OUR GLOBAL DEPLOYMENTS

New Zealand Defence Force personnel are currently deployed on 14 operations, UN missions and defence exercises around the world, in places such as Antarctica, Afghanistan, Timor-Leste, Solomon Islands, and Sudan. All overseas deployments are co-ordinated and run by Headquarters Joint Forces New Zealand.

NZ EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE 400
- TIMOR-LESTE 157
- AFGHANISTAN - PRT 151
- - SAS 71
- ANTARCTICA* 105
- SOLOMON ISLANDS 44
- EGYPT (SINAI PENINSULA) 26
- ISRAEL/LEBANON/SYRIA 8
- SUDAN 1
- SOUTH KOREA 1
- IRAQ 1

NZDF TOTAL 969

As at 21 September 2009

* Summer Season: October 2009 – February 2010

A NECESSARILY BROAD DEFINITION OF SECURITY

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

As becomes evident from this latest edition of our One Force magazine though, the definition of security is a necessarily broad one.

The Special Air Service (SAS) troops have again deployed to Afghanistan (see page 11). They join our Provincial Reconstruction Team in each delivering in their own ways the security conditions required in Afghanistan to allow the building of infrastructure and enduring institutions of state. A stable Afghanistan with good governance, strong security forces and an impartial judiciary is unlikely to again become a home for terrorists. And therein rests this country’s very real connection to New Zealand. Kiwis are renowned travellers; we take planes and stay in hotel rooms and resorts. So where terrorists strike around the world, the chances are that New Zealanders will be at risk.

In this sense, NZDF involvement in Afghanistan is directly connected to keeping New Zealanders secure.

Meanwhile, our peace-making and keeping operations in Timor-Leste have marked a special milestone, with the 10th anniversary of our involvement there (see page 7). As at 21 September 2009 there were 157 NZDF personnel in Timor-Leste. The situation on the ground today is calm, a situation that has been brought about not without significant cost to New Zealand. Five New Zealand soldiers have died during this ten year deployment, including Private Leonard Manning, New Zealand’s first combat casualty since the Vietnam War. Under the auspices of the United Nations, the NZDF injected its forces on occasions to help bring peace to a country in our ‘neighbourhood’ that was falling into turmoil, and we have been required to keep that peace.

Lastly, I draw your attention to the story about the Government’s expansion of youth initiatives that the NZDF is actively involved in – one the pre-employment Limited Service Volunteer (LSV) scheme; the other is the Fresh Start residential programme for young offenders (see page 24). NZDF people are great trainers and we have many skills, values and attitudes to teach, especially around self discipline and motivation.

I am delighted that the NZDF is involved in these initiatives. We are an organisation founded on an ethic of service to our country and the values of courage, commitment, comradeship and integrity, all built around doctrine, leadership, learning and discipline. We have a responsibility to use these talents for the benefit of New Zealand.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL JERRY MATEPARAE
Chief of Defence Force

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AN NZDF COMMITMENT

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DEFENCE TECHNOLOGY 12
REPORTING WARS: DEFENCE AND THE MEDIA 22

Cover Image: Close-up detail of the kiwi patch NZDF personnel wear on deployment

Our new publication provide information about the New Zealand Defence Force and activities of our personnel around the world. The opinions expressed in One force are not necessarily those of the New Zealand Defence Force or the Ministry of Defence.

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Design and layout: Duncan Allan, Defence Communications Group

NZDF RESPOND S TO TONGAN TRAGEDY

In early August 2009 the Royal New Zealand Navy’s Operational Diving Team and a specialist Remote Search Team were flown to Tonga in an RNZAF Hercules at short notice to assist with the search for the sunken ferry, PRINCESS ASHIKA. The PRINCESS ASHIKA had been sailing from Nuku’alofa to Ha’afëva in the Nomuka Islands group when it sank on 6 August, after issuing a mayday call, about 60 nautical miles northeast of the Tongan capital. It is believed the ferry was carrying more than 150 people on the evening of 5 August. Fifty-four people were rescued, and two bodies recovered, but more than 90 passengers were unaccounted for, believed drowned.

Following a request for assistance from the Tongan Government, the prompt deployment of Defence Force people from the Navy’s Operational Diving and Mine Countermeasures Teams was announced by Prime Minister John Key on 6 August. An RNZAF Orion took part in initial searches but despite an intensive aerial and surface search there was no sign of survivors from the ferry.

The Royal New Zealand Navy team and a Royal Australian Navy diving team arrived in Tonga aboard Air Force flights during the night of 7–8 August. The rapid deployment demonstrated that both New Zealand and Australia are able to assist at short notice, with the professionalism and preparedness of their respective naval and air capabilities.

On the first day in Tonga, the teams deployed on board the Tongan Defence Services Vessel VOEA PANGAI to look for the PRINCESS ASHIKA. After two days of unsuccessful searches using divers and the Remote Environmental and Underwater System (REMS), they returned to Nuku’alofa for two days until bad weather abated.

A second search began on 12 August, using the REMUS vehicle under the control of the RNZN Mine Countermeasures Team, and identified an object on the sea floor that resembled the missing ferry. The sunken vessel was located 11nm southwest of Nomuka; the ferry appeared to be intact, in an upright position, but at a depth of 110 metres. The position identified by the REMUS system coincided with the positions given by both the Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon (EPIRB) and by the Master in his final radio call. The position was corroborated by the presence of an oil slick, some debris and a mooring line.

Discovery of the object in such deep water came with a degree of disappointment to both the New Zealand and Australian Navy diving teams, neither of which have the capability to conduct recovery operations beyond a depth of 50 metres.

LTCDR Andrew McMillan, commanding the RNZN Operational Diving Team, said “We are pleased to have been able to find the vessel, however very sad to report it is in 110m of water. That means we will not be able to dive on it. This will not lead to closure for the Tongan people. Our hearts and sincere condolences go to the families of the victims of the tragedy.”

Writing to the Hon John Key, the Tongan Prime Minister Hon Feleti Vaka’uta Sevele said he wished to express the “enormous and sincere gratitude of the government and the people of Tonga for the valuable assistance of the P3 Orion … and the courageous and continuing assistance of the New Zealand Navy dive team. The very prompt response was appreciated by all.”

