

NGATI RAUKAWA AND 20th CENTURY WARS, NGA PAKANGA O TE AO, PARTICIPATION, PRICE AND POST-WAR EXPERIENCE

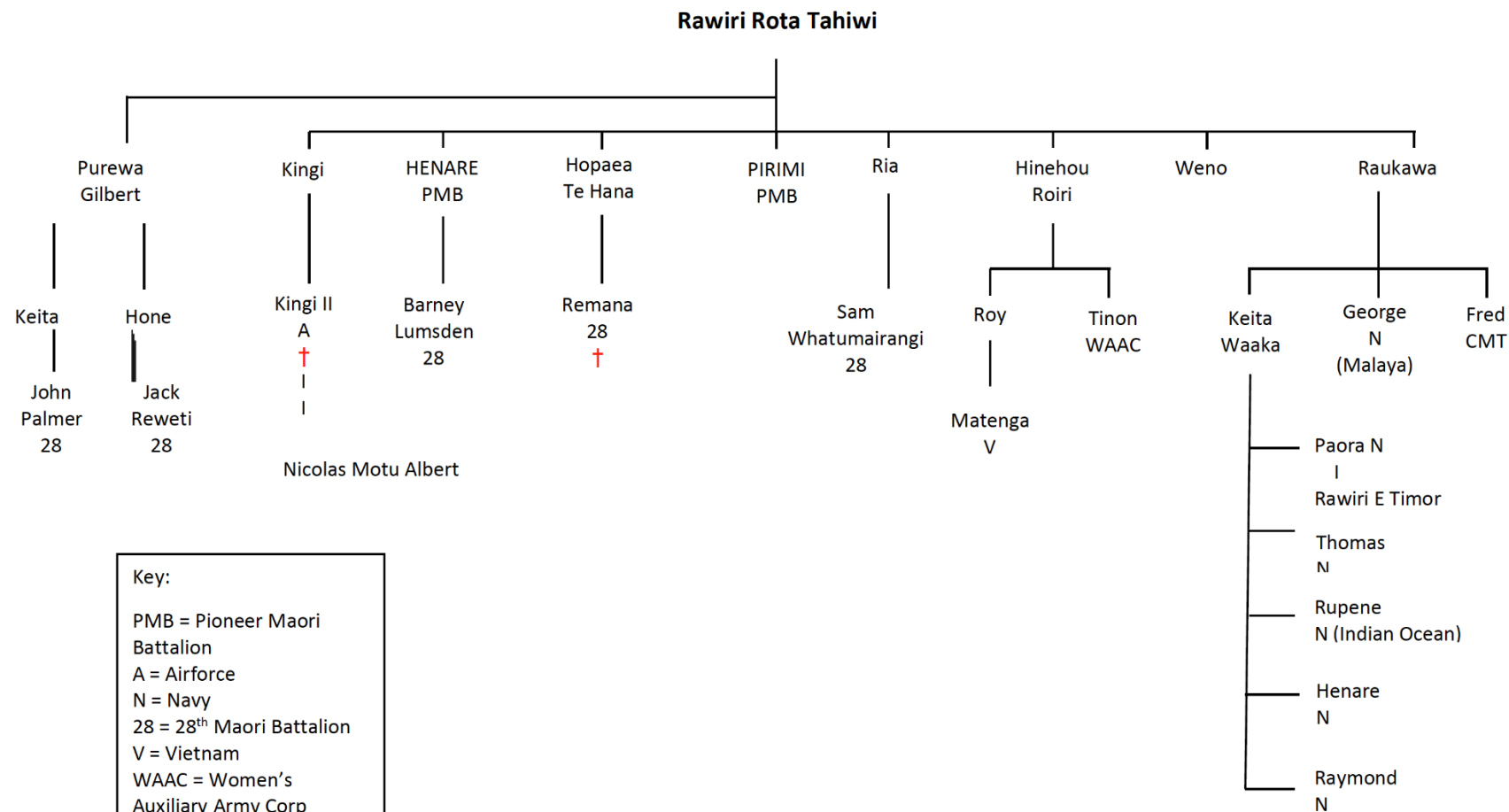
by Te Kenehi Teira & Heeni Collins,

Wai 2200, Porirua ki Manawatu Inquiry

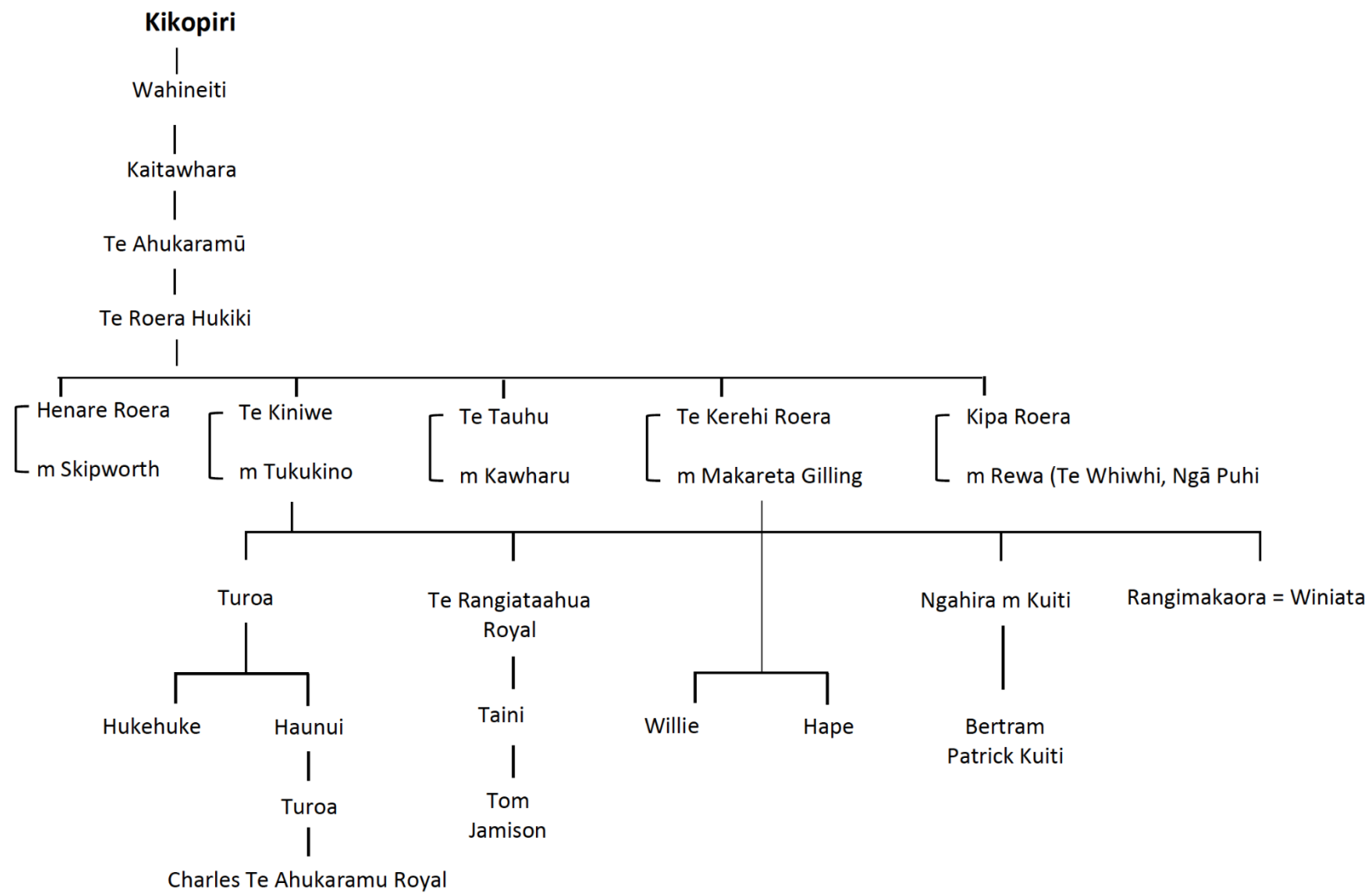
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APPENDIX A – WHAKAPAPA A) TAHIWI WHĀNAU B) ROYAL WHĀNAU C) MCGREGOR WHĀNAU

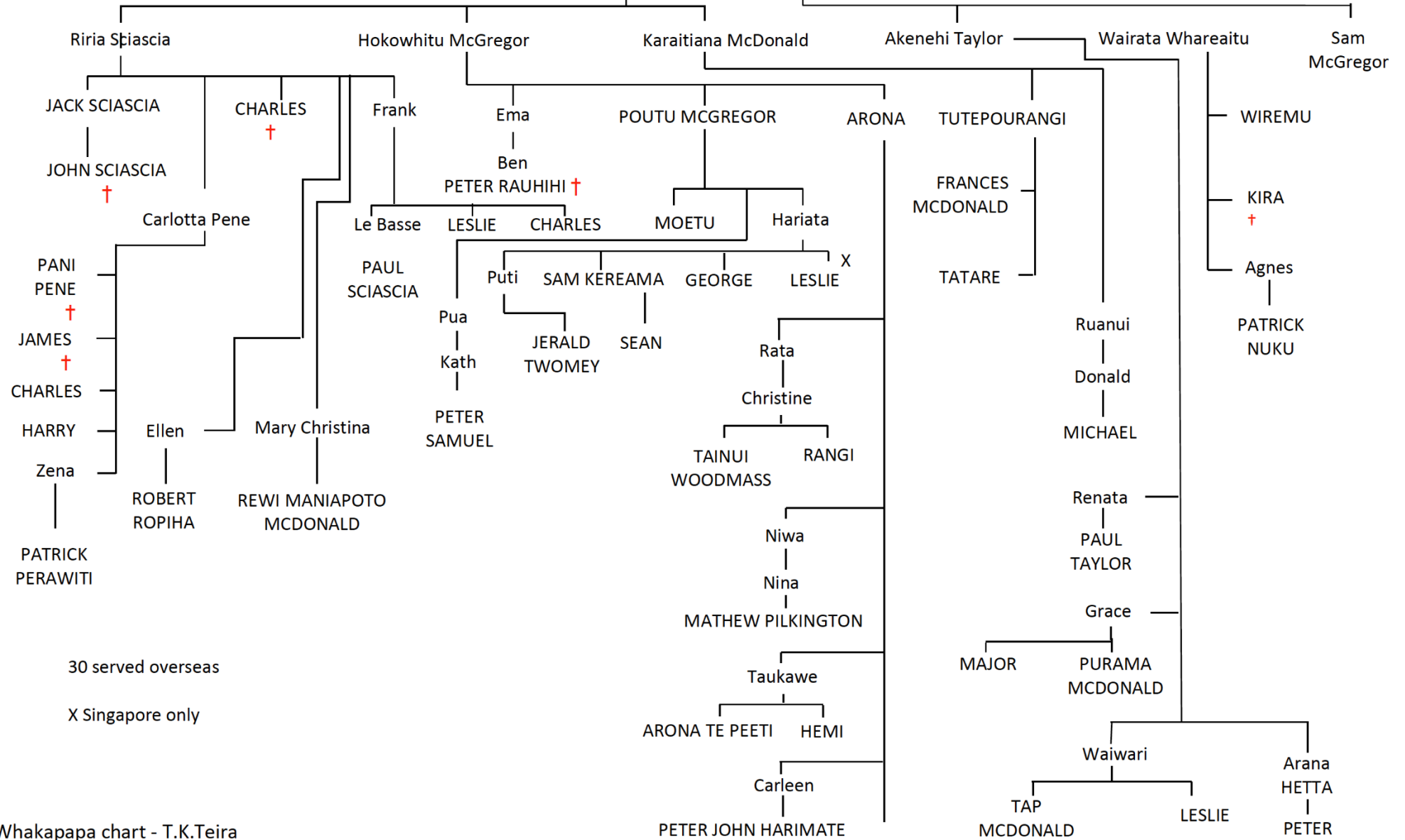


Whakapapa chart - T.K.Teira
(Note - Sam's children are Hawea, Barb, Richard & Denise. Hawea's son Lance Tahiwī was in Navy; Barb's grandson Dylan John Rudd in the RNZAF - D.Rudd, 13 Nov 21)



Whakapapa chart – H. Collins & C.Te Ahukaramu Royal

Pirihira Poutu = Teone McGregor = Aperira Renata



Whakapapa chart - T.K.Teira

APPENDIX B – TE HOKOWHITU A TU, PIONEER BATTALION, PIONEER MAORI BATTALION AND OTHER, 1914-18

	A company	From	Occupation	NOK	Army Number	Outcome
1	Lt Pirimi Tahiwī	Otaki	Teacher	NOK Rawiri Rota Tahiwī	16/304	Wounded Gallipoli, returned to Gallipoli. Training in NZ, returned to front. Returned to teaching, rugby & life-saving club, Otaki.
2	Sgt Matthew Bevan	Merton	Chauffeur	NOK M.Bevan	16/252	Wounded back, France, returned NZ 1916. Back to front, end war 1919.
3	2nd Lt Hohepa Harry Jacob	Koputoroa	Farmer	NOK Hoani McMillan	16/268	Illness in Europe, dysentery, pleurisy, then arthritis, died 1955, aged 60.
4	Herawini Karehana	Awahuri	Farmer	NOK Karehana Tauranga	16/393	Injury during active service, accident, sent home, discharged early, no longer fit
5	Henare Kima Tahiwī	Otaki	Grocer	NOK Ria Tahiwī	16/298	Wounded Gallipoli, sent home to Rotorua for treatment, discharged early.
6	Cpl Rikihana Carkeek	Otaki	Clerk	NOK Maraea Rikihana, Otaki	16/256	Wounded Gallipoli, returned to Gallipoli. Injured France, fractured leg, hosp UK, influenza, returned NZ SS Westmoreland.
7	David Cootes	Otaki	Labourer	NOK Mrs Elizabeth Cootes, Otaki	16/258	Sick Malta, Gallipoli, invalided home 1916, unfit for service, illness. Died sickness, Otaki 1929.
8	Wiremu Hapeta	Otaki	Labourer	NOK Utiku Hapeta, Otaki	16/266	Long service, 4 yrs +, serious haemorrhoids, trouble with left eye, discharge Mar 19. Died stomach cancer, Otaki 1935.
9	Akuhata Himiona	Aorangi	Farmer	NOK Teone Himiona (brother)	16/375	Shot in knee, Gallipoli, sent home, dis 30.6.16, unfit for service due to war injury. Full life afterwards.
10	Abraham Karauti	Ohau	Farmer	NOK Horo Karauti (brother)	16/270	Enteric, Gallipoli. Seriously ill early 1916, discharge Sept 16, no longer fit for service.
11	William Mira	Otaki	Labourer	NOK Henry Mutu Mira, N Haumia	16/278	Very ill Malta, sent to Cairo, chronic phthisis, died 9.2.16. Buried in Cairo. On Otaki war memorial.
12	Daniel Ransfield	Manakau	Farmer	NOK Isaac Ransfield, father	16/588	Shot in eye, hosp Egypt, invalided home March 17, discharged no longer physically fit, July 1917.
13	Richard Ransfield	Ohau	Farmer	NOK Haimona Ranapiri, father	16/288	Enteric fever, 15.1.16; gassed, Somme, Feb 17; Went home early, died 1917, buried in Kuku.
14	Howard Roach	Otaki	Law clerk	NOK Mrs T Roach, Jubilee Rd, Otaki	16/290	Phthisis, return to Otaki sanatorium, dischargde Aug 16 th .
15	Corp Jack Ropata	Otaki	Farmer	Metapara Ropata, Tangahoe	16/501	Pleurisy, influenza, bronchitis, hospitalized. Sent home Nov 15. Treatment in Otaki. Died 1940.
16	Jerry Ropata	Otaki Bridge	Labourer	Metapara Ropata, Tangahoe, Ropata, Otaki railway	16/291	Pleurisy, hosp, sent home, discharged, unfit, Jan 16.
17	Pahia Ropata	Otaki	Engineer	Ngaruta Parata	16/199	Died Gallipoli 6.8.15, tupapaku not retrieved, remained at Gallipoli, named on monument there, & Otaki town.

18	John Timiuha (aka Timuiha)	Ohau	Farmer	Whawhai Natana	16/303	Killed in action 7 June 17. Buried Ration Farm (La Plus Douve) Annexe, Belgium.
19	Pte Tau Paranihi	Taumarunui, born Rangitikei, Tokorangi	Settler	NOK Wairakau (wife)	16/407	DCM. Bayonet wound to hand, Gallipoli. Returned to NZ , 25.9.15. Discharged Feb 1916. Died 1984.
20	Thomas Pohio	Otaki	Farmer	Brother Ben Pohio Cootes	16/494	Enlisted 20.10.14. Discharged 4.5.19. Transferred to 5 th contingent, France, 4.5.18. Died at Otaki, 1933, of sickness.
21	Samuel Pohio	Otaki	Labourer	Father Teone Pohio, mother Cootes	16/286	Enlisted 13 Nov 1914, Avondale. Discharged misconduct 8.8.18.
22	Piri Ellison	Waikanae	Horse Driver	Mrs Hera Ellison (Wife)	16/265	Wounded GS right arm Anzac Cove 9.8.15. Returned to NZ SS Willochra 25.9.15. Returned to duty Auckland, NZ 21.2.16.

	B Company	From	Occupation	NOK	Army Number	Outcome
23	Wetini Temuera	Otaki	Labourer	Rev Tokoaitua Te Muera (father), Otaki	16/248	Wounded Gallipoli, France, returned to NZ, died in Otaki sanatorium, buried Rangiatea. Ngati Kapu and Te Arawa
a	Albert Winterburn	Otaki	Labourer	Alfred Winterburn	16/60	Wounded in action, Sept 1916, sent back to NZ Dec 16. Died Aug 1922, buried at Tainui urupa.
25	Alexander Armstrong	Otaki	Shepherd	Mrs J Armstrong, mother, Ihakara, Levin	16/250	3 yrs + service, illness while in service, discharged Jun18. Died Manakau 1955.

	2nd Contingent	From	Occupation	NOK	Army Number	Outcome
26	Sgt Whetu Wehipeihana	Ohau	Clerk Wahipeihana nom roll	Roha Wehipeihana, father	16/855	Sick, varicose veins. Served abroad 3 yrs 201 days, gratuity, suffered pulmonary TB 8 yrs, died Kuku 1931.
27	Pte Samuel L Cook	Otaki	Compositor	Samuel Cook	16/572a	FP nos 1 & 2, wounded in action, discharged May 1919, long war, died 1962. On Archway under Leichfield
28	Pte Frederick B William Katene	Lyall Bay	Clerk	Wi Katene, father	16/792	Served abroad 3yrs 235 days. Long service, sickness 1916, discharged June 19. Died Oct 1984, Manaia. AWMM, OLC.
29	Pte Rangi Wi Katene	Lyall Bay	Farmer, Motueka	Wi Katene, father	16/636	Began Jun 15, total service 2 yrs 116 days, mumps Mar 17, discharged 23.10.17.
30	Taku Katene	Lyall Bay	Farmhand, Motueka	Wi Katene, father	16/635	Began 1.7.15 influenza, appendicitis 1917, discharge May 19. Died 6.6.1971.
31	Robert Taru Ransfield	Ohau	Farmer, Ohau	S. Ransfield, father	16/711	Enlisted 1.7.14, discharged 4.5.19. Hosp 1915, 16, 19 (testicle & prostate). Died Feilding 1951
32	Waari Te Rei	Waikawa	Farmer	Mrs Haana Rei, wife	16/718	Enlisted 1.7.15, France, FP nos 1 & 2, influenza, long service, discharge 14.6.19. Returned to Otaki, died 1930 (TWC).

33	Tau Roha	Ohau	labourer, Ohau	Roha, father	16/726	Enlist 1.7.15, discharge 4.5.19, hosp 15, 16, 17, epididymitis, FP no 1, 18, breaking out of hospital.
34	Hape Royal	Ohau	Farmer	James Royal, father	16/727	Wounded sept 1916, shoulder pain, influenza early 19, long war, discharge end of war.
35	Huke Royal	Thames	Farmer	Turoa Royal, father	16/728	Gassed at Somme 1916, invalided, no longer fit for action due to war service injury, discharged 1917.
36	Willie Royal	Ohau	Farmer	Mrs Makareta Royal, Ohau, mother.	16/729	Illness France 1918, 3 wks FP no 1, 1 wk FP no 2, sick Sept 18, discharged May 1919, died 1975.
37	Heke Wehipeihana	Ohau	Carter, Tirau	Rohana Wehipeihana, father	16/854	Enlist 2.7.15, discharged 30.10.15. Deafness, injured thigh. 30.10.19 Deafness 16, hosp 16, injured thigh 16, made L Corp 17, FP x 3, gassed 17.
38	Henry Wilson	Otaki	Freezing worker, Picton	Te Rai Wilson, Otaki	16/791	Illness, bronchitis, diarrhoea, poss gas. Long war, discharge 4.5.19, also in WW2, died 1967, Wanganui.
39	Richard Winterburn	Otaki	Farmer, Dannevirke	Alfred Winterburn, father	16/861	Enlist 1.7.15, discharged 5.8.18, enlarged gland in neck, tubercular, FP 2 14 days, other CB, pay docking. Died 1965, WG.
40	Hohepa Paramena Te Kootu	Ohau	Farmer	Rangitua Paramena Te Tewe nee Materepo (Mother), Tukuorehe, also Ngati Kapu.	16/751	Wounded right arm, hospital London, 1917. Noted for gallantry in halting a runaway goods horse-wagon, France 1917. Discharged no longer fit for service Nov 1918. Obtained 58 acres at Te Horo under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act 1917, filed for bankruptcy 1927 (Papers Past), died 1936.
41	Winiata Paranihi aka Paranaki	Marton	Labourer	Mrs Wiki Tua,	16/699	Brother to Tau Paranihi. Enlist 1.7.15, discharge 21.7.19, long war 3 yrs + overseas, hosp 17, influenza L Corp 17. Lived long, 500 uri.
42	Arapata Mita	Otaki	Farmer	Mrs Tahiwiri Rikihana. Mother Ngaraima.	16/679	3 yrs + o'seas. Disembarked Suez 26.10.15. Wounded & gassed 17.6.17. Hosp. Walton, cellulitis ankle 22.2.18. Returned NZ SS Westmoreland 6.4.19. (Ngati Pare, R.Waaka, 17.1.21)

	3 rd Contingent	From	Occupation	NOK	Army Number	Outcome
43	Lnce Corp Arona (Moses)McGregor	Foxton	Flax- mill hand	Miss Rangitaiki McGregor, sister	16/1260	Enlist Oct15, discharge 22.7.19. Wound, face Jul 1916, 3 yrs 139 days, illness early 19, reappoint L Corp Feb 17, training. Died 1960, buried Whakawehi.
44	George Gray Cook	Otaki	Clerk	Samuel Cook, father	16/1299	Bronchitis, gas, injured finger, died Etaples, France, Dec 1918. Buried there.
45	Rota Hohipuha	Otaki	Labourer	Mrs Te Irikau, mother	16/1256	3 yrs + service, gas injury London, discharged May 19.
46	Tutepourangi McDonald	Koputoroa	Farmer	Karaitiana McDonald	16/1258	Bomber'16. Pneumonia, trench fever 1918, discharge 4.5.19. Died 1959, Levin.
47	Poutu McGregor	Koputoroa	Labourer	Mrs Ruhia McGregor, wife	16/1323	See MacGregor (Archives). Enlist 9.11.15, discharged 4.5.19. Served abroad 3 yrs 177 days. FP no 2 x 2. 6 children before enlisting. Skin disease. Died PN 1958.
48	Tauhia Te Wiata	Otaki	Compositor	Tarake Te Wiata	16/1266	Bronchitis, varicose veins, sent home, died pneumonia, cardiac failure, Wgtn Dec 1919.

	4 th Contingent	From	Occupation	NOK	Army Number	Outcome
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49	2nd Lt Horo Karauti	Ohau	Farmer	Mrs Wiripini Waiwera Karauti, wife	16/1308	Left NZ 14.5.16, returned NZ Mar 19. Contd. Records lack detail re health, casualty etc in Territorials, reserve of officers. Failing eyesight, died age 53.
50	Martin Karehana	Awahuri	Farmer	M.Karehana, father	16/1500	Also fought WW2 (no number). Slight gassing, France, hosp, then bronchitis, asthma, discharged 1918
51	Hori Mohi	Otaki	Labourer	Mrs Kaimatai Horimohi, wife. Ngati Pare (R.Waaka)	16/682	Enlisted 1.7.15. Disembarked Suez 23.6.16. Served 3yrs 308 days. Arrived Southampton 7.8.16. Left Sling for France 28.8.16. Hosp Chitis 14 days from 7.2.17. Suffered several bouts of influenza, hosp 18.2.18. Returned NZ SS Westmoreland 6.4.19 Died 1940.
52	Thomas Kerehoma aka Tula	Manganui		Rev Reweti Kerehoma (f)	16/1489	Wounded at Messines, 29.5.1917. Hearing damage, returned deaf. Died Kaitaia 1953 (Hayden 2021, BoE).
53	Piri aka Piripana Ellison	Waikanae	Driver	Mrs Hera Ellison (Wife)	16/265	2 nd deployment ex 1 st Maori Contingent A company. Disembarked Suez 26.3.16. Disembarked Southampton 7.8.16. Left Sling for France 20.8.16. Returned NZ SS Westmoreland 6.4.19. Discharged 4.5.19. Served abroad 3yrs 230 days. (Ngati Turanga, R.Waaka, 17.1.21)

	5 th Maori contingent	From	Occupation	NOK	Army Number	Outcome
54	Pte George Graham	Awahuri	Farmer	Raika Graham, father	20711	Enlisted 13.6.16. Embarked 29.7.16. Hosp 10.2.19 pneumonia. Diagnosed Phthisis (TB) 3.3.19 seriously ill, transferred to SS Maheno 18.3.19 died 25.3.19 at sea. Karauti ntbk, M.Graham, same no.

	7 th Maori Contingent	From	Occupation	NOK	Army Number	Outcome
55	Abraham George	Manakau	Labourer	Mrs Parekairewa Kinomoerua, wife.	30134	Enlisted 24.6.15. Served 3yrs 8days. Disembarked Devonport 25.10.16. Hosp influenza 16.3.17. Returned NZ SS Westmoreland 6.4.19
	8 th Maori Contingent					
56	Henry Moller	Otaki	Farmer	Kipa Te Whatanui, grandfather.	20689	Enlisted Embarked 13.6.16 disembarked Devonport 18.11.16. Hosp France, diarrhoea 27.4.17. Admitted hosp Etaples 21.6.17 impetigo & diarrhoea. Wounded 18.12.17 transferred to England, Brockenhurst then Hornchurch. Classified unfit and embarked for NZ, Ionic 24.8.18. Served 2yrs 214 days. Died Rotorua 14.9.49.

	13th Reinforcement	From	Occupation	NOK	Army Number	Outcome
57	Hugh McDonald	Levin	Labourer	Sister, Mrs Annie Silberry, Otaki.	19465	Enlisted 19.9.16. Embarked 19.1.17 disembarked Devonport 28.3.17 and admitted to hosp same day. Classified unfit 30.5.17 Return to NZ, Arawa 25.9.17. Served 1 yr 86 days. Grandmother was Te Kopi (Ngati Raukawa, DT 12.10.21). https://horowhenua.kete.net.nz/item/0bc2984a-76a7-44b1-a96e-67934cad9fd

	14 th Maori Contingent	From	Occupation	NOK	Army Number	Outcome
58	Taipua Skipwith Cootes	Wellington	Student	Mrs Grace Irene Cootes, wife	19564	Enlisted 25.10.16. Embarked 16.2.17. Disembarked Devonport 2.5.17. Serious wound right leg 15.4.18 Etaples. Died pneumonia Weymouth UK 29.10.19.
	15 th Reinforcements	From	Occupation	NOK	Army Number	Outcome
59	John Flutey	Otaki	Blacksmith	Mrs Eva Flutey, mother	19609	Hospital, right foot, France. Discharge Mar 19, no longer physically fit due to illness contracted during service. Died Wanganui, 1948.

