75TH ANNIVERSARY OF AUSTRALIAN SERVICE IN THE KOREAN WAR

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL, ANZAC PARADE, CANBERRA | WEDNESDAY 25 JUNE 2025

2RAR Fighting Patrol — The Hook
by Sir Ivor Thomas Hele CBE,
1966 (Oil on Masonite, 195cm x 135cm,
The 2RAR Historical Collection)

2RAR Fighting Patrol – The Hook depicts a patrol of 2RAR during Australia's last battle in the Korean War, the Battle of Samichon River. Also known as the Fourth Battle of the Hook, it took place between 24–26 July 1953. The Hook was a vital sector of the Jamestown Line, a series of defensive positions established by United Nations Command forces. It had been the scene of bitter fighting at least 3 times before. On 24 July, Chinese artillery opened fire on Australian and American positions around the Hook and that night, from artillery, mortars, and machine guns. The Chinese abandoned their attack the next morning. 2RAR lost 5 men killed and 24 wounded in this last battle. The armistice came into effect only one day after the battle ended.

The renowned war artist Sir Ivor Hele painted '*2RAR Fighting Patrol – The Hook*' in 1965-66 under commission from 2RAR.
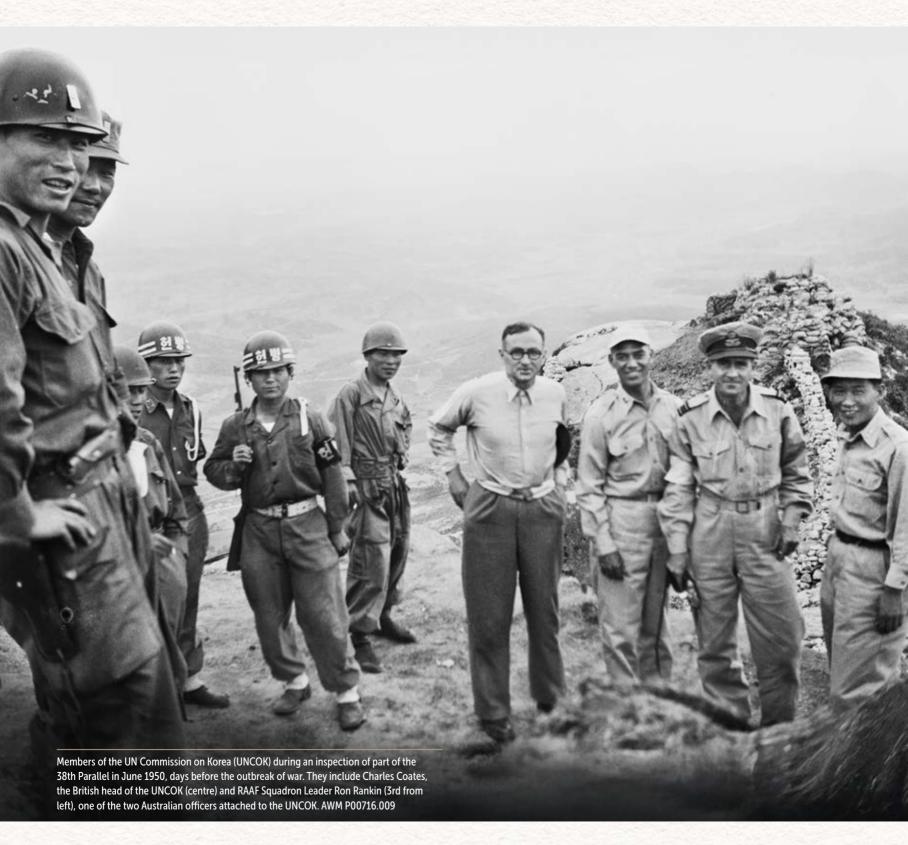
N

CHINA

Chongjin

Hyesanjin

Yongban

Songjin

Yalu River

Fusen Res.

Chosin Res.

Iwon

Sinuiju

Chongchon River

HAMHUNG

PAKCHON

CHONGJU

KUJIN

YONGJU

SINANJU

Taedong River

Hungnam

Wosan

PYONGYANG

Sariwon

Kosong

DEMARCATION LINE 1953

Imjin River

Kansong

River

Haeju

MARYANG SAN

Kaesong

Yangyang

38.0'

Pukhan

Kangnung

KAPYONG

KIMPO

UI

Inchon

SEOUL

Han River

-NI

Samchok

Chungju

Andong

Naktong River

Yongduk

★ Major actions

⚓ Naval movements

✈ Airfields

Taejon

Kunsan

POHANG

TAEGU

Masan

Pusan

CARRIER
FORCE

Mokpo

KOJE I

Japan
150 km

0   100 kilometres

CHIN I

TSUSHIMA

0   50 miles

CHINA

USSR

Beijing

KOREA

Tokyo

Shanghai

JAPAN

TAIWAN

Troops of 6 Platoon, B Company, 2nd Battalion, 2RAR returning from a defensive position on the Kansas Line. They had spent a week digging trenches, constructing bunkers, and holding the line near Majon'ni, January 1954. AWM 157821

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Signalman Colin Davis of Busselton, WA, aboard the destroyer HMAS *Bataan* in Korean waters, sending a signal using a 10-inch signalling lamp, August 1952. AWM 305190

Members of the UN Commission on Korea (UNCOK) during an inspection of part of the 38th Parallel in June 1950, days before the outbreak of war. They include Charles Coates, the British head of the UNCOK (centre) and RAAF Squadron Leader Ron Rankin (3rd from left), one of the two Australian officers attached to the UNCOK. AWM P00716.009

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Korean War was the first major international conflict of the Cold War. Australia was one of 16 countries that contributed combat forces to the United Nations (UN) military intervention after the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) invaded the Republic of Korea (South Korea) on 25 June 1950. Six other countries pledged medical units. After an armistice on 27 July 1953, Australia maintained a military presence for a further 4 years.

