



Hauraki News

“Whaka tangata kia kaha”

November 2017 Issue No 87

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

Compiled & Edited by Des Anderson

Secretary: Mrs M Kareko, 91 Windsor Road, Tauranga

Registered with the Charities Services # CC35879

Website: **6haurakiassoc.org.nz**

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

[tauranga.kete.net.nz/ remembering War](http://tauranga.kete.net.nz/remembering-war)

To review Hauraki News prior to 2008

[http://tauranga.kete.net.nz/remembering_war/topics/show/1287](http://tauranga.kete.net.nz/remembering-war/topics/show/1287)

President's Report

The Hauraki News is still in production. I had to talk to the Editor to tell him he was doing to many different things. Get on track and complete the newsletter. Thanks to all of you who have sent me photos & articles. Plus, those who Facebook photos I have used.

The Facebook page 6th Hauraki Association has been used and will be continued to be used more frequently since Josh Bishop has become an administrator. Keep an eye on it as the latest information will be coming on via the Facebook.

The Commanding Officer Lt Col Olly Te Ua has given permission to use the 3/6 RNZIR newsletter. I will be sending it out to all members as I receive them and download the previous copies onto the Website. 'When I figure out how to do it' Maybe Bob Mankelow can help? He has done a course on the computer, plus he won't have to "spell check" the newsletter.

Bob has three types of Polo Shirts on sale. Contact him for prices, sizes & types; or come up to the Garrison. While there pick up a Hauraki Coin. The new shipment has arrived from the US, with a cheaper cost. \$25 at the bar, or \$35 mailed in NZ. A limited number of 50 available.

The Association has completed the upgrading of the Charities Services for another year. Each year it is becoming more difficult.

Keep an eye on the Facebook

Kia Kaha

Des Anderson

News from 3/6 RNZIR

Journey of the Colours

The move to Auckland

On Tuesday the 29th August 2017, the Colours where ceremonial moved from Tauranga to Auckland. The Hauraki Association members were invited to view the casing of the Colours in preparation for the moving of the Colours to Auckland.

About thirty people attended and of note was members from Opotiki, Doug Ashford and Baz Porter as they were there at Rotorua, in 1973, when the Colours where first presented. Also of note were the widows of formal Commanding Officers and Honourary Colonels, Mrs Patti Burt, Mrs Jill Conder and Mrs Christine Dean.

Before the start of the official ceremony: The Colour party, the former Commanding Officer, Col Warren Banks, the Piper, Ray Crafts, and the President of Hauraki Association, Des Anderson toasted the Regimental at the bequest of the Commanding Officer, Col Oliver Te Ua.



Staff Sergeant John Harris and Lieutenant David Williams.







Then the Colours was removed and marched around to the Hall where the casing ceremonial took place.



Before the casing; Rev Paul Williamson did a blessing and a prayer over the Colours. The Rev. also blessed the morning tea and the convoy as it prepared to escort the Colours to Auckland.

(To note: The Army Padre was unavailable the day before the planned parade. The Rev. Paul Williamson from Holy Trinity Church Tauranga volunteered to attend the parade. The previous Regimental Colours are laid up at the Holy Trinity Church.)



Blessing 6th BATTALION Hauraki Colours

“Our help is in the name of the Lord, who made heaven and earth. We will rejoice in our salvation, and in the name of our God, we will set up our banners. Some trust in chariots and some in horses, but we will remember the name of the Lord our God.”

PRAYER FOR THE ARMED FORCES

God our stronghold and defence;
we commend to you those whose task it is
to defend us in danger;
inspire them in war to serve our country well;
in peace, hold them ready and alert.
In their lives may they bring honour to our country's name.

For as much as people at all times have made for themselves signs and emblems of their allegiance to their rulers,
we, following this ancient custom and remembering that God himself led his people Israel, by pillar of fire by night, and a pillar of cloud by day,
are here together before God to ask his blessing on these Regimental colours, which are the symbol of 6th BATTALION Hauraki Regiment's tradition and of the duty owed by each member to our Queen and to the Regiment.

Therefore, we pray:

“In the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, bless these colours that they may be a sign of our duty to God, to our Sovereign and to our Country and Regiment.”

Go forth into the world in peace; be strong and of good courage; hold fast to that which is good; render to no one, evil for evil; strengthen the fainthearted; support the weak; honour all; love and serve the Lord, rejoicing in the power of the Holy Spirit.

And the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit be upon you, and remain with you, now and forever.
Amen.

29 August 2017
Rev Paul Williamson
Co-Vicar Holy Trinity Tauranga











Photo: Bruce Barnard

During the casing, Ray Crafts piped “When the battle is over”.

It was commented: from some of the assembled guests to both the Commanding Officer and the President of the Association; that it was a sad day that the Colours was leaving Tauranga.