	16 th Reinforcements	From	Occupation	NOK	Army Number	Outcome
60	Richard Te Raukura Waitoa	Te Araroa	Labourer	Hone Waitoa (Father) Te Araroa, East Coast	19760	Wounded in field 31.12.17 admitted hospital 4.1.18, transferred to England 9.1.18. Classified medically unfit Torquay 2.7.18 Serious wounds chest and thigh. Embarked Liverpool 7.9.18. Discharged 8.1.19. Served 1yr 292 days.
61	Rota Waitoa	Te Araroa	Labourer	William Waitoa (Father) Te Araroa, East Coast	19734	Enlisted 30.3.17. Embarked 16.7.17, disembarked Liverpool 16.9.17. Service abroad 1yr 350 days. Returned NZ, SS Princess in 16.5.19. Discharged 28.1.19. Also served WW2. Died 11.2.57. Grandfather = https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/1w2/waitoa-rot
	Matthew Bevan (see no 2 above)	Otaki	Mechanic	M.Bevan, brother.	16/252	2 nd deployment ex 1 st Maori contingent A company.

	18th Maori Contingent	From	Occupation	NOK	Army Number	Outcome
62	Alfred John Cook	Morrinsville, Manakau	Carter	Mrs Martha Cook (Wife)	19663	Attested 30.1.17. Disembarked Devonport 16.8.17. Injured hand football, returned NZ SS Westmoreland 6.4.19. Service abroad 1yr 299 days. lived long, many children.
	21st Reinforcement	From	Occupation	NOK	Army Number	Outcome
63	Robert Ransfield aka Kakakura or Kirby	Ohau	Farmer	Simon Ransfield, father	19930	Disembarked Glasgow 2.10.17. Marched to Sling 19.11.17 Joined Pioneer Battalion France 6.1.18. Returned NZ SS Westmoreland 6.4.19. Discharged 4.5.19. Service abroad 1yr 235 days. Died at Levin 18.10.69
	22nd Reinforcements	From	Occupation	NOK	Army Number	Outcome
64	Joseph Ransfield	Ohau	Farmer	Haimona Ransfield, father	19910	Disembarked Liverpool 8.12.17. Left for France 3.5.18. Returned NZ SS Westmoreland 6.4.19. Discharged 4.5.19. Service abroad 1yr 176 days. Also served WW2. Died Auckland 23.7.1968.

	23rd Reinforcements	From	Occupation	NOK	Army Number	Outcome
65	L/Cpl Jack Hakaraia aka Hoani or John Bull	Rotorua/Otaki Te Arawa Ngati Raukawa ki Te Tonga	Labourer	Mrs Manuku Hakaraia (wife), Ohinemutu, Rotorua.	20051	Disembarked Liverpool 17.1.18. Left for France 27.3.18. Joined Pioneer Battalion 10.4.18. Influenza 26.12.18 France. Hosp Calais 10.1.19 influenza. Admitted to military hospital London 14.1.19. Returned NZ SS Westmoreland 6.4.19. Discharged 4.5.19. Service abroad 1yr 136 days.
	24 th Reinforcements	From	Occupation	NOK	Army Number	Outcome
66	Moki Te Kairangatira	Kakariki	Farmer	Mrs Rangipawera Tekairangatira, mother.	60453	Disembarked Liverpool 17.1.18. Left for France 27.3.18. Joined Pioneer Battalion 10.4.18. Embarked England SS St George 3.1.19. Returned NZ SS Westmoreland 6.4.19. Discharged 4.5.19. Service abroad 1yr 136 days.

	25 th Maori Contingent	From	Occupation	NOK	Army Number	Outcome
67	C.S.M Rangi Royal	Paeroa	Clerk	Mrs Keriata Kiniwe Royal, mother	19654 WW2 5096	Appointed L/Cpl 23.2.17 promoted to Cpl 13.4.17, promoted to Sgt 22.8.17. CSM 9.12.17. Returned NZ SS Westmoreland 6.4.19. Discharged 4.5.19. Service abroad 1yr 97 days. Served also WW2. Died 8.7.65.
68	Rangi Wiari Topia	Bunnythorpe Ngati Turanga	Farmer	Mrs Ramari Roiri	60476	Disembarked Glasgow 25.2.18. Admitted hosp, Tidworth 9.4.18 haemophilus, placed on dangerously ill list. Transferred to NZ hospital Walton 11.5.18. Classified unfit for service 7.6.18. Embarked for NZ on Marama from Southampton 31.7.18. Discharged 7.1.19. Service abroad 264 days. Died at Ratana 2.2.37.
	27 th Maori Contingent	From	Occupation	NOK	Army Number	Outcome
69	Sgt Hari Wi Katene	Auckland (N Turanga)	Civil servant	Mrs Isabel Katene, wife	19927	Disembarked Suez 8.4.18. Disembarked Southampton 15.5.18. Marched into NZ Reserve Depot Christchurch, UK 6.7.18. Returned NZ SS Westmoreland 6.4.19. Discharged 4.5.19. Service abroad 1yr 36 days.
	28 th Maori Contingent					
70	Toko Hoani Marsden	Awanui, Nth Auckland	Labourer	Rev H M Paerata, Waimate Nth	60605	Disembarked Suez 31.5.18. Disembarked Southampton 18.7.18. Left for France 9.9.18. Joined Pioneer Battalion 16.9.18. Embarked Dunkirk SS St George 3.1.19. Returned NZ SS Westmoreland 6.4.19. Discharged 4.5.19. Service abroad 349 days. N Turanga, N Rakau, Te Kohera
	30 th Maori Contingent	From	Occupation	NOK	Army Number	Outcome

71	Epiha Wereta	Awahuri	Farmer	Mrs R Wereta, mother, Kai Iwi	72733	Disembarked Jamaica 12.7.18. Disembarked Liverpool 31.8.18. Marched into NZ Reserve Depot Christchurch UK 31.8.18. Joined unit Larkhill 10.1.19. Returned NZ SS Westmoreland 6.4.19. Discharged 4.5.19. Service abroad 298 days. Also served WW2
	31 st Maori Contingent					
72	Putu Climie	Rotorua	Flax Hand	Tea Putu (Cousin)	16/257	Disembarked London 29.10.18. Marched into Boscombe 30.10.18. Joined unit Larkhill 10.1.19. Returned NZ SS Westmoreland 6.4.19. Discharged 4.5.19. Service abroad 232 days. Died 19.6.71. (Ngati Kapu, R.Waaka, 17.1.22)

	32 nd Maori Contingent	From	Occupation	NOK	Army Number	Outcome
73	Andrew Ransfield	Napier	Labourer	Heperi Ransfield, father	60873	Disembarked London 5.12.18. Joined unit Larkhill 10.1.19. Returned NZ SS Westmoreland 6.4.19. Discharged 4.5.19. Service abroad 187 days. Died at Palmerston Nth 28.7.78
74	Rau Parata, aka Wharerau Parata	Waikanae		Tata Parata, Porirua	16/282	Embarked for Dardanelles 30.6.15. Embarked for France from Port Said 9.4.16. Admitted to hospital several times. Wounded in action 19.5.17. Returned NZ SS Westmoreland 6.4.19. Discharged 4.5.19. Service abroad 4yrs 52 days. Died at Porirua 5.12.33.
75	Henry Edwards	Manakau	Clerk	Parekarewa, Manakau	16/1255	Hospital trench feet France 27.2.17, transferred to Hornchurch 27.3.17. Marched into Etaples 30.3.18. Returned NZ Waimana 10.5.19. Disembarked Auckland 23.6.19. Discharged 21.7.19. Service abroad 3yrs 139 days.
	Other Units	From	Occupation	NOK	Army Number	Outcome
76	Joseph Jillett	Foxton	Flaxmill	N Kapu	SA5039 69601	Served in Boer War, South Africa. Active in WW1 from 1918, to France, gunshot wounds to thigh, torso. Discharge 1920, unfit due to wounds on service.
77	Charles Sciascia	Koputoroa	Labourer	Mr J Sciascia (brother)	10/518	Wellington Infantry battalion. Survived Gallipoli, Awarded Military Medal for gallantry, London Gazette, 12 March 1917, p2486, Rec No 545. Killed in action in Belgium, 1 Aug 1917.
78	John Sciascia Aka Jack	Koputoroa	Motor Driver	Mrs Riria Sciascia (mother)	10/4192	Wellington Infantry battalion. Wounded, admitted Brockenhurst 9.6.17. Admitted Tidworth pneumonia 27.10.17. Unfit for service synovitis left knee. Served abroad 2yrs 266 days. Returned to NZ Tofua 22.9.18. Died 22.4.60
79	David Rowland	Tiakitahuna	Farmer	Mrs Alice Jane Rowland, (wife)	57271	Disembarked Glasgow 2.10.17. Posted 4 th Canty Reg 3.10.17. Transferred to Pioneer Battalion 8.10.17. Marched into Etaples from Sling 5.12.17. Returned NZ SS Westmoreland 6.4.19. Discharged 4.5.19. Service abroad 1yr 235 days.
80	Henry Raymond Bevan	Otaki		W. Bevan (Uncle) Otaki	10/1741	Attested Trentham 11.1.15. Wellington Infantry Battalion, Gallipoli, Egypt, Western Front. Transferred to Maori contingent 22.1.16. Fractured ribs playing football 12.2.18. Served abroad 3yrs 317 days. Embarked for NZ on Zealandic 18.1.19. Discharged 28.3.19. Also served WW2. Died Wellington 8.12.60.

81	Joseph McMillan	Koputoroa		Son of Hone McMillan. Wife Mrs Tarere McMillan	24/1438	Ngai Te Rangi, Ngati Ngarongo. Wounded twice, hospital UK. Discharged 4.5.19.
	First Australian Imperial Force	From	Occupation	NOK	Army Number	Outcome
82	Robert Tuhera aka Te Rauangaanga Kiriona	Otaki	Labourer	Mrs Ngapera Kiriona (Mother), Otaki	3139	Attested 4.11.16 Adelaide. Embarked 22.2.17. 26 th Refts 9 th Australian Light horse Reg. Contused leg, hospital, other illness. Died of pneumonia. Palestine, 12.9.18 buried Ramleh War cemetery, Palestine. AWMM, OLC.
83	Naylor, John Jogle (Hoani Te Okoro Wineera)	Porirua	Labourer	Mrs Gertrude Naylor, (Wife), London, England	391	Attested NSW 17.5.15. 39 th Battalion. Australian Lighthorse brigade Soutar p413, AWMM, OLC. Wounded at Gallipoli 27.8.15. Died of wounds 12.2.18 in France. Buried Trois Arbres Military cemetery, France.
84	Charles Perry Heremia aka Charles Perenara	Ohau	Labourer	Mrs C L Heremia, (wife), 82 King William St, Fitzroy, Victoria	54	Enlisted 21.12.14, 24 th Battalion transferred to 59 th Battalion AIF 28.4.15. Embarked 8.5.15. Gallipoli 30.8.15. Severe wound left arm & thigh 22.7.16 France admitted to Southwark Military Hosp, England. 9.7.17 Admitted hospital France – adenitis glands neck transferred to England tubercular – glands- abscess. Returned to Australia 3.10.17. Died 4.10.45. Buried at Levin.

Note – several cases of venereal disease have been omitted from this list due to whanau sensitivities.

APPENDIX C – MCGREGOR WHĀNAU PROFILE (TE KENEHI TEIRA)

Among the group of men of our hapu of Ngāti Takihiku (Ngati Raukawa) at lower Manawatu providing military service was a tall but unimposing man, Arona Whetūariki Ahitau McGregor. He was a man who believed in God, a strong family man, knowledgeable of his reo Māori and the ways of his ancestors.

Arona was born 7 March 1892 at Koputoroa near Levin and was known to his family as Moses¹. His father Hokowhitu Ihakara McGregor was a leader of Ngāti Takihiku, as well as the Ngāi Tūtepourangi hapū of Ngāti Kuia. As a builder and carver of meeting-houses, churches, dining rooms and houses Hokowhitu took his family to help with these projects. His mother was Titihuia Ngāpu of Ngāti Kiri and Ngāti Takihiku from the Wharepūhunga area of south Waikato. Moses (Arona) was named after a close family relative Rev. Arona Te Hana who was the first Anglican minister of the group of hapū based at Koputoroa and Matararapa.

His hapū had been involved in supplying dressed flax for the overseas markets but by the time Moses became old enough to work independently the flax business had been taken over by European owners of mills along the Manawātū River. He was also taught to be a farmer, fisherman and builder during his upbringing at Matararapa and Koputoroa. While he had all the skills and knowledge to be a farmer there wasn't enough land in the whanau to set up a small operation. His whānau had lost their land in the South Island due to the government taking it for a cable reserve in Cloudy Bay, uneconomic shares at Te Hora and a National Park on Stewart Island.

Moses became a lay reader for the Anglican Church and kaitiaki of the Te Ūpiri Church at Matararapa². When Britain's involvement in World War One was announced in 1914 he was attending the Te Raukahikatea Theological College near Gisborne³. He was playing rugby for the Young Māori Party team who were winners of the Poverty Bay rugby competition. Soon after the British announced war (4th August), a telegram appeared in the Gisborne newspapers stating that all 47 of the students of Te Rau college had applied to go to war⁴. A night of entertainment provided by the students (probably including Arona) at the Opera House in

¹ Soutar, M., 2019, p515.

² Register of the Te Ūpiri Anglican Church (births, deaths and Marriages) written by Arona McGregor, Matararapa, unpublished, held by Lani Ketu (1890-1950s).

³ Soutar, 2019, p386.

⁴ Pugsley, 2006, p20; Soutar, 2019, p42; *Poverty Bay Herald*, 7.8.14; *Te Kopara*, Apr 1915, p8.

Gisborne later that month included Te Rauparaha's haka, "ka mate, ka mate".⁵ After a formal public farewell in Gisborne, Arona travelled with Ngāti Porou and Gisborne men by steamer to Napier, where they were joined by men from Hawkes Bay, Wairoa and Wairarapa, then on to Auckland and the Avondale camp.

His army records indicate that he had done two years in the New Zealand Territorials by the time he enlisted on 14 October 1914.⁶ Surprisingly he was initially rejected due to lack of fitness, and was finally accepted more than a year later. At that time Moses stated that he was a flax mill hand at Koputoroa⁷. Moses's next of kin was his sister Rangitaiki McGregor at Foxton.

So Moses went overseas with the 3rd Māori Contingent, which left New Zealand 5th February 1916, and joined the Pioneer Battalion in Egypt then went to the Western Front⁸. His brother Poutu Hairuha McGregor and cousin Tutepourangi McDonald were also in the third Māori contingent, which was mostly made up of Pacific Islanders (Niue, Rarotonga, Gilbert and Ellice Islanders). Two other cousins Jack Sciascia and Charles Sciascia were in the Wellington Regiment NZEF 1st battalion⁹ and served at Gallipoli and in Europe. Charles was killed in action in Belgium.¹⁰

While he was in the army Moses was promoted to Lance Corporal and wounded in action on 6 August 1916 and sent to hospital at Calais in France. Shrapnel hit his cheek while he was in the field. He was then sent back to the front. He had attended the Louis Gun School and Gas School as part of his training for the front¹¹. He was discharged from the army on 25 June 1919. His army file says that he received the Victory medal and the British War medal.

Moses returned to New Zealand on 22 July 1919 after being in service 3 years and 139 days. It is not sure if he returned to his work with his last employer C.B.Higginson but he did continue to work in the flax cutting and mill business. He did not continue to train to be a minister but supported his whānau in church activities and building projects. Neither he nor anyone from Ngati Raukawa were balloted any land for farming when he returned from war.

⁵ *Poverty Bay Herald*, 22.8.14

⁶ Archives R10921686, MacGregor, Arona – WW1 16/1260 – Army'; Arona's next of kin was Rangitaiki McGregor at Foxton.

⁷ Archives R10921686, MacGregor, Arona – WW1 16/1260 – Army

⁸ Pugsley, C., 1995, p85, p97.

⁹ F.T. Hippolite et al., (1972) Sheet 2.1, Whakapapa no. 2

¹⁰ Archives R20810130 - Charles Sciascia 16/1260 army

¹¹ Archives R10921686 MacGregor, Arona, WW1 16/1260 army

Moses continued his interests in kapahaka and introduced the European entertainment components into the performance of the Ngāti Takihiku cultural group based at Matararapa marae across the Manawatū River from Foxton. The Pierrot Troupe style of English and French entertainment was adopted by the New Zealand concert party troupes such as the Kiwi and Tui concert parties. The Pioneer Battalion had their own troupe called the “E hoa’s”¹². These concert parties borrowed the Pierrot style uniforms as did the Ngāti Takihiku cultural group after the war¹³. The group performed to fund-raise for the Māori War Effort, town amenities, ūrupa and restoration of wharehau and churches.

Moses married Ema Kopa Te Rata of Te Āti Hau, Ngāti Matakore and Whakatere later in his life and they had 23 children (20 children in the Teone McGregor reunion book) and most lived to have their own children¹⁴. In order to feed this large whānau Moses would hunt and fish. He also took the whānau out into the potato fields to pick spuds in the 1940s-50s where they would live with other relatives in the shanty accommodation at Ōpiki. The whānau have continued to live in Shannon to this day. Moses was one of the whānau who petitioned the Government in 1945 for their loss of land in the South Island¹⁵. When Moses died on 28 March 1960 he was buried with his relatives of Ngāti Whakatere at the Whakawehi ūrupa near the Manawatū River. Five years later the Tūrongo Church that he, his father and whānau restored was moved to Whakawehi Marae from the original site at Moutoa.

¹² Bourke, C., 2017, p 171, 209

¹³ Ngāti Takihiku *Descendant*, Ngāti Takihiku Cultural Party, c.1920, photograph, dimensions variable, Private Collection of Te Kenehi Teira, Manawatū.

¹⁴ L.Ketu, R.Ketu Nov 2021; F.T. Hippolite et al., *Teone McGregor Reunion Genealogy Book*, Sheet 2.1, Whakapapa no. 2

¹⁵ New Zealand Government, Trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kuia Trust, *Ngāti Kuia Te Whakataua: Deed of Settlement*, 23 October 2010, 8, 9.

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APPENDIX D – COOK WHĀNAU PROFILE

There were three brothers of the Cook whanau who fought in World War 1, but they didn't all go together. Two went from the Waikato, where their father Samuel Ngawhare had worked as a land surveyor and interpreter, and the other from Otaki. Pte Samuel Te Iwingaro Lichfield Cook (16/572a), the oldest surviving son of Samuel Ngawhare Cook (Otaki) - an older brother died as a child - was the first to sign up, with the Second Māori Contingent of the Pioneer battalion. His wife had died recently, prior to his enlisting.¹⁶ He left on 18th Sept 1915, from Wellington, on the HMNZT 29 ship, "Waitemata". Samuel was born 26th May 1884, and was 31 yrs old when he left.¹⁷ Samuel served for 108 days in New Zealand, and 3 years, 201 days overseas in Egypt and western Europe. He was awarded the 1914/15 Star, British War Medal, and Victory medal for his long and distinguished period of service. Sadly, his file reveals that he was subject to three periods of Field Punishment in July to September 1917. The initial misdemeanour in July was "being outside camp without a pass", for which he was given 7 days "F.P.no2", which involved being fettered and handcuffed while still able to walk around. He was then given a period of leave in the UK, from which he arrived back late. For arriving back late he was given 14 days "F.P.no 1", which involved being fettered and handcuffed while tied to a fixed object like a post or gun-wheel. Straight after that he was given a further 7 days "F.P. no 1" for "breaking away from escort while under F.P." Samuel's mokopuna have been disturbed and concerned to learn about this mistreatment of their koroua. They consider it would have contributed to the post-traumatic stress disorder they believe he exhibited on his return. A symptom of this was an altercation with a local laundry business owner, after which Samuel "went bush" for two years, with his son Philip.¹⁸ Sadly too, by the time Samuel got home, his father had passed away the previous year. Samuel Lichfield Te Iwingaro's first marriage was to Raiha Tatana, by whom he had two children; his second marriage was to Parearohi Tahana, by whom he had seven children, including Netta (who married Peter Wilson), Mary, Zena (who married John Moeau) and Sam Cook (married Robin Crocome of Ngai Tahu) - all well-known in Otaki.

¹⁶ Sam Cook, Otaki, 5 Dec 2021

¹⁷ Online Cenotaph Auckland War Memorial; Cook Reunion (journal), Raukawa Marae, Otaki, 1989-90.

¹⁸ Nanette Wilson, pers. com. 17th Sept, 7th Oct 2021.



Samuel Lichfield Te
Iwingaro Cook (bn 1884,
16/572a), son of Samuel
Ngawhare Cook (bn 1848).

George Gray Cook (16/299, bn 6.8.89) was the fourth oldest son, but signed up next after Samuel, aged 26. He was working as a clerk for his father (a land surveyor) in Morrinsville at the time. He married Lily Ryan in early February, and within two weeks he was on a ship heading overseas with the Third Māori Contingent. His daughter Rangimarie (or Rangipai) was born in Hastings in May that year. Sadly, George had a run of bad luck during his time on the western front. During Dec 1916, he had his pay reduced twice for losing equipment - 4/s for losing a badge, 1/s for losing a mess tin. He suffered from bronchitis in February 1917, but was in active service with the 3rd Māori contingent from March to June 1917. He was wounded by gas, on 7th June, rejoining the battalion ten days later. On 9th January 1918, he slipped while carrying a plank, and fractured his left index finger, resulting in hospitalization in London, Brockenhurst and Hornchurch, UK. He was sent back to fight in France on 30th Sept 1918. But on 4th Oct he was admitted to hospital, and on 12th Oct 1918, he died of broncho-pneumonia at the no 7 Canadian field hospital. It is likely this was caused by the mustard gas injury he suffered in June, as it causes blisters in the lungs and throat, and he had already had bronchitis earlier that year. George was buried at Etaples military cemetery (Rev Bradley). His wife, living in Auckland by then, was sent his medal and possibly a pension.¹⁹ George's father Samuel Ngawhare was very affected by his youngest son's death, and died within months of hearing the news.²⁰

¹⁹ Archives R21896844- George Cook, WWI 16/299 - army

²⁰ Cook Renion journal, Raukawa marae, Otaki 1989-90.



George Cook (bn 1889), injured by mustard gas, died of a (probably related) bronchial illness in France 12th Oct 1918. Buried Etaples Military Cemetery.

In 2007 George's great-niece Diane Kerse of Whitby, and her husband David, visited his grave at the Etaples military cemetery. They placed poppies and a New Zealand flag on his grave, and read the Ode of Remembrance. She wrote: "During the First World War, the area around Etaples was the scene of immense concentrations of Commonwealth reinforcement camps and hospitals. It was remote from attack, except from aircraft, and accessible by railway from both the northern and the southern battlefields. In 1917 100,000 troops were camped among the sand dunes and the hospitals, which included eleven general, one stationary, four Red Cross hospitals and a convalescent depot, could deal with 22,000 wounded or sick. Great Uncle George died in No. 7 Canadian Hospital of broncho pneumonia." Netta's son Dawson Wilson visited the front in western Europe in 2014, as part of a centenary tour. Along with others, he performed the haka, "Ka mate, ka mate" at Paschendale to remember those lost there, including uncle George.



George Cook's headstone at Etaples military cemetery, photos by Diane Kerse, 2007.

The second oldest surviving son, Alfred (19663, bn 1888) was a “carter” living in Morrinsville when he enlisted with the army on 12th February 1917. He was 29 years old, had a wife Maata and three children, and had had a month in the Otaki Rifles by then. He left New Zealand in June 1917 with the 18th Maori contingent. In December 1917 his contingent marched into Etaples (several months before his brother George was there). They were sent to the front in January, but like his brother, he also had an injury from a fall - playing football. His head and a hand were injured, and he was hospitalized in Rouen, and then sent to England to convalesce. He returned to New Zealand on the Westmoreland on 28th February 1919. We have no record of him being able to see his brother George before his death in October 1918, but it's possible. Alfred and Martha returned to Manakau and had twelve children in total, though one died as a child. Well-known were Horace Te Haukotuku bn 1923), who married Mei Gardiner, and had seven children. Horace worked on his father's farm, and later other farms, and riding his bicycle around Manakau. He also played rugby for Horowhenua. Horace (known informally as the Mayor of Manakau) died in 2012, aged 89, at the Levin Home for War Veterans, after living there for many years. He was taken to Wehiwehi marae, before his burial at the Manakau cemetery.²¹ Also well-known was Mihi (Haumihi) Cook who married Henry Wallace. They had eleven children, though two died as babies.

²¹ <https://www.tributes.co.nz/ViewMyTribute.aspx?id=8112>



Alfred Cook, bn 1888,
19663, 18th Maori contingent,
Maori Pioneer battalion, WW1

Henry Wilson & Tame Hawea

Another tupuna of the Wilson/Cook whānau in Otaki, who served with the 2nd contingent of the NZ Māori Pioneer battalion in WW1 was Henry or Henare Wilson/Wirihana. Henry was born in 1894, and was working as a freezing worker in Picton when he enlisted. His father's name was Wilson Te Rei of Otaki. Henare had a similarly long record to his whanaunga Samuel, and in the same contingent, serving in NZ for 103 days; and overseas in Egypt and western Europe, for 3 yrs, 200 days. He was discharged 4.5.19, and awarded the medals - 1914-15 Star, British War medal, Victory medal. His service included seven admissions to hospital with illness, including inflamed lymph glands, bronchitis, and diarrhoea, possibly also mustard gas injury. Henry was a descendant of Matene Te Whiwhi (Ngāti Huia, Ngāti Toa) and his daughter Hēni, who married Te Rei Parewhanake of Ngati Waihurihia, a hapū of Ngati Raukawa.²² Henare and Ngahuia (nee Hawea) were the parents of Pitiera Wilson, husband of Netta (nee Cook). Henry also fought in World War 2 (1st WWC regiment, 2/2/838). Henry died in October 1967, in Wanganui.

Henry's brother in law, an uncle to the Wilson/Cook whanau, Ngahuia's younger brother Tame Hawea (also known as Tom Bishop) of Ngāti Huia, was a Private in the 28th Māori Battalion. He returned from war, married Wai Thompson in 1958, and died aged 77 in Otaki in 1989.

²² https://natlib.govt.nz/records/22362463?search%5Bi%5D%5Biwhapu_authority_id%5D=-335812&search%5Bpath%5D=items

APPENDIX E – ROPATA WHĀNAU PROFILE



Pte Pahia Ropata, Auckland
Weekly News, 23 Dec 1915,
AWMM, OLC.

PTE. PAHIA ROPATA,
Maori Contingent,
Killed in action.

The three Ropata brothers - Jack Tutere, Jerry Herehere and Pahia all enlisted with the first Maori contingent in 1914, with Jerry (the second youngest) signing up first in April and the other two in November. They were grandsons of the first Maori MP (Southern Maori) Wi Parata, through their mother Metapere Te Ngaru Ngaparapara Parata. Their grandfather on their father's side, was Te Pane, brother of Tangahoe, who had fought alongside Te Rauparaha and other Ngati Toa relations at Waiorua, Kapiti Island, helping to secure the dominance of Ngati Toa, Te Atiawa and Ngati Raukawa in the region. Tangahoe died without issue and his brother Te Pane inherited his mana and land interests, giving his sons his older brother's name. While they were born and lived in Waikanae, the Parata whanau is also of Ngati Raukawa (Ngati Turanga) through their grandmother, Wi Parata's wife Unaiki.

