



Hauraki News

“Whaka tangata kia kaha”

May 2014 Issue No 75

Official Newsletter of the 6th Battalion (Hauraki) Regimental Association Incorporated

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Registered with the Charities Commission # CC35879

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<http://www.facebook.com/pages/6th-Hauraki-Association/230175227024470>

tauranga.kete.net.nz / remembering War

President's Report

On the 9th July 2014, the Hauraki Regiment celebrates its 116th Birthday. The Hauraki Regiment will continue (under different names) for many years as it has had the support of many soldiers over the years and with that support will continue into the future.

On the 11th June 2014, Bob Mankelow celebrates his 68th Birthday, he will of completed forty seven (47) years with the Hauraki Regiment. On behalf of all “HAURAKI’S”, the Association has an organized “Roast Bob” on the 28th June 2014. I hope you will join with us in celebrating “Roast Bob”. If you cannot attend please send an article or pictures of Bob. To help with the evening, Peter Bos has agreed to be the MC for the evening.

With Bob’s, completion of service with the NZ ARMY, he is not lost to HAURAKI as Bob will continue his role in the Hauraki Association, a position Bob has held as a Committee Member since 1996. You will still see “Bob behind the bar”.

You will see the invitation given to the Association members to join with ANR Assoc on a trip down south. Please reply directly to them.

You will see an article from Corporal Lee Morgan of 3/6 RNZIR, the Bay of Plenty RESC Tasman Scheme representative

My next project is to place the annual nominal rolls of the Regiment. YOUR help is needed. Please send any nominal rolls you may have. This is a massive project and my take a few years to complete. I think there is need for the project, as I get many enquires from public members about people who may have served in the Hauraki. I think the website may assist in this?

Your Secretary/ Treasurer, Marion Kareko has agreed to take on the additional role of Association Quarter Master. She will be handling all your requests for 6 Hauraki Association Memorabilia. Bob Mankelow is still looking after the UPF. I will be updating the Website to reflect the Quarter Master stores. In the meantime email requests to Marion or me.

When I send out the Hauraki News, I can not make changes to the hard copy (printed copy): but I can make corrections, additions or deletions to the electronic copy (Website). I have in the past and expect to do so in the future. If you have any additions you would like to add to please advice. In particular “Obituaries”, as at the time of writing I don’t have all the information; such as a service record.

The Tauranga Library has taken on the task of down loading a lot of “Hauraki” history. Have look & send your comments to me. To date I have had no comments so I presume everyone is happy what we are doing! Thanks to all those who reply to the letter from Peter Cook “ non-operational deaths of NZ serving personnel”. Please reply directly to him.

More particular a **big thank you** to all those who send me emails. I some times wonder I am just writing to a computer, an email, helps boost my desire to continue. I thus conclude The Association is in good heart

Hauraki Regiment 116th Birthday

To celebrate the 116th Birthday of the Hauraki Regiment the 6th Battalion (Hauraki) Regimental Association will conduct the following events:

Friday 4th July 2014

Garrison Club

1600hrs Open

1830hrs Read any messages received

1830hrs Cut the Regimental Cake (Commanding Officer, 3/6 RNZIR)

1830hrs Pizza - free to all participants

Continuation of fellowship

Note:

To assist with catering please advise of your attendance.

Wednesday 9th July 2014

1600hrs Fellowship.

1800hrs To celebrate the 116th Birthday of the Hauraki Regiment, the Senior Member present from the 6th Battalion (Hauraki) Regimental Association will call for a toast to all Hauraki's that have "passed". The Senior Member from 3/6 RNZIR will call for a toast to the Regiment.

The President will "shout" all those present.

1900hrs Committee Meeting

Saturday 12th July 2014

1100hrs Hauraki Experience XV, Final Parade held at Waiouru Military Camp.
Presentation of the "Hauraki Sword" by the President, to the top cadet,

Sunday 13th July 2014

0800hrs Church parade at Holy Trinity Church (holder of the retired Colours)

1100hrs AGM at 6th Hauraki Association Museum

1200hrs Luncheon at Garrison Club. "Chinese from Restaurant"

Note:

To assist with catering please advise of your attendance.

Letters to the Editor

Hello Des,

You've certainly been very busy after reading the February newsletter. I was really impressed with photo the cadets, not one out of line.

Your amalgamation of the regiments seems to have gone well without any problems.

The Fusilier amalgamation of the 1st and 2nd Battalions looks as though it's going through about September this year. One good thing has come out of it is that the Fusiliers are back in Berwick, the Royal Logistic Corps are getting moved to another location.

I'll send a few photos of The Fusilier memorial at the Arboretom later on.

Best wishes to you and you're mates.

Hi All,

A few clips from the local paper of ANZAC this year. Real good to see Kerry pop in for support , cheers. We may see you all next year.

Andrew.....

Gentlemen

Hey thanks Andrew, very good, was so great to see all u guys and be there, I wasnt expecting it, nice treat :-) here are some pics. Keep up the good work.

Thanks for the Pics Kerry bloody good to see you at Anzac!

To all you other malingerers as you know it's the 100th anniversary next year and. It would be good to see as many old faces around to pay our respects as we can so spread the word .

This is an unashamed Challenge to those of you who were planning on being part of the crowd to be part of the ceremony's and do something!

We are definitely recruiting to expand the firing party for the main event next year and we have already secured a guest appearance from Sar-Major Tisch as Guard commander.

It may be helpful to remember that your old core belt is also known as a stable belt for good reason, you will all be amazed at how much pressure they can hold as we mangle to prove each year!

Its 10 years since we got press ganged into this little part time gig of rent a firing party so don't worry about whether you can remember the drill or not if we can do it anyone can. Over the years we have had a number of people join us and all have picked it up, be assured that we will not pass judgment or make any un gentleman like remarks on your lack of coordination every one is treated with the same level of respect.

So if you are brave enough to squeeze into that old set of DPMS & polish those boots one more time let Merv or I know be great to have you involved, spread the word.

Kia Kaha

Alex Castle

I concur with Mr Castles comments, next year would be a fortuitous opportunity for all of you to attend the Cambridge ANZAC Services. I'm sure with a little initial guidance you will all remember the drill for the SLR! Look forward to receiving your expressions of interest in joining the firing party for this significant milestone in our nations history.

Kia Kaha











Kerry Just



Kerry Just





HISTORY of Hauraki Regiment

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE HAURAKI REGIMENT

Ohinemuri Regional History Journal 4, September 1965

By Captain C.W. Vennell. (Retired List - formerly Hauraki Regiment).

The Hauraki Regiment, which has its headquarters in Tauranga, can look back on a distinguished record of 66 years including participation in four overseas wars. It grew out of a tradition of voluntary service established during the Maori Wars of last century.

The earliest volunteer infantry unit in what is now the Hauraki area was the Opotiki Rangers Rifle Volunteers formed on 29th August 1867. It followed the formation of the Bay of Plenty Volunteer Cavalry on 23rd December 1866. Each was composed largely of men who had served in the 1st Waikato Regiment of Militia and who first settled the Tauranga and Opotiki districts. Each distinguished itself in the Hau Hau wars.

In the next 25 years no fewer than 20 volunteer units (not including cadets) were formed - and all but one disbanded - nine at Thames, three at Tauranga, four at Opotiki and one each at Coromandel, Tapu, Puriri and Katikati.

The first of the Tauranga units was the Tauranga Cavalry formed on 30th December 1868 and disbanded on 9th August 1870.

The Hauraki Regiment, formed on 9th July 1898 as the 2nd Battalion Auckland Rifle Volunteers, with headquarters at Paeroa, included the following independent companies:-

Te Aroha Rifle Volunteer Company	formed 15th September 1892
No. 1 Company Ohinemuri R.V	formed 16th June 1897
No. 2 Company Ohinemuri R.V., Karangahake	formed 26th July 1897
Hauraki Rifle Volunteers, Thames	formed 11th October 1897
No. 3 Company Ohinemuri R.V., Waihi	formed 29th November 1897
Coromandel Rifle Volunteers	formed 28th February 1898
Onehunga Rifle Volunteers	formed 9th July 1898

The commanding officer of the new battalion was Major Thomas Nepean Edward Kenny, surveyor and county clerk, of Paeroa, formerly of the 73rd (Perthshire) Highlanders, better known as the Black Watch, and of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. He had acted as adjutant in the operations against Te Kooti in the Waikato in 1870 and was afterwards a sub-inspector in the Armed Constabulary.

Only 15 months after the battalion was formed the first New Zealand Contingent sailed for South Africa. Among the eight men from the Hauraki area in its ranks was the battalion's first Regimental Sergeant-Major, Sgt. Major G. R. Bradford, formerly of the Goldstream Guards.

Bradford, who went overseas as a private (farrier), died of wounds received in the contingent's first action at Jasfontein Farm. He was the first man from New Zealand and the first of any colonial contingent in the South African War to give his life for the Empire. In all, more than 200 men from the Hauraki area landed in Africa as members of the ten contingents sent from New Zealand. At home the South African war period was one of change. On 9th February 1900 Major E. W. Porritt, formerly battalion adjutant, succeeded Major Kenny in command. On 10th March the services of the Huntly Rifles were accepted and, on 5th April, the Te Aroha Rifles were transferred to mounted infantry. On 15th November the Thames Naval Artillery (formed in 1869 as the Thames Naval Volunteers) changed its identity to become part of the battalion as No. 1 Company Thames Rifle Volunteers.

On 1st October 1901 the designation of the battalion was changed to "2nd battalion, Auckland (Hauraki) Infantry Volunteers". On 17th January following the services of the Thames Naval Artillery Band were accepted as the battalion's first band. On 18th April 1902 the Rotorua Rifle Volunteers and the Waihi Rifle Volunteers (both formed two years before) were attached to the battalion. The Rotorua company was disbanded on 6th December 1905. The years following the war were comparatively uneventful and then, in 1907, the regiment's first battle honours, "South Africa 1900-1902" were

conferred by King Edward VII. On 28th September the same year, at a battalion parade held at Thames, the King's Colour (presented by the New Zealand Government) was consecrated, presented and trooped. When the Defence Act of 1909 came into force the volunteer units became merged in the new Territorial organisation in which the Hauraki Battalion - the sixth in order of seniority in New Zealand - became the VI (Hauraki) Regiment. It was made up of the following companies:-

A Company, Thames (formerly No. 1 Thames Rifles).