HMINZS MANAWANUI

While the diving and REMUS search operations were underway, the Diving Support ship MANAWANUI sailed from Devonport, Auckland to support search efforts near Tonga. MANAWANUI made steady progress toward Tonga in challenging weather conditions; with the ship battling 40–50 knot winds and five-metre waves. MANAWANUI arrived in Tonga on 15 August to embark the Sea Eye Falcon Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV) (which had already been transported to Tonga by the RNZAF) and support the underwater search operations. The ROV is a tethered, manoeuvrable mini-submersible vehicle fitted with photographic and sonar capability. After her arrival in Nuku’alofa, MANAWANUI proceeded to the site of the sinking to undertake reconnaissance operations on the PRINCESS ASHIKA using the ROV. MANAWANUI anchored in a depth of 110m above the sunken ferry to provide a stable platform for the ROV operation. The ROV dives were successful and by 18 August the team could confirm the sunken vessel was in fact the PRINCESS ASHIKA. The ROV was able to enter the cargo hold and its images provided information to the investigators. Further ROV searches were undertaken to assist in establishing the cause of the sinking. A New Zealand accident investigator was embarked in MANAWANUI to help with the underwater photographic survey of the wreck.

REMUS Underwater Robot

REMUS is the acronym for Remote Environmental Monitoring Units. It is a robotic ‘torpedo’ that navigates without a human crew onboard and without cables connecting it to a mother ship. The equipment is built by Hydroid Inc, in Massachusetts, USA. The Royal New Zealand Navy acquired REMUS technology in 2007. REMUS vehicles can dive to 100 metres deep and are capable of conducting an 80km survey at a speed of three knots. The REMUS is 160cm long, 19cm diameter, weighs 37kg and has a speed of 3–5 knots (battery powered); it can run for 80km (about ten hours) and uses a high frequency side scan sonar and also measures water conductivity, temperature and depth. It is controlled via a laptop computer and programmed before its dive. It navigates with acoustic transponders that are located by GPS. The REMUS is the lead weapon for mine countermeasures for the RNZN.

The Sea Eye Falcon Remote Operated Vehicle

The RNZN also uses the Sea Eye Falcon Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV) which is a tethered manoeuvrable mini-submersible. Being remotely operated, it is attached by an umbilical cord through which the pilot sends control orders via a joystick to the various propeller thrusters that allow it to hover, turn, descend and rise under power.

The RNZN ROV has a small sonar in the nose and the pilot with his control box can look at echo returns on his screen. The Sea Eye Falcon also has a video camera in the nose for visually identifying a target. The Falcon is very portable and uses single phase 100-270V electricity. This ROV has a 300m depth rating with a 16kg payload, a high-resolution colour camera on a 180°-tilt platform, variable intensity 150 watt lighting and a portable surface control system with video overlay and a daylight readable display.
SUCCESSFUL RNZAF SEARCH AND RESCUE IN SAMOA

In the early days of Tropic Astra, the RNZAF carried out a successful search and rescue mission, locating a French tourist who had been swept out to sea. Christopher Courtarb had been swimming with a companion when he was swept beyond the reef and into the ocean. He managed to battle his way back to the rocky shore where he was found by the Iroquois crew. Christopher didn’t take long to operate unsupervised underneath the Iroquois helicopter, “The RNZAF is always prepared to assist Pacific Island governments.”

THE THREE SERVICES TOOK PART IN EXERCISE TROPIC ASTRA ON THE SAMOAN ISLAND OF UPOLU BETWEEN 29 JULY–1 SEPTEMBER 2009.

Tropic Astra is an annual RNZAF exercise which trains crews in tropical flying operations. The exercise equips RNZAF personnel to carry out air and land operations in events such as disaster relief, humanitarian aid, search and rescue, and aid to Pacific Island governments.

Although the exercise is mostly an Air Force one, this year was a tri-Service event, with the first RNZAF elements arriving in Samoa aboard the HMNZS CANTERBURY (her load included four Iroquois helicopters, 70 personnel, 21 vehicles, 15 containers, and other equipment). Ninety trainees from the NZ Army Officer Cadet School achieved their own training objectives in the O Le Pupu Pu’a’s National Park.

Reflecting on the exercise, Commanding Officer No 3 Squadron, Wing Commander Russell Mardon said, “The three Services came together extremely well to mount and conduct this Exercise. We got a great reception from the Samoan Government and from the public. It was a tremendous success, which not only reinforced capability, but served to enhance it across a number of dimensions.”

STRENGTHENING TIES IN THE PACIFIC

OVER 100 ROYAL NEW ZEALAND AIR FORCE (RNZAF) PERSONNEL TOOK PART IN EXERCISE TROPIC ASTRA ON THE SAMOAN ISLAND OF UPOLU BETWEEN 29 JULY–1 SEPTEMBER 2009.

TEN YEARS IN TIMOR

September 2009 marked ten years since the then Prime Minister Jenny Shipley announced that a New Zealand force would be sent to East Timor to provide a stabilising influence amid internal conflict. It would be the New Zealand Defence Force’s largest deployment in 35 years, since the Korean War.

All three Services have been involved in promoting peace in East Timor, and ten years on, the NZDF continues to work in what is now Timor-Leste. The NZDF is helping to create a stable environment to enable the independent nation to address its political future peacefully and constitutionally as it moves towards full democracy.

As at 21 September 2009 there were 157 NZDF personnel in Timor-Leste. The situation on the ground is calm but precarious. Five New Zealand soldiers have died during the ten-year deployment, including Private Leonard Manning, New Zealand’s first combat casualty since the Vietnam War.

Before the formation of the United Nations-mandated force INTERFET, Wing Commander Logan Cudby, then a Squadron Leader, was sent to Timor in 1999 as a UN Military Liaison Officer to help facilitate the Independence Referendum. As one of five initial NZDF personnel sent to Timor, he spoke to One Force editor, Sarah Chandler, about the logistics of overseeing a referendum, the resilience of the Timorese people, and why he got a bravery award for “basically turning up to a machete fight without a knife.”

In June 1999 Squadron Leader Cudby received a phone call alerting him that he may be called to go to East Timor as a United Nations Military Liaison Officer (MLO) as the Timorese prepared for a referendum on independence from Indonesia.

Ten days later he was on a flight to Darwin with his NZDF colleagues, Majors Jon Knight, Mark Ogilvie, and Philip Morrison. Senior NZDF Officer Colonel Neville Reilly had already arrived in Timor’s capital, Dili. Squadron Leader Cudby received only a
One Force

THE TIMORESE PEOPLE ARE ONLY ON YOUR OWN IN JUST TEN YEARS, BUT THE TIMORESE PEOPLE ARE ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

— WGC DR CUDBy

2000

FEBRUARY

• New Zealand forces continue to patrol Suai.

JULY

• Militiamen ambush a NZ patrol, shooting and killing Private Leonard Manning.