The three brothers were all training at Avondale camp, Auckland, in January 1915 when government officials visited them and persuaded them to sell their land interests at Kapiti Island. This appears to be undue co-ercion, as the young men were in the employ of the NZ army, away from the whanau and kaumatua, in a position where they felt powerless to decline. Whanau member Kahu Ropata said it was suggested to them that they might not come back from war, and this would be a way to provide for their families in the circumstances.

Pte Jerry Tutere Ropata (16/291) was an early casualty of Gallipoli - suffering from pleurisy in July 1915, he was sent to hospital in Port Said, Egypt, invalided home in August, and

discharged in January 1916. Jerry had been a Sergeant in the Otaki Mounted Rifles and a labourer working for Hira Parata, Waikanae. He went to the Otaki sanatorium on his return from Gallipoli.

Sadly, Pte Pahia Ropata (16/199) was shot and killed at Gallipoli on 5th August 1915, soon after his brother left due to illness. He had been leading a charge up the foothills towards Sari Bair, became entangled in a barbed wire barrier, and was shot in the torso. His brother and friends were unable to retrieve his body, due to enemy fire. His name is on the memorial for soldiers who died there at Gallipoli. Pahia had been an engineer on a merchant ship (SS Aorere, Loan & Mercantile, Wellington) but had a Christchurch address. He had been a member of the Heretaunga Mounted Rifles, in the Hutt Valley. Pahia's wife Pearl had applied for and received a "separation allowance" of 1s a day in 1916 when she was living in Sutherland Rd, Wellington. In 1916 she received the £6 he had saved from his pay also that year, and in 1920 she applied for and received a "gratuity" related to his death - "killed in action". She had remarried (to Mr Hori Rongo) and was living in Wyndham, Southland when she applied for the gratuity in 1920.

The oldest brother Jack Ropata (16/501), aged 38 and a self-employed farmer when he enlisted, was promoted to Corporal in September 1915. However by the end of September he had also succumbed to illness - shell concussion, pleurisy, influenza, and bronchitis and was sent to hospital in Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt. He was also invalided home to New Zealand, on the SS Tahiti, and also went to the Otaki sanatorium. He was discharged from the army in June 1916, still retaining the rank of Corporal. Jack Ropata had married Unaiki Hawea in 1893, but was already a widower when he enlisted. He had been in the Otaki Mounted Rifles for two years by then. It was his 'guardian' Mere Ropata who applied for a separation allowance in relation to his service in 1915. He married again, Elsie Heidenshon, Holloway Rd, Wellington in 1919. He died in Nelson in 1940. All three brothers were given 1914-15 Star, British War Medal and Victory medal for their service in Egypt and Gallipoli.

One of our whanaunga left buried in Cairo was William Mira (16278), Ngāti Haumia (a hapu of Ngati Toa), who had first suffered from enteritis in September 1915, and died of chronic phthisis and empyema in Egypt on 9th February 1916. He was buried in English cemetery, in Old Cairo, no D304 and his medals were sent to Mrs Heeni Morgan in Otaki. William's name is on the Otaki War Memorial, Mill St; as well as in the Ngati Toa war memorial list in the Whiti Te Rā exhibition, Pataka Museum, Porirua. He was working as a labourer in or near

Otaki when he enlisted.

WW2 - 2nd Lt Ehai John Ropata, 28th Maori battalion, bn Waikanae Enlisted 19.9.39d 26.10.42, ag 35. Buried El Alamein, , wife Nancy Maraea nee Rikihana.. Medals, died of wounds, 26.10.42-1.11.42. Mother claimed his medal. Driver, NOK Mr Michael Ropata, 106 Pipitea St, Wellington

APPENDIX F – NGĀTI RAUKAWA IN WW2 & ON

Ngāti Raukawa in World War 2 - 1939-1945 & further (credit to Reuben Waaka, Diane Taylor, Te Kenehi Teira) - Red Stars indicate “War Deceased”

No	Reg no	Rank		Enlisted	Unit	Occupation	Next of Kin	Hapū of Ngāti Raukawa
1	5142	Pte	Peter Hakaraia	Taihape	2NZEF (19 infantry BN), POW 17.04.2008	Mill-hand	Mr K. Hakaraia, Otaki	Ngāti Kapu
			28 MB, 1 st Echelon 1939- Mar '40					
2	6021	Pte	Alfred John Winterburn	Feilding	28 MB d.08.06.1986	Labourer	c/- C.Durie, Feilding	Ngāti Kapu
			2 nd Echelon Apr 1940-Jun 1940					
3	39747	Pte	Benjamin Bell	Wellington	HQ 28 MB d.14.02.1976	Steel-worker	Mrs C.Bell, Mill Rd, Otaki	Ngāti Koroki
4	39044	Pte	Robert Bubby Brown	Rotorua	HQ 28 MB d.04.08.1983	Tractor driver	Mrs Tawhiti Williams, Te Rauparaha St, Otaki (mother)	Ngāti Wehiwehi
5	39036	Pte	George Cook	Levin	28 MB d. 30.10.1967	Farm-hand	Mrs M. Patuaka, Ohau (mother)	Ngāti Wehiwehi
6	35713	Pte	Arda Mango Hakaraia	Wellington	28 MB d.24.12.1977	Sheetmetal Worker	Mrs C Hakaraia, Rangiu Rd, Otaki (mother)	Ngāti Ngarongo
7	39531	Pte	Tame Hawea	Levin	28 MB d.06.06.1989	Labourer	Mr Epiha Hawea, Otaki	Ngāti Huia
8	39191	Pte	Kahupu Lionel Heremia	Whangara	28 MB d.10.09.1978	Station-hand	Mrs Piripi Heremia, Ohau	Ngāti Huia ki Katihiku
9	39350	Pte	Sam Hepi	Rotorua	28 MB d. 31.01.1962	Labourer	Miss Rangi Hepi, Kawakawa (sister)	Ngāti Raukawa, Ngāti Pare

10	★	6125	Sgt	George Katene	Wellington	28 MB d. 07.12.1943	Labourer	Mrs Te Arohi Katene, Porirua	Ngāti Turanga
11		39080	Pte	Hopa Katene	Rotorua	28MB d.01.07.1978	Labourer	Mrs Ripeka Hakopa, Rotorua	Ngāti Turanga
12		39252	Pte	Tawa Kerehoma	Rotorua	28MB d.19.07.1973	Labourer	Mr K Kerehoma, Levin	Ngāti Huia
13		39545	Pte	Barney Raureti Kingi	Feilding	28MB+ K- force d.16.07.1999	Labourer	Mrs Martha King, mother, Ohakune	Ngāti Kapu
14	★	4286	L/Corp	Bertram P Kuiti	Levin	28MB d.19.05.1941	Labourer	Mrs R.Kuiti, Ohau (mother)	Ngāti Kikopiri
15		39748	Pte	Joseph Larkins	PN	28MB d.29.12.2000	Labourer	Mr William Larkins, Rangiotu	Ngāti Kauwhata
16		39091	Cpl	Edward Te Whatanui Leonard	Rotorua	28MB d. 16.12.1941	Labourer	Mr F.Leonard, Ngongotaha, RO	Ngāti Huia
17		1934	L/Cor	Waki Lewis	PN	28MB 03.09.1986	Labourer	Mrs Hikingariki Lewis, PN	Ngāti Kauwhata
18		1249	Pte	Manaia Manuel MacDonald	Waipukarau	HQ 28 MB, POW 17.06.1992	Labourer	Mrs G McDonald, Spring Creek, Wairau (mother)	Ngāti Takihiku
19		39101	Pte	Nikora Mahima	PN	28MB 17.11.1983	Labourer	Mrs Rangi Mahima, Ohinemutu,RO	Ngāti Pare
20		39113	Pte	Hato O'Brien	Tauranga	28MB, POW 28.11.1976	Labourer	Mr Putu O'Brien, Bay of Plenty (brother)	Ngāti Tukorehe, Ngāti Kapu
21		4103	Sgt	Hati Paipa	Levin	28MB 18.08.1992	Car salesman	Mr Paipa, Ohau (father)	Ngāti Tukorehe, Kapu
22		39556	Pte	Te Peehi Parata	Wellington	28MB 13.03.1941	Sawmilling	Miss Charlotte Parata, Waikanae (sister)	Ngāti Turanga
23		39256	Pte	Henry Tai Ransfield	Rotorua	28MB 23.05.1941	Labourer	Mr Ransfield, Rotorua (father)	Ngāti Wehiwehi
24		4088	L/Corp	John Reweti	PN	28 MB 12.06.1988	Labourer	Mr L. Reweti, Bulls (father)	Ngāti Maiotaki

25	39530	Pte	Pahia Roach	Levin	HQ 28 MB 13.06.1856		Mrs M Roach (grandmother)	Ngāti Pare, Ngāti Kikopiri
26	39527	Cpl	Horima Roera	Levin	HQ 28 MB 21.11.1841	Native agent	Mrs Oriwa Te Waru, Otaki (aunt)	Ngāti Pare, Ngāti Kikopiri
27	1917	CSM	Ehai John Ropata	Wellington	HQ 28 MB 26.10.1942	Driver	Mr Michael Ropata, Wellington (son)	Ngāti Turanga
28	39555	Pte	Robert Ropiha	Levin	28MB, KIA, 23.11.1941	Labourer	Mr I Ropiha, Foxton (father)	Ngāti Takihiku
29	39138	Pte	John Solomon	Gisborne	28 MB 15.06.1976??	Labourer	Mr V Hirini, Levin (brother)	Ngāti Huia
30	39037	Pte	William Te Wereti Tatana	Levin	28 MB 03.07.1982	Labourer	Mrs Werohia Tatana, Levin (mother)	Ngāti Huia
31	39283	Pte	Rangi Waaka	Te Teko	28 MB 22.06.1977	Carpenter	Mrs Hururu Waaka, Fairfield, NSW, Australia	Ngāti Kapu
32	39649	L/Cor	James Wehipeihana	Wellington	28 MB 05.11.1957	Engineer	Mr Wehipeihana, Cambridge	Tukorehe, Ngāti Kapu
33	65535	L/Cor	Stewart Royal	Auck	28 MB 04.12.1980	Fireman	Mrs K.M.Royal, Grey Lynn, Auck (w)	Ngāti Kikopiri
			3 rd Echelon, 1 Jul 1940- 31 Mar 1941					
34	27441	Spr	Rikihana Te Rei Carkeek	Taihape	16 Ry. Op. Coy. 17.06.1975	Cleaner	Mr R.Carkeek, Otaki (father)	Ngāti Koroki
35	26097	Pte	Edward Horne	Rotorua	28 MB 19.01.1953	Labourer	Mrs M Horne, Owhata, RO (wife)	Tukorehe Ngāti Kapu
36	37444	Pte	Simon Knocks	Wellington	19 th Inf.Battalion, KIA 20.05.1941	Labourer	Mr H Knocks, Lower Hutt	Ngāti Maiotaki
37	25909	Pte	Alfred Knox	Wanganui	28 MB 27.09.1976	Plasterer	Mr H. Knox, c/- Mr J Jackson, Wellington	Ngāti Maiotaki

							(father)	
38	25923	Pte	Rewi Maniapoto MacDonald	Blenheim	28 MB 25.09.1978	Labourer	Mr P MacDonald, Waihola, via Dunedin	Ngāti Takihiku
39	25921	Pte	Moetu McGregor	Nelson	28 MB 13.10.1978	Labourer	Mrs L McGregor, Koputoroa, Levin	Ngāti Takihiku, Ngāti Ngarongo
40	25927	Cpl	Pitiera Mahima	Auckland	28 MB 31.05.1988	Labourer	Mrs H Mahima, Otaki	Ngāti Takihiku, Ngāti Ngarongo
41	25968	Pte	Johnny Palmer	Levin	28 MB 11.03.2011	Unemployed labourer	Mrs S Palmer, Wanganui (mother)	Ngāti Maiotaki
42	25995	T/Cor	James Randell	Wellington	28 MB, POW 16.12.2009	Clerk	Mr Roy E. Randall, Pahiatua (father)	Ngāti Maiotaki
43	26025	Pte	William Royal	PN	28 MB, POW	Labourer	Mr Mack Royal, Feilding	Ngāti Kikopiri
44	40528	Spr Pte	Richmond Peeti Te Aweawe Tatana	Auckland	NZ Engineers 28 MB Plaque 18.10.1982	Electrical linesman	Mr R Tatana, Foxton Rd, Levin (uncle); father is Te Peeti Whataupoko Tatana (Poroutawhao)	Ngāti Huia
			4 th echelon, 1 Apr 1941-30 Jun 1941					
45	62561	Pte	Kiwi Cribb	PN	28 MB 03.07.1980	Transport driver	Mrs H Cribb, Awahuri (mother)	Ngāti Kauwhata
46	25833	Sgt	Rihimona Davis	Whangarei	28 MB 28.10.1947	Surfaceman	Mrs M A Davis, Waro, B of Is (w)	Ngāti Pare
47	62562	Pte	Thomas George	PN	28 MB 13.09.1982	Labourer	Miss Q George, Ohau (sister)	Tukorehe, Ngāti Kapu
48	62883	Sgt	Sonny George	Morrinsville	28 MB, KIA 30.05.1944	Quarryman	Mrs C George, Te Poi, Matamata	Tukorehe, Ngāti Kapu
49	62563	L/Cor	Dudu Goffe	PN	28 MB KIA 05.01.1943	Labourer pic Online Cenotaph	Mrs I Goffe, Rongotea (w)	Kauwhata
50	62382	Pte	Kima John Hakaraia	Rotorua	28 MB 30.07.1973	Storekeeper	Mrs M Hakaraia, Ohinemutu (m)	Wehiwehi, Maiotaki

51	38505	Pte	Taylor Hemara	PN	28 MB 26.03.1977	Driver	Mrs S.L.Hemara, Motuiti, Foxton	Ngāti Rakau
52	62565	Pte	Waaka Kingi	PN	28MB 15.03.2004	Labourer	Mr T Kingi, Kauwhata (b)	Kauwhata
53	62596	Pte	Rangi Paewai McDonald	Hastings	28 MB 17.08.1991	Labourer	Mrs N McDonald, Waimarama, Havelock N (wife)	Takihiku
54	62567	Pte	Tuhimareikura Manawaroa	Wanganui	28 MB 07.07.1946	Farmhand	Mr C. Larkin, Whangaehu (brother)	Pareraukawa
55	62607	Pte	Karauria Claude Nicholson	Dannevirke	28 MB 09.02.2001	Labourer	Mrs L Nicholson, Dannevirke (mother)	Pareraukawa
56	62892	Pte	Daniel Wilfred O'Brien	Morrinsville	28 MB 17.05.1973	Farm labourer	Mr D O'Brien, Okoroire	Tukorehe, Ngāti Kapu
57	62569	Pte	Hira Parata	PN	28 MB 02.12.1977	Labourer	Mrs Parata, Waiwhetu, Lower Hutt	Ngāti Turanga
			4 th Echelon, 1 Apr 1941-30 Jun 1941					
58	65399	Pte	Te Rakaherea Hakaraia	PN	28 MB 07.04.1943	Labourer	Mrs C Hakaraia, Rangiuru Rd, Otaki (mother)	Ngāti Ngarongo
59	65398	Pte	Petera Horne	Levin	28 MB 28.04.1979	Borough employee	Mrs A Horne, Otaki railway (w)	Tukorehe Ngāti Kapu
60	62903	Pte	Katene Katene	Rotorua	28 MB 12.10.1985	Farm labourer	Mrs Q George, Horohoro, RO	Ngāti Huia
61	62686	Cpl	Clement D'Estouteville Park	Whakatane	28 MB 17.08.1979	Labourer	Mrs R.G. Park, Te Teko (father)	Ngāti Pare, N Kikopiri
62	65397	Pte	Ransfield Perawiti	PN	28 MB 08.09.1991	Labourer	Mrs H. Kuiti, Kuku, Ohau (w)	Ngāti Kikopiri, Hikitanga
63	28533	Pte	Edward Gilbert Randell	Wgtn	28 MB 27.06.1988	Labourer	Mrs R M Randell, Pahiatua (w)	Maiotaki
64	65401	Pte	Alexander Rangiwahia Ropiha	Waipukurau	28 MB 11.05.1992	Farm contractor	Mrs I Ropiha, Foxton (w)	Ngāti Rakau, Takihiku
65	60935	Gnr	Jack Seymour	PN	NZ Artillery, 7 Anti Tank Regiment.	Labourer	Miss P Holder, Ohau (cousin)	Tukorehe, Mateawa

					KIA 14.12.1941			
66	65495	Pte	Mitai Simmonds	Morrinsville	28 MB 19.07.1978	Lorry driver	Mrs M Simmonds, Rotorua (w)	Ngāti Huia
67	62558	Pte	Matengaro Solomon	Wgtn	28 MB 03.07.1986	Labourer	Mrs H Solomon, Waikanae (s)	Ngāti Turanga
68	65402	Pte	Te Aorere Sonny Sutherland	PN	28 MB 17.12.1942	Labourer	Mrs R M Pou, PN (mother)	Kauwhata
69	65404	Pte Spr	Kootu Wehipeihana	Levin	28 MB transfer to NZ Engineers. Italy KIA 31.05.1944	Labourer	Miss J Wehipeihana, Ohau (sister)	Tukorehe, Ngāti Kapu
70	10815	Spr	Victor Wehipeihana	Wgtn	NZ Engineers 26.04.1993	Electrician	Mr R Wehipeihana, Ohau (father)	Tukorehe, Ngāti Kapu
			5 th Echelon, 1 Jul 1941-30Sep 1941					
71	67480	Pte	Hohipuha Cook	PN	28 MB 29.08.1999	Labourer	Mrs H. Hohipuha, Otaki (m)	Ngarongo, Ngāti Kikopiri
72	67483	Pte	Joseph Gardiner	Levin	28 MB 30.08.1985	Labourer	Mr T Gardiner, Manakau (f)	Wehiwehi
73	65422	Pte	Duncan Turoa Gotty	PN	28 MB 05.01.1943	Labourer	Mrs P P Gotty, Tokorangi, Halcombe	Ngāti Parewahawaha, Pikiahua-Waewae
74	67622	Pte	Kipa Hepi	Kaikohe	28 MB 22.04.1959	Labourer	Mrs M K Hepi, Kawakawa (w)	Ngāti Pare
75	67484	Pte	Huia Herangi	PN	28 MB 1965@Otoroh anga	Labourer	Miss I Herangi, Halcombe (daughter)	Ngāti Parewahawaha
76	67538	Pte	Waki Katene	Rotorua	28 MB	Labourer	Mrs M Katene, Horohoro, Rotorua	Ngāti Huia, Ngāti Turanga
77	67485	Pte	Tihi Kuiti	PN	28 MB	Labourer	Mrs J Kuiti, Ohau	Ngāti Kikopiri

78	67486	Pte	Davy Larkins	PN	28 MB	Farmhand	Mr W Larkins, Rangiotu	Ngāti Pareraukawa
79	67539	Pte	Hiwi Leonard	Rotorua	28 MB 07.10.1993	Labourer	Mrs L Leonard, Ngongotaha (w)	Ngāti Huia
80	67488	Pte	Koro Moihi Paipa	PN	28 MB 17.12.1981	Labourer	Mrs A Paipa, Ohau (mother)	Tukorehe, Ngāti Kapu
81	67546	T/L-Cpl	Tau Dalziel Paipa	Morrinsville	28 MB + J- Force 30.12.1970	Farmhand	Mrs A Paipa, Ohau (mother)	Tukorehe, Ngāti Kapu
82	67489	Pte	Pat Poutama	PN	28 MB 13.03.1964	Labourer	Apina Poutama, Kuku, Ohau	Tukorehe, Ngāti Kapu
83	67578	Pte	Barney Ransfield	Whakatane	28 MB 23.06.1971	Labourer	Mrs E Ransfield, Poroporo	Tukorehe, Ngāti Kapu
84	62553	Cpl	David Rikihana	New Plymouth	28 MB 14.01.1985	Labourer	Mrs C Rikihana, Waitara	Ngāti Koroki
85	67501	Pte	Peter Ropata	Wgtn	28 MB 14.09.1964	Labourer	Miss M Ropata, Waikanae	Ngāti Huia
86	35258	Lt	Matia Parkes Swainson	Wgtn	28 MB 25.12.1983	Accountant	Mrs N M Swainson, Eastbourne (w)	Ngāti Huia
87	67490	Pte	Oliver Maketu Wereta	PN	28 MB 05.01.1942	Labourer	Mrs NED Wereta, PN	Ngāti Kauwhata, Parewahawaha
88	67491	Pte	Whiwhi Winiata	PN	28 MB 11.11.1959	Freezing worker	Mr C. Winiata, PN (b)	Pareraukawa
89	67504	Pte	Alex Wilson	Wgtn	28 MB	Lorry driver	Miss K Wilson, PN (s)	Ngāti Huia
			Roll 9: 1 Jul1942-31Dec1942					
90	67785	Pte	Richard Tame Tima Patuaka	PN	28 MB 26.02.1993	Farmer	Mrs K Patuaka, Kuku, Ohau (m)	Tukorehe, Ngāti Kauwhata
			Roll 11:1Apr43-30Jun43					
91	67779	Pte	Tumata Graham (Toi)	PN	28 MB 23.03.1972	Labourer	Mrs B Graham, Fielding (w), Care of J.H. Bennett, Aorangi	Kauwhata
92	802132	Pte	James Pene	Waipukurau	28 MB, KIA	Labourer	Mrs M Pene, Koputoroa	Takihiku

					17.12.1943		(m)	
93	802158	L/Cpl	Tauhu Kingi Ransfield	Rotorua	28 MB, KIA 25.12.1943	Labourer	Mrs P.K. Ransfield, Okere Falls (m)	Tukorehe, Ngāti Kapu
94	804507	L/Cpl	Pari Rikihana	Waitara	28 MB, KIA 07.12.1943	Butcher's assistant	Mrs R.Rikihana, Waitara (m)	Ngāti Koroki
95	67399	Cpl	Tukukino Royal	Auckland	28 MB	Storeman	Mrs M Dye, Auckland	Ngāti Kikopiri
96	802232	L/Cpl	Remana Kiriwai Te Hana	PN	28 MB 11.04.1945	Labourer	Mrs H Te Hana, Otaki	Ngāti Maiotaki, Ngāti Ngarongo
97	802262	Pte	Joseph Ateha Te Whare	PN	28 MB, KIA 18.12.1943	Labourer	Mrs R Te Whare, Marton	Ngāti Waewae?
98	68560	Pte	Madson Wineera	Wgtn	28 MB 08.11.2007	Labourer	Mrs G.V.Wineera, Porirua	Ngāti Huia
99	802311	L/Cpl	Pat Winiata	PN	28 MB 25.04.1991	Labourer	Mr N Winiata, Ohau (f)	Pareraukawa
			Roll 12:1Jul43-31Dec43					
100	804551	Cpl	Te Maramatanga Hartley	Marton	28 MB 01.06.1995	Farmhand	Mr J.S.Hartley (f)	Ngāti Pareraukawa
101	816182	Pte	William Kimura	PN	28 MB 09.09.1978	Labourer	Mrs M Kimura, Himatangi, Foxton	Ngāti Rakau
102	802615	Pte	Rongomate O'Brien	Rotorua	28 MB	Cadet clerk	Mr H O'Brien, Okoroire	Tukorehe, Ngāti Kapu
103	802127	Pte	Tama Paurini	PN	28 MB 19.03.1944	Labourer	Mrs A Paurini, Poroutawhao, Levin	Ngāti Huia
104	802131	Pte	Edward Pene	Waipukurau	28 MB	Labourer	Mr H Pene, Otane	Takihiku
105	802134	Pte	Pani Pene	Waipukurau	28 MB 22.07.1944	Labourer	Mrs M Pene, Te Hauke, Opapa (w)	Takihiku
106	802137	Pte	Lewis Ruatiki Peni	Levin	28 MB	Market-gardener	Mr I Peni, Shannon (f)	Whakatere, N Pare

					13.02.1944			
107	802157	Sgt	John Ransfield	Rotorua	28 MB	Truck-driver	Mrs K Ransfield, Koutu (w)	Wehiwehi
108	816156	Pte	John Silbery	PN	28 MB 08.04.1945	Farmhand	Miss R Silberry, Manakau (s)	Wehiwehi
109	67792	Pte	Koro Tait	PN	28 MB 01.04.1996	Labourer	Mrs D Tait, Feilding	Kauwhata
110	67793	Pte	William Taite	PN	28 MB 28.09.1991	Farmer	Mrs N Taite, Tokorangi, Halcombe (w)	Kauwhata
111	802228	Pte	Motu Hori	PN	HQ	Tinsmith	Mr M Tawharu, PN (b)	Ngāti Pare
112	802298	Pte	Harold Webby	Tauranga		Labourer	Mrs R Potaka, Rotorua (m)	Raukawa
			Roll 13: 1Jan44-31Mar44					
113	805188	Cpl	Charles Rangiriri Bell	PN		Upholsterer	Mrs P Bell, Ghuznee St, Wgtn	Ngāti Koroki
114	631478	Pte	Murray Richard Brightwell	Dannevirke		Farmhand	Mrs M Brightwell, Dannevirke (m)	Ngāti Maiotaki
115	804674		Manukiao Carkeek	PN		Clerical cadet	Mrs P Carkeek, Bell St, Otaki	Ngāti Koroki, N Huia
116	816148	T/LCpl	Len Manawaroa Leonard	Marton		Grocer's assistant	Rev P H Leonard, Marton	Ngāti Pareraukawa
117	805220		Don George	PN		Farmhand	Mr M George, Awahuri	Kauwhata, Ngāti Kapu
118	815133	Sgt	Edward William Gunson	Wgtn		Paper cutter	Mrs J.F.Gunson, Melrose, Wgtn	Ngāti Turanga
119	805094	Pte	Paul Hakaraia	Wgtn		Public servant	Mrs Wright, Berhampore, Wgtn	Wehiwehi
120	805199	Pte	Thomas Hakaraia (uncle Man)	PN		Labourer	Mr T Hakaraia, Aotaki St, Otaki	Wehiwehi, Ngāti Kapu
121	814601	Pte	Tom Hakaraia (uncle Kopa)	Wgtn		Labourer	Mr R Hakaraia, Aoteaki	Wehiwehi, Ngāti

							St, Otaki (f)	Maiotaki
122	805354	Pte	John Huff	Levin		Labourer	Mrs S Sampson, Tainui Pa, Otaki	Ngāti Kapu, Ngāti Huia
123	805117	L/Cpl	Ronald John Kohera Pitihira	Wgtn		Clerical clerk	Mrs W.R.Pitihira, Foxton (m)	Ngāti Te Au
124	802460	Pte	Poutama Ranapiri	Morrinsville		Labourer	Mrs L Ranapiri, Tirau (w)	Tukorehe, Ngāti Kapu
125	122149	Pte	Whatumairangi Aperehama Tahiwī	Wgtn		Interior decorator	Mr H.K.Tahiwi, Kilbirnie, Wgtn	Ngāti Maiotaki
126	802530	T/Cpl	William Terei	Rotorua		Truck driver	Mrs M Terei, Waotu, Putaruru	Ngāti Kapu
127	813381	Pte	Robert Wehipeihana	Hamilton		Blacksmith	Mrs C Wehipeihana, Cambridge	Tukorehe, Ngāti Kapu
128	805274	Pte	Edison Te Kanae Wineera	Wgtn		Solderer	Mrs P Wineera, Porirua	Ngāti Huia
129	805275	Pte	Ngahina Wi Neera	Wgtn		Storeman	Mrs R Wineera, Porirua (m)	Ngāti Huia
			Roll 14: 1 Apr 1944-31Dec44					
130	815263	Pte	Hapai Hohipuha	Wgtn		Labourer	Mrs H Hohipuha, Otaki (m)	Ngāti Ngarongo
131	641358	Pte	Edward Lawton	PN		Shearer	Mrs S Lawton, Feilding (m)	Kauwhata, Ngāti Kapu
132	816552	Pte	Barney Lumsden	PN		Stablehand	Mrs T Lumsden, Taranaki (m)	Ngāti Maiotaki
133	449239	Pte	Francis McDonald	PN		Labourer	Mrs T McDonald, Hokio Bch, Levin	Takihiku
134	811528	Pte	Thomas O'Brien	Morrinsville		Labourer	Mrs A.H.O'Brien, Matamata	Tukorehe, Ngāti Kapu
135	816555	Pte	George Perawiti	PN	KIA, 10 April 1945, pic Online Cenotaph	Labourer	Mrs B.Perawiti, Ohau	Kikopiri, Hikitanga Tukorehe
136	432428	Pte	Roy Rangimarie Randell	Wgtn		Postman	Mrs K.V.Randell, Silverstream, Heretaunga	Ngāti Maiotaki