Sitting across the sea from Japan, Korea was bordered on the north principally by China except for a short border with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in the north-east. In 1945, the former Japanese colony was divided into Soviet and American occupation zones along the 38th line of latitude north (known as the 38th Parallel). Having attempted in vain to reunify Korea, in 1948 the UN supported the creation of an independent South Korean state, the Republic of Korea. North Korea's Soviet-backed communist provisional government formed the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, conspiring to achieve unification through force.

In May 1950, Australia pledged 2 military observers to the UN Commission on Korea. On 24 June, Major Stuart Peach and Squadron Leader Ronald Rankin reported a military build-up north of the 38th Parallel but that South Korea's forces were 'organised entirely for defence'. When North Korea invaded South Korea the next day, their report enabled the UN Security Council (UNSC), which the USSR was boycotting, to dismiss North Korea's claim it had been attacked. The UNSC called for a withdrawal.

On 27 June, as North Korean forces neared South Korea's capital, Seoul, the UNSC declared that the invasion constituted a breach of the peace and called for UN members to 'furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary'. Two days later, following pledges from the USA and UK, Australian Prime Minister Robert Menzies announced the commitment of the frigate HMAS *Shoalhaven* and the destroyer HMAS *Bataan.* On 1 July, *Shoalhaven* began escorting ships carrying troops and supplies from Japan to South Korea.

A view from the bridge of HMAS *Bataan* as it passes close by the Japanese coastline in August 1950. AWM HOBJ1169

Top left: Two ground staff of No. 77 Squadron RAAF conducting maintenance on a P-51D Mustang aircraft. AWM P03119.010

Top right: Troops of 3RAR waiting on the wharf at Kure, Japan to board the USNS *Aiken Victory* for the voyage to Pusan. 3RAR was Australia's first combat troop contribution to United Nations Command. The battalion deployed in September 1950. AWM DUKJ3593

In late June, as US forces rushed to South Korea, the Americans requested air support. The Royal Australian Air Force's (RAAF) No. 77 Squadron was stationed at Iwakuni, Japan, but was preparing to return home after 5 years with the British Commonwealth Occupation Force (BCOF). After hurriedly preparing for war, on 2 July it became the first non-Korean and non-US unit to undertake combat operations. Flying from Iwakuni, and later airbases in South Korea, pilots flew Mustang fighters, mainly attacking North Korean troops and supply lines.

On 8 July, the UNSC authorised a 'unified force' to be known as United Nations Command (UNC). Close to half of South Korea had fallen, prompting appeals for more forces. After careful consideration, on 26 July the Australian Government announced that the 3rd Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment (3RAR), in Japan with the BCOF, would form part of a British Commonwealth force. Australia was only the second country after the US to commit elements of all 3 services. The contribution of 3RAR was a landmark moment in Australia's history as a nation. Australia had pivoted from Britain, aligned itself with the US in Asia, laid the groundwork for a stronger relationship with the US, and announced itself as an independent decision-maker.

The Australian Regular Army, formed in 1947, was at this time vastly under-strength and ill-prepared for combat. 3RAR needed reinforcement, re-equipping, and training. Battalion members had no obligation to serve in Korea, but most volunteered, and there was no shortage of men in Australia willing to join them. Australians also played a critical logistics role, with BCOF personnel forming the Japan-based British Commonwealth Forces Korea to supply Commonwealth forces, receive casualties, and operate leave centres.

In addition, nurses of the Royal Australian Air Force Nursing Service (RAAFNS) and the Royal Australian Army Nursing Service (RAANS) played an important role in Australia's contribution to the Korean War. While primarily stationed in Japan, Australian nurses also served in Korea at the British Commonwealth Medical Zone Mobile Surgical Hospital in Seoul. The nurses in Korea completed rifle and pistol training to ensure they were ready to defend themselves if North Korean, and later Chinese, troops did not respect the Red Cross or Geneva Convention.

The situation in Korea was dire, with UNC forces retreating inside a perimeter around the southern port of Pusan. Then, on 15 September, a US amphibious landing at Inchon turned the war around. The Australian *Bataan* and *Warramunga* formed part of the naval covering force. By the time 3RAR reached Pusan on 28 September, the North Koreans were retreating, and the UNC was liberating Seoul.

3RAR joined the 27th British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade alongside 2 British battalions. Having moved north into North Korea, 3RAR's first notable action was on 22 October at Yongju. Tasked with reaching US paratroopers pinned down behind enemy lines, troops crossed agricultural land, including rice paddies, before coming under fire in an apple orchard. C Company fixed bayonets and swept the enemy aside. The broader significance of this feat of arms was the confidence it gave the Australians. After further actions, 3RAR experienced a tough fight in mountainous terrain at Chongju on 29 October, losing 9 men killed and 30 wounded – half 3RAR's casualties in its first month of war.

Below left: An Australian nursing sister adjusts the sling of a soldier wounded in Korea and evacuated to the British Commonwealth General Hospital at Kure, Japan, February 1951. That month, the Royal Australian Army Nursing Service and the Australian Army Medical Women's Service were merged to form the Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps. AWM DUKJ3856

Below right: The torpedo crew of HMAS *Warramunga* load a torpedo in its tube after a practice firing or maintenance activity in 1951. AWM 306045

Troops of 3RAR march along the road from Kunu-ri during the retreat in North Korea, November 1950. AWM 148896

Members of 3RAR confer with a Korean interpreter in November 1950. The soldier in the centre wearing a slouch hat is Lieutenant (later acting Captain) Reginald Saunders, one of the more than 60 First Nations Australians who served in the Korean War. AWM P01813.866

As UNC forces neared the North Korea-China border, China warned it was prepared to intervene, launching an offensive on 1 November. In the same period, the Soviets (clandestinely), Chinese and North Koreans deployed MiG-15 jet fighters, aiming to achieve air superiority. Withdrawing to Pakchon, the 27th Brigade blocked an attack on 4 and 5 November before sending out fighting patrols. In mid-November, bitterly cold winds and snowfalls heralded winter. Issued clothing designed for arctic conditions, most men could stave off the cold sufficiently, but they had to learn how to live and fight in conditions wholly unfamiliar to most Australians.