The Commanding Officer has invited the Hauraki Association members to travel with the convoy as it moved to Auckland and observe the uncasing of the Colours and placing in the cabinet in the Headquarters of 3/6 RNZIR, Auckland.

An escorted tour by the President of the Auckland Association was followed by a light lunch.

The Commanding Officer, Lt Col O. Te Ua, gave a speech where he stated it was appropriate that a hundred years ago the 3rd (Auckland), 6th (Hauraki), 15th (North Auckland) and the 16th (Waikato) Companies were part of the Auckland Infantry Battalion; and now the colours were uniting.

A right of reply by Des Anderson, President of Hauraki Association, mentioned that leaving Tauranga had been a sad occasion but after seeing the Colours being put into their new position and the excellent commandership displayed, the team were now happy the Colours were in the rightful place at the Headquarters of 3/6 RNZIR.

















Parade of the Colours in Auckland



*The Commanding Officer and All Ranks of 3/6 Battalion, Royal New Zealand Infantry
Regiment*

*invite you to attend the Battalion Charter Parade to be held at
3.00pm on the 16th September 2017 at the Cenotaph
Auckland War Memorial Museum*

*Official guests are also invited to a function at the Auckland Army Centre Grey Lynn from
5.30pm - dress tidy casual*

Please RSVP by 7 Sep to Mrs Linda Kerr

Linda.kerr@nzdf.mil.nz



Des, as the Chair of the Hauraki Association we would like to invite you as an official guest.
A chair in front of the Cenotaph will be reserved for you.

Of some historical note, the Domain is the location where soldiers of the Auckland Battalion, which consisted of men from the North Auckland, Auckland, Waikato and Hauraki Territorial Regiments, paraded before heading to WW1. 3/6 RNZIR is the direct descendant and amalgamation of the four WW1 Regiments.

Following the parade there is a function to be held at our Headquarters from 1730. This includes dinner and you are cordially invited to attend if available.

The other members of the board are of course being invited as spectators and I would be pleased if you can let them know of the event. John

The President of the Hauraki Association was seated next to the President of the Auckland Association of the viewing of the freedom of the City, Auckland.

The Colours of the Auckland Regiment and the Hauraki Regiment were escorted to the cenotaph at the Domain in Auckland. This was the original site of the Auckland Regiment when it left for World War One.

The Royal New Zealand Navy Band led the parade followed by Auckland/Northern Company, the Colours followed by the Hauraki Company.

The guests were the Honourary Colonel Tenby Powell, Lt Col T. Marsden, the Deputy Chief of Army, Brigade General Chris Parson and the Mayor of Auckland, the Honourable Phil Geoff.

The Commanding Officer escorted the Mayor around the 100-man Guard of 3/6 RNZIR and the Colours.

