



# THE BULLETIN DECEMBER 2021

**Newsletter of the Wellington  
Returned & Services Association  
Inc  
Established 1916**



## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It was great to see so many of you (52) at our annual Xmas luncheon, held on 23 November at the James Cook Hotel. It provided an opportunity to welcome some new members and farewell former WRSA President Ron Turner, who is moving to Auckland shortly.



Since our last bulletin in July, the COVID 19 Delta version arrived in Auckland and this led to the re-introduction of restrictions on our daily lives in Wellington. Based on what we learnt from last year's Covid 19 lockdown, our welfare team of Michelle and Kay sprung quickly in action and were able to maintain welfare support. Members who were isolated from their families in rest homes, or in their homes, received regular welfare phone calls or visits, where and when that was possible.

While it has been a quiet time your committee continues to work quietly behind the scene, on your behalf, to ensure the financial stability of the WRSA and to ensure that the RSA movement continues to be relevant in the community. An example of this the financial support we provided to the Remembrance Army to enable a headstone to be constructed and positioned in the pauper's section of the Karori Cemetery, where WW1 veteran – Pte Victor Griffiths, NZ Cyclist Corps lies. The photo of his headstone is in the next column.

Staying with the cemetery theme, our relationship with the 'Friends of Karori Cemetery' continues to grow. As I touched on in the last bulletin, our relationship is based on our shared purpose; that New Zealand's military history, through the veterans who lie in the cemetery, needs to be told and never forgotten.

Most of you are aware that Ben Burn Park in Karori was the staging location for the 1st and many of the follow-on mounted contingents that departed Wellington for the Boer/South Africa Wars, during the period 1899 to 1902. Until now only a brass plaque on the wall, adjoining Campbell Street, acknowledges this important part of our military history.

Lead by the Karori Residents Association and along with the KRSA/WRSA we are jointly liaising with the Wellington City Council to build an information board and some bench seats at Ben Burn Park. We are contributing money toward this project and historical research material.

As is our long standing the bulletin contains the list of members who have passed away since the last bulletin. While all are worthy of their own obituaries, because of my personal relationship, I want to acknowledge the passing of two long serving members; David Moloney and Fred Goodall. I served with both of them early in my own military career, I was a beneficiary of their wisdom, guidance and professionalism. Short obituaries are included in this bulletin. They along with our other members will be missed.

I wish you and your families an enjoyable Xmas and I look forward to engaging with you all next year.

Theo Kuper



**THE WELLINGTON RSA  
OFFICE WILL BE CLOSED  
BETWEEN 23 DECEMBER  
AND 16 JANUARY 2022.**

**HAVE A GREAT XMAS AND  
NEW YEAR EVERYONE!**

# LAST POST

- **Connie Myrtle Drysdale Honorary WRSA Life Member died 10 August 2021 aged 92**
- **(Canon) Richard Andrew Simpson, Returned member, died 20 August 2021 aged 91**
- **Veronica May Mailer-Dall, Service Member died 8 September 2021 aged 87**
- **Peter John Purchase, Returned Member, died 4 October 2021, aged 90**
- **Lt Col (Retired) Fred Robert Goodall, Service Member, died 18 October 2021, aged 83**
- **Colonel (Retired) David William Stewart Moloney, Returned Member, died 12 November 2021, aged 83**
- **Timothy Dominic Kelliher, Returned Member died 17 November 2021 aged 93**

## MORE SOUTH EAST ASIA VETERANS 1959 TO 1974 QUALIFY FOR A MEDAL

**This year in 2021 the New Zealand Government decided to extend eligibility for the New Zealand Operational Service Medal (NZOSM) to approximately 4,500 military veterans who served in South East Asia from 1 February 1959 to 31 January 1974 who have not previously received a medal for that service.**

**They are Royal New Zealand Navy and Royal New Zealand Air Force personnel who served across the entire period, and about 1,000 Army personnel who served in South East Asia from 1967 to 1974 but did not serve in Vietnam or have previous service in the Malayan Emergency, on the Thai-Malay border or in Indonesian Confrontation.**

**How do I apply? Just download and complete the 'NZOSM for South East Asia veteran's application form', which is on the NZ Zealand Defence Force Personnel Archives and Medals website – <https://www.nzdf.mil.nz/nzdf/medal-and-service-records>**

