guns, were used to make the arrest. Tamasese was caught trying to escape behind the house when a policeman fired two blanks at him which Tamasese thought had injured him. Handcuffed, he was lead to the police vehicle calling for peace from the gathering crowd. His wife received injuries to the back of her head when she tried to hold her husband. On 6 December 1928 Tupua Tamasese was found guilty of not having paid his taxes and was sentenced to six weeks in prison. A term of six months imprisonment to be served in New Zealand was imposed for resisting arrest.³³

38. The SMP was replaced by the Samoan Constabulary in April 1929 with 27 former SMP members joining the force of 43. Their attitudes and tactics did not change. On 11 August 1929 five Chinese were shot, and 10 injured by batons, when a group of 200 tried to enter the offices of the Chinese Commissioner. Police stated that they had used their batons and firearms as a last resort, but a lack of injuries among the police raised the question of just how much danger they had really been in. One witness stated that nothing would have happened had the police acted with restraint, and that one of the police had called the Chinese 'yellow bastards'.³⁴ A Chinese resident of Samoan who lived there for 21 years and married to a Samoan women with eleven children, was deported to China without trial as a result of this incident.³⁵

39. On 28 December 1929, approximately 300 members of the Mau marched from the west towards the harbour to welcome two prominent supporters of the independence movement arriving by boat. The police chose this occasion to arrest more Mau supporters for tax evasion. When a struggle developed between the arresting party and Mau supporters, 18 policemen rushed onto the street and fired indiscriminantly into the crowd. They continued to do so as the marchers withdrew.

40. Another group of marchers, led by Tupua Tamesese who had recently returned from his imprisonment in New Zealand, approached the same location from the east not knowing what had happened. The police withdrew and rearmed with rifles and machine guns. They fired on this second group, mortally wounding Tupua Tamesese as he called for peace and tried to stop the marchers. Several people who went to his assistance were also killed in the shooting which followed. The casualty list at the end of the day showed one policeman dead, and eight Samoans dead with 50 injured.³⁶

27 Field, p 112.

28 Field, p 115.

29 Field, p 122.

30 Field, p 125.

31 Field, p 125.

32 Field, p 128.

33 Field, pp 130-132.

34 Field, pp 143-144.

35 Field, p 144.

36 Field, p 157

41. Many Mau male supporters disappeared into the bush fearing reprisals. In the early hours of 4 January 1930, the police began ransacking homes in search for Mau leaders. Their violent and destructive pre-dawn raids in the months that followed spread terror throughout the island of Upolu.³⁷

42. HMS Dunedin, the cruiser which had been sent to Western Samoa to assist the Administration two years earlier, arrived at Apia on 12 January 1930. On board was a seaplane which assisted greatly in locating groups of Mau. Soldiers on the ground however found that their heavy equipment hindered their movement in one bush with the result that their operations were largely ineffective.

43. By the end of the month, with Dunedin's sick bays filled with soldiers suffering from heat exhaustion and insect bites, reinforcements were requested. This led to the formation of a military police force of 245 which, for political reasons, was disbanded before it could leave New Zealand. On 26 February 1930, all operations against the Mau ceased and they were asked to come to conference.³⁸ At the conference the Mau leadership agreed to surrender in the hope of achieving a settlement. No settlement was reached, and those prisoners not denouncing the Mau were placed on restricted diets.³⁹

44. The oppression of the Mau continued unabated. In one raid which failed to find any evidence of the Mau presence, all village dogs and pigs were shot. Houses being raided continued to have their furniture destroyed and the women and children roughly treated. People found in villages other than their own were arrested and movement permits were required by any Samoans entering Apia.⁴⁰

45. The turning point in Samoan affairs came in 1936 when the newly elected Labour Government of New Zealand stated its aim to work with the Samoan people. The declaration that the Mau was a seditious organisation was revoked in June of that year and elections were held to fill several official posts. While remaining a political force, the Mau lost much of its support when the people saw that the New Zealand Government was prepared to listen to the grievances of the people.⁴¹ The remainder of the period up until independence in 1962 saw little New Zealand involvement of military note. American marines occupied Samoa during the Second World War but this is not included within the scope of this essay.

CONCLUSION

General

46. Many of the lessons learnt from New Zealand involvement in Western Samoa are applicable to the RRF/IEF concept of operations. These lessons include:

- a. the requirement for a rapid deployment force;
- b. the importance of timely intelligence;
- c. the value of good communications;
- d. logistic problems;
- e. equipment and supplies matters;
- f. a need for policy on prisoners of war;
- g. the selection criteria for soldiers;
- h. morale problems;
- i. use of air power;
- j. health matters; and
- k. the possible requirement to establish a military government.

Rapid Deployment

47. In 1914, there was no difficulty in enlisting the 1,363 people required for the Expeditionary Force. This was due to the high feelings of patriotism in the country following the declaration of war on Germany. As this patriotism can not always be expected at a time deployment is required, a force capable of deploying at short notice needs to be identified in advance. Members of the IEF should also be identified to enable rapid build up of forces as required.