SEPTEMBER

• Militia attack the offices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Atambua, killing three UNHCR workers. RNZAF Iroquois helicopters with soldiers providing security evacuate the remaining UN staff.

2006

MAY

• Following riots, gunfire and looting in Dili, Prime Minister Helen Clark announces the NZ government is dispatching an RNZAF C-130, a Hercules C130 and New Zealand Army personnel to Timor-Leste.

JULY

• A further 124 soldiers from 2/1 RNZIR Battalion Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment deploy to Timor-Leste.

2008

FEBRUARY

• President Jose Ramos-Horta is shot

• Alfredo Reinado is killed.

OCTOBER

• RZNAl helicopter detachment ends mission in Timor-Leste.

2007

APRIL

• NZ troops patrol the streets of Dili with UN police and Timorese security forces to ensure a secure environment for Timor-Leste’s election day. The election is conducted peacefully.

2002

MAY

• East Timor gains independence

2000

The day of the referendum, 30 August, was “an amazing day”, WGC DR Cudby recalls. The militia threatened to take ballot boxes from polling stations and use violence to prevent voting, and the militia attacked UN vehicles. “The militia threw petrol bombs at the NZDF trucks and started firing from trucks and buildings. It was a very difficult day.”

Two RNZAF C130 Hercules aircraft were dropped off at Suai to assist with the initial deployment. The rest of 1 RNZIR deployed to Suai. More than 1,100 New Zealanders are now serving in Timor with INTERFET.

OCTOBER

• NZ troops secure the southern town of Suai and establish a base there.

Team leaders begin working with militia leaders who were, to go ahead and vote despite massive intimidation. Many Timorese families were illiterate and lived on just a dollar a day — yet these people would walk 15 miles through the mountains in jandals, carrying their babies, just to register. Those same people returned on the day of the referendum to stand in the hot sun for hours just to vote. That was really impressive.”

The day of the referendum, 30 August, was “an amazing day”, WGC DR Cudby recalls. The militia threatened to take ballot boxes away and burn down the house of anyone who voted, yet 99% of people who had registered turned up to vote, ignoring the militia trucks trying to round them up in the streets. Votes were taken back to Dili and the result — that the Timor-Leste people sought independence — was announced on the morning of 4 September. Fires and violence began in the city’s airport and sea port. Dili, secures the western sector, and detains militiamen.

INTERFET is replaced by the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) to organise East Timor’s transition to statehood.

INTERFET was coming in, and fortunately the people of Timor are very resilient.”

September

On arrival in Timor, Cudby and his NZDF colleagues were paired with an Australian Defence Force (ADF) counterpart, selected because they spoke Bahasa Indonesian. Cudby and his partner were sent to Liquicia, a village about 45 minutes drive from Dili. He was not entirely sure of the situation he was entering into but “certainly got a heads up to what was going on in the place” when, on his second day in theatre, he became stuck between a group of refugees and militia who were attacking with clubs and machetes.

The militia’s brief was to liaise with various factions and armed forces (particularly the Tentara Nasiona Intemersia (TNI) or Indonesian National Armed Forces), the militia and the Falantil freedom fighters and help ensure the referendum that was to be held in August 1999 would run smoothly.

Brigadier WGC DR Cudby says he expects that the NZDF presence may be required a lot longer. “You’re grateful to get out, but you’re also leaving behind all these people you said you would help. It felt better knowing INTERFET was coming in, and fortunately the people of Timor are very resilient.”

Asking what he thinks the future holds for Timor-Leste, WGC DR Cudby says he expects that the NZDF presence may be required a lot longer. “You’re grateful to get out, but you’re also leaving behind all these people you said you would help. It felt better knowing INTERFET was coming in, and fortunately the people of Timor are very resilient.”

The NZDF has an infantry company and support people in Dili to help maintain a stable and secure environment.

1999

MAY

• Indonesia agrees to hold a referendum about giving East Timor autonomy.

JUNE

• The United Nations Assistance Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) is established to conduct the referendum. New Zealand supplies five military liaison officers and ten civilian police.

AUGUST

• The referendum results in an overwhelming vote for autonomy.

SEPTEMBER

• Hundreds of thousands of East Timorese flee as the militia begin murdering, raping, and burning villages in East Timor.

• INTERFET (the International Force East Timor) is formed.

• The first elements of INTERFET fly into Dili. Special Forces troops secure the city’s airport and sea port.

• Two RNZAF C130 Hercules aircraft assist with the initial deployment.

• HMNZS TE KAHA escorts transport ships carrying equipment and supplies.

• HMNZS ENDEAVOUR sails into Dili to deliver aviation fuel and diesel.

• HMNZS CANTERBURY deploys at short notice to serve with INTERFET.

2008

• President Jose Ramos-Horta is named President of Timor-Leste.

NOVEMBER

• Unrest continues to centre on internally displaced persons camps.

• The NZDF has an infantry company and support people in Dili to help maintain a stable and secure environment.

Without weapons or strength of numbers, we knew we’d be pushing our luck. So, with the mantra ‘fortunes favours the brave’, we confidently drove in, backed our Landrovers up, opened the warehouse locks and started loading the water. For about ten minutes we got away with it. Then the militia recognised me from Liquica and started to get the crowd worked up. We jumped in our trucks, but my driver didn’t move. Then I saw he had a gun pointed at his head and men with guns and machetes had surrounded the vehicle — I yelled, he planted his boot and the gunman shot out the back window as we drove off. We’d gotten enough water to alleviate the shortage and the UN flights kept up the supply after that.”

WGC DR Cudby returned to New Zealand on 23 December 1999. He says leaving Timor brought about a “bizarre” mix of feelings: “Sure, you’re grateful to get out, but you’re also leaving behind all these people you said you would help. It felt better knowing INTERFET was coming in, and fortunately the people of Timor are very resilient.”

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The NZDF has an infantry company and support people in Dili to help maintain a stable and secure environment.
Tell the average citizen of Afghanistan that GDP per capita in their country grew 100 percent between 2002/3 to 2008/9, and they might just shrug their shoulders and say: “So what do I care of such things?”

But the statistic is revealing. As are others like: 83 percent of Afghans now having access to basic healthcare, up from just eight percent in 2002; over 23,000km of roads have been improved or asphalted since 2002; over 2,000 schools have been built or refurbished since 2001 (there are now 13 state universities, 8 other state institutions of higher education and a dozen private universities — 20 percent of the students are female); and nearly 8 million cell phone subscribers, up from zero in 2001.