In April 1951, having pushed UNC forces out of North Korea, Chinese and North Korean forces advanced towards Seoul. On 23 and 24 April, the 27th Brigade, now with a stronger Commonwealth focus due to the addition of a Canadian infantry battalion, a New Zealand field regiment (artillery), and an Indian field ambulance, fought the Battle of Kapyong. On 23 April, the 27th Brigade, including 3RAR, was ordered to the valley of Kapyong River where South Korean forces were being driven back. On 23 and 24 April, the outnumbered Australian and Canadian battalions, supported by New Zealand gunners, succeeded in blocking the advance. The Chinese called off the attack on 25 April. For the Australians and New Zealanders, this victory had added significance, occurring as it did on Anzac Day. Captain Reg Saunders, one of at least 60 Indigenous men to serve in Korea, remembered: 'At last I felt like an Anzac – and I imagine there were 600 others like me.' 3RAR received the US Presidential Unit Citation but lost 32 men killed, more than 50 wounded, and 3 captured.

Prisoners of war endured brutal forced marches, with little food and water, to prison camps in North Korea. Many were killed or died from mistreatment, malnourishment and illnesses. Private Bill Madden, captured at Kapyong, showed tremendous courage before his death on 6 November 1951, posthumously receiving the George Cross. At least 6 Australian pilots and 24 soldiers were captured during the war, enduring physical and mental privations.

In April 1951, No. 77 Squadron withdrew to Japan, re-equipping with Meteor jet fighters. Deploying again in July, pilots found the Meteor outclassed by the MiG-15, resulting in relegation to tedious combat air patrols around Kimpo airbase. The squadron switched to the ground attack role in early 1952. Although the Meteor possessed good low-altitude flight performance and could absorb a fair degree of damage from ground fire, combat and accident losses mounted.

The Royal Australian Navy (RAN) contributed to naval operations off the east and west coasts. In addition to the *Shoalhaven* and *Bataan* (both returned for second tours), the destroyers HMAS *Anzac* and *Tobruk* and frigates *Murchison*, *Condamine*, and *Culgoa* also deployed. Crews contended with challenging weather conditions, particularly in winter and the monsoon season, and sometimes participated in hazardous operations close to shore, including bombarding shore installations. In September 1951, *Murchison's* hull was damaged by armour-piercing shells and its decks 'spattered by a hail of bullets and shrapnel'. The next month, the aircraft carrier HMAS *Sydney* entered the war. Despite bad weather, freezing conditions, and frequently rough seas, it launched more than 2,000 sorties during a 3-month deployment. Flying Firefly 2-seater fighters (used as fighter-bombers) and Sea Fury fighters, Fleet Air Arm aircrews attacked river vessels, railways, bridges, and buildings.

After Kapyong, the 27th Brigade became the 28th British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade, shedding its Canadian battalion. In July 1951, the 1st Commonwealth Division was formed, comprising one British, one Canadian, and one mixed (the 28th) brigades, and supporting units. After holding a line on the Imjin River, the division advanced. On 6 October, 3RAR attacked Hill 317, also known as Maryang San, taking and holding the high ground and a nearby feature, 'The Hinge'. By the time this tough battle ended on 8 October, 3RAR had lost 20 men killed and 89 wounded; another 15 wounded men remained on duty. The official history describes Maryang San as 'probably the greatest single feat of the Australian Army during the Korean War'.

Ground crew of No. 77 Squadron RAAF arming a Meteor Mk 8 aircraft with high-explosive rockets for an attack on ground targets in North Korea. AWM JK0599

The frigate HMAS *Murchison* served in Korean waters on regular patrols from May 1951 to January 1952 . AWM 044748

Members of 5 Platoon, B Company, 3RAR after the Battle of Maryang San in October 1951. 5th Platoon helped capture the Hinge feature and held it through days of heavy shelling and human wave assaults. Other platoon members had become casualties during the battle. AWM P04953.002

Above left: Officers of A Company, 1RAR, during an evening briefing and issuing of orders at the Company Command Post, July 1952. AWM HOBJ3278

Above right: The desolate landscape that greeted the soldiers of 2RAR as dawn rose over 'the Hook' in July 1953. The Hook was the site of many bitter and bloody battles, including the last Australian battle before the armistice. AWM HOBJ4400

The 1951–52 winter brought a new phase of static warfare. Deployed on the Jamestown Line, just north of the 38th Parallel, Commonwealth troops dug trenches, laid minefields, constructed bunkers, manned observation and listening posts, and conducted patrols and raids. This form of warfare was reminiscent of that at Gallipoli and on the Western Front. Prolonged time in the forward area took a physical and mental toll, as troops contended with the weather, shelling, and action. Static warfare continued into the hot and dusty summer, and later the monsoon season.

Spirits were lifted by 1RAR's arrival in June 1952, with the 28th Brigade then becoming Australian-commanded. 1RAR received its baptism of fire from a Chinese bombardment and then a company-level raid into enemy territory, losing 3 men killed and 34 wounded in 90 minutes. 3RAR and 1RAR continued incurring casualties in wearisome static warfare.

Men suffering wounds, injuries, frostbite, trench foot (dubbed 'rice-paddy feet'), and illnesses were carried by stretcher bearers or walked to a regimental aid post, passed to the field ambulance, and finally moved by Jeep or helicopter to a field hospital behind the lines. If unable to return to their unit, they were evacuated to a Commonwealth hospital at Seoul and ultimately to the British Commonwealth General Hospital at Kure, Japan. Australian doctors, medics and nurses served at both hospitals in physically wearying and emotionally draining conditions. The RAAF's No. 30 Transport Unit, which became No. 36 Squadron in March 1953, flew casualties to Japan, who were often cared for by RAAF nurses.