The following 24 RNZN Ships deployments now qualify for the NZ OSM. Royalist 22 February to 12 July 1961; Pukaki 9 July 1961 to 23 May 1962; Otago 26 November 1961 to 7 December 1961; Otago 23 February to 26 March 1962; Taranaki 18 May 1962 to 12 March 1963; Royalist 14 March to 26 June 1963; Otago 5 June to 25 November 1963; Royalist 19 May to 17 July 1964; Blackpool 8 November 1966 to 21 April 1967; Taranaki 21 April to 24 November 1967; Waikato 6 December 1967 to 2 May 1968; Otago 10 June to 24 November 1968; Blackpool 13 January to 11 June 1969; Otago 10 June to 23 September 1969; Waikato 11 December 1969 to 15 February 1970; Taranaki 20 February to 10 August 1970; Otago 15 August to 20 December 1970; Otago 18 March to 19 November 1971; Waikato 11 December 1971 to 31 March 1972; Taranaki 3 May to 9 September 1972; Waikato 4 September 1972 to 4 January 1973; HMNZS Otago 29 January to 3 April 1973; HMNZS Taranaki 30 March to 11 July 1973; HMNZS Otago 29 November 1973 to 30 January 1974

## 1st New Zealand Mounted Rifles Contingent to the Boer War 1899-1901

By Kevin Arlidge

**Background:** On 11 October 1899 the Boer South Africa Republic made up of the Transvaal and Orange Free State declared war on Great Britain. This declaration was the culmination of 63 years of animosity between the Boers and the British in Southern Africa. The First Boer War in 1881 had led to the British defeat at Majuba Hill and the British Jameson Raid in 1895 was also defeated by the Boers. Gold was discovered in Witwatersrand in 1886 which led to an influx of British "Uitlanders" into the Transvaal. The Boers would not give the Uitlanders citizenship which caused friction.

The British Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain and the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner wanted war with Boers to secure the Witwatersrand gold fields and end Boer independence. The Boers had been armed with modern weapons with assistance from Germany. On 9 September 1899 the Transvaal and Orange Free State Governments demanded that the British withdraw British forces from their borders and stop reinforcements coming by sea from Great Britain. The British non-compliance resulted in the declaration of war with Great Britain by the Transvaal and Orange Free State. On 28 September 1899 the Prime Minister, The Right Honourable Richard Seddon moved a resolution in Parliament for New Zealand to offer a 200 strong mounted rifles contingent to the Imperial Government in London for active service in South Africa. This offer was accepted by the Imperial Government in London.

**1st New Zealand Contingent New Zealand Mounted Rifles**

**Each of the five New Zealand military districts was asked to provide 50 picked men from the mounted volunteer units in their district and to send them to Wellington as quickly as possible.**

**Men from the Permanent Artillery set up a camp for the contingent on Campbell Farm in Campbell Street in the Wellington suburb of Karori. The first contingent of men arrived at Campbell Farm on 6 October 1899 and the majority of the men were in camp by 11 October 1899.**

**Major A.W. Robin<sup>1</sup> was appointed Commanding Officer of the 1st Contingent New Zealand Mounted Rifles. The contingent was broken into two companies with No 1 Company commanded by Captain R.H. Davies and No 2 Company by Captain W.R.N. Madocks.**



The two companies were further broken down into three divisions of 30 men commanded by a lieutenant. The contingent had a strength of 11 Officers and 204 Other Ranks.



1st Contingent New Zealand Mounted Rifles Camp Campbell's Farm Karori Wellington 1899. This area is now known as Ben Burn Pk

No 1 Company was made up of volunteers from Auckland, Waikato, Heretaunga, Hawera, Manawatu, Wairoa and Alexandra Mounted Rifles; Ohinemuri, Onehunga, Rangitikei and College Rifles; Wellington Guards and A and D Batteries Field Artillery.

No 2 Company was made up of volunteers from: Marlborough, Canterbury, Clutha, Southland, North Otago and Ellesmere Mounted Rifles; Hastings and Christchurch College Rifles; Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry, Otago Hussars, Napier Guards and B and E Batteries Field Artillery.