B Company, Paeroa (formerly No. 1 Ohinemuri Rifles).

C Company, Thames (formerly Hauraki & Coromandel Rifles).

D Company, Waihi (formerly No. 3 Ohinemuri & Waihi Rifles).

E Company, Te Aroha.

F Company, Morrinsville.

G Company, Tauranga and Opotiki (half-company each)

H Company, Rotorua. and Matamata (half-company each)

Regimental Band, Thames (the former battalion band)

Lieutenant Colonel Porritt, who had been promoted to that rank in 1902, remained in command.

On 10th July 1911 the regimental badge was approved and the present motto, "Whaka tangata Kia Kaha", adopted as from 4th April 1912.

It is worthy of record even in this brief summary that, on 20th November 1911, Bernard Cyril Freyberg, of Morrinsville, then aged 23, was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the Hauraki Regiment. He joined the Haurakis just in time to attend its first annual camp.

This was held at Morrinsville on the property of the second-in-command, Major R. C. Allen, from 17th to 20th February 1912 and is claimed to have been the first infantry camp in the Dominion. It was attended by 23 officers (among whom was Lieut. S.S. Allen, - the late Colonel Sir Stephen Allen - Major Allen's brother) and 373 other ranks out of a total strength of 28 officers and 961 other ranks. In February 1913, the Hauraki Regiment was allied to the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry which, as the 43rd Monmouthshire Regiment, fought at Maketu, Gate Pa and Te Ranga in the Tauranga district in 1864 and helped to garrison that district for two years afterwards.

In the same year new colours were presented to the Regiment by the Officers and men of the former volunteer Battalion. The ceremony was performed by the Governor, Lord Liverpool, at Hautapu Camp, Cambridge, on 3rd May 1914.

With the outbreak of World War I on the following 4th August the calibre of the Regiment was soon to be sternly tested. The first draft of Hauraki volunteers left Paeroa for Epsom Camp nine days later. They were to form part of the 6th Hauraki Company of the Auckland Infantry Battalion, 1st N.Z. Expeditionary Force. The Battalion first saw action on the Suez Canal against the Turks in February 1915 and took part in the landing at Gaba Tepe, Gallipoli. on 25th April 1915. Three Hauraki Officers were killed and one wounded in the landing.

On the withdrawal from Gallipoli after eight months fighting, the Auckland Battalion was reformed as two Battalions, each including a 6th Hauraki Company. Transferred to France early in 1916 the 1st and 2nd "Aucks" (one commanded by Lieut-Colonel R. C. Allen - both Haurakis) took part in the Battle of the Somme of that year. The actions listed as Battle honours on the Regiment's colours were by no means all in which the Haurakis took part. Space here will permit no more than a recital of their names :-

- 1916 - Battles of the Somme; Flers-Courcelette and the capture of Martinpuich; Morval and the capture of Cambles, Lesboeufs and Gueidecourt; Le Transloy Ridges, capture of Eaucourt l'Abbaye and Le Sars and attack on Butte de Warlencourt.- 1917- Battle of Messines and capture of Wytschaete; Ypres; Polygon Wood; Broodseinde and 1st Battle of Passchendaele.

- 1918 - First Battle of the Somme; first Battle of Arras; Ancre; Albert and capture of Chuignes; second Battle of the Somme; the breaking of the Hindenburg Line; second Battle of Bapaume and capture of Mont St. Quentin; Havrincourt; Canal du Nord and capture of Bourlon Wood; Cambrai and capture of Villers-Outreaux and of Cambrai; the Selle (Picardy); the Sambre, passage of the Sambre-Oise Canal and capture of Le Quesnoy.

After 1917 there was a 3rd Auckland Battalion, also with a 6th Hauraki Company.

Maintaining interest in military affairs after any big war is a difficult task but, in the hands of such men as the two Allens already referred to, Lieut-Colonel (later Colonel) F. Prideaux of Whakatane, and many others including Captain J. M. Allen the Haurakis were kept in being, between the wars, when there was no longer the spur of compulsory training to keep them together.

Fragment of shoulder strap, 6 (Hauraki) Regiment, Auckland Battalion



Section of tunic shoulder strap with a brass numeral '6' and curved 'NZR' title attached to it.

This shoulder strap came from the tunic of a member of the New Zealand 6th (Hauraki) Company. It was collected by the Australian Historical Mission on 17 February 1919 at Baby 700. There, they found the graves of Australians and New Zealanders who had been killed at Baby 700 on the afternoon of 25 April 1915 on the inland slope, facing Battleship Hill.

The Auckland Battalion, of which the 6th Hauraki Company was a part, were all ashore at Ari Burnu by 12 pm on 25

April. After making their way up to Baby 700 to reinforce the Australians there, they fought against increasingly strong Turkish force. In addition to being under fire from the front of their line, ANZAC soldiers at Baby 700 also fell victim to Turkish snipers firing from the rear of their position.

Around 2pm the Turks attacked but were beaten back. However, the first ANZAC line, made up primarily of a mixture of Australians and men from the 16th Waikato Company, was stretched. There were few men left to withstand the increasing pressure from the Turks and they were ordered to retire to the second line, which was held by the 2nd South Canterbury and 6th Hauraki Companies. They were supported by three Maxim guns from the Auckland Battalion, located behind the firing line at the Nek.

By late afternoon the Australian and New Zealanders on Baby 700 were being pushed back. No fresh troops were available to reinforce them and at 4.30 the line broke. The last of the men on the inland slope of Baby 700 fell back to the guns at the Nek. They left behind their dead who were buried by the Turks during the May armistice. This shoulder strap was found with other pieces of uniform on the ground around the graves.

News from the Regiment



Infantry Skills Module

28 March – 06 April 2014









Exercise Jasfontein 21 – 23 March 2014

Non-operational deaths of NZ serving personnel

Hi Des

I read this post on Facebook by, Lt Col Chris Powell; (I've posted it on The Hauraki FB page, thought you may like to post it in the next Hauraki News as well).

Peter Cooke, who is the author of the book "The Territorials" and co-editor of "Auckland Infantry" is compiling a list of non-operational deaths of NZ serving personnel, since 3 September 1945 for NZDF.

That includes all the motor accidents, mishaps, diseases and suicides by Army, Navy and Air Force personnel in NZ and other non-operational locations (i.e. Singapore since 1966).

With our combined long involvement with the forces, we all know of comrades who have died in this manner, so he is asking that you let him know directly of any deaths by service people you recall, giving names, dates, units and locations if possible.

Not operational deaths or of retired personal, but those still in uniform (even if the death is unrelated to service).

Three that I recall from 3 Auck north are: SGT Mark Tucker (killed in a car crash in '82 or '83, PTE Claude Parkes died suddenly in 2001 and BRIG John O'Brien who died while serving as Hon Col.

There will be many more I'm sure. Please pass this on to colleagues who could also assist him, and accept his thanks in advance.

Peter can be emailed at: petercooke@paradise.net.nz

For me, a couple that spring to mind, that were serving with 6 Hau, and passed before their time: **Lt Dave Elliot:** (Motorbike accident), **Cpl Robert (Bob) Fry:** (Car accident)

Cheers
Garry Ellis

Hi Des

Here is one territorial I know former 6 Hau

Lt Ian Shaw
12 Feb 1994
Car accident Southland

At time of his death he was with 4th Battalion – Otago and Southland Regiment. Before that he was with 6 Hau. Maybe you can pass this on to person gathering information.
Regards, Nicola

Hi Des,
Terry old (car accident returning from annual camp) comes to mind, I recall having to be the first person to tell parents. Dave Elliot who was one of my Platoon Commanders at the time

Kia Kaha
Alister

I know of one 6 Hauraki member who passed away around 1992.
His name is Mike Podjursky (not sure on spelling). He was a medic and died shortly after I joined.
He died from Meningitis.
Hope this is of some help,
Julian

Lieutenant Julian Thacker RNZAMC BMI

QUARTER MASTER

UPF & 6 Hauraki Association Memorabilia

Memorabilia on sale

SPECIAL: Rugby jersey's from the past Companies: Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, Delta, Support & Logistics. All in the Company colours some have company logos. A limited number on sale.

Hauraki Lapel Badges \$6.00 each or \$10.00 mailed in NZ

Remembrance of soldiers killed in the Battle of Gate Pa



ANZAC Day

Today marks the 99th anniversary of the landings by Anzac troops at Gallipoli in 1915, the beginning of the first major campaign in which New Zealand and Australian troops were engaged in a war that began 100 years ago this year.

On the day in August 1914 that the British Empire entered the First World War, New Zealand's government sent King George V a message saying "that come good or ill New Zealand is prepared to make any sacrifice to maintain her heritage and her birthright". Over the next four years New Zealand would amply fulfill this pledge. More than 100,000 New Zealanders, about 10% of New Zealand's total population, would serve overseas during the war, which claimed the lives of more than 18,000 of them.

The bonds of comradeship forged by New Zealanders during their ordeal at Gallipoli and subsequent battles on the Western Front and in Palestine created something new. In 1914, a fifth of New Zealanders had been born overseas – mainly in the United Kingdom - and for the vast majority of European New Zealanders the British Empire was central to their conception of who they were and their place in the world. At Gallipoli New Zealanders discovered something important about their identity and began to think much more clearly of themselves as part of a separate nation. Since 1915 New Zealanders, whatever their background, have developed unique bonds through shared adversity at Gallipoli, El Alamein, Vung Tau, Bamian and a thousand points in between.

One hundred years later the percentage of New Zealanders born overseas is not dissimilar to that in 1914. Obviously they have come from a much more diverse range of countries and are contributing to the reshaping of our identity as New Zealanders. Most of these immigrants come without the background or understanding of the service and sacrifice of our Servicemen and women over the last century. Yet many come with their own memories – both direct and indirect - of war or conflict in their own birth countries. If, over succeeding generations, we are to strengthen the relevance of our remembrance of service and sacrifice as well as the

horrors of war we need blend their experiences and knowledge with that of those of us who have been brought up with the Anzac remembrance.

We are proud in the New Zealand Defence Force to continue to serve our country in New Zealand and overseas. We are indelibly linked to all those who have gone before by our core shared values - courage, comradeship, commitment and integrity. We are proud today to carry their battle honours and their traditions as well as those Kiwi traits of mateship, professionalism, respecting others, and getting the job done.

