

# ANZAC DAY 2012

HELLFIRE PASS  
AND KANCHANABURI WAR CEMETERY  
25 APRIL 2012



*New Zealand & Australian soldiers  
on the shores of the Gallipoli Peninsula, 1915.*

## *The History of ANZAC Day*

At dawn on 25 April 1915, the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, together with forces from Britain, India and France, landed on the west coast of the Gallipoli Peninsula to open the Dardanelles campaign of World War 1.

It was a campaign in which casualties were extremely heavy and subsequently it became the custom each year, on this day, for the people of Australia and New Zealand to commemorate their dead from all wars. The occasion has also assumed wider significance in Australia and New Zealand, marking a milestone in the development of their respective nations.

On this day, above all days, we recall those Australians and New Zealanders who have sacrificed their lives in the service of their country. We remember those who fell amid the ridges of Gallipoli, the dunes of Sinai and the terraced hills of Palestine; in France and Belgium; amid the mountains and olive groves of continental Greece, Crete and Syria; in Italy; in the jungles of Malaya, Indonesia, New Guinea and the Pacific Islands. We mourn for those who died in Burma, Thailand and Japan; in the skies over Europe; in Korea, Borneo, Malaysia and in Vietnam, the Middle East and other areas around the world.

### *The ANZAC Day Dawn Service*

The ANZAC Day Dawn Service has its origins in an operational routine that is still observed by the Australian and New Zealand Armies today. The half-light of dawn plays tricks with soldiers' eyes and from the earliest times the half-hour or so before dawn became one of the most favoured times for an attack. Soldiers in defensive positions were therefore woken up in the dark, before dawn, so that by the time the first **dull** grey light crept across the battlefield they were awake, alert and manning their weapons.

Although there is some conjecture regarding the first observance of the dawn ceremony in Australia, a Church of England clergyman, Reverend Arthur Ernest White, is believed to have held the first religious dawn service in Albany, Western Australia. Reverend White was serving as one of the padres of

the ANZACs to leave Australia with the Australian Imperial Force (AIF). It is believed that before embarkation, at 4am, he conducted a service for all the men of his battalion. In 1918, after being shipped back to Australia, gassed and wounded, he was given permission to hold a special Requiem Mass for the Battle Dead.

After the mass, members of the congregation climbed to the summit of Mt. Clarence, as this had been where the townspeople of Albany had gathered in 1914 to watch the convoy carry the men to Egypt. As Reverend White looked out over the harbour he is reported to have said, "Albany was the last sight of land these ANZAC troops saw of Australia, perhaps we should commemorate them this way every ANZAC Day"

While some reports claim White held his first dawn service as early as 1923, local historians point to a more accurate date of the 25th April 1930. At the 1930 service, some parishioners accompanied Reverend White to lay a wreath at the local memorial, and then followed him to the top of Mt. Clarence to watch a wreath float out into King George Sound from a small boat. He is believed to have said at the time, "As the sun rises and goeth down, we will remember them:' Following the service, he wrote in the church's register. "First Dawn Service held in Australia:'

The first recorded ANZAC Day Service in New Zealand was held in the remote rural town of Tinui. On 25 April 1916 the Reverend Basil Ashcroft held a commemorative service in the Tinui church, before leading villagers to the top' of Mt Maunsell, or Tinui Taipo as it is also known, to erect a permanent memorial. That cross, made out of jarrah, an Australian hardwood, was the first ANZAC memorial in New Zealand and stood for nearly 50 years before an aluminium cross replaced it in 1965. Forty eight people from the village and surrounding area died in the two world wars. Today, as in towns, cities and communities throughout New Zealand and Australia, a service will be held in the Memorial Hall at 10.30 a.m., before people young and old trek up the local mountain to lay a wreath and pay their respects.

## ***Traditions and Customs - Features of ANZAC Day Ceremonies***

### ***Catafalque Party***

A catafalque is a raised support on which, traditionally, a body lies in state. Over time 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, and now performs a ceremonial role, honouring the dead.