That’s because from the outset the key function of provincial reconstruction teams (PRT), like the New Zealand PRT based in Bamyan province, has been to provide security and stability in a region to facilitate the delivery of Government assistance, capacity building, and governance improvements.

On this front, Foreign Minister Murray McCully says the Kiwi PRT, in charge of New Zealand’s PRT in Bamyan, Group Captain Greg Elliott, readily acknowledges that security is only part of the mission.

“We are heavily focussed on development and more recently governance. The NZPRT is in the middle of a $US40m ‘development surge’ with the priorities on roads, health and education infrastructure. This money is being supplied by the US military, with meaningful contributions from NZAID, USAID and Singapore. Significantly, the delivery is all Kiwi led.

“In recent weeks, we had one whole village of 200 families say they were praying for us, out of gratitude for restoring electricity. We get invited to village dinners now as their way of saying ‘thank you’.

“We know solutions to security problems will have to be ‘Afghan solutions’ — to give credibility to the Afghan government in the eyes of the people. Winning the people over is what will win this war, means improving the lives of Afghans. Bamyan and the work of NZPRT is being seen by many as a model, and a glimpse of how Afghanistan can be when locals, government and the international community join forces.”

This change in emphasis has prompted the New Zealand Government to recalibrate its strategy in Afghanistan. On 14 August Prime Minister John Key announced a “re-alignment” of our PRT’s role to include helping build the capacity of the Afghan National Police to accelerate the transfer of the lead security role in Bamyan to the police.

Recently the New Zealand Government stated fairly plainly that it was acting in concert with the thinking of the international community, lifting the level of civilian work and development work taking place in Afghanistan today, but also lifting the level of military support that goes there, to make sure that those who carry out the development and governance support are able to carry out their work safely.

The main decisions made by Cabinet were:

- The Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) in Bamyan province will be gradually drawn down over the medium term, and there will be an increased civilian effort focused on the province in the areas of agriculture, health and education.
- Around 70 NZSAS personnel will be deployed in Afghanistan for up to 18 months, in three rotations.

NZ SAS DEPLOY TO AFGHANISTAN

On announcing that 71 NZSAS troops would be sent to Afghanistan in three rotations over eighteen months, Prime Minister John Key said he was well aware of the situation the specialist soldiers would be going into: “I recognise this is a dangerous environment … There are very real risks our people face and it wasn’t an easy decision to send them … I think New Zealanders will see the deployment in the same ways they see other forces there … a place in which we are trying to stabilise the environment so that our forces in Bamyan can be in a safer location.”

AFGHANISTAN: MISSION RE-ALIGNMENT

We know solutions to security problems will have to be ‘Afghan solutions’ — to give credibility to the Afghan government in the eyes of the people. Winning the people over is what will win this war; this means improving the lives of Afghans. Bamyan and the work of NZPRT is being seen by many as a model, and a glimpse of how Afghanistan can be when locals, government and the international community join forces.”

Unquestionably though, it was the return of NZSAS troops to Afghanistan that grabbed headlines. Defence Minister Dr Wayne Mapp agrees that the current surge is intended to change the security situation: “New Zealanders are not free-riders,” he says. “That is why we are in Afghanistan. That is why we have taken on responsibilities beyond our size when it comes to peacekeeping. We are prepared to work with like-minded countries to improve security where we can.”
READY AND PREPARED TO DEPLOY ON OPERATIONS AROUND OUR COAST, THE PACIFIC OR THE WORLD.

SHORTLY THE ROYAL NEW ZEALAND NAVY WILL HAVE A FLEET OF TWELVE MODERN, VERSATILE SHIPS MEET THE FLEET

HMNZS TE KAHA AND TE MANA are our Navy’s combat force. These two ANZAC class frigates are the key fighting units of RNZN, with armament that includes a 5” gun, vertical launch missile system, torpedoes and a close in weapon system for self defence. When deployed each Ship has an SH2G Seaspitre helicopter armed with air-to-surface missiles embarked from Naval Support Flight. The roles of these frigates include protecting New Zealand, our maritime resources and our neighbours; surveillance; Civil Defence; search and rescue; participation in UN peacekeeping missions; and providing gunfire support to troops on the ground.

HMNZS OTAGO AND HMNZS WELLINGTON Two new off shore patrol vessels (OPVs) HMNZS Otago and HMNZS Wellington will soon join the fleet. The OPVs will operate throughout New Zealand’s 200 mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), the Southern Ocean and the South Pacific. They will carry out a range of roles, including patrolling, surveillance, search and rescue, humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, support to peacekeeping operations and sea training for the Navy. They will conduct maritime patrols, in conjunction with the P-3 Orion maritime patrol aircraft, in the New Zealand EEZ, Southern Ocean and South Pacific. Their surveillance tasks will be primarily in support of civilian agencies. Specialist staff from government agencies such as NZ Customs, Ministry of Fisheries on operations around New Zealand’s 15,000 kilometres of coastline.

HMNZS CANTERBURY The multi-role vessel HMNZS Canterbury was the first of the seven new ships built under Project Protector. She provides a sea lift capability for the transport and deployment of equipment, vehicles and personnel, and is capable of transferring cargo and personnel ashore when port facilities are not available. Canterbury has a speed of just over 19 knots. She is affiliated to the Canterbury region.

HMNZS ENDEAVOUR is the Royal New Zealand Navy’s purpose built fleet replenishment tanker. She carries supplies and fuel for RNZN, Commonwealth and Allied service units. She can re-supply ships at sea, or in overseas ports from the 7,500 tonnes of fuel in her eight tanks, or the supplies held in the four containers on deck. She also has the ability to refuel helicopters fitted with in flight refuelling.

HMNZS RESOLUTION As the Royal New Zealand Navy’s principal survey and research ship, Resolution is used to survey and chart the waters in and around New Zealand and the Pacific. Resolution was commissioned into the RNZN in February 1997. She is named for the sailing vessel HMS Resolution used by Captain James Cook, Royal Navy, during his second and third voyages to New Zealand. The motto recognises the extensive hydrographic survey work Cook and his team completed. The ship’s home port is Gisborne. HMNZS Resolution also provides a scholarship for under-privileged high school students to participate in a 10 day passage on the SPIRIT OF NEW ZEALAND.

HMNZS MANAWANUI HMNZS Manawanui is a diving support ship, equipped with a compression chamber and a wet bell to support divers. She also undertakes patrol and surveillance tasks in New Zealand waters. Manawanui is a Maori word meaning “to be brave or steadfast”. She has a triple lock recompression chamber, a crane with 13 tonne lifting capacity, and a small engineering workshop. The divers of the New Zealand Navy who work onboard Manawanui are trained for deep diving with mixed gases, underwater demolition and unexploded ordnance disposal.