137	623509	Pte	Dick Ransfield	Rotorua		Labourer	Mr T Ransfield, Rotokawa, RO	Tukorehe, Ngāti Kapu
138	817731	Pte	Paora Ropiha	Waipukurau		Truck driver	Mr T Ropiha, Waipawa	Takihiku
139	817732	Pte	Charles Te Amaru Sciascia	Waipukurau		Labourer	Mrs D Sciascia, Porangahau (m)	Takihiku
140	817733	Pte	Leslie Frank Sciascia	Waipukurau		Farmhand	Mrs D Sciascia, Porangahau (m)	Takihiku
141	817735	Pte	Reginald Sciascia	Waipukurau		Labourer	Mrs N.K. Sciascia, Porangahau (m)	Takihiku
142	810629	T/LCpl	Seth Wehipeihana	Avondale		Labourer	Mrs L Wehipeihana, Cambridge (m)	Tukorehe, Ngāti Kapu
			Roll 15: 1Jan1945-31Dec1945					
143	816580	Pte	Parata Paurini	Wanganui		Farmhand	Mr H Paurini, Tokorangi, Halcombe	Ngāti Pareraukawa
144	619219	Pte	Arnold William Rowland	PN		Farmhand	Mrs A J Rowland, Tiakitahuna, PN (m)	Tukorehe
145	619220	Pte	Aaron Lindsay Rowland	PN		Farmhand	Mrs A J Rowland, Tiakitahuna, PN (m)	Tukorehe
146	805754	Spr	Tim Te Momo	Trentham		Labourer	Mrs R Te Momo, Bulls (m)	Ngāti Parewawahawa
			Roll 15: 1Jan45-31Dec45					
147	816591	Pte	John Gardiner	PN		Labourer	Mrs S Gardiner, Manakau	Wehiwehi
148	810290	Spr	William Francis King	Auckland		Freezing works hand	Mrs D King, Otahuhu	Ngāti Kapu
149	414111	Pte	Hunga Manawaroa	Wanganui		Farmer	Mrs P Manawaroa, Wangaehu	Ngāti Pareraukawa
150	813553	Pte	Kaku Mauriohoo	Masterton		Farmhand	Mrs R Ohutu, Te Awamutu (s)	Ngāti Huia
151	816593	Pte	Tatere McDonald	Wgtn		Labourer	Mrs R W McDonald, PN (w)	Takihiku
152	811803	Pte	Taiaroa Royal	Rotorua		Stockman	Mrs P Royal, Wadestown, Wgtn	Ngāti Kikopiri
153	810766		Pohiri Hamiora Skipwith	Auck	28MB, J-force	Labourer	Mrs R Skipwith, Wakarewarewa (m)	Ngāti Pare

154	816792	Pte	Davis Wallace	PN		Labourer	Mrs P Wallace, Manakau	Wehiwehi
155	643241	Pte	John Thomas Winterburn	PN	J-force	Labourer	Mrs A Tewiata, Convent Rd, Otaki	Ngāti Kapu
			Roll 16: 1Jan46-30Jun46					
156	816630	Tpr	Nohinohi M M Baker	Papakura		Mechanic	Mrs H Baker, Otaki	Ngāti Pare
157	816655	Tpr	Peter W Baker	PN		Labourer	Mr W Baker, PN	Ngāti Pare
158	816641	Pte	Raymond Blackmore	PN		Labourer	Mrs M Blackmore, Otaki (m)	Raukawa
159	816647	Dvr	Ronald Buchan Feilding	PN		Farmhand	Mr H Feilding, Otaki Railway	Ngāti Maiotaki
160	812172	Pte	Margaret Douglas Fox	Wgtn	J-force, WAAC	Waitress	Mrs EG Fox, Otaki	Wehiwehi
161	816605	Pte	Henry Gardiner	Wgtn		Engineer	Mrs G Cook, Manakau (s)	Wehiwehi
162	816648	Pte	Percy Hakaraia	PN	J-force	Nurseryman	Mrs D Hakaraia, PN (m)	Ngāti Parewahawaha
163	816715	Spr	David Mot Phillips	PN	J-force	Carpenter	Mrs H. Phillips, Otaki (m)	Wehiwehi, Maiotaki
164	815690	Pte	Raymond Katene	Wgtn		Driver	Miss V Katene, Manaia (s)	Ngāti Turanga
165	816635	Pte	Teoha Larkin	Ohakea		Labourer	Mrs R Larkin, Awahuri (m)	Pareraukawa
166	816688	Pte	Arthur (Petuha aka Smokey) McGrath	Wgtn		Truck driver	Mr J H McGrath, Bunnythorpe (b)	Raukawa
167	67546	T/S-Sgt	Tau Dalziel Paipa	Morrinsville		Farmhand	Mrs A Paipa, Ohau	Tukorehe, Ngāti Kapu
168	816613	Pte	Matahaere Patuaka	PN	J-Force	Labourer Died 28.04.1997	Mrs Q Wehipeihana, Ohau (m)	Tukorehe, Ngāti Kapu, Takihiku
169	??		Ria Nora Connor aka Tinon	Titahi Bay	WAAC		Daughter of Hinehou Roiri (nee Tahiwi)	
170	824356	Lt	Brian Mataura Poananga	Wgtn		Civil servant	Mrs A Poananga, PN	Kauwhata

							(m)	
171	824110	Lt	Bruce Tikitiki-o-te-Rangi	Gisborne		Clerk	Mrs A Poananga, PN (m)	Kauwhata
172	816748	Pte	Hiwi Ransfield	Papakura		Labourer	Mr D Ransfield, Opiki, Manawatu	Wehiwehi
173	816240	Pte	Ruth Ransfield	PN	J-force	WAAC	Mrs E Ransfield, Otaki (m)	Wehiwehi
174	648901	Tpr	Keith Arden Rowland	PN		Farmhand	Mr D Rowland, Tiakitahuna, PN (f)	Tukorehe
175	816749	Pte	Hape Royal	PN		Labourer	Mr A Royal, Levin	Ngāti Kikopiri
176	25857		Hupa Hamiora				Pohiri Skipwith (brother)	Ngāti Kikopiri
177	816761	Pte	Gerald Te Momo	PN		Labourer	Mrs R Te Momo, Bulls (m)	Ngāti Parewahawaha
178	816762	Pte	Henry Wallace	PN		Farmhand	Mrs M Wallace, Manakau (w)	Wehiwehi
179	425585		Te Uru o Te Ao (aka William Lawrence) Kereama		Airforce		Trained in Canada, became a bomber in England	Ngāti Manomano,
180	39099	Sgt	Haane Manahi	Ohinemutu, on memorial Whakareware wa	28MB - B, DCM, J-force, wounded 1941, d. 29 March 1986	Labourer	Mrs Rangi Awatea Manahi (wife), Ohinemutu,	Ngāti Huia
181	816595		William Cook		28MB, J-force		Mrs M. Cook (mother), Manukau,	Ngāti Wehiwehi, Ngati Kikopiri
			Further enlisted but did not go overseas					
182	805229	Pte	Tahiwi Huia Carkeek	Not on OLC	D.17.11.2003	Interviews with Tahiwi & Louise Carkeek, Piripi Walker, OHInt-0620-06, Nat Library, 1988, Rangiaatea Oral History project		Ngāti Koroki

183	801977	Pte	Tamati Hohipuha	Not on OLC Service file at Archives restricted until 2044	D.20.05.1970			Raukawa
184	804685		Hoani Raniera (uncle Mick) Rikihana	Restricted until 2043	D. 03.04.1965			Ngāti Koroki
185	814704		Patrick Rangawhenua Rikihana	Restricted until 2043	D. 24.09.2011			Ngāti Koroki
186	804690		Parakaia Ropata	NB: Death registered as Parakari	D. 26.08.1988	1988/45778 Ropata Parakari 13 February 1910	Will at Archives digital copy online	
187	802676	Capt	Pirimi Tahiwī	Otaki WW2 Service file is digitised	Captain (Adjutant 28th (Maori) Battalion); WW2 Army instructional Unit , Papakura, retired 1943	Teacher, army career, died 30 July 1969, aged 78. Buried Rangiatea, Otaki.	Obituary: Evening Post 31 July 1969 p.15	Ngāti Maiotaki
188	67499	PF	Philip Lichfield Cook	Not on OLC	Died 16.10.1968		1 Bat Wgtn Reg	Ngāti Huia
189	805566	PF	Alexander Armstrong	Otaki	Shepherd. d. 29.08.1955, aged 62, Manukau, Auckland, buried Old Levin Cemetery	Defence Engineer Service	Mrs J.Armstrong, Otaki	Ngāti Kikopiri
190	6120	PF	Heemi Kupa	Not on OLC		Can only find 1 Hemi Kupa buried at Omahu Cemetery	D. 05.05.1953	Ngāti Huia

						1953 aged 84?		
			Roll of Honour					
191	★ 401460	Sgt	Anzac Piripi Tamihana Lewis	PN	KIA 31.05.1941	23 RNZAF Sqdrn HAWKINGE CEMETERY Plot O. Row 2. Grave 43. United Kingdom	Son of Tamihana and Hikianga Ruihi (Lewis), of Aorangi, husband of Kawariki Ruihi (Lewis).	Ngāti Kauwhata. Honours Bd RO
192	★ 421176	F/O	Tohunga Richard Riwai	Otaki	KIA 21.02.1944	Royal New Zealand Air Force, 488 Squadron, RAF BROOKWOOD MILITARY CEMETERY 2. K. 2. UK	Son of Ripai and Pita Riwai, of Rotorua. Husband of Katie Riwai (nee Ratete).	Ngāti Parewahawaha
193	★ 411951	F/O	Kingi te Ahoaho Gilling Tahiwi	Otaki	Radio announcer, 2Z B, KIA 30.09.1942	RNZAF: 203 Squadron MIA, Crete; acknowledged El Alamein cemetery.	Son of Kingi Tahiwi & Jean Esther Tahiwi	Ngāti Maiotaki
194	★ 7739	Pte	Leslie John Sciascia	Koputoroa	Carpenter KIA 5.07.1942	Pte, 27 (Machine Gun) Battalion El Alamein War Cemetery, Egypt I. C. 2.	Son of John de Tomba Sciascia and Alice May Sciascia, of Koputaroa	Takihiku
195	★ VX3103 2	Cpl	Ronald Winterburn	Royal Park Victoria, Australia	Died 17.11.1943	AIF, Australian Infantry, 2/24 Battalion Lae War Cemetery Papua New Guinea	Son of Frederick and Te Aorangi Winterburn, of Otaki.	Ngāti Kapu
			Other Battalions etc					
196	40679	F/LT	Kenneth Keremehana Bevan	RNZAF Station	Died 12.11.1990	Royal NZ Air Force, air gunner		Wehiwehi Tukorehe

				Levin				
197	16401	Tpr	Llewellyn Manuiti Bevan	PN	Farmer Died 17.02.1952	2 Div. Cav	Mrs Rangitawaha Bevan, Raumatī (w)	Wehiwehi Tukorehe
198	260446	Spr	Leslie Charles Bevan	PN	Farm Hand Died 11.05.1996	NZ Engineers	Mrs. E.M. Bevan, Domain Rd, Otaki (m)	Wehiwehi
199	40150	Pte	Rawhiti Higgott	Otaki	Bowser attendant Died 01.10.2004	2NZEF, Nom. Roll 4, p.161	WW2 Mrs. R. Higgott, Otaki Railway (w)	Ngāti Huia
200	72092	Pte	Wikitoria Te Huruhuru Katene aka Wiki Whatu		Tailoress Died 20.08.2006	WWSA	Mrs T. Katene (mother), Porirua, Sister of George Katene (6125) 28 Maori Battalion killed in Italy	Ngāti Turanga
201	442052	LAC	Neil Ransfield Martin	RNZAF Delta Blenheim	Salesman D.27.03.1991	RNZ Airforce	Mrs J.Martin, (m) Ohau	Tukorehe
202	★ 30047	Pte	John O'Brien	Ohau	Labourer KIA 16.04.1941	22nd (Motor) Bn NZ Infantry Phaleron War Cemetery Greece	Mrs P. O' Brien (mother), Te Puke, Maketu, Bay of Plenty	Tukorehe
203	816232	Pte	Mary aka Tene Patuaka		D.16.09.1974	WW2 1942 WAAC	Mrs. Wehipeihana (m) Ohau	Tukorehe Kauwhata
204	72263	Gnr	John Frederick J Taratoa	Otaki	Labourer D.28.07.1981	Gunner/Military Arti llery Reinforcements, 8 Brigade 2 nd NZEF	Mrs M.F. Taratoa (wife), 24 Bell Road, Lower Hutt	Ngāti Kapu
205	35163	Sgt	Thomas William Arthur Tulloch	Wgtn	Upholsterer D.06.09.1956	2 nd NZEF, 3 rd echelon Distinguished Conduct Medal (DCM), 20 July 1944, Freyberg LG 01/08/1944.	WW2 Miss I. Baker, Foxton Hotel, Foxton (sister)	Ngāti Kapu

206	449527 HS has 31287	Sgt WO1	Jack Cook	Trentham Buried at Akatarawa Cem	Fitter & turner D.17.07.1989	NZ Electrical Engineers, 2NZE, J- Force (MSM) (Cook whanau journal,p32) NZEME	Mrs. A. Cook, Ararino Rd., Trentham (m)	Ngāti Kikopiri, Ngāti Huia
207	41211	Pte	William (Bill) Seymour	Muhunoa West, Ohau PN	Labourer D.28.04.2004	2NZE, 3 rd echelon	Miss Kay Seymour, Ohau (sister)	Tukorehe
208	37057	Pte	Arthur Winterburn	PN	Labourer D. 26.07.1998	2NZE, POW - PG 129, Macerata, Italy	Mrs. W.H. Gray, Convent Rd., Otaki (mother)	Ngāti Kapu
209	6679	Pte	Akapita William Paul Winterburn	Care of L.C. Holmes, R.D., Manaia	Labourer D.09.07.1980		Mrs. W.H. Gray, Convent Rd., Otaki (mother)	Ngāti Kapu
210	No?		Pitiera Wilson aka Peter Wilson	Otaki	Died 29.06.1996	Merchant navy		
211	39550	Spr	Eric Charles Pene	Pirinoa, Wairarapa	Carpenter D.21.02.1991	NZ Engineers, 2NZE	Mrs Margaret Pene (mother), Koputaroa, Levin,	Takihiku
212	14531	Pte	Reuben Edwin Merritt, spelt Merrett on nom roll	Feilding	Labourer D.14.07.1991	Infantry Reinforcements 2NZE,	Mr H.P. Merrett (brother), C/O Graham & Reed, Feilding, New Zealand AWMM	Kauwhata
213	7499	Pte	Thompson Perawiti	Levin	Labourer D. 23.06.1960 Buried. RSA block PN	27th (Machine Gun) Battalion 2 nd NZE First Echelon	Mr. Kaha Perawhiti, Ohau	Ngāti Hikitunga, Ngāti Kikopiri
214	60913	Gnr	Wilfred James Martin	PN	Labourer D. 19.03.1983	14th Light Anti- Aircraft Regiment, N.Z. Artillery 2NZE	Mr. J. Martin, Ohau (f)	Tukorehe
215	33123	Pte	Rangi Larkin	PN	Labourer D.06.11.1982	6th Anti-Tank Company, N.Z. Artillery 2NZE Third Echelon	Mrs. Winifred Larkin, Post-office, Awahuri	Kauwhata

216	14491		Pate Larkin Death registered under Te Awe Awe	PN	Labourer D. 23.07.1987	Infantry Reinforcements 2 nd NZEF captured 2.12.43. WW2 POW - Stalag VII-A, Moosburg, Germany, WWII 125686	Mrs W. Larkin (mother), Awahuri, Feilding,	Kauwhata
217	30738	Pte	Dalley Corner	Levin	Labourer D. 10.07.1988	19 Wn	Mrs M Corner, Ohau (Mother)	Ngāti Kikopiri Tukorehe
218	816591	Pte	John Gardiner	PN	Labourer D.04.10.1986	28 MB 15 th Reinf	Mrs S Gardiner, PO Box 9, Manakau (w)	Wehiwehi
219	449239	Pte	Francis MacDonald	PN	Labourer D.13.04.1987	28 MB	Mrs T MacDonald, Hokio Beach, Levin (w)	Takihiku
220	802301	Sgt	Wiremu Whareaitu	Rotorua	Labourer D.03.04.1973	28 MB	Mrs K Whareaitu, Ohinemutu (w)	Takihiku
221	39638	T/Cpl	Hone Kira Whareaitu	Wellington	Labourer KIA 01.08.1944	28 MB	Mrs I.N.K. Whareaitu (wife), 18 Devon Street, Rotorua	Takihiku
222	692211	WO	Samuel Hamuera Kereama		Warrant Officer, RNZ Army ordnance corp D. 2006 Buried Tokorangi	Malaya, Borneo Confrontation, Malayan Emergency, Indonesian Confrontation	Husband of Theresa, father of Charlene, Sean, Jessica, Melody, Jude	Ngāti Manomano
223	802034	Cpl	Tira-Kerei Kukutai	Marton Death registered as Bill Grey	NZ Railways employee D. 16.06.1992	28 Maori Battalion	Mrs L. Kukutai (wife), French Street, Marton	Kauwhata
224	Home Guard # 7679; NZTS # 816237		Harry Jacob		D. 31.05.1955			Ngāti Pareraukawa

225	5556		Herbert Emery		Freezing worker D. 13.03.1999 RSA Plot Feilding	Navy, mine-sweeping in Pacific	Thomas Emery (father), Rangitoto, Otorohanga	Ngāti Maniapoto, Kauwhata
226	WWII 805775; WWII 4210381		Paul Charles Kaitoa aka Charles Paora Kaitoa Bell		Freezing Worker D.15.03.2001	RNZAF, Airforce, aircraft hand. Also served with the New Zealand Army from March 1945 to July 1945	WW2 Michael Karupa, (cousin) Awahuri, Fielding	Kauwhata
227	544341		Arthur Thomas Uppadine Cook	Featherston	Grocer D. 08.11.1985	Gunner, NZ Artiller, 2NZEF	Mrs. A.T. Cook, Harrison St., Featherston (w)	Ngāti Kikopiri, Ngāti Huia
228	39848		George James (Jim) Cook	Wellington	D.29.08.1988 Cremated at Karori	Airforce		Ngāti Kikopiri, Ngāti Huia
229	Vietnam 38880	Major	George Whatanui Kereama		Vietnam, Borneo, Indonesian confrontation			Ngati Manomano, Ngati Takihiku
230	Korea 204604		Rangihautu Sonny Hakaraia	Kaihu, Dargaville	Driver D.10.06.2005	Husband of Eveline (Elvie); father of five; brother in -law to Sir Charles Bennett;	father of Te Hopehuia Hakaraia	Ngāti Wehiwehi, Ngāti Moewaka
231	647666		Whamaro Mark Kiriona	Hokio Beach	Signalman D.10.02.2009	Korea		Ngāti Huia ki Matau
232	414987		Eruera Karatau aka Ted		D.17.09.1981	Airforce, RNZAF, 73 Sqdrn, spitfire pilot, d 1981		Ngāti Huia ki Matau
233	818166	Pte	Wau Wau Rei	Manaia, Taranaki	Factory hand D.01.06.1986	28MB	Mrs M. Rei (mother), Porirua	Ngāti Huia
234	658112		Mickey Tatana		ARMY, VIETNAM	New Zealand (ANZAC) Battalion,		Ngāti Huia

					2nd Royal Australian Regiment	Victor 5 Company (1RNZIR)		
235	206888	Gnr	Umatapu Hapeta aka 'Uncle Tabby'		D.27.06.1997	Gunner/Military K-Force R22440250 British Commonwealth Forces Korea (Kayforce)		Ngāti Huia
236	644698	Cpl	Hoani Hapeta aka Bunny	D. 13.05.1969 Thailand Formerly buried at Terendak Camp, Malacca, Malaysia.	Royal New Zealand Electrical and Mechanical Engineers	Thailand, 1962-1971 Malayan Emergency, 1948-1960	Returned to New Zealand as part of the Te Auraki Repatriation Project.	Ngāti Huia
237	43385	Pte	Matenga Roiri		Vietnam, 6th Royal Australian Regiment / New Zealand (ANZAC) Battalion,	Victor 5 Company (1RNZIR) 1st Australian Task Force		Ngāti Maiotaki, Ngāti Turanga
238	Korea 206989	Gnr	Raumoa Matenga Baker	Wellington	D.07.12.2002	Korea, Royal NZ Artillery Regiment		Ngāti Kikopiri
239	811694	Trp.	Ngaiterangi McMillan	Tauranga	28MB, J-Force	Info credit - G.Thompson, nephew, NRWE Fcbk		Ngāti Ngarongo
240	Korea 206884		Lawton Hakaraia	Huntermville	D. 01.02.1984	Gunner/Military K-Force Korea		Ngāti Ngarongo
241	657945		Turoa Andrew Karatea		Vietnam, Royal New	161 Battery 1st Australian Task		Kauwhata

					Zealand Artillery,	Force		
242	(no service no found)		Natty Tatana aka Paratine Hiriri Tatana		Joined the army 1948, in training	Died of TB 02.07.1948.		Ngāti Huia
243	632504	Pte	Keepa Terangi Hiwinui McDonald	Enlisted Levin on 11.9.1941,	6 th A,F,V.Reg . then Māori Reinforcement s	Died of TB, 29.06.1946, buried at Puaotau. (D.Taylor)	(never went overseas).	Takihiku
244	Malaya 39632		Paul Ropiha Wichman	Born 9 April 1941	D. 5 July 2021	Rongomaraeroa Honour Board, Porangahau	Grandson of James Nicholas Sciascia and Ngarongo Kahira Ropiha	Takihiku
245	Malaya 579187		Hokowhitu David Ropiha	Born 24 Oct 1935	D. 18 June 1990 married Marina Sciascia 5 Dec 1963	Rongomaraeroa Honour Board, Porangahau	Son of Ellen Sciascia and Ieni Ropiha) -	Takihiku
246	Malaya - Vietnam 211940	L/Cpl	Paul La Basse Sciascia			Rongomaraeroa Honour Board, Porangahau	Son of La Basse Sciascia and Maymorn Taylor	Takihiku
247	43648	Pte	Peter Rauhihi	Died of Wounds 24.11.1969	6th Royal Australian Regiment /	New Zealand (ANZAC) Battalion, Victor 4 Company (1RNZIR)	Son of Ben & Ngawinika Rauhihi	Ngāti Whakare
248	42619	Cpl	Ian Romana Paipa		Vietnam, RNZIR	Wounded 9 Aug 1967		Tukorehe
249	Malaya 39556 Vietnam 39556	WO1	John Joseph Cootes	D.09.06.2009	Malaya, Indonesia, Borneo, Vietnam	Buried Taupiri maunga, Waikato		Ngāti Huia
250	Malaya 39570	Pte	Ian Leonard Cootes		Malaya, New Zealand	1 Battalion, C Company		Ngāti Huia

					Regiment,			
251	Malaya 647593	Pte	Kerehi Grace Royal	Died 20.06. 2011	New Zealand Regiment	2 Battalion, A Company		Ngāti Kikopiri, Ngāti Huia
252	Vietnam 839836	Pte	Philip Rangihacata Cribb	D. 03.07.2017, Buried at Rongopai Urupa, near Fielding.	2nd Royal Australian Regiment	New Zealand (ANZAC) Battalion, Whiskey 3 Company (1RNZIR)	W3 Company, RNZIR website has portrait	Ngāti Kauwhata
253	Korea 208560	Gnr	Purama MacDonald	D.27.03.2013	K-FORCE			Takihiku, Ngāti Ngarongo
254	Korea 208633	Gnr	Alfred Tap MacDonald	D.16.01.2004	K-FORCE			Takihiku, Ngāti Ngarongo
255	Korea 211298		Whetu Te Hiwi	D.15.02.2014	SIGNALMAN , K-FORCE			Tukorehe
256	Vietnam 40515	L/Cpl	Patrick Puke Perawiti	D.30.09.2000	Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment (1RNZIR), 1st Battalion	Borneo 6th Royal Australian Regimen New Zealand (ANZAC) Battalion, Whiskey 3 Company (1RNZIR)		Takihiku, Ngāti Ngarongo, Hikitanga
257	Vietnam 645647	WO2	Marutuna Terence Francis Wereta	D.10.09.2019		RNZAC - RNZAF 1 NZATTV		Tukorehe
258	816223	Pte	Myra Poutama aka Mara	D.02.12.1966	WAAC	Army	Mrs A Poutama (m) Ohau	Tukorehe
259		Cpl	Whanaupani Cowan	D.26.04.1961	WAAC	Army		Kauwhata
260		Pte	Norma Govenor	D.14.12.2006	WAAC	Army		Kauwhata
261		Pte	Tilly Walker aka Tilden	D.19.08.2008	WAAC	Army		Parewahawaha
262	W1717		Audrey May Sciascia	D.12.11.1986	WAAF	Air Force		Takihiku
263	13163	AB	Dale Malcolm Martin	D.11.07.2016	KOREA	Royal NZ Navy		Tukorehe
264	Malaya 647722	Pte	John Ellison	D.09.04.2014	REGIMENT, 1 BATTALION,	British Commonwealth Far East Strategic		Tukorehe

					C COMPANY	Reserve		
265	Borneo 717884	Pte	Richard Rihari Paipa		RNZ INFANTRY REGIMENT	British Commonwealth Far East Strategic Reserve Indonesia / Malaya		Tukorehe
266	15897	EM	Brian Thomas Wehipeihana aka Snooky	Electrician (Mate Class 1) D.13.11.1998	ROYAL NZ NAVY	Operation Grapple HMNZS Rotoiti from 13.3.1957 to 12.8.1957		Tukorehe
267	NZ7934		Solomon Heperi	D.21.08.1995	ROYAL NZ NAVY	Served on an English vessel with one other New Zealander during WW2		Tukorehe
268	41609		David Rawiri Puaha Waaka (V, B, Indonesia)		(Vietnam, Borneo, Indonesia)			Ngati Kapu
269	Vietnam 725428		Rota Corran Hohipuha		Vietnam			Ngati Kapu
								Ngati Kapu
270	40490		Brian Ashton Taipau Cootes aka Chooky		Borneo, Indonesia			Ngati Huia
271	452153		Geoffrey Charles Sciascia			Japan, RNZAF		Takihiku,
272			Nathan Tamihana			Parents Hiram & Ata		Tukorehe, Ngati Huia
273			John Duncan		RNZAF	Poutama whanau		Tukorehe
274			Henry Duncan		RNZN	Poutama whanau		Tukorehe
275			Rawiri Rikihana-Barriball		Royal NZ Navy			Ngāti Koroki, Ngati Maiotaki (R.Waaka, 23.122)
276			Pitiera Dawson		Royal NZ Navy			Ngati Maiotaki, Ngati Ngarongo, Ngati Kapu (R.Waaka, 23.122)
277			Lance Tahiwī		Royal NZ			Ngati Maiotaki

					Navy			(R.Waaka, 23.122)
278			Norm Huff		Royal NZ Navy			Ngati Maiotaki, Ngati Ngarongo, Ngati Kapu(R.Waaka, 23.122)
279			Pauline Tatana		Royal NZ Navy		Nat Tatana	Ngāti Huia
280			Lauren Tatana		Royal NZ Navy		Nat Tatana	Ngāti Huia
281			Debi Tatana		RNZAF		Nat Tatana	Ngāti Huia
282			Karen Tatana		RNZ Army??		Mick Tatana	Ngāti Huia
283			Michael Tatana		RNZAF??		Mick Tatana	Ngāti Huia
284			Tainui Woodmass		RNZ Army	Afghanistan	Christina McGregor	Whakatere, Takihiu
285			Rangi Woodmass		RNZ Army	Afghanistan	Christina McGregor	Whakatere, Takihiu

APPENDIX G – BIOGRAPHY OF HOHIPUHA COOK, R. WAAKA

Hohipuha Kareanui COOK - 25.11.19 --29.8.99

Hohipuha Kareanui Cook (popularly known as Hohi or Joe) was born in **Otaki** on 25 November 1919 and passed away at Arohanui Hospice, Palmerston North on the 29 August 1999. Hohi was the second child of his mother **Huaki Patihona Cook**.