Troopers of the Alexandra Mounted Rifles at Campbell's Farm October 1899

1 Major A.W. Robin was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in South Africa. He became Chief of the General Staff 1906 to 1910 and General Officer Commanding New Zealand Forces in NZ during World War One. Major General Sir Alfred Robin, KCMG, CB, K StJ, VD retired in 1922 and died in Wellington aged 88 in 1935. He is buried at Karori Cemetery.



The contingent spent the period 11 - 20 October being fitted out with uniforms, equipment and Martini Enfield single shot carbines and conducting basic training for the operations ahead of them in South Africa. The SS Waiwera was chartered by the Government to take the 1st Contingent NZMR to South Africa. The contingent's 252 horses were embarked on 20 October 1899.

On 21 October 1899 the 1st Contingent marched from Campbell's Farm down Tinakori Road, Sydney Street and Lambton Quay to Jervois Quay where a farewell address was given by the Mayor of Wellington, Mr J.R. Blair, The Governor General, Lord Ranfurly and the Premier, Mr Richard Seddon prior to the contingent embarking. The 1st Contingent NZMR arrived in Cape Town on the 27th November 1899. On 28 November 1899 the contingent went by train to Naauwpoort, North Cape Colony to join Major General French's 1st Cavalry Brigade. Over the next 12 months the contingent was engaged in military operations against the Boers at Arundel, Jasfontein Farm, Coleskop, Slingersfontein (New Zealand Hill), relief of Kimberley, Bloemfontein which resulted in the capture of Boer General de Wet's forces, Koornspruit and the advance on Pretoria with General Hutton's 3rd Mounted Infantry. The 1st Contingent NZMR was awarded the following clasps to the Queens South Africa Medal: Cape Colony; Orange Free State; Transvaal; Relief of Kimberley; Paardeberg; Driefontein; Johannesburg; Diamond Hill; Wittebergen and South Africa 1901.

The 1st Contingent NZMR left South Africa in November and December 1900. The contingent was disbanded on 21 January 1901. 10 New Zealand Mounted Rifles contingents totalling 6,507 men served in South Africa. 60 men were killed in action, 11 died of wounds, 26 were killed in accidents and 133 died of disease for a total of 230 men killed. In addition to these contingents New Zealand sent 20 teachers and 35 nurses to serve in South Africa. The teachers taught children in the Concentration Camps established by the British to separate families from Boer combatants. Only six of the 20 teachers returned to New Zealand with the remaining 14 staying in South Africa.

#### Significance of the Boer War to New Zealand

Richard Stowers claims in his book, *Rough Riders at War*, that the Boer War experience provided that New Zealand had come of age in the eyes of Great Britain and the Empire. The colonial name tag was dropped and replaced with a "member of the Empire". New Zealand was determined to increase its role as a valuable member of the Empire.

The greater awareness of New Zealand in Britain led to an increase of exports and set the scene for New Zealand's involvement in the First World War. The military lessons of the Boer War led to major reforms within the British and New Zealand Armies.

The old volunteer system was replaced with School Cadet Forces and the Territorial Force administered and trained by a Regular Force Staff Corps and Permanent Staff. This reorganisation put the New Zealand Army on a more professional footing to meet the challenges of war on an industrial scale in the First World War.

**Bibliography:** Richard Stowers, *Rough Riders at War* 5th Edition 2008, Richard Stowers Publisher, Hamilton 2008  
John Crawford and Ellen Ellis, *To Fight for the Empire: An Illustrated History of New Zealand and the South Africa War 1899 - 1902*, Reed Books, Auckland 1999.



The first contingent for the Boer War marches up Karori Road to Wellington Harbour in October, 1899. The Commanding Officer Major (later Major General) Alf Robin can be seen closest to the camera in the centre.



Campbell's Farm (now Ben Burn Park) in Karori

## WRSA KEY CONTACT NUMBERS

President: Theo Kuper 027 499 6618  
Office Administrator: Zenetta Ganic 04 385 1191  
Support Advisor: Michelle Tebbutt 04 385 1191  
Karori RSA President, Bruce Johnston 04 977 6007



## MICHELLE'S MESSAGE

Well, another year comes to an end and this one has not been without its disruptions once again. Despite lockdowns and alert level changes both Kay and myself have continued to work and offer welfare support and visits.

One of the few upsides of the most recent lockdown has been the welfare phone to members which created some follow up work, ranging from assistance for medical claims, welfare applications and connecting members with services from Veterans Affairs.