### ***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. The Ode has been recited at ceremonies since 1919.

### ***The 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.

### ***Two Minutes Silence***

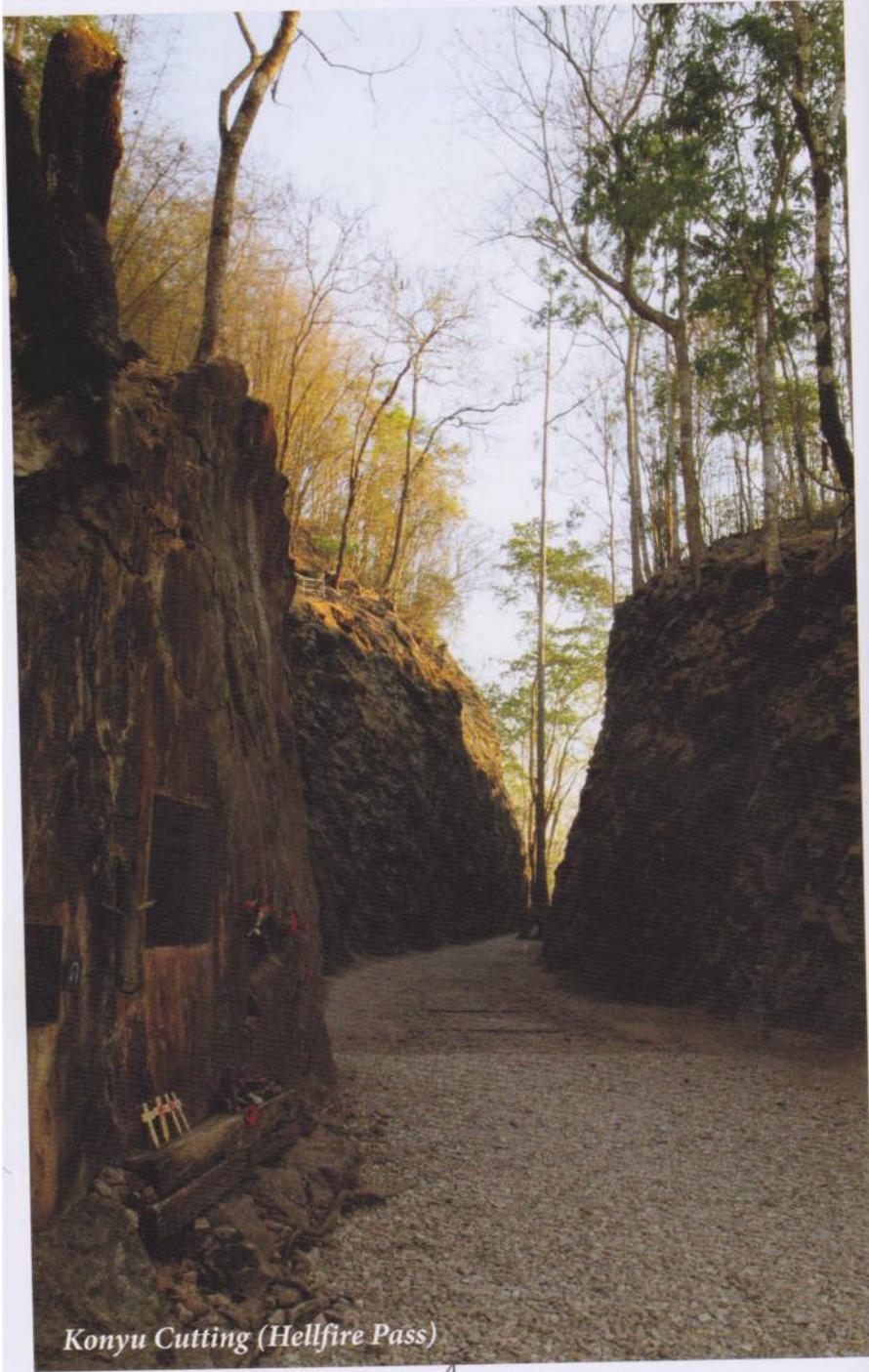
The silence originated soon after the First World War and provides an opportunity for quiet reflection on the sacrifice of those who served and died.