When we assemble at Anzac Day services like this throughout the country, every one of us has a different understanding or experience of loss and sacrifice and the role of conflict in the shaping of our nation. Over 30,000 New Zealanders died during two World Wars and the conflicts that followed. The vast majority lie in foreign fields and cemeteries, and are commemorated on monuments in more than 30 countries around the world – Greece, Syria, Sierra Leone, Libya, Malaysia, Singapore to name a few. More than a quarter of all our dead in all wars lie in France and another 4,700 in Belgium, highlighting the grievous toll of the battles on the Western Front. Another 2,300 are buried or commemorated on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Thousands of our dead have no known grave.

In August 1915, when the first terrible casualty lists were released in New Zealand showing the extent of the losses suffered by our forces in the August offensive at Gallipoli, Prime Minister William Massey said that New Zealand:

mourns for its dead, for those who have given their lives on behalf of their fellow citizens, and the honour of the Nation, and our hearts go out in sympathy to the relatives and friends of those who have fallen . . . whose remains lie to-day in graves of their comrades' making on the bleak hillsides of the Gallipoli Peninsula -- far from home and friends, it may be, but never to be forgotten by the people of this country.

Our commitment to upholding the promise given by Prime Minister Massey in 1915 has perhaps waxed and waned over the years, but no one who was present when on 11 November 2004 the Unknown Warrior was interred at the National War Memorial in Wellington or who has visited the tomb subsequently will doubt that most New Zealanders remain committed to remembering those who have served our nation in war.

Every cenotaph and war memorial in New Zealand lists the names of local men and women who served and sacrificed their lives. While a few of these names are famous and many are well remembered by descendants or relatives there are thousands who because their lives were cut short by war have already or are slipping from the memory of their fellow New Zealanders. The centenary of the outbreak of the First World War will soon be upon us and it provides an ideal opportunity for us as individuals and communities to ensure that these men and women do not become merely names inscribed on cenotaphs and rolls of honour.

Whether they ultimately came home on the tide or lie beneath the soil on the other side of the world, they are and always will be sons and daughters of New Zealand.

We will remember them.



Keith Stollery

While it might be 99 years out from the torture that was Gallipoli, it is 100 years since the greatest and most futile 'contest of wills' started, of which Gallipoli was but one, fairly small, part. World War One eviscerated New Zealand of a significant part of its youth – and for those who returned, what passed for life could never be the same.

The innocents that left New Zealand for war in 1914 were victims of the times in which they lived – full of Victorian aspirations, they were tied to the Mother Country's expectations, eager for the imagined "Boys Own" adventure and brimming over with the unthinking confidence of youthful indestructibility that lads have.

But this war was different; different in every way to the ordinary conventions of the usual Victorian gentleman's excursion into combat that our boys fancied themselves embarking upon.

Brutal, machine-like butchery, with no-holds barred.

The likes of which New Zealand had not witnessed, nor could imagine.

In New Zealand, in 1914, the nature of the War that was unfolding in Europe was unknown.

Sons, brothers, fathers, and husbands eagerly signed up for war, amidst the patriotic fervour that swept the country – hoping that their enlistment would not be too late for them to experience, what was thought was going to be a short war.

Cecil Malthus, in his book 'ANZAC – A Retrospect' written in 1965 says this:

"... Without a pang, without doubt or hesitation, we dropped the life that had absorbed us. No resolve or decision was involved. It just had to be that way. And so the great adventure began. ... To many people nowadays this readiness to fight for a cause will seem quixotic folly, but I still feel a thrill of joyful pride in the ardour and confidence of those youthful volunteers. ..."

And so it began.

Four years of unmitigated and unrelenting hell, that was slowly revealed to the Mothers, sisters, daughters and wives throughout the New Zealand – in every country settlement, small town, urban centre, city and back country farm.

Deaths regular and uniformed messenger, the telegraph, remorselessly delivered unwelcome news, so that after the euphoria of the departing troopships, the countries mood slowly darkened.

While our young servicemen, novices in the profession of war fighting, were bored by the constant training and hard conditions of Egypt, and anxious to get at the Hun or the Turk, as the time for fighting inexorably drew closer, so to did the level of nervous anxiety and tension increase.

And it is my guess that thoughts of their own mortality intruded into their consciousness. It is all very well to be gung-ho and full of bravado when the imminence of actual fighting and death is someway off, but as the lighters beached on the gravel shore of Anzac Cove, the time for light-hearted banter had passed.

John Masefield, in his book, *Gallipoli*, first published in 1916, echoes this sentiment when he wrote of the thoughts of those men about to go ashore on the Peninsula.

He says;

"... In a few hours at most, as they well knew, perhaps a tenth of them would have looked their last on the sun, and be a part of foreign earth or dumb things that the tides push. Many of them would have disappeared for ever from the knowledge of man, blotted from the book of life none would ever know-by a fall or chance shot in the darkness, in the blast of a shell, or alone, like a hurt beast, in some scrub or gully, far from comrades and the English speech and the English singing. And perhaps a third of them would be mangled, blinded or broken, lamed, made imbecile or disfigured, with the colour and taste of life taken from them, so that they would never more move with comrades nor exult in the sun. And those not taken thus would be under ground, sweating in the trench, carrying sandbags up the sap, dodging death and danger, without food or rest or drink, in the blazing sun or the frost of the Gallipoli night, till death seemed relaxation and wound a luxury."

For the men of the 6th Hauraki Company, part of the Auckland Infantry Regiment – raised of men from Thames, Coromandel, Te Aroha, Paeroa and Waihi – life would never be the same, at least for those for whom life was not extinguished during the war, as they stepped ashore.

No doubt some men would have wished that they had paid more attention to the interminable torrent of detail issuing forth from the training instructors on torpidly hot days of training in the desert in Egypt just a few short weeks before the Landing, as the reality of battle assaulted their senses.

Hartley Palmer of the Canterbury Regiment recorded in his diary about the Landing: *"... We stepped on to a beach strewn with about a thousand dead and wounded men..."*

The impending reality of their initiation did indeed appear ominous.

Ormond Burton in the official history titled, *The Auckland Regiment*, offers this insight into that first day;

"All through the afternoon the Turks pressed on the thinning line, creeping up through the scrub, cutting off small parties, sniping, machine-gunning, crawling out on the exposed flanks, enfilading the torn ranks, and all the time their shrapnel pelted and tore. Smoke, dust, heat, the air whining, singing, trembling, with the screeching shells and the flying fragments, rifle barrels red hot with constant firing, dead and dying all around – this was war."

Sergeant Ernest Skeet of the Wellington Infantry Battalion wrote to his mother from Gallipoli. In a part of his letter he says;

"The Turks give us a few shells to keep us quiet and unfortunately they get away with a few of our men every day, including Sergeant Major Brodie who was home with me that Sunday we came up from Trentham. He was killed instantly when he received the full charge of a shrapnel shell which burst about five yards from him, chopping him up just as if he had come through a sausage machine. ..."

As the campaign dragged on so to did the relentless killing.

Private Andrew Liddell of the Canterbury Battalion attacked over the Daisy Patch at Cape Helles in May. In his memoirs he was to write:

"... Fifty men in our company died here and three of our six officers. The Turks were spraying the whole ground (with machine gun fire). Men were being knocked down and then killed as they lay. Major Brereton was wounded also. He was taking a shot with a rifle he had picked up when a Turkish bullet hit the bolt and the side of his head. He wasn't worth a tin of fish after that. ..."

And so it continued, so that by the time of the evacuation in December, according to the eminent Gallipoli historian Richard Stowers, 13,977 soldiers had landed or returned to Gallipoli; to fight not just the Turks, but the foul November weather, the crappy food, the incessant sickness, the constant haze of buzzing flies feasting on the bloated and decaying dead, the irritating and constant presence of lice, the loss of good mates, the lack of good, or in many cases, any, bombs, poor command, hopeless medical services, the absolute proximity of imminent and instant, or perhaps agonising and slow, death, the likelihood of a grotesque, disfiguring or crippling wound, and the constant dread, fear and anxiety of continuing battle.

Stowers states that 2,779 men were killed and 5,212 were wounded during the campaign; 57.2 % of those New Zealanders who served on the Peninsula.

Death may have been the 'ultimate sacrifice' but it may also have been a merciful release from a constant and prolonged torture – a torture that young soldiers were also likely to be crippled by – not just physically, but mentally.

If we return briefly to Masefield's book – he gives a strong indication of the mental effect of the combat trauma our soldiers experienced, when he writes:

"... Under all these strains the minds of strong men give way. They are the intensest strains ever put upon intelligences. Men subjected to them for many hours at a time cannot at once "press on" however brave their hearts may be. ..."

And so it is that Masefield leads us to an unrecognised but debilitating effect experienced by combat soldiers, during World War One, – an effect that was not recognised until later in the "War to end all Wars" – euphemistically referred to as 'shell-shock'.

As an illustration of the effect that Gallipoli had on men, let us turn to a book written by Maurice Shadbolt in 1988, called "Voices of Gallipoli" where we meet a veteran of the campaign called George.

Shadbolt says that George Skerret, was a youthful and articulate ninety-one year old at the time of his interview... he had seen out Gallipoli in the Otago Battalion, as a member of the medical corps. Though he had perhaps seen more suffering than any other survivor interviewed-his battles had been with anguish and agony, rather than with the Turks. ... George would finally confess that he had frequently wished himself dead on Gallipoli; that he had thought of suicide. His vocabulary was seldom adequate to his experience; he choked again and again on words like 'frightful' and 'terrible' and shook his head helplessly. Asking him to recall events began to seem as cruel as the events themselves.

George tells us:

"I was frightened all the time. But we just had to go on. That's all there was to it. Forget about it. Or try to forget about it. And keep going. There were times when I thought I might be better off dead. Yes, I thought of suicide. I was just on the verge of throwing it in. Trying to get out of it. I dreamt about the horror until long after Gallipoli. Occasionally I still dream about it. Yes, sometimes. But very seldom. Mostly it's gone away now. Mostly it's gone."

Only men who have experienced life in the services, the Army particularly, and have been on active service operations can know of the compelling and intimate nature of the bond that develops between men who have shared combat.

Compelling, in World War One, and at Gallipoli, because the imminence, in battle, of being cut in half by a burst of machine gun fire, or shredded by a high explosive detonation, or impaled on a Turkish

or a Hun bayonet, or shot through the head by a sniper, impels a soldier to take extraordinary risks for his mates.