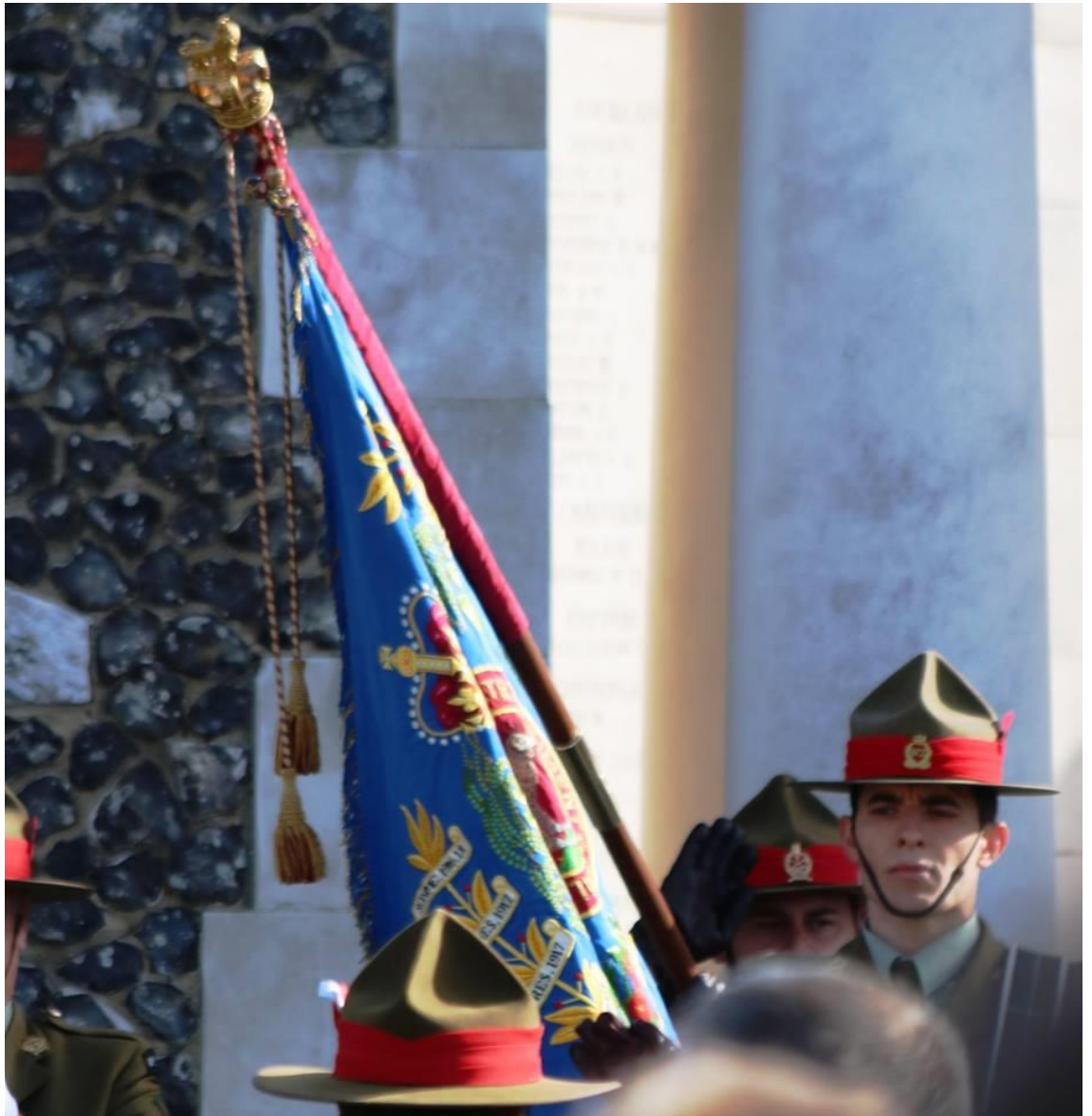
Due to the heavy winds the Colours of Auckland/North were damaged whilst on parade. The RSM, WO1 Tony Wright, carried out of the ceremony of encasing the damaged Colours and the escort marched them off.

At the following social event a number of decorations were presented and speeches made.

The Colours in Belgium



Proud moment for the 4 O/South (on the left) and the 6 Hau RNZIR colours marched on at Tyne Cot for the formal NZ Ceremony, — in Tyne Cot Cemetery, Ypres, Belgium.



Hauraki's colours on parade, quite a few former Hauraki's there to enjoy the moment.



HRH Prince William extreme left with the Princess Astrid from Belgium followed by Willie Apiata (VC) and Speaker of the House, David Carter — in Tyne Cot Cemetery, Ypres, Belgium



Willie being escorted by DPS with David Carter, NZ Parliament's speaker — in [Tyne Cot Cemetery, Ypres, Belgium](#)



Prince WILLIAM from Great Britain escorts HRH Princess Astrid of Belgium to the formal seating area prior to the ceremony commencing



Prince William delivers a speech flanked by the Colour of 6 RNZIR — in [Tyne Cot Cemetery, Ypres, Belgium](#).



Marching out of the water... Kiwi fern on town wall leper during the Menin Gate ceremony. — at [The Menin Gate, Ypres](#).

OBITUARIES

MAXWELL, Wiremu Pamutana (Will). On Monday 18th September 2017 peacefully at Whakatane Hospital surrounded by his Whanau.

Will will be lying in State at Terere Marae Opotiki,

Until his service at Hiona St Stephens Church, Church Street Opotiki on Friday 22nd September at 11 am,

Followed by burial in the Woodlands Cemetery Dip Road Opotiki.

Letters to the Editor

“A trip away: Messines.

“One hundred years ago, in 1916, New Zealand soldiers started phase two of their World War One military adventure – first at Gallipoli – the cauldron of realisation, and then the western front in France. If you have read any of the many books about The Great War you will know of the tragedy and torture that our men endured. Dead men speak eloquently in more recently constructed texts and they will reveal to you the bleak and inhospitable terrain that Mothers, especially, inhabited after the death or loss of their soldier, husband, brother, son. Looking back upon words from the day, we see what was, and on reflection realise what would never be.

“On the 25 April 2016 - Anzac Day, on a bleak hillside at Messines, with a wind chill that almost numbed you to the bone, and a sleety rain doing its best to soak through your jacket, the shrill of the karanga from the New Zealand Defence Force cultural party was carried away on the gusty wind over the World War One battle field. The Maori warrior advanced, staunch, steady, resolute; leading the assembled dignitaries onto the New Zealand Memorial ground. Steady in the face of intimidating weather conditions; an echo of the steady and unrelenting advance of New Zealand soldiers of 100 years earlier over a battlefield that no living person can adequately describe; steady in the face of an unrelenting awfulness that no living soul can imagine, no modern writer adequately describe, no soldier train for; no mind endure.

