



M.S. "MONTEVIDEO MARU", 7,200 TONS GROSS 船名: 金千七郎丸 船主: 大坂造船

Rabaul and Montevideo Maru Society

Memorial News 18

September 2010

Warmed by the embrace of the dear lost of the Montevideo Maru - Kim Beazley

Canberra events to mark 69th

Planning has begun for two major events in Canberra next July to mark the 69th anniversary of the invasion of the New Guinea Islands and the sinking of the *Montevideo Maru*.

The first highlight of the weekend of 2-3 July 2011 will be a reunion lunch and afternoon of fellowship at the National Press Club on Saturday 2 July.

This will be followed by an historic ecumenical memorial service proposed for the RMC Chapel at Duntroon on the morning of Sunday 3 July.

Society working groups are now making arrangements for this weekend and it is not too early for you to do the same.

Members and friends interested in attending should indicate their intention, not binding at this stage, to Andrea Williams at andrea.williams@bigpond.com or 0409 031 889 or 02 9449 4129.

Society membership tops 250

Society numbers surged in August to more than 250 subscribed members.

All members will soon receive an introductory membership pack including *Regret & Resolution*, a commemorative booklet produced to mark the historic Parliamentary events of 21 June.

Those members who have ordered Phil Donnison's documentary of the event will also receive their DVD.

Members can order DVDs for \$20 (half price and including post and packing) from Teddy Haryjanto at tharyjanto@jacksonwells.com.au or write to him at PO Box 1743, Neutral Bay NSW 2089.

Payment information is at bottom of second column.

A full membership list is at the back of this newsletter.

The Rabaul and Montevideo Maru Society was established to ensure national recognition and commemoration of the tragedies that ensued from the Japanese invasion of the New Guinea Islands in early 1942, including Australia's greatest maritime disaster, the sinking of the *Montevideo Maru* with the loss of more than 1,050 lives.

The Society is registered in the Australian Capital Territory (No A04977). ABN 960 583 442 11

Memorabilia project initiated

The Salvation Army Heritage Centre in Melbourne will be a repository for family memorabilia related to the invasion of the New Guinea Islands and the *Montevideo Maru*

A number of members had suggested that the Society do something to ensure the preservation of letters, photos and other memorabilia retained by relatives.

Lindsay Fox, head of The Salvation Army's Archives and Museum) and a committee member of the Society, will manage this important project.

And, even if you do not wish to submit items to the Museum at this stage, you can register summaries of the material in your possession, which will begin to establish an inventory and a contact list of memorabilia from this era.

Our Heritage Database can easily handle this project, says Lindsay. It has over half a million entries so far and is growing.

It allows for easy categorisation and identification of received items, with appropriate donor information and descriptions.

The database is backed up each night from the Museum to Territorial Headquarters at Blackburn. It is a secure repository, with the Army controlling access.

Contact Lindsay at lindsay.cox@salvationarmy.org or write to him at PO Box 18137, Collins Street East, Melbourne VIC 8000.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIETY

Ordinary membership - \$50

Gold membership - \$100

Life membership - \$500

Internet. Transfer the appropriate funds to the Society's bank account BSB 082-401 Account No 16-083-2367.

Notify us of the deposit in an email to tharyjanto@jacksonwells.com.au

By mail. Cheques to the Rabaul & Montevideo Maru Society at PO Box 1743, Neutral Bay NSW 2089,.

All funds are devoted to constructing a memorial at the Australian War Memorial.

70 years after – memories of Trawool

Seventy years ago, the 2/22nd Battalion formed at Trawool in Victoria. NORM FURNESS was there - and tells how it was in those months before the troops were deployed to garrison Rabaul. Over the half the battalion died in the sinking of the *Montevideo Maru*

1 July 1940. At the St Kilda Road Army Barracks in Melbourne, the decision was made to form the 8th Division of the Australian Infantry Force. Victoria was to raise a new Infantry Brigade of the 23rd - and the two Victorian battalions were to be the 2/21st and the 2/22nd, with one battalion to come from Tasmania, the 2/40th. This decision was the start of our involvement.