### ***Reveille***

In dawn services, the Last Post is followed by Reveille. Historically, Reveille woke the soldiers at dawn, and the name of the ceremony is mentioned in sixteenth century books on war. Until a hundred years ago, Reveille was performed on drum and fife. Today a solo bugle or trumpet is used.

### ***Rouse***

In services held after dawn, the Last Post is followed by the Rouse. Traditionally the Rouse called soldiers' spirits to arise, ready to fight for another day. Today it is associated with services of dedication and remembrance.



*Konyu Cutting (Hellfire Pass)*

### ***Flags***

At the beginning of the service the flags will be at half mast. The tradition of lowering flags to half mast as a sign of remembrance is believed to have naval origins. As a sign of respect for important persons, ships would 'loose sail: In time, only the ship's flags were lowered in a symbolic gesture. This practice was also adopted on land and is followed by Australia.

The flags are raised to the masthead during the Reveille.

### ***Hats (for non-military personnel)***

If worn, hats should be removed during services at the following times: When laying a wreath, during the Ode, observing periods of silence, reveille/rouse and during playing of the national anthems.

## ***The History of Hellfire Pass***

Hellfire Pass is a small section of the Burma-Thailand railway, which was built by Allied POW s and Asian labourers in horrific conditions.

The pass actually consisted of several cuttings, embankments and bridges. Today, Konyu Cutting has proved to be the most accessible and so has become the focus of the Hellfire Pass Memorial Project, which commemorates the soldiers who toiled on this railroad during World War II.

The cuttings, embankments and bridges were necessary because of the steep rocky nature of the land, where the railway descends some 100 metres from the higher bench down the steep valley side to the next bench near the banks of the Kwai Noi River further north.

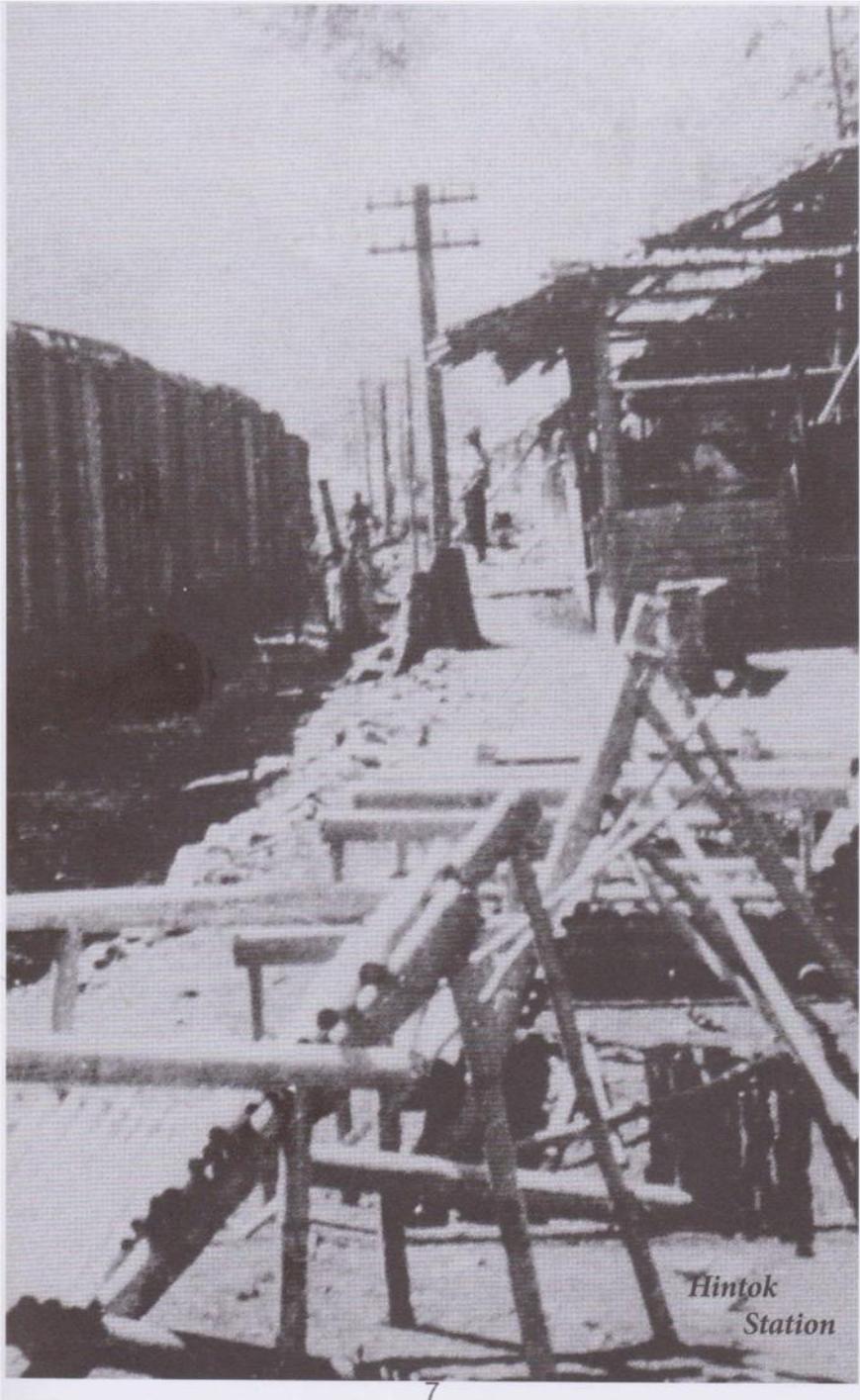
Construction of the Hellfire Pass cuttings began with a workforce of 500 prisoners. The Konyu Cutting was started by British POWs in mid-October 1942. Australian paws arrived in April 1943 and started work on ANZAC Day 1943. By that time 27 British personnel had already died in the adjacent camp. In May 1943 the section at Konyu Cutting was behind schedule and reinforcements arrived specifically to complete the section on time; this included additional Australian and British paws, as well as over 1,500 Tamil labourers.