Four IPVs, HMNZS ROTOITI, HMNZS HAWEA, HMNZS PUKAKI and HMNZS TAUPO, have been built to conduct maritime surveillance in support of agencies such as Customs, NZ Police, the Department of Conservation and the Ministry of Fisheries on operations around New Zealand’s 15,000 kilometres of coastline. In addition to patrolling, an IPV’s tasks will include surveillance, response and boarding operations and search and rescue. Secondary roles for the IPVs will be in New Zealand disaster relief and defence aid to the civil community.

OUR NAVY’S NEW INSHORE PATROL VESSELS

The introduction of the IPVs is an exciting time for the Royal New Zealand Navy. Comparing these versatile vessels with the Inshore Patrol Craft (1990s) and the Lake Class Patrol Boats (mid-70s to late 80s) is like comparing a Ferrari with a Toyota Hilux. The IPVs are fast and highly manoeuvrable. With active fin stabilisers, they provide a comfortable ride, they are far more sophisticated (modern off the shelf equipment and automated systems including unmanned machinery spaces) and significantly more capable (long range, modern communications and surveillance systems).

SPECIFICATIONS:
Displacement: 340 tonnes, Length Overall: 55 metres, Beam: 9 metres
Speed: 25 knots, Range: 3,000 nautical miles
Complement: Core ship’s company: 20, Government agencies: 4, Additional personnel: 12, Total: 36
SOLDIERS DEPLOYING TO AFGHANISTAN THIS OCTOBER WILL BE WEARING THE LATEST, BATTLE-TESTED SOLDIER SURVIVABILITY GEAR AND ITS RELATED EQUIPMENT.

The gear, including new body armour and combat helmets, is part of an ongoing five-year programme and delivery of equipment known as soldier survivability programme of equipment (SSPE). The Afghanistan rotation is the first operation being equipped and will be followed by other operations in order of threat level. After operational needs are met, equipment will be delivered to wider units in the Army from now to 2013.

Improvements in the equipment will see soldiers significantly more comfortable, lighter, and with an enhanced level of protection from ballistic threats. A recognisable change is the colour which is now standardised as ‘Coyote Brown’.

The improved body armour (IBA) provides enhanced ballistic and fragmentation protection and is now sized to the individual rather than the one-size-fits-all model. The IBA is truly world-class and has been developed based on lessons learned in Iraq and Afghanistan. It is a Special Forces variant and is used by the US Navy SEALs and US Army Rangers.

This is the first part of a wider range of equipment that will come on-line over the next five years as part of the Soldier Modernisation Programme including night vision equipment, In-Service Weapon Replacement and Upgrade Programme (ISWRUP), Urban Operations and Less Lethal Projects. On-going work for SSPE includes replacing the field pack, developing the next generation combat uniform and introduction of an active noise reduction commander’s headset.

As the new equipment comes into service, current in-service equipment will be delivered to wider units in the Army from now to 2013.

ADVANCED COMBAT HELMET: The Rabintex ACH is a light-weight ballistic helmet that provides the same ballistic protection as the current in-service PASGT helmet but is 0.5kg lighter. Its internal mounting system is comfortable to wear and allows greater interoperability with ballistic glasses and TMCS. The design of the ACH helmet allows for greater freedom of movement than the existing PASGT design. The Rabintex ACH is in-service worldwide; notably with the Australian Defence Force. A helmet cover has also been designed for the ACH which comes in both desert and woodland fatigues, is tight fitting on the helmet, has goggle retaining straps, and has several IR patches inserted for combat identification.

BALLISTIC GLASSES: The ESS ICE ballistic glasses are already in-service with the NZDF on current operations. They provided the greatest overall comfort and interoperability with the ACH helmet and PRR. They come with three coloured lenses for low-light and sunny conditions. They protect eyes against blast fragmentation and other non-ballistic threats.

BALLISTIC GOGGLES: The Revision Desert Locust goggles offer the greatest durability and functionality. These protect the wearer against blast fragmentation and other non-ballistic threats while also protecting the eyes from wind, sand, dirt, and snow.

IMPROVED BODY ARMOUR: The BAE RBAV (SF) provided the greatest overall benefit for capability, durability, comfort, functionality and design. It provides significantly enhanced ballistic and fragmentation protection for personnel over the in-service body armour. It contains two main (front/rear) plates, five smaller side and groin plates and soft armour throughout providing ballistic protection. The IBA contains groin, throat, neck, upper arm and side protection and has a MOLLE exterior for attaching pouches. The IBA is fully modular and also has a quick release system to enable the user or another person to discard the vest quickly if the user is injured or submerged in water.

COMBAT GLOVES: The Camelbak Impact CT combat gloves protect the wearer against scratches and cuts from primarily operating in an urban environment. They do not replace any in-service field or cold weather gloves. They provide enhanced protection around the fingers while allowing users to operate small components like those on their individual weapon.

IMPROVED PATROL PACK: The Camelbak Trizip provides a significant enhancement to the current in-service patrol pack with its ergonomic design and additional features. The Trizip contains a pouch for a Camelbak hydration system to be inserted, has a removable back comforter, and is also adjustable for height. The outside of the patrol pack is MOLLE based which allows other pouches to be applied if required.

NEW INDIVIDUAL GENERAL PURPOSE TORCH: The Sidewinder stood out as the individual torch choice as it is small, light-weight and has excellent functionality. It provides four types of light: red, blue, white and Infra Red (IR). It has four levels of brightness on each including a strobe function. The torch also comes with a helmet mount so that it allows a hands-free operation. With the IR function it significantly improves the local area illumination when used with an II Night Vision Goggles.

IMPROVED INDIVIDUAL GPS: The Garmin 60Cx GPS is a commercial off the shelf unit that is cost effective but functional. The Garmin 60Cx provides colour mapping and new maps can be downloaded via the internet as required. The users found it easy to operate and accurate as an individual navigation aid for tactical commanders.
NH90 HELICOPTER

The Royal New Zealand Air Force’s fleet upgrade will include eight formidable NH90 helicopters. The NH90 is an advanced medium utility helicopter that will add significantly enhanced capabilities to the Air Force’s rotary wing fleet and give the New Zealand Defence Force a contemporary, highly effective and deployable helicopter.