Lt Colonel Howard Carr was appointed Commanding Officer of the 2/22nd and he would recruit some men from his Militia Battalion, the 46th from Brighton, and get new enlistments to form an advance party to go to Trawool, these days 1½ hours drive north of Melbourne.

11 July. The advance party of four officers and 67 other ranks arrived at Trawool to prepare a camp for the hundreds of recruits who would soon be arriving.

15 July. A draft of 259 other ranks and two officers arrived by train, and three more officers arrived by car. I was one of the 259 other ranks and it was a trip I will never forget. We were wakened in the early dark hours of the morning by a booming voice shouting, "Right, out of your bed, you're on the move so pack your gear. Pronto". We couldn't see the person, but I remember his voice! I later found out his name was Bill Bowring, an officer from Mildura. Ever after he was known as 'Bullø Bowring. He later transferred to the 2/29th Battalion and served in Malaya.

Well, we packed up, had breakfast and were loaded on to a train. The trip took hours and most of us had no idea where we were heading. We got shunted onto side tracks and it happened that hotels were close by and some stations had a bar. So naturally, most had a drink or two as well as the numerous stray dogs that adopted us. Finally, we and the dogs arrived at Trawool. There was no station so we threw our luggage out and then jumped or fell out of the train. Captain Alan Cameron, one of the advance party, had a guard of honour to greet us. One look at the new troops was enough and he quickly dismissed the guards. What a day. I might add I was only 18 years of age.

16 July. Next morning at parade the riot act was read in no uncertain terms, stressing that we were in the Army now and orders were to be obeyed. Next on the agenda was a dog round up. It was hilarious.

18 July. Another draft of four officers and 180 other ranks arrived from Balcome by train. Much more orderly and no dogs!

19 July. The first battalion parade was held and we started to settle in. We found Trawool in July pretty

cold and wet underfoot. We lived in tents, each accommodating eight soldiers.

July - September. Throughout this period, other small groups of men arrived from places like Bendigo and various showgrounds around Victoria. A big plus was the arrival of the Battalion Band. They were all Salvation Army musicians. It was just what we needed - a bugler to wake us, music to march to, plus a little Salvation Army training for our souls. We soon started to get fit, some for the first time in their lives.

We went on route marches, had plenty of physical training, learnt drills, undertook weapons training, ran up hills, guard duty and all the training connected to an Infantry Battalion. We all thought we'd soon be on the way to the Middle East war zone. How wrong we were.

One company formed the numbers 2/22ø in rocks on the hillside and painted them white. Now, 70 years later, the Farrer family still looks after them.

24 September. Just as the weather at Trawool started to improve, orders came that we were to go to a new camp at Bonegilla near Albury. No trains this time. We were to route march all the way, some 130 miles [225 km].

Late September - 4 October. We footslogged along the sides of the Hume Highway, in those days one lane each way. We spent some nights out in the open under tent flies. Others nights were at showgrounds. Most enjoyed it and we got a good reception at each town we passed through.

We were getting fit. An added bonus was that our Band, which didn't march, came out to meet us about a mile out of town where we formed up in threes, fixed bayonets, sloped arms and marched. -Magnificentø was the only word to describe us. At one point we were -attackedø by the RAAF - one lonely Gipsy Moth plane.

4 October. We finally arrived at Bonegilla, which had brand new huts waiting for us. Training began for desert warfare. No jungle training. We had more troops join us, but sadly some of the originals were boarded out due to medical conditions that the route march showed up.

Footnote

The rest of our story has been told many times, as have the sacrifices made by our Battalion, supportive Lark Force units and many civilians in Rabaul. We ended up in New Guinea, not the Western Desert.

Trawool. We enjoyed our stay and I always remember the local pub ø if there were eight people in the bar, it was packed.

We trust that in the years to come, Trawool will remain on the calendar - the last Sunday in July - as there are now only a few 2/22nd boys still alive.