In March 1953, 2RAR replaced 1RAR, while 3RAR remained in place. With negotiations for an armistice underway, Chinese and North Korean forces tried seizing ground. In early July, the 28th Brigade took over 'The Hook', a tactical feature on the Samichon River, where the last Australian battle took place from 24 to 26 July. Fighting alongside US Marines, 2RAR defeated a Chinese attack, losing 5 men killed and 24 wounded – a bitter toll coming so close to the war's end.

The armistice on 27 July 1953 ended a devastating regional war. UN countries kept forces in South Korea in case the North Koreans violated the armistice. 2RAR and 3RAR remained until 1954, when 1RAR took over. No. 77 Squadron stayed until late 1954, and the RAN continued deploying warships. With post-armistice operations winding down, 1RAR departed in March 1956, and the last personnel pulled out in July 1957. As a UNC member, Australia contributed peacekeepers after this.

More than 18,000 Australians served in Korea during the war and post-armistice period. Others served in Japan. Australia made a significant contribution to South Korea's defence, helping secure a new democracy. The Roll of Honour includes the names of 340 Australians who lost their lives in Korea during the war (43 with no known grave), 16 in the post-armistice period, and 11 in Japan. In addition, at least 1,200 Australians were wounded, and 30 became prisoners of war (including one who died). Reflecting on their service and sacrifice, Robert O'Neill, Australia's official historian for the Korean War, noted that Australians earned a high reputation and 'most importantly they helped to demonstrate firmly and clearly in the 1950s, as other Australians had done in two world wars, that aggressors would not be tolerated by the international community'.
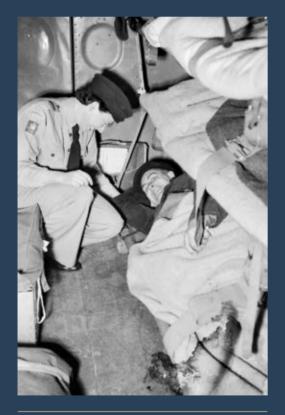

Men from B Company, 3RAR, preparing for the start of a fighting patrol during the war's 'static' phase. AWM HOBJ4387

A soldier of 2RAR sits and rests in a trench at the Seattle position in the area of The Hook, after the signing of the armistice. Behind him, Chinese soldiers are either standing or sitting on top of the trench line. A Chinese loudspeaker for propaganda has been set up on the edge of the trench. AWM P04963.003

MEMBERS OF UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

Sister Catherine Daniel, a member of the RAAFNS serving with No. 391 (Base) Squadron in Japan, talking with a South African Air Force fighter pilot released from a North Korean POW camp. This was one of the first exchanges of prisoners in early 1953. AWM JK0718

The armed forces of the Republic of Korea (South Korea) bore the brunt of the invasion by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), that began on 25 June 1950. The same day, UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 82, called for the cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of North Korean forces.

South Korea had been granted UN observer status 2 years earlier. On 27 June 1950, UNSCR 83 declared that North Korea's actions constituted a breach of the peace and recommended that UN members 'furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area'.

The USA was the first to respond militarily, with many other member states following suit. On 7 July, UNSCR 84 established an American-led 'unified command' that was to 'use the United Nations flag in the course of operations against North Korean forces concurrently with the flags of the various nations participating'.

During the war and post-armistice ceasefire period, United Nations Command included combat forces of South Korea and 16 member states: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, New Zealand, The Philippines, the USA, the United Kingdom, South Africa, Thailand, and Turkey (Türkiye).

Another 5 member states contributed medical units: Denmark (Red Cross hospital ship), India (army field ambulance), Italy (Red Cross hospital), Norway (mobile army surgical hospital), and Sweden (Red Cross field hospital). In May 1953, West Germany, which had UN observer status, offered a Red Cross hospital that deployed one year later.

The United Nations Command remains operational to this day.

Australia

France

Netherlands

Sweden

Belgium

Germany

New Zealand

Thailand

Canada

Greece

Norway

Türkiye

Colombia

India

Philippines

United Kingdom

Denmark

Italy

Republic of Korea

United States
of America

Ethiopia

Luxembourg

South Africa

Troops of 3RAR enjoying a very welcome hot meal on a hilltop in Korea in late 1951. AWM HOBJ2478

ORDER OF
SERVICE

RAF and RAAF pilots of No. 77 Squadron standing on
the tarmac at Kimpo prior to a mission in August 1952.
AWM JK0366

ORDER OF SERVICE

The music for the service is provided by: The Band of the Royal Military College

Major Doug Hall Officer Commanding / Music Director

OFFICIAL PARTY ARRIVAL

PLAYING OF THE DIDGERIDOO

Leading Seaman Boatswain Mate Matthew Joseph
Royal Australian Navy

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Master of Ceremonies
Captain James Hawley RAN
Royal Australian Navy

CATAFALQUE PARTY AND COLOUR PARTY ARE MOUNTED

Members of Australia's Federation Guard

CALL TO REMEMBRANCE

Mr Stanley Starcevich
Australian Army veteran

COMMEMORATIVE ADDRESS

The Honourable Matt Keogh MP
Minister for Veterans' Affairs
Minister for Defence Personnel

POEM OF REMEMBRANCE

Ms Alicia Briggs
Granddaughter of Mr John Jarrett AM
Australian Army veteran

MUSICAL PIECE

We Remember
Performed by members of
The Band of the Royal Military College

VETERAN READING

Mr John Taylor
Royal Australian Air Force veteran

FAMILY READING

Mr Stephen Littleton
On behalf of his father, Mr Michael Littleton
Royal Australian Navy veteran

PRAYER OF COMMEMORATION

Chaplain Dennis Taesoo Park
Canberra Area Chaplain
Royal Australian Air Force

OFFICIAL WREATH LAYING

Official representatives to lay wreaths

ODE OF REMEMBRANCE

Mr John Munro OAM RFD ED
Australian Army veteran

They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning,
We will remember them.

Response:
We will remember them.

All:
Lest we forget.