The excavation and manhandling of soil and solid rock for the cuttings, to a depth of 20 metres, was completed with the use of minimal equipment. An air compressor with three jackhammers was used, as well as 8-pound hammers, steel tap drills, dynamite, picks, shovels, wide hoes and small cane baskets.

The men laboured at Hellfire Pass under intense pressure from the Japanese engineers and Korean guards at the height of the wettest monsoon season for many years. From June 1943 until the work was completed in August 1943, the prisoners were forced to work 12- to 18-hour shifts each day. This frenetic pace, known as "speedo", achieved its goal but cost many lives.

The POWs applied the name Hellfire Pass to the cuttings constructed during the hectic attempts to regain a failing schedule. This was achieved by the Japanese forcing the prisoners to work at night by the light of fires, which if viewed from above, gave the impression of the jaws of Hell.

Other significant works nearby were two very large trestle bridges at each end of the 7-metre bank. One of these, the Three- Tier Bridge, is sometimes mistakenly known as the Pack of Cards Bridge.



*Hintok  
Station*

***DAWN SERVICE HELLFIRE PASS  
ORDER OF SERVICE***

*Conducted by: Master of Ceremonies  
Major Michael Nicholas,  
Assistant Australian Defence Attaché to Thailand, and,  
Reverend Peter Cook, Vicar of Christ Church Bangkok*

***Call to Worship***

There is no greater love than this, that someone should lay down their life for their friends.

Their bodies are buried in peace, but their names live forever.

***Declaration of Purpose***

We are assembled here in the presence of Almighty God to remember, with thanksgiving, the honoured dead who gave up their lives for their country.

***Prayer of Approach***

Let us pray together

All  
Almighty God, we remember before you all who have lived and died in the service of humankind and in the service of their country. We remember especially this day, and at this site, those who were prisoners of war and used as forced labour on the Burma- Thailand railway. We give thanks for their courage, their devotion to duty, and the sacrifice of life itself, that our countries may have the opportunity to live in peace and freedom. Through Jesus Christ. Amen

***The Lord's Prayer***

All  
Our Father, who art in heaven  
Hallowed be thy name.  
Thy Kingdom come,

Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven.  
Give us this day our daily bread  
And forgive us our trespasses,  
As we forgive those who trespass against us.  
Lead us not into temptation,  
But deliver us from evil.  
For thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory,  
Forever and ever. Amen

***Hymn: O God Our Help In Ages Past o***

God, our help in ages past,  
Our hope for years to come,  
Our shelter from the stormy blast,  
And our eternal home.