### Power Plant
Two Rolls-Royce Turbomecca RTM 322-01/9 turbine engines, each producing 2,227 SHP (continuous)

### Length
19.56m (rotors turning)

### Width
4.62m (fuselage and stabilator)

### Height
5.23m (rotors turning)

### Basic Weight
7,400 kg (approx)

### Max Weight
10,600 kg (internal load)
11,000 kg (external load)

### Max Underslung Load
4,000 kg

### Max Speed
300kph (164 Kts)

### Cruising Speed
260 kph (140 kts)

### Fuel
- 2035 kgs (internal)
- Two 500kg external fuel tanks
- One 400kg internal Aux fuel tank
- Provision for Hover In-Flight Refuelling (HIIR)

### Typical Performance
- Range 780km (420 nm) with internal fuel
- Range 1260km (680 nm) with aux fuel
- Endurance 4.45 hours on internal fuel

### Crew
- Two pilots
- One or two Helicopter Crewmen (HCM)

### Capacity
- 20 passengers
- 18 troops (light order)
- 12 troops (with packs and equipment)
- Up to 9 stretchers plus medical staff
- Goodrich twin electric rescue hoist
- Cargo Hook
- Removable ballistic armour for cockpit and cabin
- Fast Roping/Rappelling System

### Features
- Four axis fly-by-wire system
- Digital cockpit with Multi-Function Displays
- Electric rear ramp
- Auxiliary power unit (APU)
- Folding main rotor blades and tail boom
- Enhanced Ground Proximity Warning System
- Voice & Flight Data recording system
- Weather Radar
- Digital moving map display
- Electronic Self-Protection System (Laser, Radar, and Missile warning, Chaff/Flare Dispenser)
- Provision for future incorporation of:
  - Piloting FLIR
  - Helmet Mounted Display System

### Armament
- Two FN Herstal MAG 58 Machine Guns (7.62mm)
Payroll - it touches every military and civilian person in the Defence Force. So a project to streamline payroll administration - currently delivered by some 200 part time staff, in 34 units, spread across 11 locations - by establishing a national payroll unit, is a seismic shift in the way Defence does business.

Where previously payroll relied on a large amount of face-to-face contact with administrators, as a result of this new project Defence employees will be empowered to do more for themselves online, with telephone support from a national payroll centre. The aim is to deliver simpler, more consistent payroll processes across Navy, Army, Air Force and the Defence Force as a whole, and reduce the number of military staff performing payroll activities, freeing them up to focus on core military tasks instead. All this, while still providing excellent levels of user support.

This is one of the first cabs off the rank in the NZDF’s ambitious Defence Transformation Programme (DTP). The DTP is a self-mandated charge programme focused on three areas: human resources; logistics; and the headquarters. Phase one, which runs through to January 2010, is focused on kicking off projects that are high benefit, or, like the payroll example, that will be critical longer-term enablers.

The DTP is looking to create sustainable savings of between $50m and $100m annually. The Executive Leadership Team has directed a bold agenda for longer-term enablers.

Phase One, which runs through to January 2010, is focused on kicking off projects that are high benefit, or, like the payroll example, that will be critical longer-term enablers.

Chief of Defence Force and the three Service Chiefs. The first functions to be looked at are policy, planning, finance and development, and the team expects to have the new arrangements in place before Christmas.

The DTP is a large and complex organisation, and there is significant scope to look at its major processes to deliver more efficient support services through DTP. At the same time, the Defence Assessment for Review 09 is currently underway, and in 2010 the Government will produce a White Paper on Defence focused on the military capabilities that New Zealand needs and how best to deliver them. The DTP team is working with the Review 09 team, and the more effective support functions created through DTP will enhance any direction given through the Defence White Paper. The Secretary of Defence, who is leading the Defence Assessment, has confirmed that the DTP must continue.

The DTP will create a leaner, functionally aligned organisation, an empowered workforce, with simpler and better support functions – to preserve military capability. While the NZDF will maintain its core culture and values to deliver operations, the Defence Transformation Programme will have assisted in fundamentally changing the NZDF perspective on support functions and how they are delivered.
THE DUNEDIN DOCTOR IN THE DESERT

When Lieutenant Colonel Darryl Tong flew into Afghanistan in a darkened Hercules alongside 50 fully armed Canadian soldiers, he had to remind himself: “Darryl, this is not an exercise … we are not going to Tekapo.”

LTCOL Tong, a member of the New Zealand Defence Force Reserve Force for eight years, has an exceptional set of civilian skills which the NZDF requested he use to help victims of bomb blasts in the combat zones around Kandahar.

LTCOL Tong didn’t have to be asked twice. “I saw this as a chance to give back to society, and to New Zealand.”

He is a dentist, a doctor, and a surgeon with expertise in facial reconstruction. His highly specialised skill-set was put to use on a six-week tour with the 2nd Health Support Battalion (NZ), for which he was awarded the New Zealand Operational Service Medal and the New Zealand General Service Medal, Afghanistan.

At the ceremony where his medals were presented, Major Tong — as he was known during his service in Afghanistan — was also promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

LTCOL Tong says the reserve force offers civilians with an unfulfilled appeal for the military the opportunity to use their specialised skills in a challenging environment, to experience a world away from their usual lives, and to contribute on behalf of their country.

LTCOL Tong spent seven years in Seattle training as a maxillofacial (face and jaw) surgeon. While many of his contemporaries focused on wisdom teeth and dental implants, LTCOL Tong continued to specialise in trauma and reconstructive surgery.

He gained specific expertise in the treatment of ballistic injuries at Harborview Hospital, rebuilding the faces and jaws of gunshot and car crash victims and people beaten in vicious assaults. Back in New Zealand, there isn’t much call for LTCOL Tong’s ballistics experience, but he is kept busy as a senior maxillofacial surgeon. LTCOL Tong performed his first operation at the NATO hospital in Kandahar within 36 hours of landing. During long days operating on coalition soldiers, Afghan soldiers, police and civilians, he often had to reduce the time normally spent on a procedure, even if it meant the patient would require a second operation, as there were always other specialists needing the operating theatre, and other patients requiring life-saving treatment.

For six weeks, LTCOL Tong was the only maxillofacial surgeon assigned to care for casualties of war in all of southern Afghanistan. He treated countless people hurt by the roadside bombs, blast injuries and gun shot wounds, but his fondest memories are of treating an 18-month-old boy who fell into a charcoal pit-fire and suffered second and third-degree burns to his face and scalp. His head looked like leather and he wasn’t expected to survive, but the little boy has since had skin grafts and been discharged.

On Anzac Day, LTCOL Tong and two other Kiwi medical specialists were among the recipients of Royal Honours at an investiture ceremony in Wellington. BRIG Sean Trengrove said TF personnel deploying on operational missions face unique challenges in managing relationships with both family and employers.