I am still working at the Trentham Army camp once a fortnight to assist any NZDF staff, this is also another great way to promote the services of the RSA and the support it can offer.

From the 1st of July, you might be eligible to claim a rates rebate for 2021-2022 year. Do not forget that those who served in the NZ Armed Forces could be eligible to obtain additional support under the Veterans Independence Programme, eg House cleaning, lawn and garden maintenance, podiatry, medical alarms, and home help can be accessed for free if needed. Contact me, or Veterans Affairs, 0800-483-8372, for more information.

Please also contact me if you have any questions about welfare matters, medical claims or have been impacted by Covid 19. Lastly, I enjoyed seeing many of members at the Christmas luncheon, it was so nice to finish the year with a get together as so much has recently been postponed or cancelled. I wish you all a safe and Merry Christmas.

Michelle Tebbutt  
Support Advisor

## MILITARY MATTERS AT KARORI CEMETERY

**Aim:** the publication of information about military personnel and others involved in war work buried throughout Karori Cemetery

1. **Activities:** Researching stories of individual and/or groups of military personnel who have been buried at Karori Cemetery, or cremated and their ashes interred, or who are commemorated on family headstones

2. Writing stories

3. Publishing stories on Friends of Karori Cemetery website

4. Developing self-guided tours

5. Creating a database for visitors, researchers and volunteers to use

6. Sharing knowledge/information with other relevant repositories, such as AWMM Cenotaph database.

If you wish to volunteer or know anything further, contact the Friends of Karori Cemetery Vice Chair, Barbara Mulligan 4753295 or [friendskaroricemetery@gmail.com](mailto:friendskaroricemetery@gmail.com)



**RSA CHRISTMAS LUNCHEON  
IMAGES, JAMES COOK,  
23 NOVEMBER**



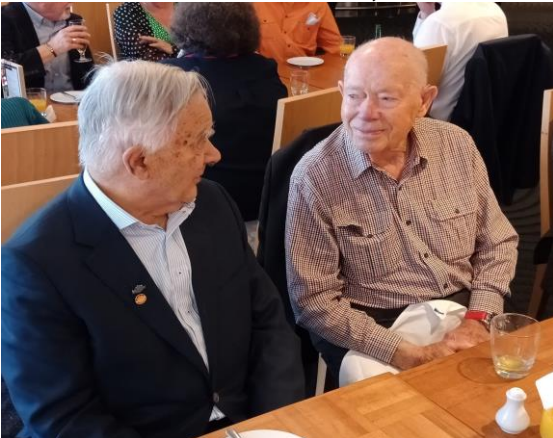
**Jennifer Mawson**



**Lynne and Trevor Frederick**



**Shirley McKay and the remarkable near 104-year-old former WWII WAAF, Noeline Ritson**



**Karori RSA Life Member Commander (Retired) Simon Stephens (left) talks to a fellow ex Royal NZ Navy serviceman in 95-year-old WWII veteran, Geoffrey Moss**



**Former Karori RSA President Trevor Frederick studies his Xmas cracker joke while to his left is immediate past Wellington RSA President, Ron Turner in a crowning mood**

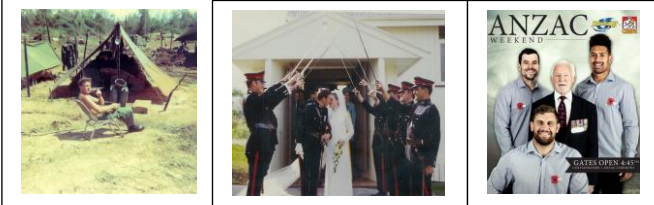


**94 year old K-Force veteran Gordon Sutherland enjoys the thought of a sumptuous lunch ahead while next to him is the Wellington RSA Patron, Air Vice Marshal (Retired) Robin Klitscher**



**Roland (far left) and Wendy Sarten prepare to enjoy their Xmas lunch along with Nancy McDonald**

## LOOKING BACK – RON TURNER



During the World War One centennial commemorations, Lieutenant Colonel Ron Turner was a familiar face at events as the President of the Wellington RSA. Before his move to Auckland a proud retired Artillery Officer who went to Vietnam, reflected on his career in the military, while talking to the Bulletin editor Carey Clements.