“Standing in the light of realisation that pride casts over the reputation of our soldiers, both past and present, my cheeks were numbed from the cold of rain drops and the trickle of an escaping tear welling up from deep emotion, and made colder by wind chill. My eye saw modern New Zealand service personnel; my mind reflected soldiers 100 years earlier - on this site, who, through their tenacity, determined purpose, professionalism and leadership qualities were building a martial reputation second to none. A reputation that was to be securely etched into the red of Empire. A reputation that saw New Zealand emerge from behind the apron of the Mother country to stand, not within the shadow of that most admired, but to cast her own shadow as a sovereign and independent nation, confident, sure, strong. The Union Jack firmly lodged in the corner, with the Southern Cross ascendant, and the blue of 12,000 miles, radiant.

“Now, standing before the New Zealand memorial at Messines, in the presence of our Fallen on their field of battle, with ceremony heavy in the cold air, I shrank from pride at my overseas service and the medals on my jacket, into a shell of humility – a humility borne of the realisation that there is nothing that I have, or could experience that would allow me to measure myself against the deeds of our Great War soldiers. Ordinary men – soldiers - in extraordinary circumstances, called upon by the industrial machine that was World War One to perform workmanlike deeds of service, every one of which was, individually, an act of valour, in the sure knowledge that their likely reward was a gristly death, disfiguring or crippling wound, a mash of mental disorder or a return home to survival as an island in a sea of unknowing incomprehension.

“For reasons known only to those from the distant past, they were impelled into a war beyond the understanding of those, both then and now, who were to become its victims. Neither the country nor the men recoiled from the task, despite staggering losses, inconsolable grief, the lingering torture of memory, and the bleak and barren future that was to be ‘not knowing’. A future for Mothers dominated by a past – an image of a dead son, a soldier, forever young – full of promise - a death that instantly eviscerated a families’ future.

Standing before a monument that reflected all that might have been, a Maori warrior dressed in ancient clothes, and a karanga, were, in that moment, both the present and past – the bridge to all that my military service represented – a symbol of all it is to be a New Zealander. Cold tears warmed my heart, for they were both sorrow and pride - a warmth born of understanding and intimacy. 100 years compressed into a

moment, a moment that breathes life into an emergent awareness and in that moment, a maturity dawns – as a soldier and as a citizen.

“This then is the legacy I had travelled to France per chance to find. Not the Glory of martial deeds; not the hollow shells of the cult of hero’s; not the torment of lingering memory, but the legacy of ordinary – an ordinary that ought to be exulted: not great leaders or great deeds, but the endurance of ordinary – the triumph of folks, the celebration of everyday, of little lives lived in small communities. Of humble. Our country bled white to prove ourselves equal; this we did – equal by any measure. We have no cause to be more as we stand beside great nations who constantly seek to be greater. In our quiet, confident and self-effacing way, we are more. As the tide of catastrophe swirls about us, we are; and so, the legacy of our soldiers is shown to have endured - from beach, trench and desert our lads speak; time now to listen.”

Russell Skeet.

PASSCHENDAELE

GETTING TO THAT BATTLE In 1979 Erebus claimed 257 lives, 1931 Hawkes Bay claimed 256, 2011 Christchurch claimed 185, 1953 Tangiwai claimed 151, 1968 Wahine claimed 53, 1947 Ballantynes claimed 41, 1942 Seacliff claimed 37. These are New Zealand's 2nd to 8th worst disasters and each still linger in memories. They total 980. But one afternoon on 12th October 1917 that same amount got slaughtered in a muddy field on Bellevue Spur at the foot of a small Belgian village. It was our nation's biggest disaster and whilst we had a population of only a million. The Otago's took the biggest hit. It is known amongst my colleagues as our nation's **darkest day** but in the same breath - **our forgotten day**. Why is it forgotten? I recently marked some school essay competitions and the factual deficit of our war history was so bad, not one essay could be marked. In a shopping mall survey in 2014, not one person could state the date of our worst disaster. 70% could not state where Flanders is. And a similar amount could not give the correct name of the red Poppy worn as a symbol of remembrance and peace. So why were we in Passchendaele? In both world wars, New Zealand went over to protect Belgium. On route we stopped off to do further training in Egypt. And no, we did not get on with the Aussies and nor did we fight directly with them. We focus a lot on Gallipoli in New Zealand. That was bluntly, a side-show on route to Belgium by tagging on to the Aussies, who were the ones who landed at dawn at that battle, not us. And nor did we serve in the Dardanelles. Our Aegian Sea support was a diversion for the Dardanelles. I digress there, but a fault mentioned in many essays. To be pedantic, many essays state 2,700 of our boys got slaughtered at Gallipoli. That is not correct. 60% died of extremes of temperature, dysentery and starvation. There are many other myths there but onto