LAST POST

Soldiers from C Company, 3RAR, pause for a break as they haul a stretcher carrying a wounded comrade in the Hill 614 area, February 1951. AWM P01813.744

Firefly aircraft of No. 817 Squadron, Fleet Air Arm, prepare for take-off
from the aircraft carrier HMAS *Sydney* (III) in Korean waters. AWM 044274

ONE MINUTE OF SILENCE

ROUSE

NATIONAL ANTHEM OF AUSTRALIA

Australians all let us rejoice,
For we are one and free;
We've golden soil and wealth for toil;
Our home is girt by sea;
Our land abounds in nature's gifts
Of beauty rich and rare;
In history's page, let every stage
Advance Australia Fair.
In joyful strains then let us sing,
Advance Australia Fair.

FINAL BLESSING

Chaplain Dennis Taesoo Park

Canberra Area Chaplain
Royal Australian Air Force

CATAFALQUE PARTY AND COLOUR PARTY ARE DISMOUNTED

Members of Australia's Federation Guard

PUBLIC WREATH LAYING

Members of the public are invited to lay floral tributes.

Attendees not laying wreaths are asked to remain seated.

CONCLUSION OF SERVICE

OFFICIAL PARTY DEPARTS

Wing Commander Louis (Lou) Spence DFC, Commanding
Officer of No. 77 Squadron RAAF, in his Mustang fighter prior
to taking off on a mission from Pusan, South Korea, August
1950. Spence was killed in action on 9 September 1950.
AWM JK1019

CUSTOMS, TRADITIONS AND PROTOCOLS

CUSTOMS, TRADITIONS AND PROTOCOLS

Corporal Doug Bathersby working on instruments in the cockpit of an RAAF Meteor at No. 491 (Maintenance) Squadron's workshops at Iwakuni, Japan, 1952. This squadron was part of British Commonwealth Forces Korea (BCFK) set up to support Commonwealth forces in Korea. AWM JK0383
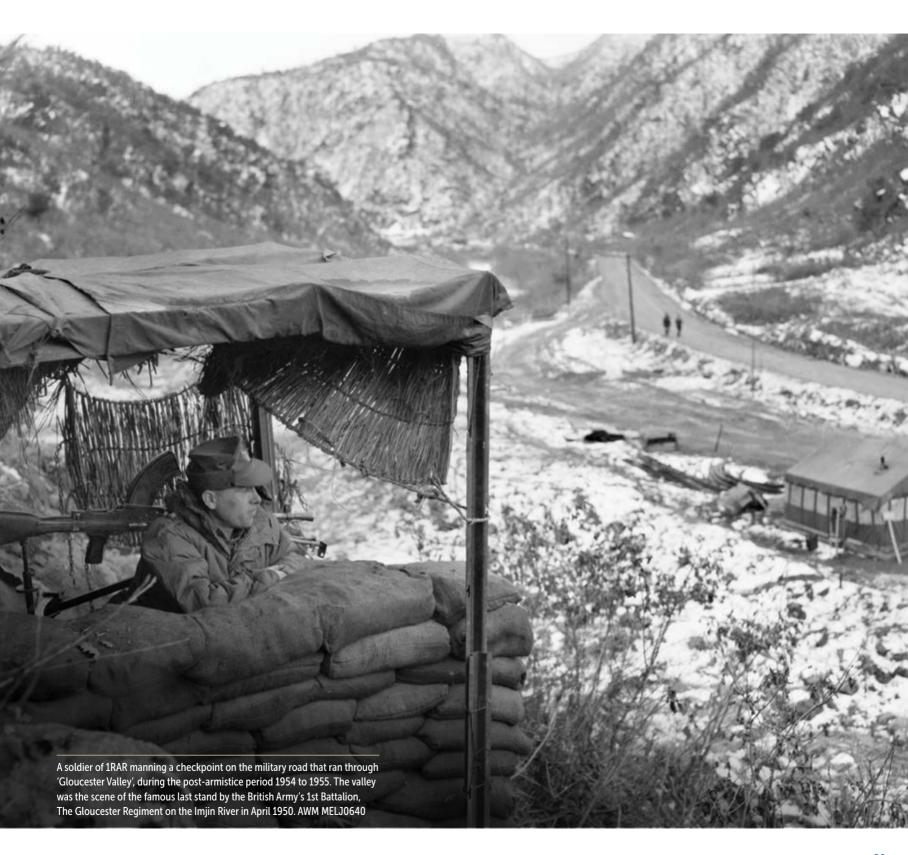
PLAYING OF THE DIDGERIDOO

The didgeridoo (or as it is known by the Traditional Custodians of the Yolngu clans of north-east Arnhem Land, the 'yidaki'), is not traditionally played in Ngunnawal or Wiradjuri country. However, it is played here today with the permission of the Ngunnawal people to acknowledge and pay respect to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men and women who have contributed to the defence of Australia in times of peace and war.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE FORCE COLOURS

The practice of carrying symbols into battle has existed for centuries, with the Eagle Standards of the Roman legions being perhaps the best known. In the 13th century, the nobility went into battle with their entire body and most of their horse hidden by defensive armour, and displayed distinctive badges or crests on their equipment and banners to aid identification. It is from these banners carrying ensigns of heraldry that Regimental Colours are directly derived. Colours are no longer carried in battle, but they remain a strong focal point for a regiment and are treated with great respect.

CATAFALQUE PARTY

Historically, a catafalque was a support for a coffin, but it has come to represent a remembrance stone or a tomb. A Catafalque Party was originally appointed to guard a coffin from theft or desecration. Now it performs a ceremonial role, honouring the dead.

A soldier of 1RAR manning a checkpoint on the military road that ran through 'Gloucester Valley', during the post-armistice period 1954 to 1955. The valley was the scene of the famous last stand by the British Army's 1st Battalion, The Gloucester Regiment on the Imjin River in April 1950. AWM MELJ0640

A Warrant Officer instructs 3 nursing sisters of the Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps during weapons training in Japan prior to their service in Korea, 1953. AWM P02044.001

COMPLIMENTS TO COLOURS

Compliments are to be accorded to the uncased Colours when carried by a Colour Party, when on parade. When Colours are to be received on parade, attendees are to stand on the Senior Ensign's order: 'Colour Party … quick march'; and they should remain standing until the Colour Party is in position on parade, with the completion of the musical salute *Point of War*. Service personnel in uniform are to salute only for the playing of *Point of War*.