**Q: Do you come from a military family?**

**A:** Not a regular military family. Like most New Zealanders I had members in the Second World War and prior to that, my grandfather was in the First World War.

**Q: When you were at secondary school, was there a Cadet Unit and if so, did that give you a taste for the military?**

**A:** I went to Mt Albert Grammar and I remember in my first year I was involved with the unit, but only very temporarily. After that I had no specific interest in the Army after going to Wesley College, which is a boarding Methodist school to the south of Auckland and has no military connections at all. I was one of those people, whose birthday was drawn out of a hat and went into Waiouru around September 1967 as part of National Service. While I was there, I got selected for Officer training. Halfway through it, Brigadier Russell Ainge came down and said to the group that instead of being at National Service for ten years, you could do a short service commission which meant join the Regular Army, train for a year, spend a year in Vietnam, come home for a year and then go back to civilian life. That sounded interesting to me, so I joined up for a short three-year service commission.

**Q: How do you think you were identified for commission?**

**A:** They did a lot of aptitude training as part of National Service. If you had University Entrance it meant you were on the right academic level. You then did a Territorial Force POSB which put you through mental and physical tests and if you passed those, you started the 12-week Officer training course in the National Service. I finished in December 1967 and was called into the Auckland officer where the CO, Lt Col Spencer Cox placed a pip on my shoulder and told me I was now, 2Lt Turner of the Royal 'Regiment' NZ Artillery. I then drove down from Auckland to Waiouru and on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of January started my Officer training to be a Gunnery Officer and a Reinforcement Officer for Vietnam. As a result, I went straight into the Regular Force. That proved to be an interesting introduction as I had 12 weeks on the course, whereas others had done a year's training at Portsea, two years at the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst or four years at Duntroon. So in effect I was the runt of the litter so to speak, but however after training I was posted to 161 Battery in Papakura and after a while I was told I was off to Vietnam in January, 1969.

**Q: As NZ had been sending troops to Vietnam since 1965, my guess is that you knew a little what to expect when you got over there?**

**A:** During the Skill of Artillery training course in Waiouru, most of the SNCO's and most of the Officers who were taking the training had all been to Vietnam with one or two having already done two tours. Their knowledge of artillery was inspiring. I remember a Warrant Officer MacNab never made it easy on us young 2Lt's. One of his sayings was, 'come, come gentlemen, when the mouth is closed, the mind is working.'

**Q: I always find it amusing that troops trained in snowy Waiouru in the winter for a tropical nation, that was in complete contrast with the weather...**

**A:** We were in the eastern parts of Waiouru and digging trenches in the snow, standing picket in the cold rain whereas in Vietnam it was mostly living above ground under sandbags and corrugated iron and when it rained, you raced out and had a shower.

**Q: Given that most who went to Vietnam were exposed to Agent Orange, has your subsequent health been good?**

**A:** No not really. I have been able to keep myself fit, which for my age is a plus, however a number of things to do with your skin, diabetes, and eye fitness have all been impacted by my period in Vietnam. Hearing is of course another common issue as gunners of our generation were blaze about wearing hearing protection.

**Q: What sort of Howitzers were you using?**

**A:** We had the American A2M2 when I arrived. Initially the Battery had the 105 Italian L5 Packhouse Howitzer, which just could not sustain the amount of fire that we were putting through. So we replaced that with the American Howitzer, which was a lot more robust piece of equipment.

**Q: As an Artillery Officer you would have had to be good around working out trajectory and that requires a good mathematical brain...**

**A:** I think my maths was pretty good, but the training was excellent and the NCO's we had in Vietnam were all well trained and very supportive. I remember on my very first mission. We had a Battery position at Long Bin with the Americans and had a call up of fire mission control battery. The GPO (Gun Position Officer) told me I was on duty so I went into the Command Post and the first thing I heard was WP, up 200. I had never heard of White Phosphorous up 200 and I said to an assistant next to me, that's an interesting call and was told, 'no problem, Sir, this is how we do it'. And with their training, it became a very simple calculation. You to work out the time of flight, set the fuse correctly and tell the gunners to do their job and they did it perfectly.

**Q: Were you ever a Forward Observer?**

**A:** Yes, I spent most of my time on the guns, but a couple of times I popped out to help an Australian company who was on ambush duty.