Hohi was brought up in Otaki and attended the **Otaki State School**. Part of his early childhood was spent in the household of **Hema te Ao**, a rangatira of Ngati Raukawa. Hema's first wife **Tauati**, was a first cousin to Hohi's maternal grandmother, **Merehiria**. Hohi was also a namesake of the husband of his maternal grandmother's aunt, **Hariata Te Hana**. Hariata was the mother of Tauati. Hariata and Merehiria's mother, **Katarina Te Hana**, were sisters.

Hohi also lived at **Kereru marae, Koputaroa**, near Levin, with the **McMillans**. **Hone Macmillan** who was from **Ngai Te Rangi** had approached him several times before he agreed to go and live there with them. Hohi attended **Koputaroa School** and tended to the McMillan farm. Hone's second wife was **Karaitiana te Ahu** who was popularly known as **Ngareta**. She was a rangatira of the **Ngati Ngarongo** hapu of Ngati Raukawa. Ngareta and Katarina Te Hana, the maternal great-grandmother of Hohi, were second cousins. Ngareta passed away in 1939 and willed some of her lands to Hohi. He left the farm in 1941.

On 28 March 1941 Hohi enlisted at **Palmerston North** to join the **28th Maori Battalion**. His regimental number was 67480. He trained at **Papakura Military Camp** and on 18 September 1941 he boarded SS **Aquitania** for the **Middle East** with the 7th Reinforcements. He arrived in **Egypt** on 19 October 1941.

On 16 December 1943 whilst serving in **Italy**, he was promoted to **Temporary Corporal**. Subsequently, he was promoted to **Lance Corporal** on 1 March 1944, **Corporal** on 17 March 1944, and **Sergeant** on 3 February 1945. At one stage Hohi was loaned to **C Company** as their **Signals Sergeant**. In recognition of his service and the losses sustained by C Company (refer page 461 in the official history of the 28th Maori Battalion), he was recommended for a field commission, and on 17 April 1945, he was commissioned as **Second Lieutenant** in the field. For his services during the **Second World War** he received the following campaign and service medals:

1939-45 Star.
Africa Star and 8th Army Clasp.
Italy Star.
Defence Medal.
British War Service Medal 1939-45.
NZ War Service Medal 1939-45.



Hohi arrived back home in Aotearoa/New Zealand on **6 September 1945**. On 15 September 1945 he attended a **welcome home celebration dance** at the Koputaroa Hall with other returned servicemen from the local area. He completed an unbroken service of **3 years and 359 days** overseas during the Second World War.

On returning home Hohi worked at the **Wellington City Corporation Milk Department** and lived in **Wellington**. He met and in 1954 married **Erihena (Marea) Wharekura** in Wellington. Hohi was eventually transferred to the Wellington City Corporation Milk Department's **Otaki** subsidiary, **Rahui Milk Station**. He and Marea relocated to Ngaio Street, Otaki. They built their home at **21 Temuera Street** and moved in on 28 February 1961. During the late sixties and early seventies he was also a part-owner of an Otaki restaurant and take-away known as the "**Golden Chicken**". He retired from the milk factory in 1984.

Hohi was an active **Rangiatea Vestry member** and regularly attended church. He was a member of the **Otaki Maori Racing Club** and in 1969 he became a **Raukawa Marae Trustee** for Ngati Ngarongo. Between 1976 and 1994 he was also a trustee for Kereru Marae.

For many years Hohi served his people in the kitchen at **Raukawa Marae** and finally at the age of 63 years he sat on the **paepae**. The occasion was the tangihanga of his mother's brother, **Jack Waaka** who had passed away on 4 September 1982. He was a man of few words but when he said something it was very straight. He had an abrupt manner, but was also blessed with many **admirable qualities**. He never enjoyed fatherhood but has many nieces and nephews who loved and respected him. He will be remembered.

Rupene M.T. Waaka
2 March 2001

APPENDIX H – WAAC, PHOTOS & INFORMATION (D. TAYLOR)

Credit: Diane Taylor, Ngāti Tukorehe, Ngāti Raukawa War Effort Facebook page



Back row: Tene Patuaka, Ruth Ransfield, Maggie Pewhairangi, Norma Govenor, Bella Pahau

Front row: Tinon Roiri, Mara Poutama, Bunty Lawton, Tilly Walker

Diane Taylor (3 Dec 21): “The photo belonged to my mum who died 1974, so it’s now in my possession. Tene Patuaka is my mother - Mary Josephine Patuaka married Ian James Taylor in 1945. Mum lost her real name of Mereaina when she started at Ohau School as a 5 year old and her brother’s name was changed to Richard at school as well.

“My grandmother never registered her children from her first marriage (no family benefit back in those days). Mum found out in 1964 when she needed her birth certificate to get a job at Kimberly Hospital working as a domestic in the male staff quarters. Fortunately her mother was still alive and signed the necessary documentation and mum registered herself as Mary Josephine Patuaka. My grandmother wrote all their births in her Book of Mormon which was discovered after nanny died and mums name was written as Mereaina Joan Patuaka. □

“Ruth Veronica Ransfield married Andrew Howell 1948, her husband also went to Japan. Maggie Pewhairangi – have never found her service number - Maggie could be a

nickname. Norma Govenor married William Andrew Eynon in 1946 (She is Kevin Emery's mother-in-law, Kauwhata). Bella Pahau was from Ngati Porou. Tinon is a nickname as her name is Ria Nora Roiri, married John Arthur Connor 1948, and her daughter is a member of the Ngati Raukawa War Effort group.

“Mara Poutama married Kenneth Keremehana Bevan as Ani Maria Poutama in 1948, but her headstone has her name as Mara.

(<https://cemeterysearch.horowhenua.govt.nz/img/headstones/2823.jpg>)

“Bunty is Whanaupani (Lawton is her maiden name) married Hapeta Cowan 1934, therefore her surname should be Cowan. Tilly Walker is Tilden Walker, the sister of George John Walker #802283 D coy 28 MB. They were from Matahiwi - Ngati Parewahawaha and probably Kauwhata also. Tilly never married and was a midwife here in NZ and in the UK.

“Their group performed kapahaka during the war under the tutorage of Wi Nicholls of Otaki (below), possibly in Ngāti Poneke club. They were all in camp in the Wellington area, mum was at Dolly Varden (Paremata) some were at Trentham; others were at Fort Dorset.”



Back row: L to R. Tinon Roiri, Bella Pahau, ??, Maggie Pewhairangi, Mr Wi Nicholls, Ruth Ransfield, Mavis Nicholls. Front row: L to R. Mara Poutama, Tilly Walker, Bunty Cowan, Norma Govenor, Tene Patuaka.

APPENDIX I – NGĀTI RAUKAWA: KIA, POW & SERIOUS WOUNDS

Ngāti Raukawa	Killed in action (or died soon after of wounds) - WW2 on	POW - WW2	Seriously Wounded
1	65402 - Te Aorere Sutherland, 28MB, d 17.12.42	802298 Harold Webby, 28MB, WW2 POW - Stalag VII-A, Moosburg, Germany	Rewi Maniapoto MacDonald, wounded (lost arm), 4 September 1942
2	62563 - Dudu Goffe, 28MB, d. 5.1.1943	5142, Pte Peter Hakaraia. 2NZEF (19 infantry BN. POW, Stalag XVIII-A,	Charles Te Amaru Sciascia, lost both legs, 1945
3	39555, Bob Ropiha, 28MB, 23.11.1941	25968 Johnny Palmer, POW - Stalag XVIII-A, Wolfsberg, Austria	Haane Manahi, wounded 1941, d 1986.
4	816555, George Perawiti, 28MB, KIA, 10.4.45, Italy	25921, Pte Moetu McGregor, 28MB, POW - Stalag XVIII-A, Wolfsberg,	Te Wereti Tatana, developed meningitis, SA, leg amputated. Buried at Paeroa.
5	817731, Paora Ropiha, 28MB, KIA, 12.4.45.	37057, Pte Arthur Winterburn, 2NZEF, POW - PG 129, Macerata, Italy	
6	7739, Leslie John Sciascia, KIA, 27 (Machine Gun) Bn, KIA 5 Jul 1942	14491 Pate Larkin, 2NZEF, captured 2.12.43. POW - Stalag VII-A,	Less seriously wounded
7	60935, Jack Seymour, severely wounded in action, died following day, d 14.12.1941, western desert, buried Knightsbridge, Libya	Bertram Patrick Kuiti, POW, Poland, died of wounds 19.05.1941	Whatumairangi Tahiwī
8	James Pene, 28MB, KIA 7.12.43, Italy		Tukukino Royal
9	Pani Pene, 28MS, KIA 22 July 1944, Italy		Rangi Royal
10	Cpl H. Roera, 28MB, KIA, 27 Nov 1941 , Western Desert, El Alamein		

	War Cemetery,		
11	2 nd Lt E.J.Ropata, 28MB, wounds, died 26 Oct 1942, Western Desert, El Alamein War Cemetery,	Died of sickness while in service or soon after discharge	
12	Cpl R. Te Hana, 28MB, KIA, 11 April 1945, Itali, Forli cemetery	84450 Pitiroi Te Hiwi, pneumonia	
13	Cpl R.Winterburn, AIF, 2/24 Bn KIA, 17 Nov 1943, Lae War Cemetery, Papua New Guinea	Natty Tatana, joined army 1948, in training, got TB, died 1948	
14	411951, Kingi te Ahoaho Gilling Tahiwai, 30 Sept 1942, age 28, Airforce, MIA	Keepa Terangi Hiwinui McDonald, Died of TB, 1946, buried at Puaotau	
15	30047, Pte. John O'Brien KIA: 16 April 1941, Phaleron War Cemetery, Athens, Greece 13.E. 18		
16	39638, Pte. Hone Kira Whareaitu, 28MB, B co. KIA: 1 August 1944 aged 28 years. Buried at the Florence War Cemetery, Italy VII. B. 4		
17	816156, Pte. John SILBERY, 28MB, D co (photo, NRWE Fcbk). KIA, 8 April 1945; buried at the Faenza War Cemetery, Italy; IV, B, 9		
18	6125 George Katene, 28 MB, KIA, 07.12.1943 (Military medal)		
19	4286, Bertram Patrick Kuiti, 28MB, POW, Poland, died of wounds 19.05.1941		
20	39091, Edward Te Whatanui		

	Leonard, 28MB, 16.12.1941		
21	39556, Te Peehi Parata,		
22	39256, Henry Tai Ransfield, KIA, 23.05.1941		
23	65310, Tom Paipa 28 MB d.04.09.1942		
24	37444, Simon Knocks, 19 th Inf.Bn, KIA 20.05.1941		
25	62883, Sonny George, 28 MB, KIA 30.05.1944		
26	65399, Te Rakaherea Hakaraia, 28 MB, d 07.04.1943		
27	65404, Kootu Wehipeihana, 28 MB transfer to NZ Engineers. KIA Italy 31.05.1944		
28	67490, Oliver Maketu Wereta, 28 MB 05.01.1942		
29	802158, Tauhu Kingi Ransfield, 28 MB, KIA 25.12.1943		
30	802262, Joseph Ateha Te Whare, 28 MB, KIA 18.12.1943		
	802127, Tama Paurini, 28 MB 19.03.1944		
31	802137, Lewis Ruatiki Peni, 28 MB 13.02.1944		
32	25857, Hupa Hamiora, 28MB, d wounds, 5 Jul 1942, age 34, western desert, El Alemain cemetery		
33	65422 Duncan Turoa Gotty, 28MB, KIA, 5.1.43, western desert, buried Tripoli cemetery, Libya		

33	644698, Hoani Hapeta, died in service, Thailand		
34	43648, Peter Rauhihi, Vietnam, d 1969		

APPENDIX J – NGĀTI RAUKAWA LIST: JAPAN, KOREA & VIETNAM

Ngāti Raukawa	Japan	Korea	Malaya/Borneo/Thailand	Vietnam
1	Ngaiterangi McMillan (28MB + J)	Charles Rangiriri Bell	Brian Mataura Poananga (J, K, M, V)	Brian Mataura Poananga (J, K, M, V)
2	Tau Dalziel Paipa (28MB + J)	Rangihautu Sonny Hakaraia	Samuel Hamuera Kereama (M + Borneo, Indonesia)	Turoa Karatea
3	John Gardiner (28MB + J)	Muri Winiata	Hoani Hapeta (M + T)	Peter Rauhihi
4	Hunga Manawaroa (28MB + J)	Arthur McGrath	Paul Ropiha Wichman (M)	Rota Corran Hohipuha
5	Kaku Mauriohoo (28MB + J)	Brian Poananga	Hokowhitu David Ropiha	Matenga Roiri
6	Tatare McDonald(28MB + J)	Raumoa Matenga Baker	Paul La Basse Sciascia	David Rawiri Puaha Waaka (V)
7	Taiaroa Royal (28MB + J)	Mark Kiriona	David Rawiri Puaha Waaka (V, B, Indonesia)	JJ Cootes (B + V)
8	Pohiri Hamiora Skipwith (28MB + J)	Umatapu Hapeta	Bobby Cootes (B)	
9	Davis Wallace (28MB + J)	Arthur McGrath (J + K)	Chooky Cootes (B)	
10	Nohinohi M M Baker (2 Div C, + J)	Brian Mataura Poananga (J, K, M, V)	JJ Cootes (B)	
11	Peter W Baker (2 Div C + J)	Hape Royal (J, K)		
12	Raymond Blackmore (J)	Gerald Te Momo (J, K)		
13	Ronald Buchan Feilding (NZASC + J)	Purama MacDonald (K)		
14	Margaret Douglas Fox WAAC	Tap MacDonald (K)		
15	Henry Gardiner 2 NZ Prov + J	Barney Kingi (28MB + K)		
16	Percy Hakaraia (2DivC + J)	Lawton Hakaraia (K)		
17	David Mot Phillips (J + Eng)	David Harvey (RNZN + K)		

18	Raymond Katene (2DivC + J)			
19	Teoha Larkin			
20	Arthur McGrath (J + K)			Key
21	Matahaere Patuaka (J)			28MB - 28 Maori Battalion
22	Bruce Tikitiki-o-te-Rangi Poananga (28MB + J) +			J - Japan
23	Brian Mataura Poananga (J, K, M, V)			K - Korea
24	Hiwi Ransfield (J)			M - Malaya
25	Ruth Ransfield (WAAC)			B - Borneo
26	Keith Arden Rowland (2 Div C + J)			T - Thailand
27	Hape Royal (J, K)			V - Vietnam
28	Gerald Te Momo (J, K)			
29	Henry Wallace (2 Div C + J)			
30	Haane Manahi (28MB + J)			
31	William Cook (28MB + J)			
32	John aka Jack Winterburn (28 MB + J)			
33	David Phillips (J0			

APPENDIX K – CHARLES RANGIWAWAHIA SCIASCIA PROFILE (TE KENEHI TEIRA)

Charles was born at the Manawatu River Heads near Te Wharangi (Foxton Beach) to Riria Sciascia (nee McGregor) and to Nicola Sciascia at the signal station on 28 September 1891²³. Nicola was the pilot for the Foxton Harbour Board who had a wharf two miles up the river at Te Awahou (Foxton). Riria belonged to the Ngati Takihiku hapu of Ngati Raukawa being the iwi-kainga in the area with kainga at Whakapuni and Raumatangi, places between Foxton Beach, Te Awahou and Matarapa kainga. Nicola went on to become a lighthouse keeper at Pencarrow (Wellington) and Portland Island off the coast from Mahia Peninsula²⁴. Charles was working for his brother Jim when he joined the army. He was the seventh child out of eleven children and those siblings produced several members of the 28 Maori Battalion and other service men. Charles was joined in France by his first cousins Poutu McGregor, Arona(Moses) McGregor and Tutepourangi(Adam) McDonald who were all in the Pioneer Battalion²⁵.

During World War 1 Charles and his older brother Jack joined the Wellington Regiment, NZEF 1st Battalion²⁶. He fought at Gallipoli until he was wounded two weeks before the troops were evacuated. When he recovered he went to France to the front line. He became a Sergeant-Major. Charles died on 1 August 1917 aged 25²⁷. He was killed in action in Belgium at La Basse Ville. In the Noutillerie Sector on 3 February 1917, Charles was in charge of the Scouts of a Raiding Party of 22 men of all ranks and contributed to the success of the Raid²⁸. He had previously shown himself to be brave and capable both in Gallipoli and France²⁹. He was decorated with a Military Medal that was presented to his mother at a large ceremony at Levin

²³ Charles Rangiawahia Sciascia File, Sciascia, Charles – WW1 10/518 – Army 1914-1919, R20810130, New Zealand Archives.

²⁴ Nicola and Riria Sciascia Reunion Video of Record 1989, Chairman Te Whatanui George Kereama and organising committee, File:///D:/Sciascia20%Reunion%20videos%2019%2089/VIDEO_TS%20Part%201/VTs-01_1.VOB, DVD copy in writers possession.

Frank T. Hippolite et al, Teone McGregor Reunion Genealogy 1972, F.T.Hippolite et al.Teone McGregor Genealogy Committee, !v. (losse leaf), Sheet 1.1, Whakapapa1, National Library .

²⁵ Christopher Pugsley, Te Hokowhitu a Tu: The Maori Pioneer Battalion in the First World War (Auckland, New Zealand: Raupo Publishing (NZ) Ltd, 1995), 97.

²⁶ Charles Rangiawahia Sciascia File, Sciascia, Charles -WW1 10/518 – Army 1914-1919,

²⁷ Monty Soutar, Whitiki! Whiti! Whiti! E! Maori in the First World War (Auckland, New Zealand: Bateman Books,2019),29,386

²⁸ Linda Fletcher for Adopt an Anzac, Horowhenua and the Great War 1914-1919, (Horowhenua War Memorial Project Committee Trust, 2014) , 194,175

²⁹ London Gazette, 12 March 1917

and Koputoroa³⁰. At the ceremony on 27 December 1919 a broken column memorial was unveiled at the Puaotau urupa which is located off Paiaka Road at Koputoroa. His memorial was unveiled the same day as the memorial for his grandfather Teone McGregor³¹. His mother Riria was later buried under his memorial in 1938. Both Charles (1913) and his brother Jack (1910-1913) played for the Maori All-Blacks³². Charles is also remembered in the Messines Ridge (NZ) Memorial, Belgium where whanau visit regularly³³.

³⁰ Levin Chronicle, 6 August 1918 and 27 December 1919

³¹ Linda Fletcher for Adopt an Anzac

Anthony Patete, Tu te manawaroa Oral and Traditional Historical Report, Volume 2 (Crown Forestry Rental Trust, 2021) 823

³² Clive Akers, In Jacob's Shadow: Centennial History of Horowhenua Rugby Union 1893-1993 (Clive Akers, Auckland 1980), 141

³³ Commonwealth War Graves, cwgc.org/find-records/find-war-dead/casualty-details/75199801/

APPENDIX L – TUROA KARATEA AND AGENT ORANGE

Radio NZ - <https://www.rnz.co.nz/news/in-depth/443953/maori-war-veteran-s-skin-still-peeling-50-years-after-agent-orange-exposure>. Māori war veteran's skin still peeling 50 years after Agent Orange exposure. 10:39 am on 3 June 2021

Turoa Karatea frequently scratches himself until he bleeds, but time is running out for him to get compensation for a condition he says was caused by Agent Orange. Will a Waitangi Tribunal inquiry finally deliver for Karatea and other Vietnam veterans before the last of the veterans die?

An ominous, oil-like substance fell from the sky during Turoa Karatea's first week in Vietnam. It was 1970, and 23-year-old Karatea, a Rereahu descendant from Feilding, was stationed at the ANZAC base Nui Dat in Vietnam's southeast. He was in the middle of familiarisation training when he looked up and saw, over to the west, two US Army Baby Hercs flying side by side, spraying a dense liquid that splattered into waterways and stuck to leaves in the pockets of dense jungle covering the land.

Karatea had joined the army a year earlier, and those oily showers were the least of his concerns as war unfolded around him. But the showers were always there. The planes were always spraying. It wouldn't be until Karatea's unit was withdrawn a year later, in 1971, that he would stop to question exactly what it was that fell from the sky.

Karatea was not long into his journey home when the skin on his legs, arms, back, and chest began to itch and peel. Within hours, the itch intensified and soon more than three-quarters of his skin had completely peeled off. It burned. He'd never had skin issues before. Through the piercing pain, he thought about those showers.

"On the way back we stopped in Singapore and I went to a medical centre," he says. "They sent me to a specialist. This dermatologist, an English woman, examined me and said, 'I think it's insect bites'."

"[I believed] it was more than that. It was like sunburn, but it was all over my body and it was burning. I knew it wasn't insects that did it... But that was just the start of it really."

Karatea believes his skin condition, from which he still suffers today, was caused by Agent Orange. During the Vietnam War, the US military used the notorious herbicide, containing the dangerous chemical compound dioxin, to clear crops and plantations that could conceal their

enemy, the Viet Cong. Seventy-six million litres of herbicides were sprayed in Vietnam between 1962 to 1971. More than half of that was Agent Orange. Soldiers spent years crawling through these toxin-soaked jungles.

But despite many Vietnam veterans' concerns at the impact the chemical may have had on their health, the New Zealand government spent 30 years after the war denying they had ever been exposed to it. It was only in 2008 that the government formally acknowledged New Zealand personnel in Vietnam had been exposed to Agent Orange, and apologised for that lack of recognition, as well as the lack of inadequate support when they got home. By that time, Karatea was 61.

Karatea is now in his seventies. When the itch comes back, the only way he gets relief is to scratch until he bleeds. And it recently got worse. Eighteen months ago, Karatea's skin began peeling off again.

Photographs taken on his iPad show the skin across most of his body flaky and raw, a striking resemblance to how it looked all those years ago as he left Vietnam.

"This was all down my legs and up my back," he says, gliding his hands to the areas on his body that were affected. "And it just spread. I just couldn't stop rubbing and scratching it. It was everywhere."

Few veterans qualify for compensation

Six years ago, the Waitangi Tribunal began the Military Veterans Kaupapa Inquiry, Wai 2500. The purpose of the inquiry is to investigate any Crown breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in the way Māori veterans were treated during and after service. The Tribunal has now received more than 100 claims in total from veterans who fought in different campaigns across decades, and is yet to review all of the research it has commissioned. Many of the claims have been made by Vietnam veterans calling for compensation for the impact Agent Orange has had on their health. But the process is slow. As more and more veterans die, time is running out.

The government already offers one-off \$40,000 ex gratia payments - a voluntary payment made to show kindness without admitting blame - to those who were exposed to Agent Orange. These payments were introduced in 2006, two years after a Health Select Committee Inquiry reviewed new evidence which demonstrated, beyond doubt, that New Zealanders had in fact been deployed in areas of chemical defoliation in Vietnam. The payments can also be given to a veteran's child if they are diagnosed with cleft lip, cleft palate, spina bifida, adrenal

gland cancer or acute myeloid leukaemia - all conditions linked to Agent Orange.

But the only veterans who can get a payment are those who served between 29 May 1964 and March 1975 and suffer from an illness included on a brief list. They are: the cystic skin condition chloracne, chronic lymphocytic leukaemia, Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma or soft tissue sarcoma. The list of illnesses, set out in a 2006 Memorandum of Understanding between the Crown and the Ex-Vietnam Services Association, is based on 2004 research by the National Academy of Sciences, a United States non-profit NGO that produces a biennial report on health conditions strongly associated with Agent Orange exposure.

Very few New Zealand Vietnam veterans have received payments; documents released under the Official Information Act show just 97 ex gratia payments have been made to veterans so far - less than 3 percent of the more than 3400 New Zealanders who served in Vietnam. Karatea has not received a payment. He doesn't qualify, because he doesn't have one of the five accepted illnesses. He's one of many.

Vietnam veterans who aren't covered by the compensation package and are still suffering from health conditions they believe to be a result of their exposure to Agent Orange. Many of the former soldiers who made submissions to the Military Veterans Kaupapa Inquiry describe their struggle with severe eczema and skin rashes, cancers, respiratory problems and children born with deformities, such as legs and arms of different lengths. Many of them recall how deeply frustrating it was watching former governments deny they had been exposed at all. One submission from veteran Roger Greenaway and wife Mihingarangi explained how five of their children suffer from serious medical issues:

"Our daughter was born with a vertebrae missing from her spine and this gives her pain and limits what she can do," they wrote in their submission. "For example, she has had to have caesarean births because the missing vertebrae prevents her from pushing during birth. Another daughter would just faint and collapse without any warning... [We also have] a son who has had cancer and has had a testicle removed. Another son has lumps that appear on him and then go away and return."

Veteran, Wayne John McCallion, described his battle with prostate cancer in his submission: "I've had on-going problems with Prostate which a lot of our guys have got... And I have a very good friend in Rotorua. He's dying from bowel cancer. He doesn't get nothing at all out of this whatsoever. He's slowly dying.

"I've got conditions not accepted by the government in terms of pay-outs... A handful of people get \$40,000. Ka pai, good on them, but there are very few. Everybody should be compensated. Every one of them!"

The Vietnam veterans involved have been clear from the outset that the compensation they are calling for should apply to all those who served in Vietnam. They want a blanket payment for everyone.

"I think a compensation package goes some way to rectifying what was wrong," Karatea says.

Deputy Head of Veterans' Affairs Marti Eller wouldn't comment on veterans' calls for a new compensation package, but says there's plenty of support available to veterans who aren't eligible for an ex gratia payment.

"That includes any treatment that's related to that medical condition, compensatory payments (pension) and rehabilitation, where that's relevant. They can get home support, which includes a range of things like home health equipment, home services, health alarms, house cleaning, house washing, hedge trimming, and that kind of stuff," she says.

Sixty-seven percent of Vietnam veterans do or will receive these types of support services from Veteran Affairs. Veterans' spouses are also eligible for a surviving spouse pension following the death of the veteran.