AT THE BATTLE So our boys arrive in Belgium to a battle already in progress. They enter via the town of Ypres (pronounced and spelt locally as **ieper**). It could have all ended if the Christmas Truce had been allowed to continue. That is immortalised in our favourite Christmas song - Snoopy. A true story. The ground is muddy, in fact a bog. It rains, there were times of snow and mostly freezing. Bunkers, as I saw, were only a cricket pitch apart. Gains were significant if we won a football field. If we had lost, England was an easy hop over for the Germans. Significant in the battles of Ypres were the Canadians. They were the first to be gassed. Altogether 18,000 of us died along the Western Front, effectively the boundary between France and Belgium. What throws many off are statistics? Where did your grandfather die? The answer to many is that they were mortally wounded in Belgium but taken down the road to dressing stations in France. Belgium is where the vast majority of New Zealanders lie today. Our names are not at the Menin Gate but not through a snub but rather we placed our names at Tyne Cottage cemetery.

TODAY I was embarrassed at the thanks I received by the locals. The beer and chocolate are superb. There are moving memorials everywhere. There is still the "Iron Harvest" being left at farm gates, rusty old spaghetti cans. I smelt NZ blood. The bright red Poppies which only grow in Flanders, became a symbol, not after John McCrae wrote his famous poem but by Moina Michael in America who found his poem and wrote a follow up of her own. "We shall keep the faith". Moina comes from a town in USA called 'Good Hope'. True. The Poppy movement is international. I sat at the same spot John McCrae wrote his poem and wrote my own. The Belgians have not forgotten us Kiwis. How many times do you see the Belgian flag at our commemorations? In Belgium they remember our New Zealand boys and those left back at home and for peace each Sunday at Mass. Do we do that?? I do.

Gavin of Canterbury

Des

I have a research enquiry for the next newsletter please.

I am looking for information on the 62 light anti-aircraft battery during CMT era training [specifically in Thames].

I have come across an image that shows anti-aircraft training in Queen Street in Thames sometime during the 1950's. I have yet to identify the individuals in the photograph, although I have a fair idea who several of them may be – the purpose of

my research being to build a story around the image about CMT and Thames men and their CMT experience with the battery.

First off however, I would like to know a little more about the anti-aircraft battery and its training and structure. A 'google' research yields no results with any of the (many) search options I have, so far, tried.

If any association member knows anything, or knows of someone who may know something, I would be pleased to receive email contact detail.

I have attached an image.

Russell Skeet

Thames



INFANTRY DAY 22 OCT 2017 - MT MAUNGANUI



Mount Maunganui

**New Zealand Infantry Day
Commemorated on the Anniversary of the Battle of El Alamein**

Sunday 22nd October 2017 1030hrs

Clubrooms, Mount Maunganui RSA

Master of Ceremonies: Jim Grey WO1 NZIR NZSC

Welcome: Barry Kellas, Vice President Mount Maunganui RSA

Opening Prayer

Keynote Speaker: Lieutenant Colonel Brian Wells Retired

Wreath Laying:

Bugler: Brian Geoghan

Last Post

The Ode: Norm Harvey – Executive Mount Maunganui RSA

Reveille:





The New Zealand Infantry can trace its descendency to the early colonial days of the Militia Companies of the 1840s and 1850s and the Rifle Volunteer Corps from the 1850s until 1911.

The first regular force raised in New Zealand was the New Zealand Armed Constabulary in 1846.

This Unit's service is commemorated by the Battle Honour "New Zealand" emblazoned on the 1 RNZIR Regimental Colour. As an aside, all New Zealand Infantry Battalions have this and the "South Africa" Battle Honour.

Moving on through the years New Zealand Infantry saw various establishments for example:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Defence Act 1911: | 16 Regiments were raised in 4 Brigades each of 4 Battalions. |
| 1921: | Major reorganisation saw the Infantry Regiments reduced from 16 to 13. |
| 1939: | 13 Infantry Regiments remained in existence however some had title changes. |
| World War II: | Numbered Battalions were drawn from a military district basis to serve with 2 and 3 NZ Div instead of mobilising the Territorial Battalions. |
| January 1947: | New Zealand Infantry Corps created with 15 Regiments |