Intimate, because the immediacy of mortal peril in combat brings men close together in those lulls between fighting so that they share all that is precious to them.

The bonds that develop between men in such circumstances as war can never be understood or imagined by civilians. To face the prospect of death in the most horrifying or grotesque form, however 'instant' that death may be, does not change that simple fact that this common thread, of a soldier's experience, transcends all else. It seeps into a soldier's consciousness so that 'mates' become all, at least for the duration of active and intense service.

And therein lays the rub.

After active service, when the deadly peril ceases, and peace returns a soldier's life to the dreary repetition of endless 'training for war' exercises, and the mindless numbing routine of daily drills, lectures and chores, and innumerable and tediously trivial bureaucracy, is when the legacy of deadly conflict emerges. Living on the knife edge of a precipice is replaced with the comparatively indolent life on the endless flat terrain of training and relative nothingness.

When our boys returned home from the purgatory of battle, they were not cleansed, in the religious sense, and ready to enter the haven of their hometown communities.

Many of the lads remained tormented by their experience, so that their reintegration into hometowns that had no knowledge, or indeed conception, of the trials they had endured, was no sure or easy thing.

New Zealand home town communities, and intimate families, while they had suffered an enormity of grief in the loss of their men folk, could never understand the nature of those men's experience; so that servicemen could not share that experience.

They could not release their war time demons. The support network of their close mates, from the section or platoon, had returned home to their respective communities. Lacking an empathetic audience, the memory, the experience, the torment, remained untalked of. Locked away. Hidden. Neither questions asked nor answers given.

This scenario was played out in every community and home to which soldiers returned.

And so it was that our young men, who had seen and experienced things that no young man should bear witness to, did the best they could. Immediate family also did the best that they could, pretending that all was well, now that the men were home and the war was over.

But of course the war was not over, especially for Mothers and returned Sons; and nor would it likely ever be.

Gallipoli and the First World War were conventional military events, where the bad person was clearly identified by a uniform, the geography of battle and an absence of civilians.

Today's conflicts are defined by the notion of asymmetric warfare, where one side does not appear any different to the community from which they come. The enemy is not distinguished by a uniform.

The chances of a wrong kill, or collateral damage as the Americans would have us call it, is high. We might, in our home town communities, call a wrong kill, murder. Soldiers might call it murder, and murder, even in war, weighs heavy on the conscience of ordinary men unused to committing such atrocities, at least not those sanctioned by the authorities.

Such conflicts as Vietnam, Afghanistan and Iraq are asymmetric.

What follows in the aftermath of participation in the asymmetric conflict is an acronym, P.T.S.D.

Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. The World War One 'diggers' would have called it 'shell shock.'

Young men who are soldiers, conditioned to do as they are told, have a limited opportunity to reconcile the competing military and civilian intellectual tensions around killing when they are about the pull a trigger, having made a split second operational judgement in the face of a determined insurgent enemy.

It is this doubt, this gnawing insecurity around the rightness of what soldiers do in asymmetric warfare that can cause a deep unsettling of a soldier's mind. A feeling that can develop into a stress, which can then become a disorder; a sickness.

As soldiers were 'shocked' in World War One by the literally mind-numbing concussive effect of long bombardments, the impact of strings of 400 rounds-a-minute machine-guns killing their mates or the desperation and physical intensity of hand-to-hand trench combat, so to are our modern young soldiers 'stressed' by the incongruity, uncertainty and moral wrongness of modern conflict.

Whichever war we are considering, the effects are much the same; but significantly, wars steal from communities, futures; futures we can never imagine. They do this by killing, wounding and mentally damaging vast swathes of our young people.

It is not so much the glorious dead we should mourn but the impoverished future.

And so it is that I come to a lesson to be learned from Gallipoli.

Patrick Lindsay, in his book, "The Spirit of Gallipoli," says this:

"The Anzac spirit forms the bedrock of the Australian and New Zealand national characters. It was forged when soldiers from both nations instinctively banded together and developed a mateship that grew into something greater than the shared experiences of brothers-in-arms. The mateship came from within and extended outward. It formed a cocoon that enveloped the young soldiers and made their existence on Gallipoli bearable. The unconditional support created teamwork that produced a force far greater than its individual components; it often meant the difference between life and death."

Here then is a lesson we may distil from the cauldron of catastrophe that was Gallipoli:

In our modern, complex, fast paced, technologically driven world, we must nurture our young people with unconditional support so that we might properly and adequately prepare them to create the successful communities of the future; so that our combined efforts mitigate the effects of conflict to create strong, resilient individuals that can recognise and resist the influences that cause wars to come about.

In doing this we honour the sacrifice of 1914-18.

Lest we forget.

Kia kaha.

Thank you.

Russell Skeet











Good Samaritan grows vegetables for community

By Ruth Keber



Michael Matthews has been growing produce on a piece of land in Bethlehem for the past three years to give away. Photo/Ruth Keber

An elderly Tauranga man has been growing vegetables on land in Bethlehem and then donating them to others in the community.

Michael Matthews had been living in Australia for 40 years when he decided to return home after retiring.

Born and raised in Tauranga, he ventured back to the land he was brought up around but was shocked at the state it was in.

Since 2010, the 76-year-old, who has dialysis treatment three days a week, has been slowly cleaning up the land, which he has converted into a garden.

He gives away the produce he grows to others.

Mr Matthews, or Micky to his friends, said the grounds were absolutely a mess when he arrived.

"It took me 18 months to clean the whole area up."

"Why I did it was to really help the whanau. There is a lot of people here not working and I thought I could attract some attention and get the school kids involved," he said.

Since then, he has produced tonnes of fruit and vegetables, depending on the season, and has given most of it to the Bethlehem community.

"I did a bit of experimenting and started to see what I could grow or what I couldn't and in the process I have succeeded with broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, beetroot, carrots and pumpkin."

Mr Matthews said he didn't sleep much at night and at the crack of dawn would be seen out in the garden. Living in an old converted bus on the property, he didn't have any electricity but relied on a generator or gas cooker to warm his own meals.

Motivation to keep working in the garden sprang from knowing others had been good to him throughout his life, he said.

- [BAY OF PLENTY TIMES](#)

A HAURAKI TRAVELS TO AUSTRALIA

Hi des, hope you are well, here is the article prepared for the Australian army news regarding the Tasman exchange.

For four Kiwi lads Tasman Exchange started with the usual military cadence we had all come to know, a little bit of hurry up and wait as we re-located from our various home bases to sunny Melbourne. After a short hello and some admin we settled in for our first night at Simpson Barracks, which proved to be a handy location for the bright lights of the city and the various sub-units that come under the command of 4 Bde.

Our first stop was to what can only be described as the most impressive memorial we have witnessed, the Shrine to Remembrance. Built in the age of depression to resemble the great mausoleum at Halicarnassus we felt the ANZAC spirit in every nook and cranny. This was shortly followed by a quick tour of the city by the ever helpful Cpl (Macca) Delaney with some cold refreshments - chur bro.

Next we were issued some age old equipment, sufficient to get the job done of course and set out to liaise with 22 Engineers, 5/6 RVR, 419 Light Horse and 210 Light Battery. It was great to see some of the various support elements that supplement the Australian Army and it was interesting to note that a lot of challenges were universal across the ditch. The majority of challenges involving resources, a lack of notice to attend

courses, keeping soldiers interested in training, making do with what you have and units unsure of the support elements they can use within the brigade as a whole - these are all things we mutually understand. But there were some positive differences too, for instance more training days were available for keen soldiers in the ADF, more deployment opportunities were available for peacekeeping or training duty and more courses could be attended alongside the full time Army.

The next stop on our merry journey was Puckapunyal and the Schools of Armour and Artillery. This was a massive highlight for us given we had no or little experience of Abram tanks, the M777 ultra light weight howitzer and the digitisation of the army. Climbing over the weapons was awesome and rolling and crashing the tank simulator was even better! Especially when our household pilot got his tank to go airborne.

The following morning was spent getting acquainted with F88 weapon drills to the DS standard. We picked it up in no time of course, given New Zealand drills and Australian drills are reasonably similar, although we noted Australia has a few peculiarities at times. But hey, when in Rome, do as the Romans do. The live fire tests were conducted with ease and after several scenarios in the WTTS we were ready to take on the world, or 8/7 RVR which was cool too.

8/7 what can I say.... They were a great bunch of lads and a big thanks to the staff involved and Bravo Coy for hosting us. Great to see how the 2012 doctrine is being introduced and the use of bricks as opposed to groupings. In NZ we still conform to rifle group, scout group, etc so it was interesting to see a different approach especially since it is likely similar methods will be introduced to the NZ reserve battalions, if not already done so (we use similar doctrine for urban, however not for close country). We certainly saw some pros and cons with each doctrine with our main concern being the apparent weakening of control by having a section

commander directly involved in the fire fight itself. But we have no doubt that these challenges will be overcome as the doctrine becomes formalised. Overall we had a great time on the MTR out at HMAS Cerebus shooting the F88, the F89 and avoiding drop bears and hoop snakes... Being on such a range felt like a luxury given only class ranges exist in NZ, although we must admit some of the range rules did feel a little over zealous from our point of view. But hey, safety is the priority and we were just happy to take part. Just remember to not walk on the grass, which is apparently water... Which means you have to swim... Go figure Navy.

Big thanks to all who helped out,

Onward



CPL MORGAN, 6HAU/COY
LCPL GANE, 5/7 RNZIR
LCPL ALLEN, 6HAU/COY
LBDR DAWSON, 11/4 BTY, 16 FD REGT

Museum

Projects under construction:

The **Lecture Room** is being upgrade with the assistance of the 6 Hauraki Assoc. When complete I will place photos in the next Hauraki News.

Other projects are: upgrade the **former Commanding Officers Photos**; by digital enhancement & framed with ultra light glass.

Create & upgrade the **book/ video library**.

Create & upgrade a **digital unit history**.

Upgrade the **museum data base computer system**. This now for consideration at the next committee meeting.

All **unit photographs** (about 5,000) are now at the Tauranga Public Library being converted into the digital form, as part of the project of recording unit history.