When Colours are marched-off parade, attendees are to stand on the order: 'march-off the Colours'; and those service personnel in uniform are to salute only while the band plays *Point of War.* At the completion of the musical salute, service personnel complete the salute; however, they remain standing until the Colours have cleared the parade ground and the Catafalque Party returns to the attention position. The Colours are not saluted as they pass by service personnel during the march-on and march-off procedure.

Compliments are not accorded to cased Colours.

FLAG PROTOCOLS

Flags are important symbols of all nations, and of those who have fought and died for those nations, and as such should be treated with respect at all times. They should not be subjected to indignity or displayed in a position or size inferior to any other flag.

They should always be flown aloft and free and should not be allowed to fall or lie upon the ground. Please note that 'flag draping' (i.e. wearing the flag as a cape or cloak), allowing the flag to touch the ground, or defacing the flag by writing on it, may be considered disrespectful acts and are discouraged at this service.

When a flag is raised or lowered, or when it is carried past in a parade or review, all present should face the flag, remove headwear and refrain from talking. Service personnel in uniform are to salute.

Members of the New Zealand Army's 16th Field Regiment shelling a target in support of Australian troops in the last weeks of the war. AWM 157622

Informal group portrait of Australian and New Zealand soldiers on leave from active service in Korea. AWM P02756.001

Pilot Officer John Sherwood (right), a pilot of No. 36 (Transport) Squadron RAAF, in the cockpit of a C-47 Dakota, September 1953. On the left is an Australian former POW flown from Seoul, South Korea, to Iwakuni, Japan following his release from captivity. AWM JK0955

Sergeant Vance Drummond, No. 77 Squadron RAAF, beside his Gloster Meteor jet fighter. Drummond was shot down and taken prisoner on 1 December 1951, shortly after this picture was taken. AWM JK0163

Corporal Brian Gill, 3RAR, plotting and measuring the firing distance and angles on an artillery board near a 17-pounder anti-tank gun position, July 1952. AWM HOBJ3283

LAST POST

The *Last Post* is a bugle call which signals the end of the day. It became incorporated into funeral and memorial services as a final farewell and symbolises that the duty of the dead is over and they can rest in peace.

Attendees should stand, remove headwear and refrain from talking during the playing of the *Last Post*. Service personnel in uniform are to salute.

ODE OF REMEMBRANCE

Many ceremonies of remembrance include a recitation of the Ode. It is the fourth stanza of *For the Fallen*, a poem written by Laurence Binyon (1869–1943) in 1914. It can also include the third stanza. The Ode has been recited in ceremonies since 1919.

Attendees should stand, remove headwear and refrain from talking during the reciting of the Ode.

ONE MINUTE OF SILENCE

The practice of observing one minute of silence originated soon after the First World War and provides an opportunity for quiet reflection on the sacrifice of those who served and lost their lives.

Attendees should stand, remove headwear and refrain from talking during the period of silence.

ROUSE

After the one minute of silence, flags are raised from half-mast to the masthead as the *Rouse* is sounded. Traditionally the *Rouse* called soldiers' spirits to arise, ready to fight for another day.
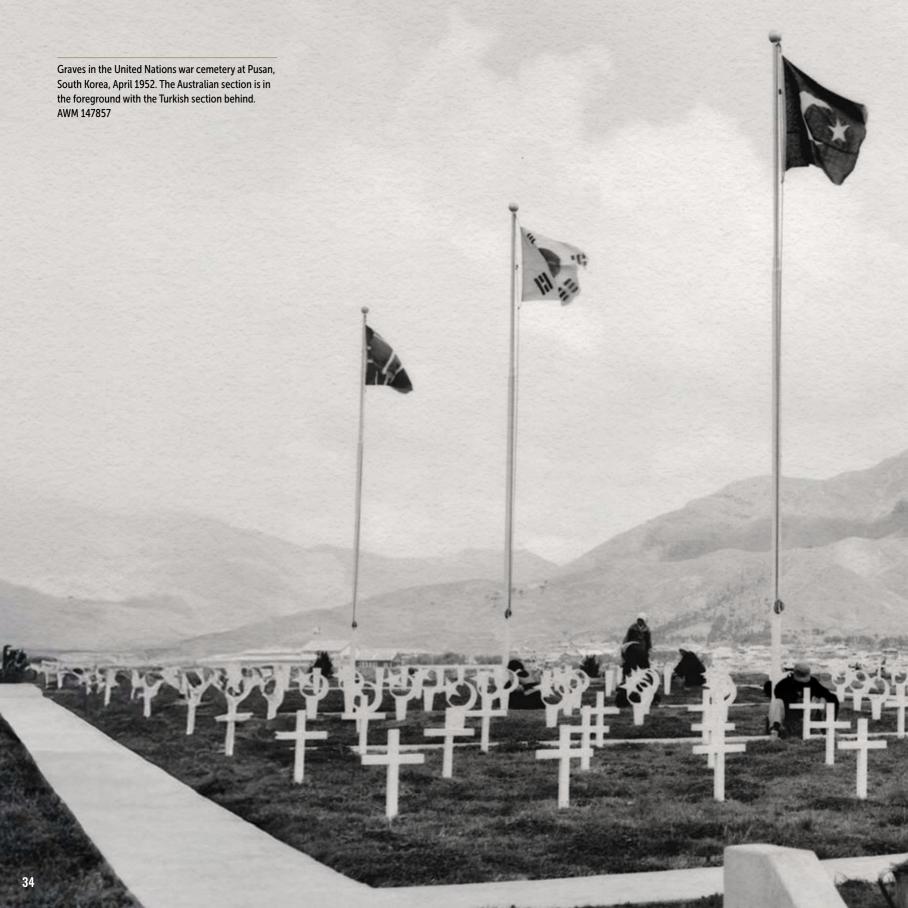
Today it is associated with the Last Post at all military funerals, and at services of dedication and remembrance.