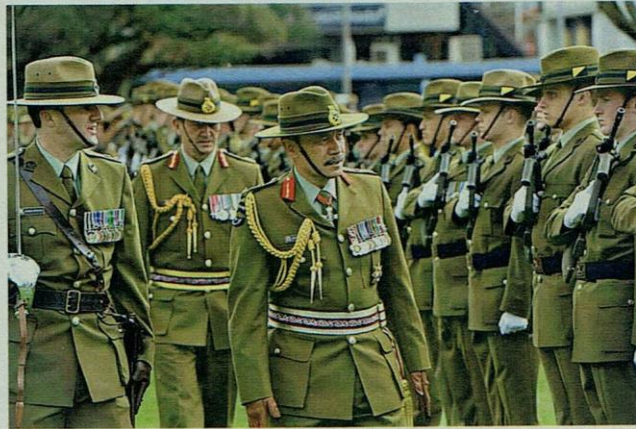
Given the above, it is difficult to trace a clear history and lineage of the New Zealand Regular Force Battalions pre-World War II [WWII]. Notwithstanding this, the NZ Infantry Battalions each have 10 Battle Honours from WW1 and 10 Battle Honours from WWII emblazoned on their colours.



The New Zealand Division played a key role in the second Battle of El Alamein, which began on 23 October 1942. Its task, along with South African, Australian and British divisions, was to 'break in' through the enemy defences, which were now covered by deep minefields. At 9.40 p.m. the skies around El Alamein lit up as around 900 guns opened fire on known Axis positions. Twenty minutes later the infantry began their assault, advancing forward under a First World War-style creeping barrage. While the New Zealanders seized their objectives, the overall battle did not develop as Montgomery expected. Congestion, poor coordination and cautious leadership prevented Allied armoured units from taking advantage of gains made by the infantry.

Montgomery planned a new attack – Operation Supercharge – further to the south, which would essentially repeat the process of the initial attack. He looked to the New Zealand Division's experienced headquarters to plan the 'break in' component of Supercharge, although the division itself was too weak to provide the necessary punch. Two British brigades, with New Zealand support, would carry out the attack while New Zealand infantry battalions protected their flanks.

Artillery fire at El Alamein Operation Supercharge began at 1.05 a.m. on 2 November, with the British infantry brigades forcing open a path for British armour to pour through. Having breached the prepared Axis positions, the tanks ran into Rommel's panzers (German tanks). Both sides incurred heavy losses in the ensuing battle, but by evening the *Afrika Korps* were facing defeat. Realising his battered armoured units were fast running out of fuel, Rommel decided to withdraw. Despite Hitler ordering the German-Italian troops to 'stand fast', by 4 November Axis forces in North Africa were in headlong retreat. Many Italian troops, without adequate transport, were taken prisoner. Rommel's defeat at El Alamein would prove to be the decisive moment of the North African campaign.



Because it is recruited on a nationwide basis, and has no specific regional links, the Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment claims descent from the old New Zealand Regiment and all previous Territorial Infantry Regiments of the New Zealand Army. As a consequence, it is permitted to display a selection of 105 battle honours awarded to ten separate regiments:

- New Zealand
- South Africa 1900–02
- The Great War: Somme 1916 '18, Messines 1917, Ypres 1917, Polygon Wood, Passchendaele, Arras 1918, Hindenburg Line, France and Flanders 1916–18, Anzac, Gallipoli 1915
- World War II: Greece 1941, Crete, Minqar Qaim, El Alamein, Takrouna, North Africa 1940–43, Cassino I, The Senio, Italy 1943–44, South Pacific 1942–44
- South Vietnam 1967–70



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”.

Passchendaele

100 years ago, New Zealand faced its darkest hour.

Events were held in Tauranga between 28 September and 17 November 2017 to commemorate this battle and remember those whose lives changed forever because of their involvement in the First World War.

A Panel Discussion on New Zealand's darkest hour.



Chairman Peter Moss introduces well-known military historian's Dr Damien Fenton, author of *New Zealand and the First World War*, and Lieutenant Colonel Cliff Simons in exploring the actions of the Battle of Passchendaele.



The large crowd at the Graham Young Theatre, Tauranga Boy's College were treated to an eliminating discussion followed by a "short question period". Which only ended an hour later, when it was advised that Dr Damien Fenton had a plane to catch.