Harley Couper | Information Librarian | Learning Centre Tutor

Tauranga City Council | 07 577 7085 (Mon/Sat/Sun) 07 577 7226 (Thu/Fri) | harley.couper@tauranga.govt.nz |

www.tauranga.govt.nz

Tauranga Memories

Go to

Tauranga.kete.net.nz

Choose **remembering War**

If you have some photos we can use to record unit history, they will be returned without damage: please contact Bob Mankelow.

Without the donation of items, money & voluntary time your museum would not be the show case it is,

Thank you everyone

Des Anderson

President

Tauranga WW100: Remembering WW1.

Their Mission Statement;

"Tauranga WW100 will provide a forum for networking amongst organisations that intend to mark the 100 years of World War One. It will provide an opportunity to discuss ideas, receive assistance with planning, and create opportunities to work together on ceremonies, events, projects, activities and education programmes that commemorate World War One".



WW100 TAURANGA

On the 8th April 2015 as part of the WW100 Commemorations and the lead up to ANZAC day 2015, in association with the Tauranga RSA, Mt Maunganui RSA and Te Puke RSA it is intended to hold a Memorial Regimental Dinner.

This Dinner is intended for Army, Navy, Air Force and Merchant Navy Veterans of all conflicts and ex-servicemen and to include Spouses, Partners and/or carers.

First preference will initially be given to those who are Members of the RSA's mentioned.

So that the Committee can get an idea of interest, please complete the registration form and either leave it with your respective RSA or forward to the address listed on the form.

Subject to sponsorship, it is hoped to keep costs down below \$100 per person.

WW100 TAURANGA Memorial Regimental Dinner

Surname: **Initials:**

Where Served:

.....

RSA:

Membership No.:

Number Attending: 1/2

Contact Address:

.....

.....

.....
Please leave completed form at your RSA Office or forward to:
Paul Anderson
113 Ngatai Road
Otumoetai
Tauranga 3110

SONS of EMPIRE - from the Utmost end of the Earth: New Zealand and World War One.

Wednesday 17 September:

Speaker: Dr Kirstine Moffat, Senior Lecturer, English Programme, School of Arts, University of Waikato
(Dr Moffat will launch the Series with an Introduction to the series by Stephanie Smith)

Title: 'The monstrous anger of the guns': Poetry, Protest, and World War I

Overview: In 'Anthem for Doomed Youth' Wilfred Owen evokes the horror of the World War I trenches in which 'wailing shells' and the 'monstrous anger of the guns' are the constant reality. War, in the poetry of Owen, Siegfried Sassoon, Isaac Rosenberg, and Vera Brittain is ugly and wasteful, although the bonds which bind soldiers together can comfort. This talk explores how these English poets, and their Canadian, Australian and New Zealand contemporaries, praise the courage of soldiers, nurses, and doctors, but increasingly protest against the cost of war.

Bio: Kirstine Moffat is a senior lecturer in English at the University of Waikato where her research and publications focus primarily on nineteenth and early twentieth century New Zealand settlement writing and culture. As well as books, music is one of Kirstine's abiding passions. She started to learn the piano when she was five and is the author of *Piano Forte: Stories and Soundscapes from Colonial New Zealand* (Otago University Press, 2011).

Wednesday 24 September

Speaker: Fiona Kean

Title: The Public's Opinion: Tauranga's wartime concerns expressed through letters to the editor of the Bay of Plenty Times 1914-1918

Overview: Religious disharmony, accusations of sedition, politicking and personality clashes sprinkled with fear and concern, encouraged by war, were publically aired in letters to the editor of the *Bay of Plenty Times* during the First World War. Fiona Kean will share some of these letters as she summarizes what was worrying Tauranga during the war and considers what we can learn about the town and its residents as they felt the impact of this world altering event.

Bio: Fiona Kean is currently the Cultural Heritage Co-ordinator of the Tauranga Heritage Collection and has worked with the collection since 2006. As a member of the Tauranga Historical Society she edits the *Bay of Plenty Historical Review Journal*. Fiona is the secretary of WW100 Tauranga and is committed to sharing the many stories of the First World War.

Wednesday 1 October

Speaker: Stephanie Smith

Title: 'The Imperial Camel Corps in WWI: from the diaries of a Bay of Plenty camelier'

Overview: The Imperial Camel Corps was founded in January 1916 and expanded into a brigade later that year. It was a multinational force which included two New Zealand companies, the 15th and 16th. Before being disbanded in June 1918 it distinguished itself in the Sinai and Palestine campaigns, helping to protect the Suez Canal and to thwart the ambitions of the Ottoman Empire in the Middle East.

In March 1916 Arnold Henfrey Watson, a farmer in peaceful Pongakawa, went to the recruiting office in Rotorua to join up. Arriving in Suez in January 1917, just at the end of the Sinai campaign, he was drafted into the 15th NZ Company of the Imperial Camel Corps. The tiny diaries he kept from 1916 to 1919 record the daily details of a trooper's life. He was

also a keen amateur artist and naturalist and when he had time he made sketches in the diaries of the flowers, birds, and insects he encountered. Arnold Watson died in 1960 but his diaries have survived and are cared for in the archives room at Tauranga Library.

Bio: **Stephanie Smith is a librarian who has worked with the local history, archives, and rare book collections at Tauranga City Libraries for 15 years. She has an MA in English literature and an archives and records qualification, and is currently president of the Tauranga Historical Society. She is intensely interested in stories – reading them, writing them, and finding them in historical sources.**

Wednesday 8 October

Speaker: Sue Baker Wilson

Title: 'Miners in Khaki' New Zealand Engineers Tunnelling Company (NZETC)

Overview: This presentation provides a short summary of the formation of the Tunnelling Company and their service on the Western Front. It is also an account of a journey of rediscovery and recognition.

During World War One miners and members of Public Works Departments throughout New Zealand were recruited to form the New Zealand Engineers Tunnelling Company. Their skills were needed on the Western Front where the stalemate on the surface had moved some parts of the war underground.

The Tunnellers performed under extreme work and weather conditions. They were buried underground, gassed and shelled. At their own special work, mine warfare, they showed the highest qualities as military engineers. When their job underground was no longer needed they turned their attention to bridge building. At Havrincourt, in the face of enemy action, they built the longest single span bridge in WW1.

The task that lies ahead for those who remain is to ensure the service of the men from the New Zealand Tunnelling Company is not forgotten. This talk will share stories and insights into the lives of those who responded to the 'Empire's Call' for miners to serve an underground war.

Bio: Sue Baker Wilson is a member of Waihi Heritage Vision, a group set up to preserve, protect and enhance environmental and built heritage in the Waihi district. Sue is the key driver of the group's NZ Tunnelling Company project. She has a long term interest in military social history. Over ten years ago via the katikati.co.nz website, Sue researched and constructed what is regarded as New Zealand's first World War One e-memorial. Current interests also include photographing and documenting graves recording stories of WW1 family members who died overseas.

Wednesday 15 October

Speaker: Dr Damien Fenton, Honorary Research Fellow, First World War Centenary History Series, College of Humanities & Social Science, Massey University (Wellington Campus).

Title: All Quiet on the Western Front: the mundane realities of trench warfare 1914-1918

Overview: One of the most popular myths today about the First World War is that life in the frontline trenches was an unmitigated nightmare of mud, blood and madness which few survived. This is simply not true and is a gross distortion of history. It is based on a selective populist memory of a few key battles – the Somme in 1916 and Passchendaele in 1917 – which were actually the exception, not the norm, when it came to the realities of trench warfare on the Western Front. Damien Fenton will discuss those realities and try and explore some of the reasons why they are largely ignored and forgotten today.

Bio: Dr Damien Fenton is a Honorary Research Fellow at Massey University (Wellington Campus). His interests include Australian and New Zealand military history and he has worked in this area as an academic and a public historian in both Australia and New Zealand. He spent his formative years growing up in Mt Maunganui and is also an alumni of Waikato University having completed both a BA and MA at Waikato in the 1990s. He then moved to Australia where he undertook his PhD in history at the University of New South Wales. His latest publication is *New Zealand and the First World War* (Penguin NZ, 2013), one of the first books to be published as part of the official Centenary History of New Zealand and the First World War series. He is currently writing another book in the series, *New Zealand's war against the Ottoman Turks*, to be published in 2017.

Wednesday 22 October

Speaker: Dr Nathalie Philippe: Senior Lecturer, University of Waikato, FASS/School of Arts/ French/

Title: The Last Battle: Perception and Representation of the Liberation of le Quesnoy 4 November 1918

Overview: This presentation looks at how New Zealander soldiers were able to liberate the French town of Le Quesnoy in Northern France and also how the First New Zealand Expeditionary Force's last battle has been depicted using various media: photographs, drawings, paintings and stained glass.

Bio: Dr Nathalie Philippe is a senior lecturer in French at the University of Waikato. Her research focusses on the plight of civilians during the Great War and New Zealanders on the Western Front. She was principal editor of *The Great Adventure Ends: New Zealand and France on the Western Front* (Christchurch; John Douglas Publishing, 2013) with Christopher Pugsley, John Crawford and Matthias Strohn. She is currently editing the First World War letters and memoirs of Major General Lindsay M. Inglis when he was in the NZ Machine Gunners. The book will be published at the end of 2014 by John Douglas Publishing.

Wednesday 29 October (alternatively 8 October)

Speaker: Dr Cliff Simons

Title: New Zealand and the Gallipoli Campaign

The outbreak of war in 1914 offered the promise of a great adventure and young New Zealand men clamoured to enlist. Their first taste of battle in the campaign at Gallipoli the following year shattered that illusion, and the New Zealand troops struggled to survive in the valleys and on the ridges of that harsh peninsular, against a well organised Turkish defence. The lecture will give an overview of the Gallipoli Campaign from a New Zealand perspective, and highlight where possible, the activities of the soldiers from the Tauranga area.

Bio Dr Cliff Simons: Cliff has had a long career as a military educator, both in New Zealand and with an overseas defence force. He currently works at the New Zealand Defence College, in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, where he teaches about New Zealand's colonial wars. He has PhD in the subject of New Zealand's colonial military history and is an experienced lecturer, public speaker and battlefield guide.

Cliff will be travelling to the 2015 Gallipoli Centennial Commemorations as a Military Historian accompanying a large party of New Zealanders.