**Q: What would have been the biggest fire fight that you would have been involved with in Vietnam?**

**A:** Probably from the gun position where a platoon that went out patrolling had a contact and from there we supported them with artillery fire.

**Q: Were you ever based at Nui Dat?**

**A:** It was our base and from there we deployed out for three or four weeks to support a Tactical Area of Operations Responsibility (TAOR). The Australians would be patrolling in that area and we would just support them. Each company had a NZ Forward Observer with them, who could call for artillery support whenever it was needed.



**Q:** *Is it fair to say that as a freshly minted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant, you went to Vietnam almost as a boy, but by the time you got back you were a man?*

**A:** I think I'm still a boy actually (laughs). There certainly was a lot of maturity gained and that probably was just dealing with New Zealand soldiers under a war situation. You realise how great their training and morales were, how professional they were, and how professional they acted.

**Q:** *When did you get back to New Zealand?*

**A:** Around 1970 when I'd just been promoted to Lieutenant. I was posted to Wellington in the training staff at Army General Staff. We were in the throes of a re-organisation and after a while I was moved to home command, but still in the training branch. I spent several years there. We never got a formal welcome home when we got back, except when we were met by our relations. That was my first disappointment with the military and the politicians who had sent us soldiers to Vietnam and then didn't bother at that stage to recognise a welcome home, which never happened.

What also made it tough was the lack of communication and although we got letters we never got any phone calls. Today I question the fortitude of New Zealanders who have to go into isolation for two weeks and missing out on births or funerals of loved ones. There were soldiers in Vietnam that did that all the time and if you compare it to other earlier wars, some were not in contact for four of five years except via mail.

**Q:** *When were you promoted to Captain?*

**A:** I was very young to have this promotion as I was only a Lieutenant for around a year. From Home Command I was posted to 3 Field Regiment in Burnham as the Adjutant, which was my closest time to working with the TF. I got to know Fred Goodall and other fine Officers very well. Fred went on to be the Commanding Officer of his Regiment and was a great professional Officer. Because of his teaching background he was of great benefit to the Regiment. He also had an interesting sense of humour.

**Q:** *Where was your next posting?*

**A:** At the Officer Cadet Unit in Waiouru and it was here I was promoted to Major. That was probably the best job I ever had. I conducted the first course which had both male and female cadets. From Waiouru I came back to Army General Staff in Wellington, before going to work for the New Zealand High Commissioner in Canberra, where I was the Army Liaison Officer.

From there I was then posted to Fort Dorset to command the camp for a couple of years. I was then promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and became Commandant of the Cadet Corps in the mid to late 1980's. That was an interesting job as it involved Army, Air Force and Navy cadets from throughout the country, although no schools had units at that stage. Instead, there were regional units.

**Q:** *Was it hard to get sufficient clothing and equipment to Cadet Units?*

**A:** (Laughs). We always tried, but the three services were as generous as they could be. A lot of them were Jungle Greens before they went into DPM's. It was a case of what do we all do with this surplus stuff. But they appreciated it and their performances were always good with appearances at Dawn Services and so on.

I then became the Commanding Officer of Trentham Camp in 1988. I then knew I was not cut out as the General, so starting looking for a job. Once I got a job I then retired altogether.



**Q:** *You may well have been one of the last COs to command Fort Dorset before it closed. As it was a small camp, what was its main purpose?*

**A:** It really was accommodation just for Officers and soldiers. It was mainly Army, but every now and then we would have Air Force and Navy personnel. As Shelly Bay was also going at that stage, the Air Force tended to go there though.

**Q:** *What did you do after leaving the Army?*

**A:** I became the Chief Executive of Health Camps.

**Q:** *Given the way Vietnam vets were treated by the RSA, did it take you a few years before you decided to join?*

**A:** I think the first year I was back from Vietnam, we went to a dawn service and then went along to the Wellington RSA for breakfast and a quiet beer. I can remember one of the older veterans came up to me and said, 'who's medals are you wearing?'. I told him they were for my time in Vietnam. It's interesting when you look back in history, because different generations only tend to focus on themselves and not the ones that come after them. As I moved around, I joined other RSA's such as Waiouru and Seatoun.