“The absence of TF personnel away on a deployment can place serious strain on a workplace — so support from employers is important. The Army deploys TF soldiers on a wide variety of operations around the world,” said BRIG Trengrove.

“Sympathetic, supportive families and employers make a big difference to deployed personnel. Knowing that things on the job and the home fronts are stable and taken care of means Reserve personnel can focus on the job at hand and perform to the highest standard when they are deployed.

“The awards we’ve received recognise our work but we would never have been able to do that work without family and employers, standing behind us, said Brigadier Trengrove. Brigadier Trengrove lives in Nelson where he runs his own business. MAJ Simon Strombom, above right, lives in Titahi Bay and works for the Ministry of Health.

WHAT’S A RESERVIST?

As part-time volunteers, members of the Reserve Forces are often said to have “the best of both worlds”; a normal civilian life, along with the challenges of military life.

Reservists commit a minimum of 20 days each year to training and are expected to maintain a good standard of fitness. Reservists help the NZDF meet its operational commitments at home and abroad. There are more than 2,000 Reservists, made up of New Zealanders from a range of occupations including students, tradespeople and medical specialists. They currently make up about 21% of the NZDF’s deployed personnel and have been active on peacekeeping missions to Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Lebanon and the Sinai.

Find out more about the Reserve Forces at the new website www.reserves.mil.nz.
The relationship between journalists, aid organisations and militaries operating in war zones was the topic of discussion when well-known journalists, members of the International Committee for the Red Cross, and speakers from the New Zealand Defence Force met at Massey University in Wellington recently at a conference on reporting from war zones.

As three ‘actors’ operating in areas of conflict, journalists, aid workers, and militaries undoubtedly pursue different agendas and objectives. Chris Cramer, the keynote speaker and global editor of Reuters, said, “Events such as this conference are really important, because they allow journalists the opportunity to debate with other actors working in conflict situations issues of mutual concern and at the same time allow journalists to reflect on the role they play in covering wars.”

One of the central issues debated was, ‘Can the military and the media work together to achieve their aims?’ Director of the Defence Communications Group, Commander Shaun Fogarty said he believed the media and the military could, and did, work well together, despite a perception that the military could sometimes be “unnecessarily secretive” and not always open to journalists.

CDR Fogarty explained that when the military puts restrictions on what journalists may publish or photograph, these restrictions invariably relate to issues of operational security and are about protecting the safety of personnel — or the journalists themselves. He gave the following example of the different observations that arise in a conflict zone: “A journalist sees an interesting vehicle; we see a configuration of weapons, technology, and armour. The journalist writing about, or photographing or filming the vehicle, may give an adversary an advantage and ultimately put lives at risk.”

CDR Fogarty said it was an ongoing challenge to accommodate journalists on overseas operations but the NZDF appreciated that journalists needed to be able to report from war zones, and NZDF tried to help media “hitch a ride” to areas of conflict when possible.

Alex Van Wel of the Christchurch Press, the first journalist to be formally embedded with the New Zealand Defence Force, has just spent a month with the New Zealand Provincial Reconstruction Team in Afghanistan. On his return he described his experiences as an ‘embed’ for One Force.

Embedded or bust

By Alex van Wel

Full on. Yes, these two words probably best describe what it was like to spend a month with Kiwi troops in Afghanistan.

The scale of the task they face is extraordinary. The country literally gobbles up the assistance it is offered. But whether at Kiwi-base, on patrol, in Bagram, Kabul or Kandahar, my impression was the same. The work never ends, the energy of the Kiwis is admirable, their commitment unquestionable. They obviously were not used to having a journalist permanently in their midst though. Some juniors clearly found my humour, my irony and my independent purpose a little hard to bear. But in the end I think we understood each other.

A five-day patrol around election time was the highlight. The soldiers I travelled with were brilliant. In a hostile environment, with a heightened security threat, they continued to show the cultural sensitivity and professionalism which other coalition nations are often accused of lacking. They were also fearless. I’m talking about Pearce, Leckie, Turua, Panther, Dom, Moss, Rankey and Pom. All of them fully understood the country’s dire need for safety on election day, and did not flinch when the call came for them to ride straight into the Du Abe danger zone.

“Strapping yourself into a humvee, knowing there is a high risk of IED attack, takes courage. I wanted to run away. But the team approached the job with a mature and perfect resolve. I feel proud and privileged to have been with them on a key day in Afghanistan’s fragile bid for a stable and peaceful future.”

By Alex van Wel

- Am I frightened? You bet I am.
- Going in with the military is one way of keeping safe. But it also means you become more of a target.
- Nobody enjoys being pinned down by rocket propelled grenades, especially when you’ve come to build a wall, fix a well, or repair a generator.
- I’m impartial, an independent observer. I take no sides in this peculiar war. My protective armour is blue, quite different and distinguishable from the military.
- If anything in this war was devised by Satan, it’s got to be IEDs … roadside bombs. They are laid under the soil, triggered a variety of different ways, and cause carnage when they go off.
- Sitting on the flight-line, the runway, the atmosphere is electric. A constant aerial display, jet-fighters, helicopters. Hercules, Chinooks, going in and out … it never seems to stop.
- Returning to a country without war, lawlessness and insecurity is very nice indeed. Four weeks in Afghanistan is certainly a cogent reminder of just how fortunate we are.
**GOVERNMENT EXPANDS YOUTH INITIATIVES**

So wrote the "proud mother of a proud son" after his return from a six week Limited Service Volunteer (LSV) residential programme run by the New Zealand Defence Force and the Ministry of Social Development (MSD) at Burnham Camp near Christchurch. The LSV programme is focused on developing self confidence, motivation, initiative and team-work.

The letter sits among a pile of notes and cards the LSV Company Commander Major Cate Linton has collected over recent years from course graduates, appreciative mums and dads, and other whanau.

"We can see the difference we are making in these young peoples lives in the six weeks they are with us," says MAJ Linton. "What the correspondence confirms is that for many the change isn’t just temporary, but we have in fact given them new tools for life."

This is a view Principal Youth Court Judge Andrew Becroft shares. He was invited to an LSV "march out" parade earlier this year and was very encouraged by what he saw:

"I had not realised what the modern Army could provide, not only in the way of outdoor adventure, but also life skills, mentoring, and, in association with Work and Income New Zealand — vocational training," he later wrote in a letter to Chief of Defence Force Lieutenant General Jerry Mateparae.

And the Government seems to agree, making several significant announcements this year around youth opportunities involving the NZDF.