Wednesday 5 November

Speaker: Dr Mark Houlahan, Senior Lecturer, English Programme, School of Arts, University of Waikato

Title: Inside the Shakespeare Hut?: the Kiwis and the Bard in World War I

Overview: The memory of Gallipoli (and other key battles in Europe) casts a long shadow over our remembering of the Great War. Yet if we focus exclusively on grim reports from the front, we have settled for an easily uncomplicated picture of the experience of war. For throughout 1916 New Zealanders round the globe exuberantly embraced the commemorations for the 300th anniversary of Shakespeare's death. In January, 1916, British forces abandoned the Dardanelles after the catastrophe of the Gallipoli campaign. A thousand miles west, in the Villa Pauline, Bandol, on France's Mediterranean Coast, Katherine Mansfield, the expatriate New Zealand writer, read Shakespeare every night with her husband. Together they assembled a notebook of quotations and commentary. Later in the year William Pember Reeves, also a New Zealand born writer, historian and the country's first Minister of Labour, contributed a tribute poem to Gollancz's famous *Book of Homage to Shakespeare*.

At home in New Zealand space was found amidst the battle news to celebrate Shakespeare. People attended performances and recitations; and heard public lectures. They wrote letters to the paper and went to Shakespeare exhibitions; they raised thousands of pounds to furnish the Shakespeare Hut in Bloomsbury, a Shakespearean themed space, dedicated for the recreation of ANZAC (Australian and New Zealand) soldiers on London leave. This lecture focuses on New Zealand archives and the stories they unlock of Shakespearosity in the antipodes throughout the jubilee year of 1916.

Bio: Mark Houlahan is Senior Lecturer in English at the University of Waikato and currently President of the Australian and New Zealand Shakespeare Association (ANZSA). He has recently co-edited *Twelfth Night*, with David Carnegie for the Internet Shakespeare Editions (<http://internetshakespeare.uvic.ca/Foyer/plays/TN.html>); which has appeared in print in the Broadview Internet Shakespeare series. He has published widely on issues of Shakespeare, adaptation and cultural formation

Social Events

ROAST BOB

To celebrate the forty seven years, Bob has given to the Hauraki Regiment; the 6th Battalion (Hauraki) Regimental Association has given YOU an opportunity to “ROAST BOB”, at a function to be held on Saturday 28th June 2014.

Here is your opportunity to tell everyone the “stories, myths, distorted facts or whatever, about your experiences with Bob Mankelow.

Location: the Hinton Lounge, Tauranga RSA, at Greerton, TAURANGA

Timings: 1730hr Fellowship at the RSA Bar
1830hrs Dinner & Roast Bob
2100hrs Fellowship at the Garrison Bar

Cost – **Dinner** at the RSA - **\$40.00**

Drinks at the RSA- cash bar – **RSA rates.**

Drinks at Garrison – Association rates.

Supper at the Garrison, supplied by the Association.

Messages – short ones may be read out

- All messages will be printed in the “Hauraki News” August 2014 (Edition).

If you intend to **attend please notify;** RSVP – **FRIDAY 13** June 2014.

Marion Kareko, 91 Windsor Road Tauranga or mkareko@xtra.co.nz

For **payment for Dinner \$40.00.**

a/ **Cash** – Garrison Club

b/ **Cheque** – Mail to Marion Kareko, 91 Windsor Road. Tauranga

c/ Electronic **payment** to 6th Battalion Hauraki Regimental Assn:

Westpac: Number: 03 0435 0509893 001 Reference: Your name

If you are attending or not, please send an article to des.anderson@actrix.co.nz for publication. Photos would be appreciated.

Bio of Bob.

(with some help from the Army News)

SSGT Robert (Bob) Mankelow RNZIR



SSGT Mankelow receiving his 2nd clasp to the Efficiency Medal in 2003 from the Mayor of Rotorua.

Staff Sergeant RJ Mankelow enlisted in the NZ Army on **4 January 1967**. He was awarded the Efficiency Medal on **10 May 1979**; first clasp on **12 October 1992**, second clasp on **5 March 2003** and third clasp on **22 June 2009**. SSGT Mankelow is currently an Instructor with the training team. SSGT Robert Mankelow has assisted on Hauraki Experience; a unique “Hauraki” initiative that takes over 120 NZCF Officers and cadets from the Hauraki AO for a week experience at Waiohuru MC. SSGT Mankelow has served 6th (Hauraki) Regiment, in all its different variants, for 47 years. Having reached his 68th Birthday on 11th June 2014, SSGT Robert Mankelow has been discharged from the service for being too ugly!

SSGT Mankelow is also a long-serving member of the 6th Hauraki Regiment Association, having been on its committee since inception. He occupies the role of Bar Manager, in which duty he is conspicuous at ANZAC Day. The Association bar contributes funding to the 6 Hau unit private fund and SSGT Mankelow works hard to ensure that the bar remains available to soldiers and Association members alike. He also ensures that Regimental merchandise is displayed and available for sale. He is active in providing support in the construction of the Association's museum displays. SSGT Mankelow remains an active and valued member of the Association.

Bob's civilian career commenced in 1965, when he commenced training as a fitter, turner, machinist. He was the top apprentice in his class and was rewarded by his employer with attendance at an Outward Bound course in Anakiwa in 1966. And so began a life long romance with the outdoors, and, with youth development.

During 1966, Bob was involved with the setting up and running (by a group of Outward Bound old boys) of a youth programme called Compass, developing 16 to 21 year olds.

A year later, in 1967, he was invited to become involved with the Kaimai Youth Camp Society and the Ngatuhua Lodge facility as Secretary and Treasurer. He retained this position (Secretary / Treasurer) for 25 years.

Deciding that he was interested in outdoor education, he became a seasonal outdoor education instructor at Ngatuhua Lodge, working during the summers. He continued in this role for 14 years. Because he had taken a bit of a pay decrease, he supplemented his income by working the winter months as a field instructor for the New Zealand Forest Service, teaching staff bush craft and outdoor living skills. He also took on some summer interpretation duties for visitors to the NZ Forest Service parks in the area. Marking himself as a young man of energy, he worked a third (part-time) job in town.

In 1987, when the Department of Conservation replaced the New Zealand Forest Service, Bob was invited to join the Department as a Ranger. During the next ten years he was involved with duties relating to marine mammals, threatened species, off-shore islands and recreational facilities.

In 1997 Bob left the Department of Conservation and worked for Work and Income New Zealand delivering skills to their Youth at Risk programme.

In 1999, Bob became a contractor to Environment Bay of Plenty delivering environmental monitoring services, for some ten years.

Continuing his involvement in youth development, Bob has been involved with Youth Search and Rescue delivering bush craft and search skills to youth aged 14 to 17 years who have joined the search and rescue organisation. Bob is a member of Search and Rescue.

In recent times Bob has also delivered training to the SAS, Aumangea Course & 3/6 personnel in rongao (the medicinal use of plants). Because of his skills in bush craft, Bob was appointed, and continues, as an assessor with the Mountain Safety Council. There can be little doubt that such community minded individuals make a significant contribution. Bob Mankelow is marked out as a man of commitment and energy. While 'serving the Colours,' he has also made an outstanding contribution to both the environment and youth development. SSGT Robert Mankelow is an excellent example of those long-serving individuals that live the Army ethos and are a rich part of the tapestry of the Army Reserve.



Donations

As the Association is now registered as a charity you can have a one third of any donations deducted off your taxes. The Secretary will send you a registered receipt for any donations. It is suggested a donation be no less than an annual membership.

If you wish to direct credit to our bank account:

Westpac 03-0435-0509893-001. Reference – (Your name)

RATION PACKS OF THE WORLD

GERMANY



THE GERMAN RATION PACK CONTAINS SEVERAL SACHETS OF GRAPEFRUIT AND EXOTIC JUICE POWDER TO ADD TO WATER, AND ITALIAN BISCOTTI, BUT ALSO MORE FAMILIAR TREATS SUCH AS LIVER-SAUSAGE SPREAD AND RYE BREAD, GOULASH WITH POTATOES, AND FOR BREAKFAST SOUR CHERRY AND APRICOT JAMS.

CANADA



WHILE THERE ARE BEAR PAWS SNACKS IN THE CANADIAN RATION PACK, THERE'S THE SHOCKING OMISSION OF MAPLE SYRUP. YOU HAVE THE CHOICE OF SALMON FILLET WITH TUSCAN SAUCE OR VEGETARIAN COUSCOUS FOR THE MAIN MEAL. THERE IS ALSO THE MAKINGS OF A PEANUT BUTTER AND JELLY (RASPBERRY JAM) SANDWICH FOR BREAKFAST.

US



ALMOND POPPY SEED POUND CAKE, CRANBERRIES, SPICED APPLE CIDER (THE HOT US NON-ALCOHOLIC DRINK) AND PEANUT BUTTER AND CRACKERS MAKE UP THIS VERY AMERICAN MEAL PACKAGE. THE MAIN – PASTA WITH VEGETABLE "CRUMBLES" IN SPICY TOMATO SAUCE – IS LESS TRADITIONAL, BUT THE "FLAMELESS HEATER" SHOWS OFF AMERICAN TECH SKILLS – JUST ADD WATER TO THE POWDER IN A PLASTIC BAG AND IT HEATS UP ENOUGH TO WARM THE PLASTIC MEAL POUCH.

FRANCE



A STREAMLINED BUT SOPHISTICATED FRENCH RATION PACK OFFERS SOLDIERS DEER PÂTÉ, CASSOULET WITH DUCK CONFIT, CREOLE-STYLE PORK AND A CRÈME CHOCOLATE PUDDING. THERE IS ALSO A DISPOSABLE HEATER, SOME COFFEE AND FLAVOURED DRINK POWDER, MUESLI FOR BREAKFAST AND A LITTLE DUPONT D'ISIGNY CARAMEL.

[illegible]

ESTONIA



STUFFED PEPPERS, CHICKEN-MEAT PÂTÉ, SMOKED SPRATS, AND LIVER SAUSAGE WITH POTATOES MAKE AN ECLECTIC MENU HERE. PLUS, CRISPBREADS ON THE SIDE, AND HALVA WITH VANILLA FOR DESSERT. BREAKFAST IS MUESLI, A FRUIT POCKET AND HONEY.