Norm Furness is President of the 2/22 Battalion 'Lark Force' Association

The Old Khaki Hankie

BY JIM KENNEDY

“Here, take this, young fella, we’re going to sea.
This old khaki hankie, a reminder of me.
They’re shipping us out from this prisoners’ isle,
And somehow I think we’ll be gone quite a while.”

SURRENDER AT ONCE! The message was plain.
Four hundred escaped, four hundred were slain.
Held five months as captive, some one thousand men
Were shipped out to Nippon, won’t see home again.

Of twenty-four Salvos who joined them that year,
Just one would survive, the rest doomed, I fear.
These musos’ turned soldier, to help win the war.
Then came the invasion & their music’s no more.

They marched to the wharf, three men to a row.
They boarded the ship. Were locked down below.
When climbing the gangway, one man turned around
And said to a youngster, these words so profound.

“Here, take this, young fella, we’re going to sea.
This old khaki hankie, a reminder of me.
They’re shipping us out from this prisoners’ isle,
And somehow I think we’ll be gone quite a while.”

Nine days in that hell hole, they’re nearing Japan.
Were tracked by a warship, destruction its plan.
The prisoners were sealed in a ship without mark.
The warship attacked in that night’s deathly dark.

One thousand men died in that night in July.
One thousand dreams ended. They’d never know why.
One thousand wives long for some word of their mate.
Steel tomb for that thousand, concealing their fate.

A service is held every first of July
Remembering those lost ones, entrapped there to die.
We picture their terror, imagine their pain
That one khaki hankie & alone & would remain.

From Abbott to Zanker, from Adams to Young,
Their journey ahs ended, their song & . Sung.
The ship is still missing, but one thing’s for real &
This hankie that’s signed & “Corporal Barry O’Neil”.



Register your memorabilia with Lindsay Cox at The Salvation Army Heritage Centre in Melbourne. Contact him at lindsay.cox@salvationarmy.org or write to PO Box 18137, Collins Street East, Melbourne VIC 8000.

2/22nd Battalion band memorials in The Salvation Army

BY LINDSAY COX

Honour Boards have been very much in evidence on the interior walls of Salvation Army Citadels and Halls since the end of World War I.

They provide an honour roll of Salvationists who served their country in time of war. Those who gave the supreme sacrifice are particularly denoted.

On an interior wall of the Brunswick Citadel is a bronze plaque embossed with the names of the Bandsmen who died as a result of the Japanese invasion of Rabaul.

Also at Brunswick, on the Band Room wall is a large ornate wooden shield bearing the names of Brunswick Salvationists who served in the Armed Forces during World War II.



The Shield was presented by the Perth Fortress Band, which suffered its Bandmaster, Bluey Palmer, being killed in action whilst a stretcher-bearer during an Australian advance against the Vichy French in Syria in 1942.

Mounted in frames around this shield are portraits of the seven Brunswick bandsmen of the 2/22nd Battalion.

The 2/22nd Battalion bandsmen from seven other Salvation Army Corps are similarly remembered, usually in gold-leaf on varnished timber, on honour rolls in their place of worship. Some boards have disappeared in the passage of time, but others have prominence, often now in newer buildings.

Of the 23 Salvation Army Bandsmen of the 2/22nd Battalion Band (there were also two non-Salvationists), six also played in the elite Melbourne Staff Band in addition to their usual Corpsband commitment. On the wall of the Staff Band Room is a striking bronze plaque commemorating their sacrifice.



At the Inala Senior Citizens' Residence in Blackburn, there is a beautiful Memorial Rose Garden. A well-tended rose bush with a personalized bronze plaque accompanies each one. They stand before two white flag poles bearing both the National flag and The Salvation Army flag, enforcing the concept of their service under two flags!

Originally, the individual bronze plaques addressed slender pines planted in memoriam at the Salvation Army's Box Hill Boys' Home. Upon sale of the property the plaques were transferred to their present location. The Salvation Army sold the property in 2005, but retains legal access for its maintenance.