Under the shadow of thy throne  
The saints have dwelt secure;  
Sufficient is thine arm alone, And  
our defence is sure.

Before the hills in order stood, Or  
earth received her frame, From  
everlasting thou art God, To  
endless years the same.

A thousand ages in thy sight  
Are like an evening gone,  
Short as the watch ends the night  
Before the rising sun.

O God, our help in ages past,  
Our hope for years to come,  
Be thou our guard while troubles last,  
And our eternal home.

**Psalm 37:1-9**

*The Australian Ambassador,  
His Excellency Mr. James Wise*

Do not fret because of evil men or be  
envious of those who do wrong;  
for like the grass they will soon wither, like  
green plants they will soon die away.

Trust in the Lord and do good; dwell in the  
land and enjoy safe pasture.  
Delight yourself in the Lord and he will  
give you the desires of your heart.

Commit your way to the Lord; trust in him and  
He will do this;  
He will make your righteousness shine like the dawn, the  
justice of your cause like the noonday sun.

Be still before the Lord and wait patiently for him; do  
not fret when men succeed in their ways, when they  
carry on their wicked schemes.

Refrain from anger and turn from wrath; do  
not fret - it leads only to evil.

For evil men will be cut off, but those who  
hope in the Lord will inherit the earth.

***Address***

*The New Zealand Ambassador,  
His Excellency Mr. Bede Cory*

***The Act of Remembrance***

*Reverend Peter Cook*

Let us remember before God, and commend to his sure keeping, those who have died for their country in war; those whom we know, and whose memory we treasure; and all who loved and died in the service of humankind.

***Statement of Remembrance***

*Mr. John McKinnon,  
Secretary and Chief Executive of the Ministry of Defence  
(New Zealand)*

We who are gathered here this morning, on the anniversary of the landings on the Gallipoli Peninsula, think of comrades who went out to the battlefields of all wars in which Australia and New Zealand have participated, but did not return. We feel them still near us in spirit. We wish to be worthy of their great sacrifice. Let us therefore, once more dedicate ourselves to the ideals for which they died. As the dawn pierces the night so let their memory inspire us to work for the coming new light into the dark places of the world.

## ***Laying of Official Wreaths***

*New Zealand*

*Australia*

*Thailand*

*POWs*

## ***Last Post***

*(Military personnel in uniform salute)*

## ***Ode of Remembrance***

*The Australian Defence Attaché to Thailand,  
CAPT Jonathan Dudley, CSC, RAN.*

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***

All

We will remember them.

## ***Two Minutes Silence***

*The Australian Defence Attache to Thailand,  
CAPT Jonathan Dudley, CSC, RAN.*

Lest we forget.

All

Lest we forget.

## ***Reveille***

*Royal Thai Army Buglers  
(No saluting)*

## ***Act of Commitment***

*Reverend Peter Cook*

Let us pledge ourselves anew to the service of God  
and our fellow men  
and women that we may help, encourage  
and comfort others, and  
support those working for the relief of the needy and  
for the peace and  
welfare of the nations in our world today.  
Let us pray together.

All

Lord God, we pledge ourselves to serve you and all  
humanity in the cause of peace, for the relief of want and  
suffering,  
Guide us by your Spirit; give us wisdom; give us  
courage; give us hope;  
and keep us faithful now and always.  
Amen.

## ***A Prayer of St. Francis***

*Reverend Peter Cook*

Let us pray together.

All

Lord, make me an instrument of your peace  
Where there is hatred, may I give love Where  
there is injury, pardon  
Where there is doubt, faith  
Where there is despair, hope  
Where there is darkness, light  
Where there is sadness, joy.