In August came news of the expansion of youth pre-employment initiatives, which specifically included growing the Limited Service Volunteer Scheme. The Government put forward up to $19 million of new funding with the intent of establishing two additional LSV programmes by the start of next year — one each in the central/lower North Island and one in the Auckland region. Up to 1250 extra young people will go through the LSV scheme annually.

The Government also announced a doubling of the number of Service Academies from eight to sixteen throughout New Zealand. Over the next two years this will add 480 more places for students. Social Development Minister Paula Bennett says the expanded LSV programme is focused on developing self confidence, motivation, initiative and team-work.

"Six weeks ago I was lost. When I entered the gates of Burnham Military Camp I was just another unemployed young adult who didn’t have a clue what I wanted to do with myself or where I was heading in life. I felt worthless … But this course has made me realise my true potential and that I can contribute to our society …. You have given me pride and dignity that I never thought I’d have … It’s amazing what a little discipline can do……" — LSV graduate

"My time at LSV was a challenging but rewarding experience. I learned so much about myself and gained confidence in myself … There were times I wanted to give up but with the encouragement and support of LSV staff and the rest of my ‘platoon’ I was able to overcome the obstacles that were holding me down … I am now studying Early Childhood Education, if I put into practice what I learned at LSV I will get there…” — LSV graduate

"Before LSV, I’d sit home watching TV all day, or sometimes I would get up at 2pm … I hung out with the wrong people and got into a bit of trouble with the police. The Limited Service Volunteer Company taught me a lot — not only about others but more importantly about myself; I realise I have a lot to offer and I’m more confident in what I do… — LSV graduate

"We want to help maximise the potential of our young people, particularly when the recession is impacting on their opportunities," she says.

Associate Minister of Defence Heather Roy says the LSV scheme uses the Defence Force ethos and values to develop effective team members.

"While Limited Service volunteers are not trained as soldiers, they come away with a much better understanding of what is required of them in society," Mrs Roy says.

Prime Minister John Key also announced a series of initiatives to improve the lives of young people at risk of poor outcomes. These included the Fresh Start for Young Offenders programme, which features military-style activity programmes to help address serious youth offending by instilling self-discipline, personal responsibility and community values in young offenders.

The NZDF is supporting this programme with its Youth Life Skills staff taking an outdoor camp where young offenders learn outdoor field craft skills. There will also be military-style team building activities, physical training and drill. Although the instruction will occur at Youth Detention Centres, on occasions youth offenders will be taken to military camps to use confidence courses and high ropes facilities.

"As Prime Minister, I am determined to ensure our young people have the opportunities they need to deliver on their potential and ambition," John Key said on announcing the Fresh Start package.

"I want them to have the skills and experiences they require to succeed, to gain productive employment, and to achieve good living standards."

"We owe our young people opportunities to deliver the very best of themselves. They owe us our very best efforts in return."

LTGEN Mateparae says the NZDF is proud to be supporting the delivery of parts of this new MSD-led youth rehabilitation initiative.

"This is an opportunity for the NZDF to assist other agencies in providing New Zealand’s most serious and persistent young offenders with intensive interventions."

"Our people are great trainers and we have many great skills, values and attitudes to teach, especially around self discipline and motivation. We will be bringing these into the Youth Detention Centres," said LTGEN Mateparae.

"The NZDF is an organisation founded on an ethic of service to our country and the values of courage, commitment, comradeship and integrity, all built around doctrine, leadership, learning and discipline. We have a responsibility to use these talents for the benefit of New Zealand."

"We can see the difference we are making in these young peoples lives in the six weeks they are with us," says MAJ Linton. "What the correspondence confirms is that for many the change isn’t just temporary, but we have in fact given them new tools for life."

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"Mothers often see the armed services as organisations that would take their sons away from them. I felt I had already lost my son, the LSV company has returned him to me."
Thousands call new Inquiry Line

A new Inquiry Line giving war veterans better access to services and advice has proven to be an immediate success with almost 2,000 calls a week.

“The response to the Inquiry Line has been incredible, with more than 13,000 calls from veterans since it started on 23 June,” said Minister of Veterans Affairs Judith Collins, who visited the Veterans Affairs New Zealand (VANZ) Inquiry Line call centre in its first week.

“VANZ has been working hard to meet the needs of veterans and focus on improving the delivery of services. The Inquiry Line was set up to give veterans a single point of contact for a wide range of services and advice.

“It has been an outstanding success, with 98 percent of calls during its first month responded to and resolved at the first contact with the caller.”

The Inquiry Team can help veterans with inquiries about pensions, information on the Veterans SuperGold card, and details about memorials and funding for commemorations.

Inquiry Line also provides information on how veterans can get a case manager, how the case management system works and what is available through case management for veterans.

Free Phone 0800 483 8372 (0800 4 VETERAN)

Two new conditions added to Vietnam veterans’ presumptive list

Vietnam veterans who have Parkinson’s Disease or Ischemic Heart Disease are now eligible to apply for a war disablement pension. This recent announcement by VANZ means that there are now 15 conditions on the presumptive list for Vietnam veterans. The presumptive lists are based on medical and scientific research which indicates that if a veteran of one of the listed theatres of operations is suffering from one of the listed disabilities, it is likely that it was attributable to the veteran’s service.

New website honours 28th Maori Battalion

Te Puni Kokiri and the Ministry of Culture and Heritage are behind a new website honouring the 28th Maori Battalion. The website tells the stories of the 28th Maori Battalion through pictures, video, and audio. It also features an interactive map that follows the battle trail of the battalion from the Battalion’s departure from New Zealand in 1940 to its return in 1946. Registered contributors are encouraged to add their own memories to the site. The website can be viewed at http://www.28maoribattalion.org.nz and http://www.teopetaua28.maori.nz.

Veterans’ Affairs

A website tells the stories of the 28th Maori Battalion through pictures, video, and audio. It also features an interactive map that follows the battle trail of the battalion from the Battalion’s departure from New Zealand in 1940 to its return in 1946. Registered contributors are encouraged to add their own memories to the site. The website can be viewed at http://www.28maoribattalion.org.nz and http://www.teopetaua28.maori.nz.

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Free Phone 0800 483 8372 (0800 4 VETERAN)
A revitalised NEW NAVY MUSEUM opening August 2010 in Torpedo Bay, Devonport mid 2010.

Need more information? Go to www.navymuseum.mil.nz

Navy Museum Spring Street, Devonport, Auckland. ENTRY FREE. Open 7 days a week, 10-4.30.

The current Navy Museum at Spring Street, closes to the public on the 31 October 2009.

www.armymuseum.co.nz

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