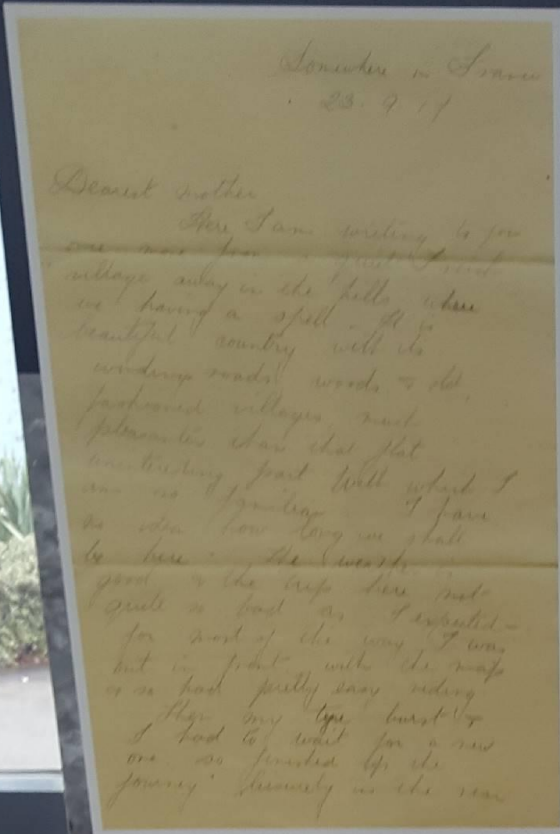
Western Bay of Plenty Cadets who assisted at the Tauranga Boys College, Theatre.

Following their success on October 4, the New Zealanders were again called on. The attack on 12 October began at 0525. Dawn broke over a scene of carnage.

In four hours of determined, bitter, frenzied fighting at Passchendaele, 60 percent of the two brigades that had started the attack were casualties. On that single day of battle New Zealand troops suffered more than 2700 casualties; 45 officers and 800 men were killed. Hundreds of mortally wounded men were left out in no man's land; they waited to die a lonely death.

Shell bursting over the battlefield. Image courtesy of the Hauraki Association.
Words courtesy of Ray Waru. Our stories told through the objects at Archives NZ.

FOR BRAVERY IN THE FIELD



On arrival in France the Cycle Company was used for all kinds of work, indeed, everything except its intended role as a mobile reconnaissance unit.

Nonetheless in 1917 the Cyclists did see some action, building a track across no man's land to newly-captured German trenches taken by the infantry at the Battle of Messines in June.

In October the company laid and maintained signal cabling to the front line during the battles of Broodseinde and Passchendaele. It was at Passchendaele that Charles Southey won his Military Medal. Although the exact circumstances are unknown his citation reads "For bravery in the field. (Passchendaele, October 1917)."

Left: Letter written by Charles 'Carl' Southey to his mother, France, 23.09.17, a few weeks before the Cycle Corp saw action at Passchendaele.
Below & Below Left: Photographs taken by Southey of destruction he encountered.
Above: The Military Medal won by Southey at Passchendaele.
Behind: Men sheltering in a bomb crater, Passchendaele 1917.





FOR BRAVERY IN THE FIELD



Carl's first attempt to enlist was on 13 October 1914. Much to his frustration he was judged unfit for service due to catarrhal weakness, a nasal problem which in chronic cases can cause a loss of taste, hearing and sight.

However, by March 1916 Carl's condition appears to have improved or the shortage of eligible men meant that the army could no longer turn him away.

Briefly posted to the Auckland Mounted Rifles, Carl was transferred to the New Zealand Cyclist Corps in April 1916. The Cyclist Corps was formed in March of that year and Carl embarked on 6 May with the first Cyclist Corps unit to leave New Zealand shores.

Left: Pte. Charles Southey.
Below: Southey with full Cyclist Corp kit.
Below left: Southey with mates in Egypt prior to posting in France. Southey is in the middle smiling behind a drinking bottle.
Behind: Gasmask training in England.



FOR BRAVERY IN THE FIELD

Testimonial to Mr C. C. Southey, Head Teacher Paengaroa School

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Paengaroa School Committee, hereby ask Mr Southey, Head Teacher of the Paengaroa School, to accept this Illuminated Testimonial as a mark of our recognition and appreciation of the efficient manner in which he has conducted the School ever since it has been under his charge. The Committee take this opportunity of expressing their gratitude to Mr Southey for the great influence he exerted over the children, which gave them implicit confidence in him as their master. This beneficial influence we feel was used by Mr Southey to the best advantage, not only in School, but also out on the Grounds, where the children, under his supervision, took a pride in laying out and keeping in order a Lawn, Vegetable and Flower Gardens, all of which tended to make the children industrious and orderly and is in keeping with the educational portion of his work, which has the reputation of being second to none in the Auckland District and is vouched for by the Board of Education. All the more credit is due to Mr Southey considering the crude state of the Grounds when he took charge.

The Committee desires to express its best wishes for Mr Southey's prosperity and happiness throughout his future career.

We remain, yours faithfully, the Paengaroa School Committee.

Geo. B. Sutton Chairman
William J. Graham
Joseph H. Simon
Arthur Beasley
James H. ...

Charles Carrington Southey, known to his family as Carl, was born on 18 July 1889 in Hawera. At the age of nine his family moved to Tauranga where his father, Herbert, had purchased land at Gate Pa.