In total \$19.4m is paid to Vietnam veterans each year as non-taxable allowance and approximately \$4.9m in medical costs. There are 974 Vietnam veterans receiving home help services.

"As to the outcome of the inquiry, that's bigger than us. But in terms of, obviously, taking an interest, listening to what people are saying, and trying to respond more appropriately to that, we're very much engaged in that."

She says there's simply not enough scientific evidence to prove many of the illnesses from which Vietnam veterans suffer are related to their exposure to Agent Orange.

However, evidence of long-term effects from exposure to Agent Orange emerges slowly. In the National Academy of Science's latest Agent Orange update in 2018, 43 years after the war ended, two more illnesses were added to its original list of five: hypertension and monoclonal gammopathy (a condition in which abnormal proteins form in your blood, and which means a slightly higher risk of myeloma or lymphoma). New Zealand and the United States are yet to

recognise these additions.

The mental toll of Agent Orange

In his living room in Feilding, Karatea shifts slightly in his chair and exhales. As he peers out the window to his nicely-cut lawn, there's a shine in his eyes, and he looks as though he might cry. Agent Orange has cast a long shadow over his life. It's the mental toll he struggles with most. The proud husband and retiree says Agent Orange made him afraid to have children.

Not long after his service in Vietnam, his then-partner suffered a devastating miscarriage six months into pregnancy. When Karatea saw the "horribly deformed" fetus, he thought about those herbicides showering the jungles of Vietnam, and vowed never to try for a baby again.

"Some of them have not had children from the exposure; they've become impotent," says Moana Sinclair, the lawyer representing Karatea in the Military Veterans Inquiry. Sinclair, founder and principal of Otaki's Te Haa Legal, was the first person Karatea ever told about the miscarriage. "It's a big deal, I think, for a Māori man who gets to a certain age. No uri, no descendants."

Karatea spent many years traumatised by his experience in Vietnam, but he couldn't access mental health support. If services existed, he didn't know where to find them. All the while, stories continued to emerge about children of Vietnam veterans being born with deformities in New Zealand and around the world.

"We got no support. Zero. Not from the army, not from anyone. You dealt with it yourself," he says. "We just really had no access to any of the psychiatrists or anything like that."

Chris Mullane, a spokesperson for the Ex-Vietnam Services Association, says the former 1954 War Pension Act largely focused on physical injuries.

"There was little provision for mental health issues that would arise because society hadn't really caught up with mental health issues and the result of traumatic experiences," he says. "So people coming back from any of the recent wars up until the Act was changed in 2014 would have had difficulties accessing mental health support. That's not to say it wasn't available, but it wasn't readily out there for people as it is today."

Karatea believes a compensation package needs to recognise all those years he and others suffered in silence.

"Some of these injuries, they're life-lasting," he says. "Only certain people get that [\$40,000] payout. But I think that they should look seriously at people who have had long-term mental health problems. They should compensate us."

For Vietnam veterans like Karatea, who are suffering from health effects and can't access ex gratia payments, the next best thing is a Disablement Pension. A veteran is eligible if they have a conclusively presumed condition related to military service. But Mullane says a veteran needs to be nearly dead to access the highest pension rate of up to \$411.25 a week, which they can only get when they have a terminal condition. Karatea receives a smaller amount from this fund due to suffering post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), but says doctors have never been able to diagnosis for his skin issues.

A history of difficulty getting support

Some Vietnam veterans participating in the Military Veterans Kaupapa Inquiry say the process of accessing support has historically been complex and daunting.

At the Waikato-Tainui College for Research and Development in Hopuhopu, not far from Ngāruawahia, Hemana Waaka is transcribing 30 interviews with veterans who fought in the Malaya and Vietnam conflicts. Alongside Waikato-Tainui, he's undertaking a research project into their health since they retired from the army, and has been blown away by their stories.

"There were a lot of frustrations and disappointments with Veterans' Affairs because of the process and having to prove that they got poisoned. And that they were affected by it. And you nearly had to be dead before something was done."

Waaka says Veterans' Affairs set up regional offices so that veterans had somewhere they could go to describe the health conditions they believed were caused by Agent Orange. But he says these were later taken away in favour of a centralised Wellington office. Many veterans had to be consulted over the phone.

"Our soldiers were very reluctant to talk to a stranger at the other end of the line, and talk to them about some of their medical details, only to be passed over to a group of specialists sitting around a table and assessing them based on the information given to them," he says. "No kanohi ki te kanohi consultation."

Waaka says a common issue was veterans simply did not know where to find information about the support and benefits they were entitled to. An old friend he fought alongside in

Malaya only found out two years ago that he could get free hearing aids and a pension.

Auckland lawyer David Stone, the principal at Te Mata Law, represents six claimants in the inquiry, and says this has been a theme for many Māori veterans across multiple conflicts.

"When I interviewed Māori Battalion veterans, when I interviewed Korean and [Malayan] veterans, right through to today, including Vietnam veterans, they all raised the same concerns and evidence in respect of not knowing what benefits and services were out there for them to utilise," he says.

"And of course, with our people at the time in the 1940s still living in the more hard-to-reach areas, they certainly didn't have access to the medical facilities that would have been afforded to them if they had lived in the biggest cities."

Karatea remembers his first health examination, and how terrifying it was speaking about his health conditions after suffering on his own for so long.

"They send you to a medical specialist and he examines you. And you have to prove to him that what you're saying is correct. I don't think that's the right process," he says.

"The Crown needs to have people who those [veterans] will trust to talk to them. They need to go to them, not them go to you. Go to where they are, and where they live."

Of the roughly 2000 Vietnam veterans still alive, about 300 do not access any support. Karatea and others say they are simply too afraid, and it's Veterans' Affairs' responsibility to do more to engage with them.

But Eller says that's precisely what the Ministry has been doing, and there are some veterans who just don't want the help.

"We're an opt-in service... you can well imagine that people coming back from Vietnam may have simply chosen to have nothing to do with the system," she says. "We try and reach out to them pretty much through their own colleagues. And we've done quite a lot of work with the Vietnam Veterans Association over the last few years to try to make sure we can track down whoever we can."

Waaka expects Waikato-Tainui to release a report based on his research by November this year.

"I'm hoping the recommendation of this report will be for the government to appoint a

commissioner to investigate clinically, scientifically, the damages that this poison has done," he says.

Time is running out

More than five years has passed since the Military Veterans Kaupapa Inquiry began, but the soldiers can't wait much longer.

"People are still waiting and dying," says lawyer Moana Sinclair. "It's a slow death, if you like. It's hard to watch and it's hard to be a part of sometimes. The encouraging thing is the people's spirit to keep going, like Turoa's."

Waaka says it's deeply sad to think about the thousand or so Vietnam veterans who never got to see the outcome of the inquiry.

"As my mate Miki Apiti alluded to me, how many more of us have to die before they finally recognise us? He's right, we're losing them left, right and centre right now."

However, for Karatea, giving up is not an option. He's fighting for himself and all the mates he fought alongside in Vietnam, who could only turn to each other for support when they got home to an indifferent, sometimes hostile reception.

"One of our mates had a car and we just came back here to Feilding," he recalls, thinking of the first few weeks home after Vietnam. "We stayed a few days here, then we went to another mate's place, then we ended up all the way in Kaitaia. And that's how we sort of got through."

They were there for him when it felt like no one else was. Karatea says this inquiry is for them. Veterans can get in touch with Veteran Affairs about support services by calling 0800 483 745.

APPENDIX M – MAORI BATTALION HALL RESEARCH PROJECT, TE RAU O TE AROHA (HELENA FORESTER) (2000)

Why and How the Maori Battalion Memorial Hall was Initiated? By Helena Forester (Research for the Raukawa District Maori Council and the Palmerston North City Council).

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Throughout this research project, I have enjoyed myself immensely. I have been faced with a challenge of applying theory to practice, with utilising the skills that I already have and with developing more. Also I have had the opportunity to advance my knowledge about my whakapapa (genealogy), my whanau (family) and myself. This opportunity cannot go astray without conveying many thanks to all those people who assisted me throughout this special experience.

Firstly, I would like to take this opportunity to thank Massey University, the Raukawa District Maori Council, and the Palmerston North City Council. With the development of their tri-partite relationship, this opportunity was made readily available for to me cease.

Secondly, many thanks to the members of the Maori Battalion Hall Research Committee. Their assistance and support throughout the duration of my placement is and has been, much

appreciated. I hope that such support/assistance is granted to others who carry on with this research project.

This placement has been established to provide me with the opportunities where I have had the chance to develop in both a personal and professional manner. Such an advancement in this area of skill and knowledge has been guided by: Te Kenahi Teira (Principal Maori Policy Officer, Strategic Planning Unit, Palmerston North City Council

- supervisor), Glenn Haitana (Safer Community Council - Supervisor), Charles Olson (Maori Policy Officer, Strategic Planning Unit, Palmerston North City Council), Wheturangi Walsh-Tapiata (Co-ordinator for the Raukawa District Maori Council - Placement Consultant, School of Social Policy and Social Work, Massey University), Leland Ruwhiu (Third Year Co-ordinator, School of Social Policy and Social Work, Massey University), and Kathryn Hay (Third Year Co-ordinator, School of Social Policy and Social Work, Massey University). I convey my appreciation to the above people for sharing this experience with me and also for the continuous guidance and support they have given me.

I would further like to thank those six participants who willingly took part in an interview with me. This was a new experience, from which I have learnt so much. I have enjoyed sharing your stories and memories with you, remembering the special-ness of the 28th Maori Battalion and the Maori Battalion Memorial Hall. I believe that the stories of our elders should be past on to our futures generations, so that they to can appreciate the special-ness of those topic areas.

I must also convey my gratitude to all those others who assisted with my research. Each contribution is very much appreciated and has aided me in this positive process. If given the opportunity to undertake a challenging task similar to this in the future, with the outstanding support network that I have established, I would gladly grasp the opportunity.

INTRODUCTION

Authors Background

Ko Tainui me Aotea nga waka.

Ko Tararua me Taranaki me Potiki A Rehua nga maunga. Ko Manawatu me Waitotara nga awa.

Ko Ngati Raukawa me Nga Rauru oku iwi.

Ko Ngati Takihiku me Ngati Hou Tipua nga hapu. Ko Kereru me Poutu me Kaipo nga marae.

Ko Mahinaarangi me Tokanuhea Tuatoru nga whare tipuna. No Waitofara Ahau. ••

Ko Ivan raua ko Kingi Te Aho Aho McGregor oku koroua.

Ko Myra (nee McMillan) raua ko Raupo McGregor (nee Mihaka) oku kuia.

Ko John Forester raua ko Sylvia Forester oku maatua.

Ko Natasha Talei Forester toku tuakana. Ko au te potiki.

Ko Helena Forester toku ingoa.

Kia Ora tatou, as noted above, my name is Helena Forester. I am the second and youngest daughter of John and Sylvia Forester. I am a descendant of Ngati Raukawa, this connection being through my grandfather, Kingi Te Aho Aho McGregor. I am also a descendent of the Nga Rauru tribe through my grandmother, April Raupo McGregor (nee Mihaka). From my experiences within this placement, I have recently learnt that I also descend from Rangitane as well. This is through the late Teone McGregor and my whakapapa (genealogy) connections from the South Island.

I was born and raised in Waitotara, South Taranaki, for eighteen years. I was educated at Waitotara Primary School, Wanganui Sacred Heart College, Manawatu Polytechnic and Massey University.

Currently, I am a third year student enrolled in the Bachelor of Social Work Degree. A requirement of this programme is to undertake a placement within an organisation for a period of three months. The placement that has thus been allocated to myself, is within the Palmerston North City Council. This concerns working alongside Te Kenehi Teira (Principal Maori Policy Officer of the Maori Policy Section, Strategic Planning Unit, Palmerston North City Council) and others of the research team, researching the Maori Battalion Hall. My particular focus within this research project concerns collecting information pertinent to the questions of why and how the Maori Battalion Hall was initiated. These tasks have been achieved through: (a) extracting information from letters, notes files, and newspaper articles; (b) conducting interviews; and (c) through personal conversation with many elders from Ngati Raukawa and Rangitane.

Research Background:

The research surrounding the Maori Battalion Hall concerns four key phases. These are: Phase One: Purpose and Ownership (before the opening of the Maori Battalion Hall). Phase Two: Involvement (during the opening of the Maori Battalion Hall). Phase Three: Management, Use and Revenue Operation (after the opening of the Maori Battalion Hall).

Phase Four: Future Management, Use and Revenue Operation (at the present and in the future).

My focus concerning the research of the Maori Battalion Hall surrounds phase one, the purpose and ownership of the Maori Battalion Hall. For the past three months I have been researching and extracting information from archival files, notes, letters, newspaper articles, as well as conducting interviews, and recording historical accounts. My purpose has thus been to establish a foundation piece from the above accounts, leaving a data base for further research on the key phases of the Maori Battalion Hall.

Methodology:

I have utilised two general theoretical approaches to guide me throughout the processes of this research project. They are:

Kaupapa Maori Research, and
Maori Centred Research;

According to Linda Smith (1999: 183), Kaupapa Maori Research "has become a way of structuring assumptions, values, concepts, orientations and priorities in research".

Drawing from Irwin, in Smith (1999: 184), has summarised Kaupapa Maori Research as research which is 'culturally safe', involves the 'mentorship' of elders, is culturally relevant and appropriate while satisfying the rigour of research, and which is undertaken by a Maori researcher, (not a researcher who happens to be Maori).

Smith (1999: 185), further argues that Kaupapa Maori Research:

is related to 'being Maori'
is connected to Maori philosophy and principles
takes for granted the validity and legitimacy of Maori language and culture and;
is concerned with 'the struggle for autonomy over our own cultural well being'

Maori Centred Research "deliberately places Maori people and Maori experience at the centre of the research activity" (Durie, 1996: 2). By doing this, it ensures that Maori aspirations, goals and values are displayed and recognised. One of the key characteristics of Maori Centred Research is that it has a holistic approach. That is that this research approach looks at the whole cultural perspective. However, it does encompass integrated and intersectorial approaches, e.g. housing, health, education and so forth.

According to Durie (1996: 2), there have been three key developments which have aided with the advancement of the Maori Centred Research approach. "First, the world-wide move by indigenous peoples towards self-determination and greater autonomy ... the second development ... was New Zealand's reaffirmed commitment to the Treaty of Waitangi in the 1980s and the subsequent inclusion of the Treaty in the objectives (if not legislation) of Government ... third, ... that Maori world views and Maori understandings of knowledge were themselves distinctive".

1.1. Objectives:

- 3€ To address and answer the following questions:
 - * Why am I doing this research project?
 - * What do I expect to gain from this research placement?
 - * Why is the research placement valuable?
- 3€ To advance my skills pertaining to a professional environment, linking my learning experiences with that of my practical experiences.
- 3€ To allow room for my personal and professional development
- 3€ To provide the reader with a historical analysis pertinent to why and how the Maori Battalion Hall was initiated.
- 3€ To begin to reveal the spiritual and cultural significance of the Maori Battalion Hall.
- 3€ To establish a footing for further research whereby compiling a database consisting of archival data, newspaper articles, letters, photos and other information.
- 3€ To reveal the significance of the 28th Maori Battalion members to the people of Palmerston North and others nation wide.

2. RESEARCH BACKGROUND

2.1 Background on the Maori Battalion Hall:

World War II was declared in 1939. At this time Sir Apirana Ngata, along with the other

Maori Ministers in Parliament, spearheaded the formation of the 28th Maori Battalion. This process began firstly, with a request for a Maori unit which would assist in New Zealand's war effort. Secondly, these Ministers requested the establishment of a Maori combat unit, along the same lines as Te Hokowhitu A Tu - the Pioneer Battalion which fought in World War I, 'Which would inevitably serve overseas. I'd thirdly, if such a unit was established, that they be situated in Palmerston North. Authorisation was granted for all three requests by the Government, October 4 1939.

Recruitment for soldiers began almost immediately. Subsequently, in 1940, Friday January 26, the 28th Maori Battalion formed for services in Palmerston North. Command of this unit was given to Colonel G. Dittmer, M.B.E., N.Z.S.C. He was therefore responsible for the training and the administering of the 28th Maori Battalion.

The unit itself was separated into four companies, based on their tribal affiliations. "A Company comprised men of Nga Puhi, Te Aupouri and North Auckland Iwi; B Company comprised Arawa, Tuhoe and Thames/Coromandel area; C Company was made up of Ngati Porou, Rongowhakaata and other hapu from the East Cape to the south of Gisborne; D Company encompassed all others from Waikato/Maniapoto, Taranaki, Kahungunu and Te Waiapounamu" (Te Puni Kokiri, 1995: 56).

The men that joined the 28th Maori Battalion within the local area were: George Johnson of Fielding (deceased), Pate Larkins of Bainesse (deceased), Rangi Larkins of Bainesse (deceased), Dave Larkins (deceased), Tuhi Manawaroa of Rangiotu (deceased), Joe Larkins of Palmerston North/Rangiotu (alive), Tom Makutu of Awahuri (deceased), Reuben Edwin Merritt of Aorangi, Fielding (20th Battalion member - Medical Corp Officer - deceased), Dean Paipa of Fielding (deceased), Waki Lewis of Kai Iwi/Kauwhata (deceased), Koro Tait of Fielding (deceased), Charlie Pene of Fielding (deceased), Kiwi Cribb of Palmerston North (deceased), Dudu Goffe of Kai Iwi/Kauwhata, Nigger Te Awe Awe (deceased), Bill Royal of Fielding/Awahuri, Barney Kingi of Aorangi, Fielding (deceased), Ned Lawton of Fielding/Kauwhata (alive), Waka Kingi of Fielding (alive), Raymond (Blondie) Blackmore of Bulls (alive), Jacko Tawharu of Palmerston North (deceased), Toi Graham of Aorangi, Fielding (deceased), and Te Aorere (Sonny) Sutherland of Awahuri/Aorangi (deceased - died in action). This information was supplied by Ms Nellie Merritt, who was assisted by members of the 28th Maori Battalion Association.

When first stationed in Palmerston North, the community of Palmerston North viewed the 28th Maori Battalion men in a negative manner. In fact, they were perceived as being nuisances. However, this perception was short lived, as Colonel Dittmer made amends to this. His words to the members of the 28th Maori Battalion were, "before we go, we are going to make the community of Palmerston North sorry to see us go" (Gardiner, 1992: 31). His assertion was correct. From that moment on the 28th Maori Battalion were held in high regard. This was to the extent where Colonel Dittmer found himself responsible for declining invitations to social engagements, on behalf of the 28th Maori Battalion. Furthermore, it has been noted that the community of Palmerston North, and others nation wide, continued to support the 28th Maori Battalion even after they embarked overseas, May 2 1940.

I have begun with the 28th Maori Battalion, due to the continuous assertion, through oral accounts and written information, that they were the primary reason for the establishment of the Maori Battalion Hall. This is because the 28th Maori Battalion were stationed in Palmerston North and also because of the special relationship that they had formed with the

Palmerston North community, particularly local Iwi (Ngati Raukawa and Rangitane). This assertion however, may not be entirely correct when addressing the questions of why and how the Maori Battalion Hall was initiated. Thus, this is an area to be elaborated upon in the latter part of this report.

World War II, as noted by Sir Apirana Ngata, had become increasingly stressful. So too had the recruitment of soldiers for the 28th Maori Battalion Hall. Ngata therefore asserted that the need for a special organisation, which would deal directly with the matter of recruitment, was flourishing. Hence, he was indirectly encouraging the involvement of Maori in New Zealand's war effort.

Paraire Paikea (Member of the Executive Committee Representing the Native Race), was also aware of this need. In 1941, he submitted a proposal to the then Prime Minister, the honourable Peter Fraser. This proposal was concerned with putting in place a scheme that would promote better organisation of Maori war effort. The Prime Minister was thus favourable of the scheme, and in 1942, June 3, the Maori War Effort Organisation was approved by the Governments War Cabinet.

The Maori War Effort Organisation was lead by Paraire Paikea, who was named the Minister in Charge. H. C. Hemphill was given the role of the Chief Liason Officer. He was therefore to act as the go-between for the Maori War Effort Organisation and the Army. 20 Recruiting Officers were then elected, with the primary role of recruiting officers to partake in the Army. Furthermore, the scheme provided for "a network of tribal committees which would work in close contact with local Maori communities. The committees main function was to assist with recruiting" (Orange, 1992: 159). Hence, the Raukawa Maori War Effort Executive Committee was formed, involving people such as Mason Durie Senior (Ngati Kauwhata, of Aorangi Marae), Adelaide Poananga-Moore (Rangitane), George Kereama (Parewahawaha) and many others.

When the Maori War Effort Organisation was established, approval was only granted for a trial period of six months. However, "after six months the Minister in Charge, P. K. Paikea, said that it had caused a wave of war effort enthusiasm, roused and directed by 356 tribal committees and executive committees" (Taylor, 1986: 1241). A reflection of such success stabilised the Maori War Effort Organisation for yet another six months and "after Paikea's death its mandate was routinely extended until the end of the war" (Butterworth, 1990: 53). Whether the Maori War Effort Organisation continued out of respect for the late Paraire Paikea is unknown. However, it is certainly suggestive in the work of Butterworth and Young.

As noted above, the primary role of the Maori War Effort Organisation was to assist with the recruitment of soldiers. This however, was not their on duty. It has been noted that the role of the Maori War Effort Organisation extended its duties to include many other tasks. For example, they were given the role of providing manpower for various occupations throughout the war period, such as fuelling positions in freezing works and in dairy factories. Some committees were responsible for looking into social issues. Such as, child truancy. However, this broad spectrum within which the Maori War Effort Organisation operated eventually caused them a lot of controversy.

The Maori War Effort Organisation was indeed a very successful organisation. According to Butterworth and Young (1990: 94), this was apparent for two primary reasons. "The Native

Department had drifted away from Ngata's aim of developing Maori leadership and working with Maori communities. Confining itself instead to delivering a limited number of services in an increasingly bureaucratic manner. Secondly, the Department had failed to come to terms with the war effort". Therefore suggesting that the Maori War Effort was successfully fulfilling these roles instead.

Such a comparison between the Maori War Effort Organisation and the Native Department promotes an area of interest. What is even more interesting to note is the role of the Native Minister, the honourable Rex Mason. According to Orange (1992: 143-144), the Native Minister in fact objected to the Maori War Effort Organisation. This is primarily because, "as the Organisation extended its activities beyond those of recruiting, its operation began to encroach those of the Native Department".

Awareness of the success generated by the Maori War Effort Organisation inevitably forced the Native Minister to request the disbandment of the Maori War Effort Organisation. He further suggested that another organisation should be put in place to take over the role of the Maori War Effort Organisation. The honourable Tirikatene, on the other hand, suggested that the Maori Affairs Department needed to be reassessed. This was noted as the last attempt to keep the Maori War Effort Organisation alive.

It appears that the Prime Minister was in fact favourable of the Maori War Effort Organisation, yet he could see the affect that it was having on the Native Department. He therefore decided on a compromise. The Maori War Effort Organisation was to be absorbed into the Native Department. Hence, the Maori War Effort Organisation "had its genesis in the Maori Social and Economic Advancement Act of 1945" (Walker, 1990: 203).

In 1945, April 1st, the Maori Social and Economic Advancement Act became law. The act subsequently legalised tribal committees and executive committees. Quite a peculiar occurrence considering these committees were in place long before the Maori Social and Economic Advancement Act. In fact, it is apparent that they were established prior to the formation of the Maori War Effort Organisation. Such an assertion relates to the Maori Councils Act, 1900. Hence, "the Maori Councils Act 1900 represented a compromise which provided limited delegated authority at local levels, and authorised nineteen elected Maori Councils to enforce sanitary regulations to houses, meeting houses and water supplies" (Workman, 1995: 1). From 1945 through to 1960, the Maori Affairs archival file reveals that there were 29 tribal committees in existence (see appendix one). Whether each tribal committee contributed to the Maori Battalion Hall project is not yet known. However, the information that has been disclosed reveals that 14 tribal committees within Ngati Raukawa and Rangitane were key contributors to the project.

1945 appears to be time of turning. "War memorials were being considered ... and community centres were favoured as useful and living memorials for those who sacrificed for the community" (Taylor, 1986: 1244). Yet, before the idea of establishing a hall in memorial of the 28th Maori Battalion, an idea was put forward for "a building ... or a hostel in Palmerston North ... for the Maori Club. Subsequently, this group was known as the Manawatu Young Maori Club (see appendix two). It was further revealed that the Raukawa Maori War Effort Executive Committee was also throwing ideas upon the table for a hostel in Palmerston North.

The Manawatu Young Maori Club began 12 months prior to this request for assistance with a

building or hostel. They were lead by a number of tutors. One well known leader was Anania Amohau, who composed the song 'Maori Battalion'. Their membership level at the time was minimal, but later came to represent almost every Maori household in Palmerston North (see appendix three). Members involved with this club were the Tawharu family, Moanna Te Rangi, Maru Fitzgerald, Sue Blackmore and many others (see appendix two). However, as the interest in preserving the Maori culture increased, so too did the membership of the club. At the time of this request with assistance for a building, membership of the Manawatu Young Maori Club stood at 80 adults and 30 young children, and numbers were still increasing.

The need for a facility, catering for the increased membership of the Manawatu Young Maori Club, was recognised by Dave Tatana. Dave Tatana was a member of the Ngati Huia hapu, of Ngati Raukawa. Such recognition of this desired need was documented in a letter to the Palmerston North City Corporation. This letter requested assistance with locating a building for the Manawatu Young Maori Club.

It has been noted that facilities for Maori in Palmerston North, including marae, were in fact minimal. Kawharu, as chairman of the Rangtane Maori Committee (1975), reveals that there were five marae within a twenty five mile radius of the Palmerston North boundaries. However, this was insufficient for urban Maori. The lack of facilities for Maori relates further to the tragedy of 1925. A meeting house called Kikiwhenua was established by Rangitane Maori in Awapuni, for the visit of King Tawhiao. Yet in 1925, this meeting house was engulfed in flames.

Fundraising for a facility has been revealed by Mrs Sue Blackmore. She remembers that she and others of the Manawatu Young Maori Club were on many occasions requested to contribute towards stalls, e.g. a cake stall. She remembers also, that her father was the first person to put money forward for this facility. He donated 100 pound towards this project.

The idea for a building to meet the needs of the Manawatu Young Maori Club was discussed for a short time in 1945, but then the idea disappeared. Information supplied by Sue Blackmore reveals that the Manawatu Young Maori Club grew and so did the people within it. Interests in other avenues, were prominent among the members of the club, which inevitably lead the way to their disbandment. Many urban Maori cultural groups formed after the demise of the Manawatu Young Maori Club. However, the trend found here was that these-cultural groups often faded out not long after their inception.

It wasn't until 1946, when the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee took over the role of the Raukawa Maori War Effort Executive Committee, that the idea resurfaced. This time however, the idea was more so for a hostel which was to also be a memorial to the members of the 28th Maori Battalion.

It was revealed late in 1946, at a meeting between the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee and the Minister of Health (A. H. Nordmeyer), that the community of Palmerston North had been concerned for many years over the fact that Maori visitors to the hospital had no accommodation and therefore many were seen sleeping in their cars or on the streets. The need for a facility in Palmerston North therefore was reinforced once again, but for a different reason. Subsequently, if there was a building established, then this was to be called 'The Maori Battalion Guest House'.

In October 1946 Collins, the representative for the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee, wrote to the Minister of Native Affairs. In this letter he stated that their "main objective is to create for our own people a homely environment where they will feel welcome" (Maori Affairs, 1946). This was thus the desired intention of the 'guest house'. He went on to reveal that "at the moment this condition is sadly lacking" (Maori Affairs, 1946).