***A Prayer for Peace***

*Reverend Peter Cook*

Most gracious God, in whose will is our peace,  
turn our hearts and the  
hearts of all people to Yourself, that by the power of  
your Spirit the peace  
which is founded in righteousness may be established  
throughout the world.  
Amen.

***Flowers of the Forest (The Lament)***

*Pipe Major Keith Walker (ex 42nd Highlanders), &  
Dr John Ralph, Pipe Major, St Andrews Caledonian Pipe Band, Launceston,  
Tasmania, Australia*

***Final Blessing***

*Reverend Peter Cook*

To us who are alive may God grant His protection and grace, and  
to all who have died a place of light and peace.

May He enrich us with His gifts of faith, hope and love, and  
lead you in the way of peace. Amen

All  
Amen

***Amazing Grace***

*Pipe Major Keith Walker (ex 42nd Highlanders), &  
Dr John Ralph, Pipe Major, St Andrews Caledonian Pipe Band, Launceston,  
Tasmania, Australia*



*POWs laying track*

## ***The History of the Burma- Thailand Railway Link***

To secure and operate alternative supply routes in the conquest of Burma and neighbouring regions of Asia, the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) in 1942 decided to construct a railway link, connecting the existing railways at Thanbyuzayat in Burma and Ban Pong in Thailand.

The Japanese used aerial photographs, with little on-the-ground checking, to survey five possible routes for the BurmaThailand railway before choosing the River Kwai one. Railway work began prior to Singapore capitulating, with early work carried out by Thais on civilian contract. The Thais completed the preliminary work between Nong Pladuk and Kanchanaburi. The first British POW s arrived in Thailand in August 1942 and prepared the stores depots at Nong Pladuk. In October 1942, bridge-building work began at Tamarkan near Kanchanaburi. British POW s replaced the Thai workers constructing the rail bed and the Australians of A' Force began building the rail bed southwards from Thanbyuzayat, in Burma. The rail link was joined in October 1943 at Konkoita, south of the Three Pagodas Pass.

The railway construction required the urgent completion of a significant engineering project through inhospitable and largely undeveloped country. It involved the excavation of cuttings and passes through difficult terrain and the construction of bridges and viaducts over rivers and valleys.

The IJA used Japanese civilian engineers and support personnel to design and supervise construction. In all, 15,000 Japanese and Koreans were involved in the project. The IJA also recruited 200,000 labourers from Asia, mainly Tamils, Malays and Burmese, and more than 60,000 Allied Prisoners of War (POWs). The maximum number of workers on anyone day was 30,000.

After the fall of Singapore in February 1942, and Indonesia shortly after, the Japanese had a considerable number of Allied

POWs. These prisoners were a significant problem for Japanese military administrators, as there were no facilities besides civilian jails to hold them, and their immediate removal to Japan would have consumed vital transport and administrative resources dedicated to the war effort. The IJA, realising that it had a potentially strong and well-trained labour force, transported many POWs to various parts of the newly won Japanese empire to be put to work.

By this time, the Japanese realized that in commencing the rail link, they had embarked on a very ambitious project which, if not completed quickly, would jeopardize the war efforts in the east Asian region and have significant repercussions on their capacity to retain conquered territory.

Allied POWs, mainly British, Dutch and Australians, were sent to Burma by ship or to Thailand by rail. From Ban Pong POWs were moved to Kanchanaburi and the River Kwae Noi valley. Little had been prepared for them and during the trip they stayed in primitive transit camps.

The prisoners had already spent months in detention. Some, especially the older men, were in poor physical condition when they arrived to work on the railway. Many camps, built from local materials upon arrival by the POWs, were established along the railway route. These often extremely primitive camps were run by IJA troops and Korean conscripts.

From May 1942 to August 1943, over 60,000 POWs arrived to work on the Burma-Thailand railway. More than 12,000 POWs died during construction. In addition, though no precise figures are available, as many as 80,000 of the 200,000 labourers from across Asia died while working on the railway.

Many POWs suffered early deaths due to the after-effects of the illnesses and hardships of their incarceration. Many survivors owed their lives to the brave assistance from local people who provided food and medical supplies.