A collection of various food packaging materials, including bags of flour, sugar, and instant noodle packets, along with a plastic spoon and a small packet of instant noodle seasoning. The items are arranged on a light-colored surface. The top row features a large bag of flour, a bag of sugar, a bag of instant noodle seasoning, and a plastic spoon. The middle row shows a small packet of instant noodle seasoning, a small packet of instant noodle seasoning, a small packet of instant noodle seasoning, and a small packet of instant noodle seasoning. The bottom row includes a small packet of instant noodle seasoning, a small packet of instant noodle seasoning, a small packet of instant noodle seasoning, and a small packet of instant noodle seasoning.

SINGAPORE



SPAIN



THE SPANISH LUNCH PACK HAS CANS OF GREEN BEANS WITH HAM, SQUID IN VEGETABLE OIL, AND PATE. THERE IS ALSO A SACHET OF POWDERED VEGETABLE SOUP, PEACH IN SYRUP FOR DESSERT AND CRACKERS HANDED OUT TO GO WITH THE MEAL IN PLACE OF BREAD (NOT SHOWN). THERE IS A DISPOSABLE HEATER WITH MATCHES AND FUEL TABS, AS WELL AS LOTS OF TABLETS: VITAMIN C, GLUCOSE, WATER PURIFICATION, AND REHYDRATION.

AUSTRALIA



THE AUSTRALIAN RATION PACK HAS MORE SMALL TREATS THAN ANY OF THE OTHERS. MOST OF IT IS PACKAGED BY THE MILITARY, FROM A SERVING OF LOVE-IT-OR-HATE-IT VEGEMITE TO JAM SANDWICH BISCUITS AND A TUBE OF SWEETENED CONDENSED MILK. THE BAG INCLUDES A CAN-OPENER-CUM-SPOON FOR GETTING AT THE FONTERRA PROCESSED CHEDDAR CHEESE, AND MAIN MEALS OF MEATBALLS AND CHILLI TUNA PASTA. THERE ARE LOTS OF SWEETS AND SOFT DRINKS, AND TWO UNAPPETISING-LOOKING BARS LABELLED "CHOCOLATE RATION".

OUR ASSOCIATED GROUPS



3rd AUCKLAND (COUNTESS OF RANFURLY'S OWN) AND NORTHLAND REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION

P O Box 78-031, Grey Lynn, Auckland 1245

Visit us at: www.lemonsqueezer.org.nz

07 April 2014

President
6th Battalion (Hauraki) Regimental Association

Via e-mail

Dear Des

VISIT TO WELLINGTON 22 – 24 OCTOBER 2014

The 3 Auck North Regimental Association plans to make a trip to Wellington over the period of 22 – 24 October this year to visit a number of Defence/and War memorial type attractions in and around the capital.


Whilst the exact detail is still being developed it would include visits to sites such as
The National War Memorial and Tomb of the Unknown Soldier
Turkish War Memorial at Wellington Heads
Government House Museum (we have some items there on loan)
Visit to JF or Defence HQ (may be a possibility).

An indicative price (ex Auckland) including the airfares, accommodation (hotel in central Wellington) and local transport in Wellington is of the order of \$450.

We would be more than happy for our Hauraki Cuzzies to join us in Wellington for this trip.

Next year the 7 Wellingtons Association are hosting a weekend (8-9 August) celebrating the Centenary of Chunik Bair. Whilst we of the Auckland Regiment only played a bit part in this action, we are looking as an Association of making the trip to Napier/Hasting. Celebrations include a beating of the retreat, Military Ball and Church Service. It is also an official WW100 activity.

SISIT PRUDENTIA
Yours


Graeme Wilson
Secretary

WW1 TUNNELLERS

Thank you Des, it was great to have Geoff Dick join us as your representative. I used to walk to school with Geoff, so especially nice for me to have him join us on this special day.

There are Convoy photos and other media coverage, including radio/tv on <https://www.facebook.com/NZTunnellingCompany>

On Thursday we were informed by the WW1 Lotteries Committee that we were successful in receiving funding for the Tunnellers Memorial which will be erected at Gilmour Lake, Waihi. While we are still short of funds, the \$100,000 we have received from Lotteries will go a long way towards this project.

Please advise your members to pencil in March 2016 for the NZETC Memorial unveiling which is timed to coincide with the Tunnellers arrival on the Western Front. As you are aware they were the first NZEF on the WF, ahead of the NZ Div.

With thanks again for helping us ensure the Tunnelling Company story is not forgotten.

Best

Sue

This Saturday 19 April event will acknowledge our WW1 Tunnellers who were working Waihi mines before serving overseas. In a sense, it will be 'bringing them home.'

I have copied this email to Kit Wilson, Newmont Waihi Gold, who is organising the open pit convoy section and Kerry Hitchcock, NZ Military Vehicle Collectors Club (NZMVCC) who are providing the convoy vehicles.

The military historical vehicles forming the convoy will carry Tun Coy descendants to the bottom of the Waihi Gold mine open pit. Each vehicle will display the TC badge and the name of a Tunneller. Although we are still fine tuning the event, it is proposed that the descendants and invited guests will also be on board as the convoy travels through town before proceeding to the bottom of the pit.

Twenty one year old blacksmith assistant 4/1360 Charles LLOYD worked for Waihi Gold prior to enlisting. He was a member of the 6th Hauraki Reg 'B' Coy Waihi. 4/1625 Eric McANENY was also working for Waihi Gold and attested that he was a member of 6th Hauraki Regt. Others note that they were in the Territorials or Waihi Rifles.

The NZMVCC have now been able to advise they can accommodate up to 50 descendants, so we have widened participating descendants to include men with links with other mines in the immediate Waihi area.

These would include

4/1562 Colin ADAMS who worked for the Talisman Mine and was a member of 6th Hauraki (T). He will be represented by extended family members. Adams died of Gun Shot Wounds 23 April 1917. Our event is on the 19 April.

4/1336 James CLARKE, was a member of the B Coy 6th Hauraki Reg. Clarke was a Waihi miner, born in Thames.

35632 William CROSBIE was a Karangahake boot repairer before he joined the Tunnellers and also attested he was a 6th Hauraki (T)

Where there is no descendant available, we would match a 6th Hauraki Assoc. rep with a TC name known to have a 6th Hauraki association.

Please let me know if this event is something the 6th Hauraki Assoc. would like to be involved in and whether any members would like to attend.

The New Zealand Military Vehicles Collectors Club is holding their annual Easter Rally in Waihi this year. In partnership with the club, Go Waihi, and Newmont Waihi Gold, Waihi Heritage Vision has organised a military convoy into the Martha open pit on Saturday 19 April starting at 10.00am. Each of the forty-plus military vehicles will feature on its windscreen the Tunnelling Company badge and the name of a Tunneller who worked at the original Martha mine or

nearby Grand Junction mine.

With Easter just a week before ANZAC Day this year, and with the military vehicles in town for their rally, it just seemed the logical thing to do, and with Newmont Waihi Gold's assistance it will be possible for the convoy to travel down the spiral pit haul road to the area currently being mined. We see this as a way of 'bringing our boys home'.

Many of the Tunnellers returned after the war with little fanfare.

They returned as a unit to NZ on April 23 1919 and by the next day the Company had ceased to exist. For many, they were soon forgotten.

Some of these Tunnellers are known to have returned to their jobs in the mine, with accompanying sounds and work conditions to remind them of their war service. It must have taken a certain kind of courage to return to another life underground. For Mrs G E Davies, Waihi's first war widow, and her two little boys, another kind of courage would be required.

At Easter we are taking the opportunity to remember the families from Waihi whose men served a secret war and whose efforts underground helped save the lives of others. Once again the Tunnellers' names will be associated with the mine, and their efforts recognised.

We have identified over 60 Tunnellers who enlisted and who worked in the original underground Martha or at the Grand Junction Mine.

Descendants of Tunnellers are invited to attend this event. They are also invited to apply for a place in one of the military vehicles travelling into the open pit. Spaces are limited.

PLEASE get in touch with me as soon as possible via Facebook or sue@katikati.co.nz.

Thanks to Go Waihi, the New Zealand Military Vehicles Collectors Club, and Newmont Waihi Gold for their help with this event.

See NZ Military Vehicle Collectors Club website and Facebook page for photos of the types of vehicles expected to take part

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/New-Zealand-Military-Vehicle-Collectors-Club-Inc/305628582806071>

Website <http://www.nzmvcc.org.nz/>

Photo below courtesy Kit Wilson: the convoy vehicles will descend to the bottom of the pit.

WAIHI GOLD MINING COY

44893 Sapper Marijan George BEROSE, 4/1604 L/Cpl Henry BOSTOCK, 32503 Sapper Edward Fitzgerald BRADLEY, 4/1602 Sapper Harry BROWN, 4/1333 Sapper Harry CAPPER, 4/1335 Sapper Henry CHILVERS, 37702 Corporal Thomas Hugh COOPER, 21386 Sapper Leonard James COWARD, 4/1338 James COUTTS, 4/1645 Sapper George Everett DAVIS/DAVIES, 4/1340 Sapper Sylvester DARGAN, 40307 Sapper Walter George DEAN, 4/1610 Sapper Walter Ernest DEBENHAM, 4/1343 Sapper James DOYLE, 37703 Lance Corporal George EASTON, 37617 Sapper Francis FOLEY, 37581 Sapper William Joseph FREARSON, 49704 Sapper Herbert James FURLONG, 4/1677 Sapper Thomas GEACH. 5/893 Driver Roy Jocelyn GRAINGER, 48713 Sapper Charles James GREEN, 37583 Sapper Robert Douglas HAMILTON, 4/1621 Sapper Thomas Griffith HUGHES, 21387 Sapper Albert Edward INGLIS, 4/1357 Sapper Charles JONES, 4/1360 Sapper Charles Glenroy LLOYD, 4/1625 Sapper Eric Best McANENY, 37696 Sapper Robert MCCOY, 4/1364 Sergeant Harry Ernest MEYER, 4/1366 Corporal Alexander MURDOCH, 49521 William MURDOCH, 4/1633 Sapper John Leslie PARSONS, 4/1384 Sergeant Claude Searle POWNCEBY, 36165 Lance Corporal Albert Charles RADFORD, 4/1387 Edward RICKARD, 43082 Lance Corporal James Lewis ROYCROFT, 37529 Sapper Charles Gordon Grant STUART, 37477 Sapper Frederick Ernest SMALE, 4/1638 Sapper Walter Patrick TATHAM, 4/1637 Sapper James TAYLOR, 4/1392 Sapper George Frederick TRENBERTH, 4/1393 Sapper Peter TRESTON, 48809 Lieutenant Stewart Henry WALMSLEY, 4/1394 Sapper Charles WELLS