Fundraising for this facility began in 1946. At this stage the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee began this process by asking each of the tribal committees to contribute five shillings per head. The Committee had already acquired approximately 500 pounds and were still waiting on contributions from those committees that hadn't yet contributed.

It appears, at the time of requesting assistance from the Native Affairs Department, that the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee had to be given pointers as to how they could handle the developments of the hostel. If such precautions were taken then it was suggested that the Government could in some way support the project. The Maori Affairs archival file (October 1, 1946) supports this statement. Osborne, on behalf of the Minister makes a suggestion to the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee. He states, "if your Committee is able to make a serious effort on these lines you will find the Government, the Native Minister and his Department most sympathetic and willing to help materially in proportion to the effort made by your local people".

In 1947, a property that the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee saw fit for a 'guest house', was that of S. W. Carter. This property was situated in Featherston Street, near the hospital. The house was a two storey building situated on 3 acres of land. Next door was another 17 acres of land which was at the time vacant.

The owner of the property agreed to give the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee an option for the site. Thus, arrangements were made by the honourable Minister Tirikatene and Mr Jones to meet with Mr Collins and Mr Mawhete (of Rangitane, who was a member of the upper house) to inspect the building. Mr Mawhete was an additional member representing Rangitane involvement. A report of this visit was thus requested of them on their return. The conclusion being, "the house was a splendid brick structure ... but was hardly suitable for the purpose of a boarding establishment for Maoris visiting Palmerston North" (Maori Affairs, 1947).

Although the report from the Minister appeared to have negative connotations to it, the Prime Minister wanted the option kept open so that careful consideration could be taken. C. W. Carter however, refuse to extend the expiry date of the option. Therefore, the opportunity to establish a facility for Maori in Palmerston North lapsed.

The opportunity of 1947 was not achieved, but the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee did not give up hope. The need for a Maori facility increased their persistence. This was partly due to the continuous lack of accommodation for Maori visitors to Palmerston North, but also because the Maori population in Palmerston North was increasing. The census of 1936 shows that the Maori population in Palmerston North stood at 114. Just 0.3% of the entire population. However, in 1956 this number had risen to 494. Therefore hinting that the Maori population in Palmerston North was still expanding, and later confirmed in the 1971 census. The Maori population then stood at 1,936. A dramatic rise from 1936. Matheison (1999), supports this. He states, "one of the most significant developments of the 1960s was the emergence of the Maori people in Palmerston North's social structure".

As noted above, the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee never gave up hope. They too were persistent with the idea of establishing a facility for Maori in Palmerston North. This time the facility focused on developing a community centre. The general aim of the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee was to "promote the cultural advancement, the moral uplift, and the social and physical well-being of the Maori people" (Maori Affairs File, 1953). At the time, the Maori people of Palmerston North could be thankful that at last the need for a facility for the Maori people, both within in Palmerston North and those visiting the city, was being considered.

Such persistence was not noted until six years later. On November 6 in 1953, N Winiata wrote a letter to the Controller of the Welfare Division. It was revealed in this letter that another two properties had been located for a memorial facility in Cuba Street. Furthermore, an option had been granted for 3 500 pounds, even though the sale price was 3 750 pounds.

Progress for the hall was positive thus far. However, another problem surfaced. Changes in legislation (section 10, Maori Purposes Act), required the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee to obtain formal consent from the Native Minister, before any progress was to be made. "Section 10 of the Maori Purposes Act, 1950, provides that a Tribal Executive or a Tribal Committee may, with the precedent conor any interest, whether by the way of purchase, lease, or otherwise, for any tribal or communal purpose, and may with the like consent sell, lease, sub-lease or otherwise dispose of, such land or interest so acquired" (Maori Affairs, 1953). The consent of the Minister was granted however, at a later stage, and a property was purchased from W. E. Jones Limited.

This new site that the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee had found had two buildings on it which were vacant at the time. However, not to be a problem. It was understood that one was to vacated soon and the other occupant was to follow shortly after. Once this had been confirmed plans for the site were noted. On one property was to be a hall, similar to the one that Ngati Poneke (Wellington) use, and the other was to be made available for visitors to Palmerston North.

In 1954, the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee called upon the expertise of a Maori Architect, John Scott. It was thus requested of him to draft up a plan of a two storey building. This building was to expose modem architecture and also encompass the Maori culture. Accordingly, John Scott developed plans for a remarkable building. The features of the building and the building itself were both unique and distinct. This was noted by the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee. They stated that "the architect be advised that the Council approves the proposal and awaits details for further consideration" (Maori Battalion Hall Archival Files).

After the plans for the two storey building were drawn up, John Scott took on the responsibility of calling upon builders for the building. Hence, this contract was taken up by Messrs Wood and Robson Limited. This company was situated in Tremaine, Palmerston North. The chief engineer of this construction was C. E. Harris, who was assisted by Alec Cage.

To resemble the importance of the Maori culture within this building, carvings were to be put in place. It was revealed in the Dominion (13/05/64), that these carvings were designed by John Scott, and the Kaumatua Kelly Kereama (of the Ngati Manomano hapu, Ngati

Raukawa), did the carving work. There were fourteen panels, each panel being eight foot, eight inches wide. The relevance of these carvings to the 28th Maori Battalion has been revealed in the Manawatu Standard (11/04/64). It was revealed that "the 14 panels are representative of the style of each of these major tribes, being typical of the manner in which each would portray an ancestor".

Mr Kereama, also carved wooden doors which were placed at the entrance of the building. These doors however, were taken off the building and taken to ..., where they still stand to this day.

As stated above, the original plans for the building focused upon a two storey building. However, it was construed that a third storey would be added to the building, but as stated by Mrs A Poananga-Moore, this would only eventuate when "the committee had sufficient funds" (Dominion, 1963). Furthermore, the Evening Post (1963), revealed that "the cost of the additional storey will be about 5000 pounds and the Executive hopes that further contributions will enable an early start to be made on this floor after the opening of the centre". Whether the construction of the third storey began before or after the opening of the hall is unknown. What is common knowledge to many however, is the fact that this additional storey created debt which was too costly to keep the original purpose(s) of the Maori Battalion Memorial Hall. Therefore the building was put up for lease. This additional storey may be the reason why the dates for the opening of the hall were extended two times.

In 1955, provision for subsidies under the 1945 Maori Social and Economic Advancement Act were being considered by the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee. It became evident however, that the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee must obtain funding of their own. As noted in the Maori Social and Economic Advancement Act. "Subsidies will not be approved until there is sufficient money in hand which, together with subsidy, will ensure that the project or purchase can be paid in full. Applications are not to be set until one half of the money required for completion of purchase is in the hands of the Tribal Committee" (Maori Affairs, 1955). Once again the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee were required to fundraise money for their project.

From verbal accounts, it has been revealed that Adelaide Poananga-Moore was a key player when it came to fundraising activities for the Maori Battalion Hall. She was thus responsible for setting up many raffles, brings and buys, socials, etc., from which 1500 pounds were raised. Mason Durie asserts that without Adelaide's contribution, or 'push' as Durie states, the project wouldn't have gone as far as it did.

Another key event that took place was the popular queen carnivals. I was fortunate enough to be able to interview a member who was a contestant in at least five of these, Ms Nellie Merritt, who represented Kauwhata. This event was well known to many nation wide, as its boundaries extended that of the Manawatu. A key player often involved in this event was Mason Durie (senior). Exactly what his role was within the queen carnival is at this stage unknown. However, we do know that he crowned the winning contestant in one of these events, as the chairperson of the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee.

Other fundraising events included socials, dances, concerts and sporting events. One of the sporting events revealed within the Maori Battalion Hall archival files, is a rugby match between the Evergreen Rugby Club and members of the Maori population. I presume that some of the 28th Maori Battalion members were involved in this sporting activity, yet this is

only an assumption.

From 1945 up until the opening of the Maori Battalion Hall, the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee made continuous efforts to raise money. However, mention must also extend to those who assisted the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee throughout this process. The interview with Nellie Merritt revealed that both Adelaide Poananga- Moore and Nellie's mother, Matapere Kaari, were actively involved in seeking contributions from the local businesses. Furthermore, archival records unveiled that the Mayor and the Palmerston North City Corporation were also generous in their contributions to the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee and their project. For example, charity rates were often granted to the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee from the Palmerston North City Corporation for venues for their fundraising events, such as the queen carnival.

After many exhausting endeavours of the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee, enough money was raised to apply for subsidy. Subsidies on Maori initiatives were granted under the Maori Affairs Act 1953, on a dollar for a dollar basis. -Yet this subsidy was only given to construct buildings, not for ongoing maintenance. This information was disclosed in conversation with Peter Richardson, the current chairman of the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee. He further states, that after the establishment of the Maori Affairs Department, this source of funding ceased to exist. Availability of funding from that point on existed in lotto grants. Maintaining some source of funding available to Maori is positive, yet this such funding was offered to both Maori and Pakeha, thus prompting a competitive environment. Therefore, after submitting an application to the Kiwi Lottery Profits Board, the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee were granted 7 861 pounds in 1964.

When the Maori Battalion Hall was opened the floors would have distinct spaces. The ground floor would consist of a large hall with a stage, a toilet and office facilities. The first floor would encompass a dining room, a kitchen and storage space. The third floor, if added, would consist of the caretakers quarters, a small hall and sleeping accommodation. The Raukawa Executive Tribal Committee were thus to look for a caretaker who would take care of the building once it was opened.

Later in 1964, Mrs Adelaide Poananga-Moore was named as the hostess in charge of the hall. This was until the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee could find someone else to take over the caretaking role of the Maori Battalion Hall. It has thus been noted that Adelaide, at some time, utilised the caretakers facilities, the top floor, by using this third storey as her home. The reason, revealed from verbal accounts, appears to be because before the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee located the property for purchase, Adelaide was known to have one of the buildings that was tom down. Appreciation must be given to Adelaide, hence, a report in the Manawatu Standard (1964), stated that "many thanks were given to Mrs Adelaide Poananga-Moore, for her helpful and appreciated contributions towards the Maori Battalion Hall".

As the Maori Battalion Hall building was in the process of being erected, planning for its opening ceremony was the next issue on the agenda. There were three opening dates noted. The first, May 2 1964, the 23rd anniversary of the 28th Maori Battalion's departure from Palmerston North. Secondly, May 30th 1964. Lastly, June 27th May

1964. The latter date appears to have been the more convenient.

Many attempts were made to erect a building which would accommodate the needs of the Maori people in Palmerston North and also those who were visiting. Hence, all efforts to achieve such a task were noted in 1964, June 27. Many people came to Palmerston North to witness a grand event, the opening ceremony of the Maori Battalion Hall. At last, the Maori population of Palmerston North, and others nation wide, had a fitting memorial and a building they could call their own. And furthermore, the 28th Maori Battalion had a place they could call their home. Therefore, the need for a facility which meet the needs of the Maori people locally, regionally and nationally, had finally been achieved, fulfilling both the hopes and the needs of the Maori people. "This opening will mark the fruition of a dream that could will have started with the Battalion, the most casualty- ridden of any infantry Battalion during the second world war, marched from the city on May 2 1940. From the -opening day onwards, the Battalion wilt have a home and a memorial" (Manawatu Standard, 16/06/64).

METHODS AND ETHICS

Methods:

Primary Sources:

- private papers e.g. files
- official papers e.g. Government correspondence
- newspaper articles
- interviews
- photographs

Secondary Sources:

- books
- articles (magazines)
- theses

The sources utilised within this research project has been from both primary and secondary accounts.

Most of the information I have researched however, has been based around archival research (primary sources), from archival files, newspaper clippings and photos. I have also conducted six interviews with members of the local community, who have knowledge about the initiation process of the Maori Battalion Hall, because of their involvement or from the stories they have heard their fore-fathers tell.

The primary data sources that I have investigated have been more so of a qualitative level rather than a quantitative level. The difference between the two is noted in Babbie (1998). "The distinction between quantitative data and qualitative data ... is the distinction between numerical and non-numerical data. When you say someone is beautiful , you've made a qualitative assertion. When you say he or she is a '9' on a scale of 1 to 10, you are attempting to quantify your qualitative assessment" (Babbie, 1998, 36). However, it must be noted that quantitative data has been utilised within the research and also within this report. For example, statistics from the local census.

I have utilised secondary data sources also, in some way or another. This information more so concerns events from 1964 onwards, thus limiting access to the data required. One peice of research that was beneficial was a thesis written by Claudia Orange, on the events of the

Maori people, surrounding World War II - 1939-45.

I must say, that this research has been very challenging, as there is very little information concerning the initiation process of the Maori Battalion Hall. Thus, the records kept are also very scarce concerning this topic area. Little bits of information were located here and there but the main pieces that tied this research together were the archival files, particularly those located in the Wellington National Archives. It is sad to see that the Maori Battalion building with such a high status among Maori people has had little information recorded about it.

Ethics:

As a requirement of research placements, it is essential that an ethical proposal is submitted to the Massey University Human Ethics Committee. This is based upon ensuring that participants, organisations and researchers are kept from any form of potential harm. Therefore, I was required to put forward an ethical proposal, outlining the procedures of my research pertaining to interaction with participants and their information (see appendix four).

There are six circumstances under which an application must be made to the Committee. These are noted as follow:

- 1) All projects funded by MURF which involved research on human beings.
- 2) When participants are to be subjected to procedures which are potentially harmful to their physical and mental health.
- 3) When specific advice is needed on that nature of ethical problems and their solutions in a particular project.
- 4) When, during peer review, unresolved issues are apparent.
- 5) When an external agency requires certification of ethical approval as a prerequisite for funding or for screening by its own ethical committee.
- 6) When vulnerable populations are involved. Furthermore, if researcher are undertaking work that involves the participation of the University staff and/or students it is advisable for them to refer their research project to the Committee for consideration of the ethical issues involved.

Of the six circumstances, the main conditions that apply to my research project, are numbers 2, 3, and 6. Conditions 2 and 3 are self explanatory. However, condition 6 needs further analysis.

The first sentence outlines, 'vulnerable populations'. This research surrounds the Maori people, thus an ethnic group which may be considered to be a vulnerable population, particularly when using the research of the Maori people in the past. However, to address this issue, I have encompassed two theoretical perspectives, and have utilised them as a foundation piece for this research. These perspectives are; Kaupapa Maori Research and the Maori Centred Approach. I have thus taken the key components of these approaches and used them to guide the research process. That is, I am a Maori researcher, conducting research for Maori people. The experiences of Maori people and their experiences have been placed at the centre of this research, and I have focused upon and presented this project in an intersectorial/integrated way.

The second part of this section, focuses on the involvement of 'University staff.

Throughout this research, I have had the assistance of Wheturangi Walsh-Tapiata, who has maintained wearing two hats. She is the representative of the Raukawa District Maori Council, nominated as the co-ordinator of the overall research. She has also upheld to role of being my placement consultant. Regarding staff involvement, the area of concern for the Massey University Human Ethics Committee, is whether there is any ethical issues involved. Discussion with my supervisors, placement consultant and a representative has revealed that there is no ethical issues envisaged concerning the above circumstances.

INVESTIGATION

Archival Research:

During the past three months, I have taken the opportunity to research and collect information from many archival accounts. These include; archival records, photos, newspaper clippings, magazines, letters and so on.

Location of Archival Information: The Palmerston North City Council Records

- 1) The Palmerston North City Library Archives
- 2) Wellington National Archives
- 3) Massey University Library
- 4) Te Puni Kokiri
- 5) Alexander Turnbull Library
- 6) Kippenger Military Archive and Research Library
- 7) Auckland City Library
- 8) Department of Internal Affairs

Location of Photos:

- [8] Evening Standard
- [8] Ms Nellie Merritt
- [&] Mr Moana Te Rangi

Attempts have been made on many occasions to locate the original photos from the Dominion office in Wellington. However, this process has been difficult for the staff of this office, due to the time period and the various locations of the photos. Therefore, locating these photos from the Dominion has not yet been achieved. It is hoped however, that these will be found in the future.

Location of Newspaper Clippings:

- [8] The Manawatu Evening Standard
- [8] The Dominion
- [8] The Times
- [8] The Weekly News
- [8] The New Zealand Herald
- [8] Te Maori News
- [8] Te Maori Monthly

Location of Magazines

[8] Te Ao Hou

[8] The New Zealand Listener

[8] Mana Magazine

Although I have gathered a lot of data from the above archival accounts, the database formulated is by no means complete. The challenge now is for others to take this research to a level which is more in-depth. This can thus be achieved by utilising the noted accounts and by gathering more. Guidance of such a task can be accessed through library information, e.g. "He Pukaki Maori", or simply just by asking others who have knowledge in the area of research.

Problems and/or Gaps in the Research:

Throughout this research placement, there has been one prominent gap, concerning why and the how the Maori Battalion Hall was initiated. That is, specific information pertaining to Palmerston involvement in the initiation process of the Maori Battalion Hall.

This gap however, has not dampened the process of this research, nor the progress of the research. This is due to the last minute collection of data. This data has thus provided myself with enough information to demonstrate why and how the Maori Battalion Hall was initiated. The focus now, is for others, to encompass this information and build upon it.

INTERVIEWS

Throughout the duration of my placement with the Palmerston North City Council, I have undertaken six very informative and interesting interviews (see appendix five). Participants of these interviews included:

- 1) Mr Matau Baker(former secretary of the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee).
- 2) Mrs Sue Blackmore (former member of the Manawatu Young Maori Club).
- 3) Professor Mason Durie (former member of the Rangitane Maori Committee).
- 4) Mr Joe Larkins (member of the 28th Maori Battalion).
- 5) Ms Nellie Merritt (member of the Queen Carnival).
- 6) Mr Peter Richardson (current chairperson of the Raukawa District MaoriCouncil).

The questionnaire utilised within these interviews encompassed seven open-ended questions. Hence, the questionnaire has purposely been developed in this fashion to accommodate present use and future use. These questions are:

- 1) What has been your involvement with the Maori Battalion Hall since itsinception?
- 2) For what purpose(s) was the Maori Battalion Hall built?
- 3) Where did the local project originate from?
- 4) Who were the key individuals/parties involved in the establishment of the MaoriBattalion Hall, and what roles did they play?
- 5) Can you remember any key events that took place in the Maori Battalion Hall oneither a local, regional or national level?

- 6) Do you see the Maori Battalion Hall playing a role in the future development of the Maori community? If so, what?
- 7) Is there any other information you would like to provide?

The aim of these interviews was to encompass and gain an insight of the developments surrounding the initiation process of the Maori Battalion Hall. Pertinent information concerning my research project focused more so on questions two to six, however, question seven also has some relevance. A brief summation of the interviews (beginning from question two), is noted as follows;

2) For what purpose(s) was the Maori Battalion Hall Built?

- a) for the Maori people.
- b) for the people who came to Palmerston North.
- c) for the people of Palmerston North, both Maori and Tauwiwi.
- d) for accommodation/hostel purposes.
- e) in memory of the 28th Maori Battalion.
- f) to provide a community facility for the Maori people in Palmerston North.

3) Where did the local project originate from?

- g) the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee.
- h) from Adelaide Poananga-Moore, with the help of Ginger Fitzgerald.
- i) from the efforts of the Manawatu Young Maori Club.
- j) from within the Manawatu and Rangitikei regions.
- k) from local Iwi - Ngati Raukawa, Rangitane and their hapu.

3) Who were the key individuals/parties involved in the establishment of the Maori Battalion Hall, and what roles did they play?

Individuals:

- a) Adelaide Poananga-Moore (Chairperson of the Rangitane Maori Committee).
- b) Mason Durie (senior) (Chairperson of the Raukawa Maori War Effort/Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee/Storage holder of the totara panels, which were used for the 14 ancestral carved panels).
- c) Kelly Kereama (Secretary of the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee/Carver of the 14 ancestral panels).
- d) Sam Mihaere (Member of the Maori Affairs/Palmerston North City Corporation).
- e) George Kereama (Secretary of the Raukawa Maori War Effort).

Parties:

- a) Rangitane Maori Committee.
- b) Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee.
- c) Manawatu Young Maori Club.
- d) Fundraising Committee
- e) Palmerston North City Corporation.
- f) Raukawa Trustees.
- g) Rangitane and hapu.
- h) Ngati Raukawa and hapu.
- i) The Kereama family.

- j) The Bourke family.
- k) The Taiwhati family.
- l) The Renata family.
- m) The Reweti family.
- n) The Brown family.
- o) The Lawton family.
- p) The Paewai family.
- q) The Te Awe Awe family.

5) Can you remember any key events that took place in the Maori Battalion Hall oneither a local, regional or national level?

- a) The opening of the Maori Battalion Hall (National).
- b) Anzac Day Services (National).
- c) Conference of the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee (Regional)
- d) Rangitane Maori Committee meetings (Local).
- e) Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee meetings (Regional).
- f) Maori Battalion Association meetings (National).
- g) Social, sports and other activities for young Maori (Local).
- h) The 1975 Land March.
- i) Maori Women's Welfare League meetings (Local).
- j) Maori Warden meetings (Local).
- k) State Service functions (Local).
- l) Fire Station functions (Local).

6) Do you see the Maori Battalion Hall playing a role in the future development ofthe Maori community? If so, what?

For answers to this question, refer to the next section, entitled 'future options'.

FUTURE OPTIONS?

From the six interviews conducted, there has been a considerable amount of feedback concerning the future use of the Maori Battalion Hall. This is not to suggest that it is necessary for the Raukawa District Maori Council to utilise the building in these ways. Consideration of these options however, may be beneficial. We must take note of the korero given by Peter Richardson. He states that, "it has a deep history, so it has the foundation to be something really positive for the future generations".

The options given are:

- A facility focusing of the educational development of the Maori people, particularly those generations to come.
- For the building to continue the commemoration of the 28th Maori Battalion men,it is thus important that this insight is not lost, the aim must then be to restore andrehabilitate this idea to keep the memories alive.
- A community based facility, such as, a community function centre.
- A marae.

- A museum, holding and displaying Maori taonga.
- A National Maori Archive.
- A conference centre for meetings/assemblies.
- An Art Gallery.
- An Archive for the 28th Maori Battalion.
- A youth facility, with positive activities that would keep them off the streets.
- Mental Health/Social Work Unit, with a Maori Cultural focus.

SUMMARY

1. That the Raukawa District Maori Council has some knowledge relating to the history of the Maori Battalion Hall, yet this is incomplete.
2. The process of development and human relationships were complex and involved a diverse group of people, both Maori and Tauaki within the boundaries of Ngati Raukawa (encompassing Palmerston North).
3. The Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee took up the responsibility for the project, promoting a change in the original vision for the facility.
4. The Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee was seen as the appropriate, convenient or the only structure to promote and progress the project.
5. The original objective was the establishment of a hostel and a Maori cultural centre, but the project focus was changed, both initially and at different stages of development. For example, the need for a hostel and the need also for a centre for Maori cultural development and continuation, was minimised.
6. The romantic, patriotic and cultural pride in promoting the idea of the memorialising the 28th Maori Battalion consumed all other perceived needs except for the idea of having a place for Maori people to develop a response to some special needs. National Maori pride was promoted but in relation to the hall, has waned.

Phase one of this project sought to uncover what was the purpose and issues of ownership of the Maori Battalion Hall. Two questions have been developed to achieve this. Why was the Maori Battalion Hall initiated and how?

I have noted in section 1.2 that many verbal and written accounts have suggested that the question of why the Maori Battalion Hall was initiated, was due to the 28th Maori Battalion. Being situated in Palmerston North during their training (prior to servicing overseas), they developed a relationship with the Palmerston North community and with local iwi, Ngati Raukawa, Rangitane and their hapu. Involvement of the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee appears paramount, yet, the collected data suggests that ideas were thrown upon the table by others, namely the Manawatu Young Maori Club. This was due to the recognition that facilities were needed in Palmerston North to cater for the needs of Maori more generally.

The Manawatu Young Maori Club was formed in 1944, 12 months prior to the end of the war. When first initiated the club was very small, yet as time past membership grew and the members of the club began to recognise that there was a need for a facility for Maori in Palmerston North. The club therefore sought assistance from the Palmerston North City

Corporation to aid in finding a facility which would be culturally based. The

interesting aspect to note here is that the Manawatu Young Maori Club also suggested that if a building for Maori cultural activities could not be put in place, then possibly a hostel facility. Both ideas however, were not continued by the Manawatu Maori Club. The next group to take on the idea of establishing a facility for Maori, was the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee. Two attempts have been recorded concerning establishing a facility for Maori. The success of these attempts thus revealed on June 27 1964, the opening of the Maori Battalion Hall.

The data, suggests there have been three separate visions for the building (known as the 28th Maori Battalion Hall), evident. Firstly, to establish a Maori cultural centre, particularly for Maori cultural groups in Palmerston North. Secondly, to establish a hostel or a 'guest house'. (This idea was put forward because accommodation facilities were seen minimal in the city). Thirdly, a community centre, a facility for Maori and Tauwiwi to enjoy. It has thus been revealed that the Maori Battalion Hall was, and in fact did, encompass all three of these purposes when it was opened. Some have thus suggested that this one of the reasons why the facility did not succeed. Furthermore, it has been suggested that it was due to the financial strains placed on the Raukawa Tribal Executive Committee, particularly with addition of the third storey when funding was not readily available to main this addition.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this research project, I **recommend:**

- § that the Raukawa District Maori Council and the Maori Battalion Hall Research Committee consider utilising the research that I have produced in a manner that will advance the Maori people in the community and others nation wide, as it is important that records are kept.
- § that the Raukawa District Maori Council and the Maori Battalion Hall Research Committee build on the research that I have completed. A suggestion is that the Raukawa District Maori Council give approval for an application to the Marsden fund and other funding authorities so further research can be conducted.
- § that the Raukawa District Maori Council and the Maori Battalion Hall Research Committee consider recording the historical accounts of both those remaining 28th Maori Battalion members, and also those who have knowledge pertaining to the Maori Battalion Hall, to benefit future research and put in place a knowledge base for our future generations.
- § that the Raukawa District Maori Council and the Maori Battalion Hall Research Committee take on the gap identified and consider rectifying this problem area.
- § that the Raukawa District Maori Council, if unable to store this report, consider storing the report and the database in Palmerston North City Archives, where they, the research team and the researcher(s) have

continuous access to this information.

APPENDIX N – BORGIA HAKARAIA: A LIFE OF NURSING AND WHĀNAU

Otaki Historic Journal (Otaki Historical Society) vol 36, 2014

Borgia Kurupae Hakaraia

09.11.1932 - 23.11.2013

Borgia Hakaraia died on 23 November 2013, not in a hospital system she knew so well, but surrounded as she wished by her beloved whanau. Borgia was born on 9 November 1932, the last of her parents' 16 children who lived at "Haka's Castle", 22 Aotaki Street, Ōtaki. Her father, Tamati Hakaraia, was of Ngāti Maiotaki, Ngāti Wehiwehi and Te Arawa descent; her mother, Urutakai Arekatera, from Ngāti Kapu and Ngaiterangi. Both were descended from Raukawa. Borgia never knew her mother, who died when Borgia was just four years old, but she was known to be teetotal, "a perfect foil for my father who liked his beer, but was a gentle Man", Borgia wrote in later life.

"I did know my father and to me he was a perfect gentleman. He was a man of many talents. He worked hard and was always in work. Apparently, during the slump, he helped to support his extended family as well. He was a builder, a gardener and a handyman." A huge vegetable garden featured not cabbages, lettuce, carrots and beans, but puha, korau, watercress and waipata. There was no electricity in house, and with only candle power the walk to bed up the passageway was always scary for the children. Borgia recalled that when brother Tazy become ill, he said he saw an old lady sitting in the corner of the bedroom. Borgia could never look in that corner again.