Herbert was a prominent member of the community who served on the County Council for many years. Carl attended Greerton Primary School and became a pupil teacher at Tauranga Primary.

At the end of each year he would cycle to Paeroa to sit examinations. He later attended Auckland's Training College and qualified as a teacher.

In August 1914 Carl was sole charge teacher at Paengaroa School. It is clear from this testimonial, written on his leaving to become a soldier, that he was popular with both students and parents.

Below left: The Southey family. Left to right: Carl, Herbert, Fanny, Jim.
Below right: Southey brothers, Jim and Carl.
Behind: Tauranga Primary pupils at the Tauranga Domain, early 1900s.









Hauraki Chapter



Mount Maunganui

Hauraki Patriots DFMC Dasschendaale Memorial Service

Mount Maunganui 13th October 2017

1300 Patriots DFMC Assemble at Mount Maunganui R.S.A.

1400 Assemble at Cenotaph Marine Parade

Parade Guard and Flag Party NZCF March on

MC Mike Neville (Patriots)

Welcome: Aaron Morrison President Patriots Hauraki Chapter

Welcome: Barry Kellas Vice President Mount Maunganui R.S.A.

Opening Prayer: The Reverend Marie Gilpin

Address: Mike Neville (Wrestler)

Laying of Wreath Koro

Benediction

Ode to the Fallen – Alex Pluck

Last Post – Bugler Peter Leslie

Silence

Reveille

Parade Guard and Flag Party NZCF March off





Actual centenary of the 1st New Zealand Expeditionary Force ‘skipping the bags’ to engage the enemy during the battle of the Somme.
The Hauraki Chapter holding a brief ceremony on Saturday the 10th of September at their ‘Somme Cross’ in the Matata rest area BOP. Centre front is 95-year-old RNZAF WW11 Veteran ‘Jack Meehan.



The Patriots Defence Force Motorcycle Club is an international motorcycle club for all male and female serving and ex-serving regular and reserve Defence force personnel.

We share a love of all motorbikes, riding and mixing with others who share the same passion. Our common bond, is having served or still serving our country, and that camaraderie and friendship is carried on in the Patriots culture. Overseas defence force personnel are also eligible to join.

The first New Zealand Patriots Chapter was formed in 1998 by a group of serving and associated RNZN personnel. The New Zealand club was initially modelled on the Australian Patriots, but over the years has evolved into an organization with its own Kiwi flavour, where serving and ex serving members can get together in a social environment and share their love of motorcycles and riding.

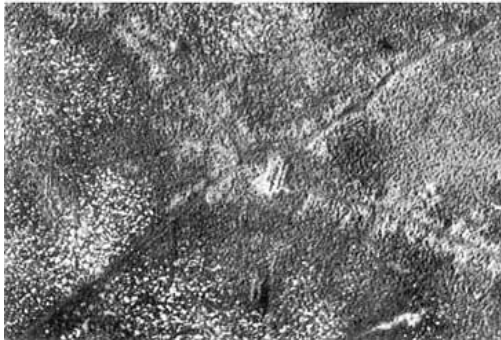
Since 1998, 5 other chapters have started around the country, due to the strong interest and demand by others looking for this type of Club. Christchurch began in 2000, Nelson Marlborough West Coast 2006, Hauraki 2008, Manawatu 2010 and Wellington 2012.

All Chapters abide by a National Constitution and also observe similar ethos and values of the NZ Defence Force. These are, but not limited to, no illegal drugs, violence, theft or discrimination of any kind against any person, serving or non-serving

Since 1917 Passchendaele has been a byword for the horror of the Great War. The name conjures images of a shattered landscape of mud, shell craters and barbed wire, and of helpless soldiers mown down by machine-guns and artillery.



The Belgian village of [Passchendaele](#) (Passendale), near Ypres (Ieper) in Flanders, became an objective that cost the lives of thousands of people, including many New Zealanders. The ridge leading to the village was the site of the worst disaster, in terms of lives lost, in New Zealand's post-1840 history



In the years following 1917, New Zealanders [remembered the sacrifice](#) of Passchendaele and other battles in a variety of ways. Many returned servicemen suffered in silence, wracked by nightmares and lingering wounds. Families mourned lost loved ones in private and through public rituals. The most visible symbols were the hundreds of war memorials erected by local communities across New Zealand. These became focal points for a shared sense of sadness and pride and surrogate tombs for those buried in faraway Belgium.

COMMITTEE 2017- 2018

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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.

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6th Battalion (Hauraki) Regimental Association Incorporated

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Full

Renewal Membership

Associate

Regimental Number

Date of birth

Full Name

Partners name (if applicable)

Full Postal Address

Telephone Number (home)

Business

Mobile

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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