37 Field, p 164.

39 Field, p 190.

41 Field, pp 215-216

38 Field, p 182.

40 Field, pp 197-198.

Intelligence

48. The importance of timely intelligence, not only on enemy strengths and movements but also on the area of operations, has been recognised. The type of information Colonel Logan so desperately needed when he prepared to leave New Zealand with the Expeditionary Force is now available from a variety of sources.

Good Communication

49. The lack of communication between New Zealand and Australia could have spelt disaster for the Expeditionary Force soon after leaving New Zealand. Although the RRF/IEF are not expected to operate in conjunction with allies, the lesson learnt still applies. All groups taking part in any operation require advance warning and adequate information to enable them to perform their tasks.

Logistics

50. Several lessons in logistics were brought out by the deployment of the Expeditionary Force. These included the need for proper loading of cargo, access to vital stores during transit and rapid unloading at the destination. Use of a standard vessel for which load tables could be prepared in advance would greatly alleviate loading problems. A roll-on, roll-off ferry equipped with forklifts would be most effective where suitable terminal facilities could be used. Where suitable terminal facilities are not available, cranes would be required to load barges for the transfer of stores between ship and shore.

Equipment and Supplies

51. In a RRF scenario of rapid deployment, all soldiers would be expected to carry their full scale of personal support items (PSI). Equipment should, however, not be allowed to restrict mobility when rapid movement over rough terrain is required. Rations for the first few days operations should also be carried by the soldier to enable the logistics units to establish themselves without constant interruptions.

52. A lack of adequate local food supplies can be expected to remain a problem. Most islands continue to provide a subsistence agriculture not capable of maintaining a sudden increase in population such as would be represented by the arrival of the RRF/IEF. The ability of the area of operations to sustain a force would have to be assessed prior to any deployment.

Prisoners of War

53. When the Expeditionary Force arrived in Western Samoa, the German civilian administration officials were allowed to retain their employment for a short time. Although no harm appears to have been caused by this action, subsequent New Zealand direction for their removal indicates that a policy on this matter should be defined prior to embarkation. Consideration should be given for the provision of secure holding areas on board the transport carrying the RRF/IEF to the area of operations.

Selection of Soldiers

54. The requirement to return 78 soldiers of the Expeditionary Force to New Zealand aboard the returning transports was the first indication that selection criteria were not stringent enough. While these cases were mainly due to a lack of fitness which we presently assess candidates for prior to filling a RRF appointment, later reinforcements of military police displayed a far more serious failing. The problems caused through racial prejudice and excessive use of force in volatile situations have not yet been addressed by the New Zealand Army in the selection of RRF/IEF soldiers. With the large number of people involved in these forces, it is unlikely that such a project would be practical.

Morale

55. The decline in morale through lack of meaningful employment will always be a problem when expected action does not eventuate. The development of the esprit-de-corp amongst members of the Expeditionary Force by rigorous training, sport and organised off duty activities should be closely studied. Of significance were the efforts to publish a Force newspaper in the interests of maintaining morale. The large number of contributions by Force members and the perseverance to print the first issue displays the importance soldiers place on this facility even in a group the size of the RRF. If the RRF is to be deployed for an operation in excess of three months, serious consideration should be given to provision of printing facilities.

Use of Air Power

56. As pertinent today as it was in 1928 is the use of aircraft for a variety of purposes. With the development of the helicopter, most suitable for working in an environment such as Western Samoa with its rough terrain and steep hills, possible applications of airpower would be enormous. Whereas in 1928 the fixed wing seaplane could only be used to locate groups of rebels and report their positions, helicopters would provide troops with superior mobility and could assist in resupply to remote areas. Use of aircraft in preliminary operations such as to secure a landing area for the main body would also be most useful.

Health

57. Sickness was a problem which persisted throughout the period that New Zealanders operated in Western Samoa. Heat exhaustion, insect bites, infection from contaminated water and flu were all far more common or serious in the tropical climate. Provision should be made for adequate medical services, suitably trained to deal with tropical diseases, in addition to those normally provided for temperate areas. Uniforms suitable for tropical climates should also be used.

Military Government

58. One aspect of the Expeditionary Force action which does not appear to have been considered in the organisations of the RRF/IEF was the requirement for Colonel Logan to provide civilian administrative staff from within the Expeditionary Force. While it is unlikely that the RRF/IEF will be required to perform this service too, adequate training to meet this requirement in critical appointments should be provided to officers and senior non-commissioned officers.

Final Thought

59. One thing which every soldier should remember is that years of oppression only served to unite the people against the administration. When the people saw that the Government was willing to work with them, opposition faded away.

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FROM THE DOS

A SPECIAL MESSAGE

THE PUBLICATION OF PATAKA HAS ALWAYS BEEN A BURDENSOME TASK FOR THE DIRECTORATE AND TO EASE THE WORKLOAD I ASKED MY FAVOURITE UNIT TO HELP ME OUT WITH THIS ISSUE. THE RNZAOC SCHOOL, IN THEIR SPARE TIME HAVE PRINTED THIS ISSUE WHICH CONFIRMS MY LONG HELD CONVICTION THAT THIS IS THE HARDEST WORKING UNIT IN THE RNZAOC. TO THE CI AND HIS LONG SUFFERING STAFF I SEND MY HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS FOR A JOB WELL DONE.

WELL DONE MY TOP UNIT