There was an unwritten code of behaviour in the house. There was no swearing, with even the word "damn" forbidden. The children were not allowed to read the Women's Weekly because it was an "adult" magazine, table manners were a must, and "please" and "thank you" were an integral part of the vocabulary. "Thanks to my father and all my brothers and sisters, I grew up a decent human and I hope a honest human being," Borgia was to write later. After Borgia's mother died, Haka's Castle became run down, but it was always full of music. An uncle, Rawiri

Hakaraia, lived at the back of the house and Borgia's family at the front. Most of the older siblings had left when Borgia was growing up, but those still there were sisters Molly and Rosie, and brothers Tazy and Man, plus Borgia's niece and nephew Janet and Peter Hakaraia. It was not an easy life, with few worldly goods. The only doll Borgia ever remembered possessing had its head chopped off by mischievous older nephews. They had seen a film about King Henry VIII and her doll was one of Henry's unfortunate wives.

Each school year began with a new set of clothes and a new pair of sandshoes (sneakers). It was the school uniform and caused great excitement in the house. Borgia went to the "Convent School" - Blessed Peter Chanel School - where she remembers getting the strap but "I was stubborn and dug my heels in when I didn't want to follow orders that I thought were not quite what I considered to be right".

As youngsters, Borgia and her siblings and friends found mischief as all youngsters do. They sometimes raided people's orchards for fruit and the Chinese vegetable gardens to steal peas. Games of fox and hound had half the group scattering along Main Street with the hounds in pursuit. Among them were Paddy Bishop, Tahu Edwards, Martin Johnson and sometimes Martin's brother, Watney. The Johnsons lived with their granny, old Mrs Bell, In the house next to Ōtaki School. There was a fort behind the old pyjama factory (where the library car park is today) where the group would hide among the cardboard boxes from the factory.

Tazy used to take Borgia to dances when she was in her early teens and taught her to dance. On Sundays after Mass, Tazy's mates would gather at Haka's Castle, Tama Hohipuha thumped out boogie tunes on the piano and the house would rock. Tazy and Borgia once won a jitterbug competition in Wellington. It was a happy childhood, even when Borgia went on to Horowhenua College, there being no college in Ōtaki at the time. Then came a decision that was to define her life - to choose nursing as a career. As niece Janet had just come home from St Joseph's College, the two of them sent application to Wellington Hospital in January 1953 and they were accepted, starting their training in May.

"I was to enjoy the most satisfying spur-of-the- moment career choice for the rest of my working life," Borgia said. Nursing training was in a hospital environment rather than classroom, though the first six weeks were spent in preliminary school. Budding nurses learned

how to make beds, bed panning, pill identification, giving bed baths to mannequins and cleaning the wards. Both Borgia and Janet passed the exam at the end of the initial training, allowing them to continue their nursing.

As sister Rosie was already a senior nurse at the hospital, it helped the young woman adapt to nursing life. When Borgia graduated in 1958, the medal presentation was an auspicious occasion, with many of her family in the audience. For a long time she would hold the medal and marvel at the fact it was hers - the result of hard work and a sharp mind.

Four Ōtaki women had started nursing together: Borgia, her niece Janet Hakaraia (later Marino), Rangi Heteraka (Polly Winterburn's niece) and Pasty Bell (Hira Royal's sister). Only Rangi and Borgia graduated. Janet sat and passed hospital finals, but didn't sit state finals because of illness. Pasty left earlier to get married. Borgia's first assignment was in the operating theatre - she immediately loved the work and excelled in it to the degree that she soon worked her way up to second in charge of the whole theatre block.

Then came the big OE in 1960, travelling to the United Kingdom by boat through the Panama Canal and visiting Jamaica, Bermuda and Florida. In Britain, she worked in the operating theatre of a hospital in Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey. It was only a 20 minutes bus ride into central London and she made the most of it, enjoying what the big city had to offer.

Borgia hitch-hiked through France, Switzerland and Belgium. While she was in England, she met up with the Maori Hi Five band through cousin Norma Morehu, and Mary Nimmo. She saw the band perform at nightclubs in Piccadilly Circus and went to parties at their house on the bank of the River Thames. When she came back to New Zealand, she worked at the Ōtaki Sanatorium, intending to stay only a short time. However the matron at Wellington Hospital found out she was home and offered a job back in the theatre.

She accepted and then joined the Army Medical Corp Territorial Force. As a trained nurse, she was given the rank of a lieutenant but she soon became the charge sister of the operating theatre, earning her the rank of captain. A further promotion during her 10 year as an Army nurse took her to the rank of major of the Royal New Zealand Nursing Corps. The pull home to her roots eventually drew her back to Ōtaki. With only the maternity home available as anything

resembling a hospital, the prospects didn't seem great. However, a job came up with the local general practitioner, Dr Barrie

Bayston. During the interview, Dr Brayston said he was looking for someone who knew Ōtaki families, so she got the job. It was to be fortuitous, because Borgia was happy - and local families were happy to have her at the medical centre that grew out of the early practice. Borgia was often the first to greet people who came in with her ailments. Her nursing knowledge and her caring attitude made people feel comfortable, whoever they were.

During her many years at the medical center, she raised a foster son, who she said was one of the greatest joys in her life. Hakaraia Te Whena Rikihana was the son of Borgia's sister, Rosie. Whena came to live with Borgia at the age of one. Finally, after retiring from the medical centre, Borgia devoted more time to her wider whanau, and made time for study at Te Wananga o Raukawa, which gave her a whole new perspective on life. Another great moment in her life was in 1998 when she was recognised in the New Year Honours List for her services to the community. She was awarded the New Zealand Order of Merit (NZOM). Although she was apprehensive about accepting the award, the reaction from the public of Ōtaki was humbling for her.

"I don't know what prompted the people to do this for me, but I thank them all from the bottom of my heart," she said later. As the last of her 16 siblings still alive, Borgia assumed the role of the family matriarch in the final years of her life. "She was loved and respected by the whole Hakaraia-Rikihana whanau," Whena says. "She had a warm, generous and caring nature that made her special to us all. She had real mana - she was the glue that held us together."

The mana, he says, was respected not only by her Maori associates and whanau, but also the wider community. Anyone who visited the medical center in those days remembered her caring nature. "She thought that particular practice had a special team of people. She loved working with Dr Bayston especially, who would regularly make house calls to people who couldn't make it to the surgery. I remember going with Mum [Borgia] to dinner often at Dr Bayston's."

Borgia was less well known for quietly helping out people in the community who had little money. She would often leave a food parcel at the door. "I suppose she found out who needed

help with her work at the medical center,” Whena says. When cancer finally took a fatal hold of Borgia in 2013, she insisted on being at home with her whanau around her. She especially wanted the children, so she could hear their voices playing outside her window as she lay in bed.

More than 100 people gathered at her home - some in tents - for her final days. As she quietly slipped away on 23 November 2013, the voices of her children playing happily outside rang in her ears. She would not have wanted it any other way.

Compiled by Ian Carson.

Sources: Personal letter, Te Ukaipo No 2 from Te Wananga o Raukawa, Whena Rikihana.

APPENDIX O – GEORGINA PARATA-TURVEY, ARMY NURSE 1988 - 2014

Captain Georgina Rangiauraki Angela Parata-Turvey - 24 Years an Army nurse (F55964) - interview by Te Kenehi Teira 27th Nov 2021.

Georgina Parata-Turvey belongs to a large and very well-known whānau within Ngāti Raukawa, the Kereama whānau. This whanau built their own marae at Halcolmbe (Taumata o te ra Marae), near Feilding, in 1996. Their hapū name became Ngati Manomano³⁴. Georgina grew up in Taihape near a hospital where she became a nurse-aid. She went back to college while working and raising her two children. She completed her nursing studies at the Auckland University of Technology in Auckland. Soon after graduating, in 1988, she applied to enter the Royal New Zealand Nursing Corps, in the armed forces. She asked to be stationed at Waiouru Army Camp which allowed her to stay close to her children and mother Rangiamohia at Taihape. When her children were more independent, she accepted missions to the Solomon Islands (eg regional assistance), and also to Brunei as part of a peace-keeping operation. In 1989 she accompanied a group of 28 Maori Battalion veterans and whānau to Europe for the making of a documentary called “Maori Battalion March to Victory” directed by Tainui Stephens³⁵. She later moved to Linton, where she became nurse manager with the 2nd Health Support battalion.

In 1999 East Timor voted for independence and neighbouring Indonesia invaded. Thousands of people were killed. During 1999 to 2002, twenty six nurses were deployed there, including Georgina. As a nurse manager she helped lead the establishment of a field hospital and operating theatre. She says that her long hours of work in the shearing sheds, nursing at Taihape Hospital and being a mother developed her stamina for this mission. The medical staff performed over 230 operations in the theatre under very difficult conditions themselves - skin diseases, heat exhaustion, malaria and dengue fever. Some of the nurses were civilians³⁶.

Earlier in 1998 Georgina was deployed to an operation in the Province of Sandaun on the coast of Papua New Guinea where a tsunami had hit a village during the community’s night dance

³⁴ Taumata o te Rā Marae opening booklet, editor, Pikikotuku Kereama, 1996

³⁵ Interview with Parata-Turvey, 27-11-2021

³⁶ McNabb, S., *100 Years of New Zealand Military Nursing, New Zealand Army Nursing Service - Royal New Zealand Nursing Corps 1915-2015*, self-published, China, 2015 , p361

on the beach. During this exercise Georgina helped lead the establishment of a tent hospital and conversion of military barracks into hospital wards.

In 2005 Georgina was deployed to Banda Aceh in Indonesia after the 2004 Boxing Day tsunami - gain working in the operating theatre as part of the “Op Sumatra Assist” relief effort. The New Zealand staff worked as part of the ANZAC Field Hospital established earlier by the Australian Defence Force. When Captain Parata-Turvey and another nurse Captain Rosemary Fraser arrived, they spent their first night at the airport on an area covered in sewerage³⁷. They spent long hours cleaning wards, setting up equipment and systems, and also had to cope with issues related to the religious beliefs of patients. Some of the diseases which were difficult to control were gangrene and tetanus, there was also fear of possible terrorist attacks.

In 2006 Georgina was named in the New Year Honours list for her humanitarian and peace-keeping efforts. She received the Member of the New Zealand Order of Merit (MNZM). This was recognition for her outstanding contribution to the tsunami relief operations at Banda Aceh³⁸. During 2003-2013 New Zealand troops were deployed to Afghanistan as part of a multi-national force to rid the country of the Taliban and prevent Al Qaeda sending in fighters to support them. Twenty-two nursing officers of the RNZNC were deployed to work in the New Zealand programme, the New Zealand Defence Force Provincial Reconstruction Team, (NZPRT) which had been established in Bamyan province³⁹. Georgina was deployed there for 6 months. She said that the lives of the local people carried on regardless of the strife. She remembered watching the famous ball games performed on horseback by magnificent men who came from far and wide to play. Their culture was very strong.

Georgina spent 24 years and 9 months in the nursing corps of the New Zealand army. She had a distinguished career and unique experience in the armed forces. Georgina’s husband Dereck Turvey also had a career in the army and Police Force, they now live in Palmerston North. Georgina finished her military nursing service in 2012. It was a privilege to interview her about these aspects of her life.

³⁷ Ibid, p363

³⁸ Ibid, p369

³⁹ Ibid, p363

**APPENDIX P – BRIEF OF EVIDENCE, HELENE HAKARAIA, WAI
2502, A176c, 26th JULY 2021**

OFFICIAL

Wai 2500, #A176(c)

IN THE WAITANGI TRIBUNAL
THE MILITARY VETERANS' KAUPAPA INQUIRY

WAI 2500
WAI 2502

IN THE MATTER of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975
AND
IN THE MATTER of the Military Veterans' Kaupapa Inquiry (Wai 2500)
AND
IN THE MATTER of the Veterans Support Act 2014 (Tau and Rarere)
Claim (Wai 2502)

HELENE DELMA HAKARAIA BRIEF OF EVIDENCE

Dated:

14 July 2016

RECEIVED

Waitangi Tribunal

29 Jul 2016

Ministry of Justice
WELLINGTON

**BENNION
LAW**

Barristers and Solicitors
PO Box 25433
Panama Street
Wellington
Tel: 64-4-4735755
Fax: 64-4-4735751

Counsel: Tom Bennion / Emma Whiley
tom@bennion.co.nz / emma@bennion.co.nz

EDH

MAY IT PLEASE THE TRIBUNAL:

Introduction

*Ko Tainui te Wāka
Ko Hoturoa te Tangata
Ko Tararua nga pae Maunga
Ko Otaki te Awa
Ko Ngati Raukawa te Iwi
Ko Te Pou o Tainui te Marae
Ko Kapumanawawhiti te Hapū*

*I te taha o tōku whaea, ko Ngai Tahu te Iwi
Korako me Hine te Mahuraki ona Tipuna
No reira ka huri ahau ki te korero*

1. My name is Helene Delma Hakaraia. I was born on 3 December 1953 and I grew up in Otaki. I worked there for a long time before being invited here to Ōtautahi by Hau Ora Maturaka, and so began my journey here, where I have lived since 2002.
2. Currently I work part time for Te Puna Oranga a community service which is a sister service to, and works in collaboration with, Te Whare Hauora Women's refuge and providing counselling services for sensitive issues also work with our whanau and more currently with Tu Pono.
3. I am an associate member of the Christchurch Memorial RSA, and a committee member of the Christchurch RSA Patriotic Committee and the Secretary for the Canterbury branch of the Malaya Veterans Association.
4. I have previously presented evidence before this Tribunal in August 2015 at Muriwai Marae in Gisborne (Wai 2500, #A18 and #A18(a)). David Rarere and I travelled to Muriwai marae to ask the Tribunal to attend here in Te Waipounamu. I thank the Tribunal for making these hearings happen.
5. I would also like to acknowledge Jack Stanaway and Ray King Turner. It was Jack Stanaway who has looked to find answers since his children were born and who back in 2008 raised concerns about health problems

of veterans and their descendants and the possible connection of these problems to the exposure of veterans to dibutyl phthalate (DBP). Since then, Jack Stanaway and Ray King Turner have driven the research programme with the help of the very capable Professor Ian Shaw. They have also been the crucial part in the decision to bring this kaupapa to the Tribunal. We acknowledge Paul Harman and our lawyers of Bennion Law, also those veterans who stand with us by giving evidence this week.

6. Paora Tau and David Rarere are the named claimants of the Wai 2502 claim, a claim brought on behalf of all Malaya veterans in accordance with the 'musketeer principle' of 'one for all, all for one', tātou ia tātou katoa.
7. Paora Tau is my husband, a veteran who served in Malaya from 1961 to 1964. He has provided an affidavit to this Tribunal about his service and health concerns surrounding his exposure to dibutyl phthalate (DBP). Paora grew up here at Tuahiwi and has strong whakapapa to this marae.

Malaya Veterans' Issues

8. In my role as Secretary for the Canterbury branch of the Malaya Veterans Association I have grown to know a number of the Malaya veterans personally. Approximately 90 Malaya veterans are on the books of the Canterbury Malaya Veterans Association.
9. A lot of Malaya veterans' children and grandchildren are experiencing similar medical issues such as cancers and problems with fertility. This is a huge concern for us all.
10. I believe the government has an obligation to properly research and monitor the health of our returned servicemen, especially where they have been exposed to harmful chemicals that may affect their descendants. This is not happening, especially in relation to the Malaya



veterans. Instead we are funding our own research which has resulted in the work of Professor Shaw.¹

Veterans' Issues Generally

11. My husband and I have been, at different times, the Christchurch Memorial RSA Welfare Officer and we continue to support the current Support Advisor. A number of veterans come to me to seek assistance. I have helped a number of veterans gain access to their entitlements under the Veterans' Affairs scheme.
12. The scheme is an incredibly complicated process. You almost need a lawyer to talk to the case managers. I have seen a number of veterans become incredibly anxious around the whole process. Some of the obvious conditions are still not being accepted.
13. To complicate matters further, a number of the current Veterans' Affairs application forms require the input of a local General Practitioners. We have found that a large majority of GPs are unaware of the veteran environment which has in turn undermined the applications of the veterans.
14. Attached to this brief and labeled "A" are examples of the guidelines from Australia which have to be considered in an application. Ordinary GPs are expected to understand all this. It is a very specialist area of medicine. We constantly find that Veterans' Affairs are not up to play with the medical side of things and doctors are not up to play with the Veterans' Affairs side. Most GPs simply don't have any knowledge of the armed forces and what day to day 'wear and tear' of the body can occur during training, or in exercises or in operations in different parts of the world.
15. This service could be streamlined if one agency was able to provide a wrap around service for veterans and their whānau. A further aspect of this is having doctors available who are specialised in recognising and diagnosing conditions that are prevalent amongst our veterans. It should

¹ Wai 2500, #A17(a) *New Zealand Medical Journal* July 2012 (Vol 125 No 1358).

include specialists in veteran's medicine who understand how the armed forces operate in practise and understand the health problems caused by being in service. They should sit with veteran's and assess them from the very start of the process, when they are initially preparing their application to go into VANZ.

16. Māori especially are not good at accessing their rights under the scheme. In my experience, Māori veterans are less likely to advocate for their entitlements, as they feel like they are being a burden by doing so, or are just not aware of what they are eligible for. The whole process is not very user friendly, especially for Māori. For example, there is no space on the application forms for whānau to put forward their korero. When I am assisting veterans with their applications, I get them to attach letters from their whānau. I have also found that VANZ have responded by telephone to the veteran and most of that conversation has not been heard clearly. It is a process that is not appropriate, a better process is, always to respond in writing. This means that the veteran and their whānau can read about the decisions that have been made and have a better opportunity to discuss the outcome and respond themselves.
17. The review of the scheme in December 2015 brought changes when we were assured that there would not be any. For example, entitlements to assistance with garden and house maintenance were reduced for one veteran from 2 hours to 1 hour and in another instance to nothing at all. This does not uphold the original vision about the wellbeing of the veteran and their families. Contracting a national service to mow lawns and clean windows for veterans has also been difficult. This creates a situation where veterans and their whānau do not know the person who arrives to do the work. This has the potential to put veterans and their whānau at risk.
18. We fought to get Paora recognised for full support under section 23 of the 1954 Act. This happened in 2003 but he would have been eligible for assistance well before then, we just didn't know about what he was entitled to. We only stumbled across all this knowledge. The whole

process is back to front. People are finding out about entitlements merely by word of mouth.

19. I have seen in my time assisting veteran's and their families, obscene demands on them to prove their conditions. For example, one veteran was required to show up to a meeting with his case worker in Wellington when he had just weeks to live. This Veteran could not travel from Christchurch to Wellington, and Veteran Affairs would not listen. This veteran died in December 1982 and since this time, his wife, has applied for assistance repeatedly with no success. He served in Egypt and Italy, in the military police, he suffered as a result of service years. The behaviour of VANZ goes against their Code of Rights attached to this brief and labeled "B"
20. Wives and partners are key to talking and working with veterans. We have to include them as they know everything about the veterans needs and are much more forthcoming! It is important to hear the voice of wives, partners and other whānau, even though there is no space for this in the application forms.
21. The needs of the veteran are sensitive; many don't want too long a conversation about what is going on for them. And certainly don't want the stigma attached to some of the problems they are having. A standard process in any assessment would be to begin at the feet and work upward.
22. The RSA is filling gaps where veteran's needs are not met by Veterans' Affairs. For example, the Christchurch Memorial RSA and Templeton have supported us with funding to meet the costs of the DBP research that Professor Ian Shaw has carried out so far. We are very grateful for this support from these RSAs and Professor Ian Shaw for this.
23. Dental costs where damage occurred while on service is also particularly hard to get covered under Veterans' Affairs and there are examples where these needs are being met by the RSA.



Entitlements for Veterans' Spouses

24. You have to get over 70% of the disablement allowance before the spouse sees anything after the veteran is gone.²
25. The spouse is also not eligible for any support if they were living apart or "not maintaining a relationship in the nature of marriage" upon the death of the veteran.
26. The whole scheme does not take into account the fact that most wives and ex-wives have seen the veteran through their toughest years after their return from service. Veterans' Affairs then turns around and treats wives, ex-wives and widows very poorly. We get told that if we move on with our lives we will no longer be eligible for anything. I have been told "you know if you get a boyfriend you will lose all your entitlements." This is another way in which VANZ breaches their Code of Rights.
27. My one question is, how could the Crown set up another professional government service, VANZ, who then devolve the work to people who were not geared up to manage the entitlements of the veteran. The result is that we get one brother receiving all the entitlements, and the other, nothing. This seems to have occurred too frequently.

My Father

28. My father, Peter Hakaraia, of Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga, fought in the Second World War. He was born in 1915 and passed away in 2008.
29. He left for war when he was in his early 20s. He fought as part of the 19th Battalion. Before he returned home he spent four years as a prisoner of war in a camp in Germany. This was from 1940. From the time that he was captured, he had been presumed dead. This is what my whānau back home were told. My aunt though had a dream where she saw my father with a korowai above his head and a tohunga told her he was still alive.

² Veterans Support Act 2014 (s66).

30. For the four years while he was a prisoner of war, all of his payments for his service stopped. When the he was finally rescued from the prisoner of war camp it is our understanding that he was then transferred to custody in England and his payment was resumed. He escaped the compound three times, mainly to have a jug of beer.
31. There is an expectation that a man will come home from the war and provide for his family, but this is not what happened in the case of my whānau. He sent back to New Zealand traumatised by the war and with no money. He thought his family had spent his earnings during the four years of imprisonment. Most days were spent in his room, at night; he would join the family for short periods of time. There was no help provided for his rehabilitation back into the community.
32. My father met my mother after returning from the war. He was very lucky to have met her. He would be an alcoholic if it wasn't for our mother. My older cousins say that my mother saved his life. He was a good man but he just couldn't cope after what he had experienced. He would often loose the plot, not unusual amidst veterans of WWII. As his best friend here in Christchurch, a veteran who he spent time in prisoner of war camps with, also periodically lost the plot.
33. I have heard some stories about my father at war, but only at various tangihanga I have attended. He himself did not talk about the war.
34. My father kept a kutu in a match box and traded it with other prisoners of war for a part of a book or piece of bread. This was because if you found a kutu on yourself, and could show the guards, you got to spend the day cleaning out your bed and clothing. This was a luxury in the camp.

35. My father was another example of a veteran who did not have his conditions recognised or the support he needed when he returned from war. Some time after his return from war, my mother wrote letters seeking recognition of my father's conditions and some of these were eventually recognised and provided for by the government.



Helene Delma Hakaraia

APPENDIX Q – DEFENCE FORCE. INFORMATION ABOUT ACCESSABILITY OF WW2 FILES

Email sent by: STEVEN.TAYLOR@nzdf.mil.nz

Date: 1 December 2021

Kia Ora Heeni,

My colleague John Crawford has passed your request to me. If any of what follows is not clear to you, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Files of personnel who served after WW1 in the NZ Defence Force, in whatever unit or Service, are held by the New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF) Personnel Archives and Medals office at Trentham Camp. There are in round terms some 400,000 files held there, in addition to the approximately 100,000 files of Service members whose service ended at the close of WW1, which are now held by Archives New Zealand.

None of those records include the records of the personnel of the Home Guard during WW2, which were disposed of after the War.

Records of trials by court martial are by law held by the Judge Advocate General; who can be contacted through his Staff Officer c/- HQ NZDF. Access to any such files must be authorised by the Judge Advocate General.

There are two key Acts of Parliament which govern access to personnel files. With some limited exceptions, which the NZDF is required to comply with when they apply:

a. under the Privacy Act 2020 an individual, or their legal personal representative, such as their executor if they are deceased or the holder of an appropriate Power of Attorney from them if they are alive, is entitled to access her or his own file, but not personal information about other people; and

b. under the Official Information Act, third parties such as researchers or family members are entitled to access personal information about:

(1) deceased persons, but not medical information about people who have been deceased less than 20 years, and

(2) living persons, if

- (a) the person consents, or
- (b) one of the specific exceptions applies.

As you will understand, it is accordingly necessary that the NZDF gets from persons requesting access to the personnel files it holds sufficient information to confirm the basis on which they are requesting the personnel files, so that the information to which they are entitled can be supplied whilst protecting the privacy rights of everyone concerned. In order to comply with the administrative requirements of the law, requests for access to personnel files are dealt with centrally.

Therefore, the process is for requests for information held by NZDF to be made to Headquarters New Zealand Defence Force (Ministerial Services). If a request is made to any other part of the NZDF, it has to be forwarded to the Ministerial Services office, which will only delay responding to it. Requesters will be asked to complete a form which is intended to provide the NZDF with sufficient information, both to enable the NZDF to find the information sought, and to confirm the basis on which they are requesting the personnel files, so that, as discussed above, the information to which they are entitled can be supplied whilst protecting the privacy rights of everyone concerned.

Access to those personnel files now held by Archives New Zealand is controlled by Archives NZ. Applications to access such files needs to be made to Archives NZ. In some instances, Archives NZ may have a requirement for the file to be checked before access is granted, to ensure that there is no material on the file the release of which would breach other persons' privacy or otherwise be in breach of the law.

Yours faithfully,

S. C. Taylor

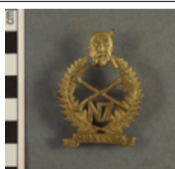
Lieutenant Colonel

Special Project Officer Directorate of Legal Services

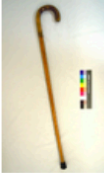
Phone: (04) 494 3181 (Trentham office – direct dial)

Mobile: 0274 954 086

APPENDIX R – NATIONAL ARMY MUSEUM, TAHIWI ITEMS

Object		10:56:52 08 OCT 2021
15 records		Page 1
Accession No	1998.937	
Department	Archives	
Name/Title	(PHOTOGRAPH : PIONEER (MAORI) BATTALION - WWI)	
Accession No	2006.986	
Department	Archives	
Name/Title	(PHOTOGRAPH : QEII ARMY MEMORIAL MUSEUM - 1984)	
Accession No	1984.1620	
Department	Small Arms	
Name/Title	British Pattern 1896 Infantry Officers Sword with Field Scabbard	
Accession No	1984.1621	
Department	Social History	
Name/Title	Camera w Case, Capt P P Tahiwī, WWI & WWII	
Accession No	1999.409	
Department	Heraldry	
Name/Title	Cap Badge, New Zealand Pioneer Battalion, WWI	
Accession No	2005.243	
Department	Heraldry	
Name/Title	Gallipoli Pilgrimage Name Badge	
Accession No	1984.1629	
Department	Small Arms	
Name/Title	German P08 Luger Pistol, 9mm calibre	
Accession No	1984.1627	
Department	Accoutrements	
Name/Title	Holdall bag and Pencil Case	
Accession No	1984.1626	
Department	Textiles	
Name/Title	Lanyard and Whistle attributed to 16/304 Captain Pirimi Tahiwī Ex 1st Maori Contingent	
Accession No	1984.1624	
Department	Accoutrements	
Name/Title	Maori Swagger Stick and Figure	
Accession No	1984.1622	
Department	Accoutrements	
Name/Title	Mk VII Prismatic Compass & Case, World War I	

Object**15 records****10:56:52 08 OCT 2021****Page 2**

Accession No	1983.266	
Department	Accoutrements	
Name/Title	Mk IX Prismatic Compass & Case, World War II	
Accession No	1984.1628	
Department	Textiles	
Name/Title	New Zealand Maori Pioneer Battalion flag attributed to 16/304 Captain Pirimi Tahiwī VD (Volunteer Decoration)	
Accession No	1984.1625	
Department	Social History	
Name/Title	Walking Cane, P P Tahiwī, WWI	
Accession No	1984.1619	
Department	Heraldry	
Name/Title	WWI decorations, medals and Gallipoli Medallion of P Tahiwī VD	