Note: The Navy *Reveille* bugle call is different to that played by Army and Air Force. Navy does not play *Rouse* and only plays *Reveille*.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Attendees should stand facing the flags, remove headwear and refrain from talking during the playing of the national anthem. Service personnel in uniform are to salute.

Wounded members of 3RAR being readied for evacuation following an action in North Korea in the last months of 1950. AWM P00675.088

Graves in the United Nations war cemetery at Pusan, South Korea, April 1952. The Australian section is in the foreground with the Turkish section behind.
AWM 147857

ROLL OF HONOUR

ROLL OF HONOUR

Abell, Donald William

Ahearn, Leo Michael

Anderson, Lawrence Desmond

Andrew, John Harry

Armit, Ernest Donald

Arnold, Robert Henry

Ashe, John Berkley

Atkinson, John Alan

Aulich, Maxwell Augustus

Avery, Allan James

Barker, Douglas Roy

Barlow, Alfred

Bates, Eric Keith

Battersby, Albert Douglas George

Bell, Ian William

Bevan, Charles William

Blackett, Trevor

Blunden, John Frederick

Blythe, Raymond

Bolitho, Harold

Bourke, Edmund George

Boyle, George Edward

Brady, Francis

Bramich, Eric Douglas

Bridge, Donald Arthur

Bridger, John Henry

Broderick, Edgar Arthur

Bromley, Alfred Alexander

Brown, Robert Cecil James

Brown, Roy

Browne-Gaylord,
Mark Astil Baren Henry Aytack

Buckless, Ernest William

Budd, Derek Frederick Walter

Budde, Clarence Ernst

Bullock, Rupert George

Burns, Jack

Buttenshaw, Stanley

Butterworth, John Aloysius

Cameron, Ronald

Carr, Sydney Joseph

Carter, John Wapole

Carter, Leonard Arthur

Castle, Brian Edward

Chalmers, Peter Botley

Chaplain, Glen Ray

Cherry, Kenneth Vincent

Christie, John King

Christie, William Gordon

Clark, Colin

Clark, Harold John

Clarke, Kenneth John

Clarkson, Keith Elwood

Claxton, Edward Charles

Cliff, Peter Henry

Clist, Peter

Cocks, Bernard Kevin

Codling, Alfred Spedding Ellis

Colebrook, Maxwell Edwin

Coleman, Ronald James

Congdon, Hilton Peter

Cooper, Kevin Joseph

Cosgrove, Keith Leslie

Cowper, Lionel Henry Cadogan

Cranston, Ian Rew

Crawley, Edward David G

Cruden, Douglas Turner

Cundy, Victor Bernard

Daley, Edward

Dalliston, Walter Robert

Daunt, James Patrick

Davidson, Andrew

Dawes, Leon John Leger

Deacon, Henry Charles

Devine, Eric Alexander

Dick, Trevor

Dickens, Allan

Dillon, Basil

Dillow, Donald Harold

Dolding, Vincent Joseph

Dollard, David Dominic

Donovan, Donald Patrick

Duffy, Rupert Douglas

Eccles, D'Arcy Dudley

Elliott, Merlyn John

Ellis, Donald Campbell

Ellis, Kevin Colin

Ellis, Victor William

Ellis, William John

Etheridge, Leonard Arthur

Farquharson, Peter Alfred

Fisher, Roland

Fitzpatrick, Everett Michael

Flanagan, Terence Joseph

Foot, Thomas Randolph

Foran, Keith

Frey, Norman John

Fugar, Cecil Norman

Gardner, Keith

Gatefield, Desmond John

Ghee, John

Gibbons, Kenneth William

Gill, John Shields

Gillan, Bruce Thomson

Girven, Edward William

Goebel, Colin John

Goldsmith, Bernard James

Gordon, Ronald Clyde

Gough, David

Graham, Paul Mervin Roy

Grainger, Brian Donald

Gray, William Victor

Green, Charles Hercules

Green, Patrick

Griffiths, Kevin Sidney

Griffiths, Leslie John

Hainey, James Malcolm

Hall, John Rogers

Hall, Leslie James

Halley, John Beverley

Hamilton, Ian Pentland

Hamilton, Neil

Hanley, Gordon John

Hannifey, Roderick Lester

Happell, Kenneth John

Harkness, Bruce Arthur

Harris, Alfred Walter

Harris, George Herbert
Harrop, William Percy
Harry, Iona
Haslope, Lancelot Cedric
Haworth, Barry Francis
Hazel, Tody
Head, Allen James
Healy, Nyle Patrick
Healy, Vincent Joseph
Heard, Thomas Keith
Heathwood, Noel Arthur
Henschell, Colin Brian
Hill, Allan
Hill, Bruce Taggart
Hillier, Donald
Hoare, Wallace Donald
Hodgkisson, Joseph William
Hodson, Robert John
Hogden, Murray Dunstan
Hosking, Richard Denzel
Houston, William
Howarth, Thomas George
Howe, Leo James Joseph
Hummerston, Kenneth John
Hurman, Alan David
Hutchinson, Kenneth John
Hutton, Allan Roy
Hyatt, Gerald
Ingram, Royden
Jamieson, James Roy
Jillett, William Edward
Johnson, Frank
Johnston, Henry Eric
Jonas, Douglas Albert
Jones, Laurence Allan
Judd, Peter Laurence
Kearney, John Thomas
Kendrick, Edward Charles
Keylar, Harry Clyde
King, Albert John
Kirby, William Lindsay
Kirkpatrick, Craig
Koosney, David