***WREATH-LAYING CEREMONY  
KANCHANABURI WAR CEMETERY***

***ORDER OF SERVICE***

***Conducted by: Master of Ceremonies***

*Major Michael Nicholas,*

*Assistant Australian Defence Attaché to Thailand, and,  
Reverend Peter Cook, Vicar of Christ Church Bangkok*

***Call to Worship***

There is no greater love than this, that someone should lay  
down their life for their friends.

Their bodies are buried in peace, but their names live forever.

***Declaration of Purpose***

Today we dedicate ourselves to the cause of justice,  
freedom and peace; and for the wisdom and strength to  
build a better world.

***Prayer of Remembrance***

God of love and liberty, we bring you thanks for this day for  
the peace and security which was won for us through the  
courage and devotion of those who gave their lives in the  
name of war. We pray that their labour and sacrifice will not  
be in vain, but that their spirit may live on in us and in  
generations to come, and that liberty, truth and justice will  
prevail in our world. Through Jesus Christ,  
Amen.

## *The Lord's Prayer*

All

Our Father, who art in heaven

Hallowed be thy name.

Thy kingdom come.

Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread

And forgive us our trespasses,

As we forgive those who trespass against us.

Lead us not into temptation,

But deliver us from evil.

For thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory,

Forever and ever.

Amen.

## *HYMN: Abide With Me*

Abide with me; fast falls the eventide;

The darkness deepens; Lord with me abide.

When other helpers fail and comforts flee,

Help of the helpless, O abide with me.

Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day;

Earth's joys grow dim; its glories pass away;

Change and decay in all around I see;

O Thou who changest not, abide with me.

I fear no foe, with Thee at hand to bless;

Ills have no weight, and tears no bitterness. Where is

death's sting? Where, grave, thy victory? I triumph

still, if Thou abide with me.

Hold Thou Thy cross before my closing eyes;

Shine through the gloom and point me to the skies. Heaven's

morning breaks, and earth's vain shadows flee; In life, in

death, O Lord, abide with me.

## ***The Prologue***

*The New Zealand Ambassador,*

*His Excellency Mr. Bede Cory*

Your Excellencies, veterans, distinguished guests, friends in arms, those who have made a special pilgrimage to join with us in Thailand, ladies and gentlemen.

April 25 is a very special day in the calendar for Australians and New Zealanders, for it was on this day 97 years ago when many would argue the two nations, Australia and New Zealand, came of age. It is, of course, a day in history when the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps joined with those from Britain, France and India to land on the western beaches of the Gallipoli Peninsula to commence the Dardanelles campaign of World War 1.

That day our forces experienced extreme hardship; they witnessed innumerable deeds of heroism; they suffered as many of their friends paid the ultimate sacrifice. It was the day the ANZAC legend was born. Since then, of course, the sons and daughters of those ANZACs have rallied to the cause when needed in the various theatres of World War II, Korea, Malaya, Borneo, Vietnam, Kuwait and the Arabian Gulf, many peacekeeping operations including ongoing ones nearer to home in Timor Leste and the Solomon Islands and farther away in the Middle East, including Iraq, Afghanistan and the Arabian Gulf. They have come forward willingly, and accepted gladly, the duty of upholding the ANZAC spirit. It is on this day we remember the sacrifice of such men and women in pursuit of an ideal, a special way of life.

Today we commemorate ANZAC Day in one special place that evokes the very special feeling of this day. As you look around you today, imagine if you will, the landscape that lay before a small group of POWs who, in late 1943, stood in a recently constructed jungle cemetery near Hintok Road Camp on the Burma-Thailand railway. Terraces of wooden crosses, many marked only with one word, "ashes": extended beyond a

low bamboo fence. As one POW was moved to write: "The jungle seems to be trying to hide this little human tragedy from the world:' Here at Kanchanaburi War Cemetery that tragedy is not hidden, it is not a distant or forgotten memory. Around us are over 7,000 memorials that continue to serve as a stark and vivid reminder of the fate of those who suffered and died during their period of forced labour on the Burma-Thailand railway.