**Q:** *Were you head hunted to go onto the management committee of the Wellington RSA?*

**A:** (laughs). I certainly was. I was not on the committee when Con Flinkenberg was the President. I knew he had three years before handing over the chair to someone else, which is the right thing to do. Con touched me on the shoulder and told me I was going to be the next President of the RSA.

I thanked him, but to be fair I thoroughly enjoyed my time as President because we had some great members and a great committee, although I found it tough to find a replacement and therefore the late David Moloney came in for 12 months before Theo Kuper moved into the role.

**Q:** *One of your major highlights must have been the 2015 Anzac Dawn service to mark 100 years of Gallipoli...*

**A:** I believe there was something like 45,000 people. That was undoubtedly the highlight of my Presidency and by marching with the company of GG's Sir Jerry Mateparae and Sir Peter Cosgrove at my side.

I'm moving to Auckland, but hope to fly to Wellington next year and attend the WRSA Xmas lunch.

## OBITUARIES

### Colonel David William Stewart Moloney, OBE



A graduate of the Royal Military College, Duntroon, David Moloney spent 26 years in the infantry and SAS of the NZ Army, before retiring in 1983 in the rank of Colonel.

He saw active service in Borneo, Vietnam and Rhodesia. Career highlights included command of 2nd/1st Battalion, RNZIR, SAS and Commander of the NZ Contingent to the Commonwealth Monitoring Force in Rhodesia in 1979/80. For that duty he was awarded the OBE, military division.

After leaving the Army, he embarked up on a highly successful second career, this time in commerce. Among other things, he spent 18 years with the firm Interlock, becoming its Managing Director. Beyond that, he was involved in, and committed to, a wide range of industry, commercial and community organisations, giving substance to his strong personal belief that sound networking is essential to achieving results.

He served on several boards, not for profit organisations and committees including, Trade New Zealand Chairman, President of the Manufacturers Federation, Chairman of the New Zealand College of Management, Chairman of the Marsden Day Care Center for Dementia Sufferers, Chairman of the National Army Museum - Waiouru. In addition, he contributed as a board member to several sporting bodies, including rowing in particular.

In local RSA terms, he was President of the Wellington RSA twice, during his first term he focused on bringing the management of its financial position back under control. During this term he commissioned the publication of a book of the history of the Wellington RSA from 1916 – 2006. For his contribution at the branch/local level David became a life member of the Wellington RSA.

At the national RSA level, he partnered with the late Lieutenant General (Retired) Don McIver in the study of future governance of the RSA movement, now known as the “M&M” report, which was first considered by National Council in 2005.

Over the next few years, most of the recommendations were implemented. David became an elected member of the National Executive Committee, also National Vice-President and a member of the inaugural RNZRSA Board.

In 2018, David’s contribution to the RSA movement at local and national level was recognised by the award of the RNZRSA Gold Star.

David leaves behind his beloved wife Jenny, four children (and their partners) and seven grandchildren.

### Lt Col Frederick (Fred) Robert Goodall, ONZM, ED



Lieutenant Colonel (Retired) Fred Goodall enlisted in the New Zealand Army as part of the 26<sup>th</sup> CMT scheme intake and was discharged 25 years later in 1983, retiring in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was first appointed to a Territorial Force commission on 22 December 1965.

Most of the Fred’s service was with 3 Field Regiment, Royal Regiment of New Zealand Artillery. He held appointments of Battery Commander 32(E) Battery, Quartermaster, and 2IC before being appointed Commanding Officer of the Regiment on 1 June 1980. He received the Efficiency Decoration with one clasp and the New Zealand Defence Service Medal with the clasp “Territorial”.

After being born, raised and educated in Greymouth, he moved to Christchurch in the early 1960’s to attend Canterbury University and become a geography teacher. His interest in the military was initiated through being in the Greymouth Boys Brigade in the mid 1950’s. His first love was cricket to which he rose quickly through the umpiring ranks, becoming a First-Class cricket umpire in his early 20’s, reaching his career pinnacle by umpiring a once national record of 24 test matches between 1965 and 1988 along with 100 First Class games.

That he was able to hold a full-time teaching job (mostly at St Andrews College), umpire cricket games during the summer months and commit to Territorial Force training is a testament to his energy and sense of service. His military records show that he only missed one Territorial Force Annual Camp in over 20 years. Fred is survived by his beloved wife Diana along with first wife Judy, two daughters, (and a partner) and several grandchildren.