GRAND JUNCTION

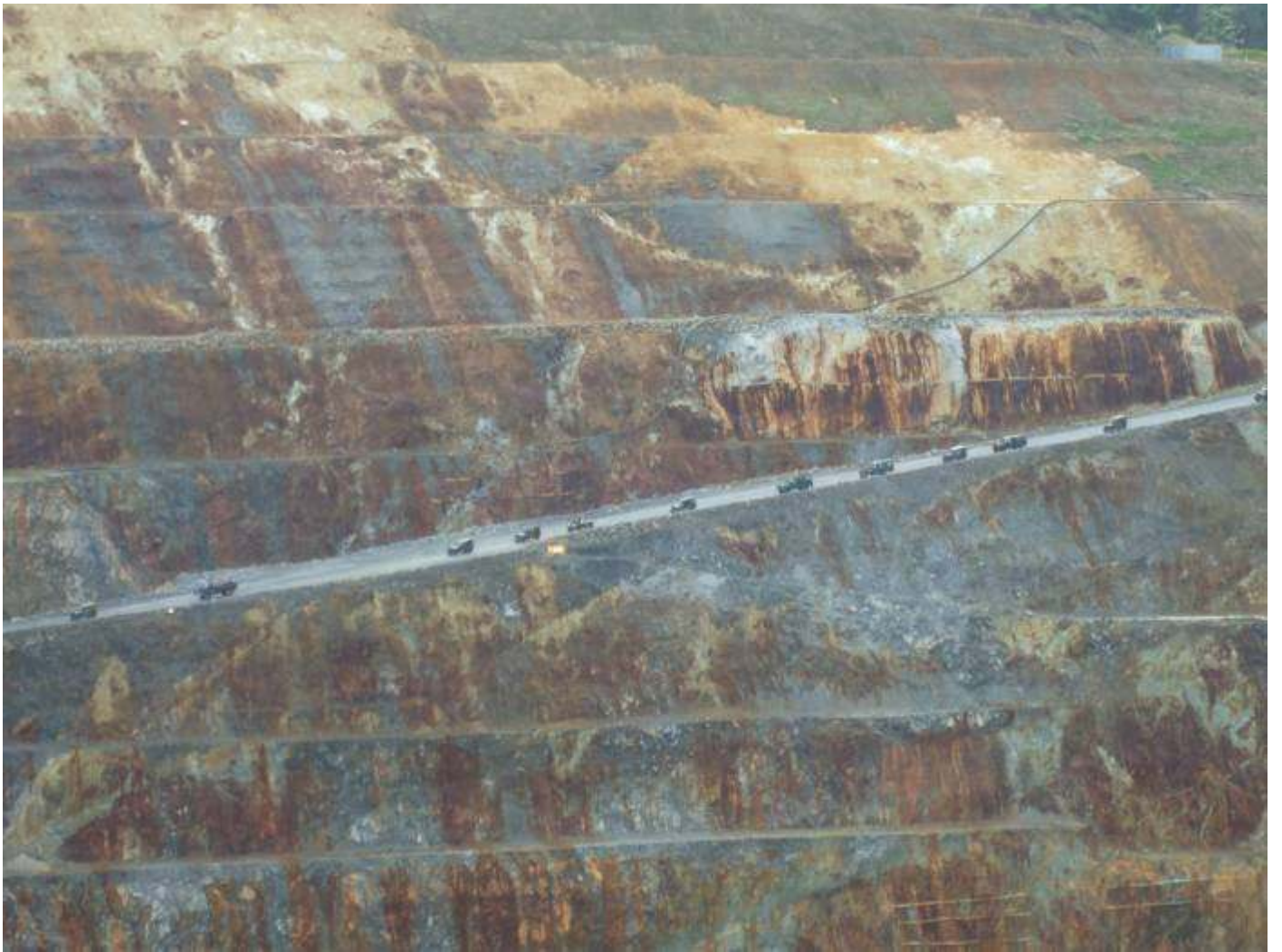
21383 Sapper Frederick William BROWN, 4/1603 Sergeant Henry BROWN, 37698 Sapper Frederick COLLEDGE, 37699 Sapper James Francis COLLEDGE, 4/1608 Corporal William James COMBER , 4/1609 Sapper Edward James CROKER, 4/1342 Boswell DEAN, 4/1613 Sapper Albert GARNER, 4/1615 Sapper Richard Thomas HALES, 4/1353 Sapper George Alfred HARRIS, 4/1616 Sapper Arthur Reginald HARVEY, 4/1624 Sapper George LUNN, 4/1362 Sapper William Matthew MANNIX,
4/1628 Sapper Peter MATTHEWS, 4/1626 Sapper Frank Eric MCANENY, 4/1627 Sapper William Sharpe McCORMICK, 4/1385 Lance Corporal Gerald Bede PUNCH, 4/1386 Lance Corporal George RACE, 4/1310 Lance Corporal John RYAN, 72912 Sapper William Humphrey SCOTT

Sue Baker Wilson

kestral@netsmart.net.nz









RHODESIAN SERVICES ASSOCIATION



Important Notice - October RV 2014

We believe that by alternating the RV venue between Auckland and Tauranga on a year-about basis that we can take pressure off the organisers as well as give more people the opportunity to attend the RV.

The 2014 RV will be held at the Silverdale RSA on the Whangaparoa Peninsular over Labour Weekend 25/26 October 2014. The RV will be on the Saturday and the AGM on the Sunday.

Background

The October RV has been the catalyst for the strength of the Rhodesian Services Association. It has become

a part of the Rhodesian Services Associations annual calendar taking place in October over Labour Weekend in Tauranga, New Zealand over the previous 11 years.

The first RV was intended as a one off event. It was set up as a reunion and to acknowledge and honour the soldiers who had been decorated for their services in Rhodesia.

The first RV took place in Tauranga at the 6th Battalion (Hauraki) Regiment's HQ in Tauranga during Labour Weekend in October 2002. The Commanding Officer of the unit, Lt. Col. John Dick ED welcomed us. During the course of the welcome Lt. Col. Dick said that he recognised us as soldiers and people who had lost our country and he invited us to form a museum display in the regiment's History Room to safeguard our history. When Lt. Col. Dick said the word "recognised" he did not realise the importance of that word to all Rhodesians. I assure you that there were very few dry eyes at the end of his speech that day.

That was the beginning which has led on to a strong association between former Rhodesian soldiers, their families and our new country, New Zealand. It must not be forgotten that the association between Rhodesia and New Zealand dates back to the late 1800's and the Boer War and on through WWI and WWII and even into the present day where former Rhodesian soldiers work with New Zealanders in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Everyone is welcoming to attend the RV, irrespective of nationality or service to Rhodesia.

To read the current issue of **CONTACT CONTACT** please go on line to <http://www.rhodesianservices.org/Newsletters.php> and click on the **Contact! Contact!** banner or download in PDF format from the **Archives** section.

Cheers
Hugh Bomford

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Karen Cross	David Cross
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Tony Brooke	Mike Halliday
Mike Purcell	Malcolm Hinton

Penny Burgess (Welfare Representative)

AREA REPS:

Auckland:	Paul Couch,
Coromandel:	Russel Skeet
Tauranga:	See Committee
Matamata:	Nil
Whakatane	Bazz Porter
Rotorua	Te Kei Merito
Hamilton:	Malcolm Hinton
Te Aroha:	Gordon Eagleson, tel. 07-8846675
Gisborne	Dave Greaves

Museum Curator: Tony Fraser

This newsletter is compiled by Des Anderson, President, of the 6th Battalion (Hauraki) Regimental Association Incorporated. It contains many personal views and comments which may not always be the views of the Association or Committee.

If for any reason you would like to be removed from the mailing list, please send an email to des.anderson@actrix.co.nz with the word 'remove' in the subject line or body



6th Battalion (Hauraki) Regimental Association Incorporated

Application Form

New Membership

Full

Renewal Membership

Associate

Regimental Number

Date of birth

Full Name

Partners name (if applicable)

Full Postal Address

Telephone Number (home)
Mobile

Business
Email

Brief resume of service with 6 Hauraki
(Include dates & appointments)

Highest Rank Held

Service in other Units

(If Associate member - your association to 6 Hauraki Assoc.)

OFFICE USE ONLY

Date Joined

Receipt Number

Membership Number

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Secretary M Kareko

**91 Windsor Road
Tauranga**

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Westpac: Number: 03 0435 0509893 001

Reference: Your name

***Subscription
Rate***

New Member	\$20.00
Renewal	\$15.00
Perpetual Member	\$150.00
Service Member	\$10.00

UPCOMING EVENTS

2014

May

2nd	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
9th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
13th	Tuesday	1900 hrs	Garrison Club	Committee Meeting
16th	Friday	1900 hrs	Hauraki Museum	Nibbles
22nd		Newsletter printed & posted		

23rd	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
30th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Finger Food

June

6th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
10th	Tuesday	1900 hrs	Garrison Club	Committee Meeting
13th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
20th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
27th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Finger Food
28th	Saturday	1800 hrs	Tauranga RSA	Dinner - Bob's Farewell
28th	Saturday	2100 hrs	Garrison Club	Fellowship - Bob's Farewell

July

4th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
4th	Friday	1830 hrs	Garrison Club	Pizza & Birthday Cake
4th	Friday	1900 hrs	Hauraki Museum	Side show Hauraki
9th	Wednesday	1600 hrs	Garrison PMC SHOUT	Regimental 116th Birthday
9th	Wednesday	1900 hrs	Garrison Club	Committee Meeting
11th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
12th	Saturday	1000 hrs	Hauraki Waiouru Cadets	Presentation of Hauraki Sword
13th	Sunday	0800 hrs	Holy Trinity Church	Church Parade
13th	Sunday	1100 hrs	Museum	AGM
13th	Sunday	1200 hrs	Garrison	Luncheon
18th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
25th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Finger Food

August

1st	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
8th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
12th	Tuesday	1900 hrs	Garrison Club	Committee Meeting
15th	Friday	1900 hrs	Hauraki Museum	Nibbles
21st		Newsletter printed & posted		
22nd	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Nibbles
29th	Friday	1600 hrs	Garrison Club	Finger Food