So today, let us remember the sacrifice of those on the Burma-Thailand railway. Let us take strength in the knowledge and hope that our sons and daughters will never forget the example of these men, and let us pray that they will never have to experience the same hardships, sufferings and humiliations that these men endured. Let us also remember the sacrifice and service of all those men and women who, in true ANZAC spirit, have answered the call to arms and accepted their responsibilities whenever asked, so that the ideal, that special way of life, might continue. And let us remember with equal pride and respect, and to give thanks, to those who served and still live.

### ***Prayer of Thanksgiving***

*Reverend Peter Cook*

Almighty God, on this day we offer special thanks for the courage, devotion to duty and self-sacrifice of the men and women in our armed forces; for the toil, endurance and the suffering of the civilian population; and for the support of those who sent us aid from overseas, or came and fought alongside us.

All

We thank you, O God.

*Reverend Peter Cook*

For those who were wounded in the fight and survived their  
ordeal; for those who died in air raids;  
and for those who fell in battle and are buried at sea or in  
some corner of a foreign field,  
that we, here today, may acknowledge their sacrifice.

All

We thank you, O God.

*Reverend Peter Cook*

For the love of God, stronger than death, bringing hope and  
peace.

All

We thank you, O God. Amen

***Readings:***

***1 Corinthians 13: 1-8***

*The Australian Defence Attaché to Thailand,  
CAPT Jonathan Dudley, CSC, RAN.*

If I speak in the tongues of men and of angels, but  
do not have love, I am only a resounding gong or a  
clanging cymbal

If I have the gift of prophecy and can fathom all  
mysteries and all knowledge, and if I have faith  
that can move mountains,  
but do not have love, I am nothing.

If I give all I possess to the poor  
and surrender my body to the flames, but  
have not love, I gain nothing.

Love is patient, love is kind. It does not envy, it  
does not boast, it is not proud.  
It is not rude, it is not self-seeking, it  
is not easily angered,  
it keeps no record of wrongs.

Love does not delight in evil  
but rejoices in the truth.

It always protects, always trusts, always hopes,  
always perseveres.

Love never fails.

***ANZAC Address***

*The Australian Ambassador, His  
Excellency Mr. James Wise*

***Ex-POW Address***

*Mr. Neil MacPherson, GAM (2nd/2nd Pioneers)*

***The Act of Remembrance***

*Reverend Peter Cook*

Let us remember before God, and commend to his sure  
keeping; those who have died for their country in war; those  
whom we know, and those whose memory  
we treasure: and all who have lived and died in the service of  
humankind.

***Flowers of the Forest (The Lament)***

*The British Club Bangkok Pipe Band*

***Laying of Official Wreaths***

*New Zealand*

*Australia*

*Thailand*

*POWs*

(then wreaths in groups announced by MC)

***Last Post***

*(Military Personnel in Uniform salute)*

***Ode of Remembrance***

*Ex-POW,*

*Mr. Milton 'Snow' Fairclough*

*(2/3 Machine Gun Battalion)*

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***

All

We will remember them.

***Two Minutes Silence***

Ex-POW;

*Mr. Milton 'Snow' Fairclough*

*(2/3 Machine Gun Battalion)*

Lest we forget.

All

Lest we forget.

***Rouse***

*Royal Thai Army Buglers*

*(No saluting)*

***Act of Commitment***

*Reverend Peter Cook*

Let us pledge ourselves anew to the service of God and our fellow men and women that we may help, encourage and comfort others, and support those working for the relief of the needy and for the peace and welfare of the nations in our world today

Let us pray together.

All

Lord God, we pledge ourselves to serve you and all humanity in the cause of peace, for the relief of want and suffering. Guide us by your Spirit; give us wisdom; give us courage; give us hope; and keep us faithful now and always.

Amen.

All

Amen.

***Final Blessing***

*Reverend Peter Cook*

Let us pray for God's blessing.  
May the God of love surround you.  
May the God of hope be with you. May  
the God of peace bless you and keep  
you, now and always. Amen.

All

Amen.

***Amazing Grace***

*The British Club Bangkok Pipe Band*