Kunkel, William Rudolph
Laird, Allan Arthur
Lalouette, Harry Raymond
Larson, Eric Olaf
Lawrenson, Frederick James
Leaney, Hiram
Leddin, Patrick
Lee, Douglas James Desmond
Lenoy, Stafford Kenny James
Lockery, Peter Robert
Longmore, Joseph Ranson H
Looker, Claude Russell
Lord, Adrian Campbell
Lord, William Thomas Henry
Low, Lawrence John Bartlett
Lowe, Lionel Alexander
Luscombe, Bryan Taylor
Lynch, Kevin Edward
Lyons, Kenneth John
Madden, Horace William
Maher, Laurence Vivian
Matchett, Kenneth Turton
Matthews, Keith Clarence
May, Philip Francis
McBride, Jack
McCann, Hugh
McCarthy, Patrick John
McCole, Patrick
McCoy, Ronald John
McCunnie, Geoffrey
McDonald, Archibald Roy
McDonald, Donald Francis
McDonnell, Francis Clarence
McEwen, Douglas
McGavin, Peter James Alexander
McGill, Ralph
McGlinchey, Leonard Thomas
McKandry, John Lawrence
McKenzie, Austin Campbell
McMillan, William Roy
McNaughton, Andrew Vincent
McWilliam, Russell John
Mealing, John Alfred

Meehan, Sidney John
Millwood, Edward Lauderdale
Milton-Scoyne, Leonard Sydney
Mitchell, Ronald Daniel
Mitchell, Thomas Leonard
Morgan, Hugh Gerald
Mulcahy, John Patrick
Mullaney, Kenneth Earl
Munro, David
Murphy, William Kevin
Myott, Ronald Walter
Neal, John
Neal, John Henry
Newman, Thomas Claude
Nicholson, John William
Nix, David
Nolan, Desmond Thomas
Nolan, Leslie George
O'Brien, Denis Austin
O'Connor, Kevin Gordon
Olive, Allan Langlow
Origlassi, Frederick John
Page, Jack Ward
Parker, Donald David
Paterson, George Angus
Payne, Brian Francis
Pearce, Edgar Jack
Petersen, Raymond Neville
Phie, Harvey Hilton
Power, David Richard
Pringle, David Thomas
Purssey, Ian Goodwin Swan
Quinlan, John Patrick
Quintall, Brien Charles
Rackley, Ronald Charles
Read, Graham Lawson
Redfern, Alan Christopher
Reisener, Norman Allan
Richardson, Jack
Richey, Henry Alfred
Rimmer, Allan George
Ritchie, Joseph
Roberts, Oliver Hutchison

Robertson, Donald Neil

Robertson, Douglas Merson

Robinson, Richard George

Robson, Roy

Rogers, Edward Charles

Rootes, Reginald Donald

Roots, George Anderson

Rose, Neville George

Rose, Roy

Round, William Angus

Royal, Kenneth Edward

Russell, Gerald William

Russell, John William

Ryan, Laurence Bonaventure

Saillard, Walter Neville

Salter, Lawrence Philip

Sansom, Darcy

Saul, Ronald Hunter

Saunders, John Philip

Scholz, Gordon Walter

Scott, David James

Scown, Albert George

Scurry, Arthur John

Seaton, John Lester

Seckold, Kenneth James

Shaw, Alastair Manson

Sheah, Colin Barry

Shennan, Ronald William

Shepherd, Neville Charles

Sheppard, John Thomas

Siebenhausen, Norman Albert

Sievier, Terence

Simmonds, Emrys Ernest

Simpson, John Handley

Simpson, Thomas William

Sinclair, Richard Roslyn

Sketchley, Kenneth George

Smeaton, Leonard Bruce

Smith, Alan George

Smith, Alexander Edwin

Smith, Francis Charles

Smith, Kenneth Dudley

Smith, Thomas Squire

Smith, William Stephen

Spence, Louis Thomas

Squiers, Sinclair Sutherland

Steer, Lawrence

Stephens, Geoffrey Ingram

Stewart, Douglas George

Strange, Harold Thomas

Strout, Graham

Surman, John Leonard

Sweeney, Charles Roderick

Tannock, John McKenzie

Terry, Lionel John

Theisinger, Lawrence Brian

Thompson, Patrick Arthur

Thompson, Ralph Lawrence

Thornton, Leslie

Thorogood, Edwin James

Tweedie, Jack

Tyndale, Wallace

Wallace, Thomas George

Walter, Thomas William

Ware, Kevin Herbert

Waters, William Edward

Wathen, John Fowler

Watmore, Edward Thomas

Webb, Peter

Wells, Albert Joseph

Welsh, Brian

Whackett, Victor Maurice

White, Peter

Whitehouse, Dennis Edward

Whitney, Vincent Raphfield

Wiffen, Royce Alexander

Wilkinson, Stanley John

Williams, Neville Lawrence

Wilson, William

Woods, William Arthur

Worth, Norman Cecil

Wright, William

Yeo, Allan George

Yeo, William John

York, Gordon William

POST-ARMISTICE PERIOD

Andrews, Henry Dudley

Bevis, Ian Percy

Carter, James Arthur

Coatsworth, James Edgar

Davis, William John

Hawken, Alan Spencer

Haymes, Albert William

Innes, George James Stanley

Jarman, Garth George

Kane, John Rhoden

Kollias, John Edward

Leigh, Ronald James

McArthur, Clive Joseph

Nelson, Kenneth William

Nowell, John

Waller, Brian Charles

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH FORCES KOREA

Dale, Harry

Grimster, Alfred Arthur

Haines, Laurence Charles Desborough

Harding, Bernard Walter

Masterton, Allen Bruce

Pimm, Kevin James

Pinfold, Maurice Maxwell

Sanders, Robert Leslie

Scott, Donald Stuart

Waddell, Raymond James

White, Maurice Keith

Roll of Honour provided by the Australian War Memorial

Private John Metzger (right) of 1RAR, with a British Army dog handler and his German shepherd during a post-armistice patrol in the Demilitarised Zone (DMZ) in 1955 or 1956.
AWM MELJ0839