Most older Salvationists know something of the tragic story of Arthur Gullidge and the 2/22nd Battalion Band. Sadly, less of the current generation are so informed. This is being addressed through the efforts of the Rabaul and Montevideo Maru Society and friends.

Photos: Top - Brunswick Citadel Band bronze plaque. Above - Unveiling of plaque in Staff Band Room, 1946

Our newest member - JB (Jack) Ranken

Sgt JB Ranken MM served with the 1st Independent Company and M Special Force. When his platoon was attacked in New Britain by a force more than twice its strength, Sgt Ranken, using a Bren gun, coolly withheld his fire until the enemy was five yards away. Although attacked for more than half an hour with three light machine guns, one mortar and numerous rifles, he continued to fire with cool deliberation, and held his position, although instructed to withdraw at his discretion. His bravery and determination played a major part in the repulse of the enemy.

Obituary: Jack Lusby Burns, 92, a survivor of Rabaul

BY KEITH DUNSTAN



JACK BURNS [14.4.1918 – 20.7.2010] was a country boy who survived one of the great tragedies of the war in the Pacific, as well as the horrors of being a prisoner of war in Japan.

His parents had a general store at Bruthen, but they lost everything in the depression. He attended a ten-pupil school in Avoca and rode a horse almost five kilometres to get there each day. When the family moved to the city, he won a scholarship to Melbourne High and another to Wesley, where he played football and was a prefect.

Burns volunteered for the AIF in 1939, was selected for one of the first commando units and promoted rapidly to lieutenant. In July 1941, he embarked with No. 1 Independent Company for New Guinea and Kavieng, New Ireland. They were attacked and overwhelmed by 5000 troops and swarms of bombers.

Burns's last job was to blow up 84,550 litres of fuel, before escaping with his company on an 80-ton schooner. But they were soon sunk by a Japanese float plane; he was picked up by a Japanese destroyer and made a POW. The Japanese separated the officers and the non-commissioned officers, with the NCOs embarked on the *Montevideo Maru*. This quirk of fate saved Burns's life: an American submarine sank the *Montevideo Maru* and more than a 1000 Australian soldiers lost their lives.

Burns was on another ship that went first to Yokahama, then to Zentsuji on Shikoku Island, where he stayed for three years. He and his fellow POWs were starved and had only the clothes they had worn in tropical Kavieng. They made wooden clogs to protect their feet, and many men froze in the winter. Along the way, Burns had his teeth knocked out by a guard.

The day the Japanese surrendered, American aircraft dropped goodies in 40-gallon drums. "I never forget getting an eight ounce stick of Hershey chocolate," Burns said. "I scoffed the lot and was so sick I couldn't eat for two days." On the way home the pilot of the C47 Dakota diverted over Hiroshima. "The devastation was horrifying, not a house standing, just a mass of ruins," Burns said. "There were extraordinary red and black lines at right angles which showed how the blast had moved."

When he arrived at Clark Field, Manila, Burns, a large man, had shrunk to only 43 kilograms. Within a month he had more than doubled his weight. When they arrived in Melbourne they were bussed to Heidelberg Hospital for rehabilitation. But he took off home to be greeted by his surprised parents. When he recovered his health, Burns returned to the accounting firm Manning Watson & Co., and on May 1, 1946 he married Leline Staley, sister of colleague Blythe Staley.

Burns rose to be managing partner of the firm, which was to become Manning and Perry. He left the firm in the early 1970s but never really retired. He was practicing and giving financial advice almost up to his death. Burns did the daily crossword, and there was bridge. A good memory and skill with figures made him an outstanding bridge player with the Victorian Bridge Association.

He is survived by his wife Leline, children Andrew, Robert and Deborah, and five grandchildren.

Source: 'Figures fell into place in harsh lottery of war' by Keith Dunstan, The Age, 6 August 2010

SANDY McNAB writes: ðJack L Burns of Malvern and an ex-member of No 1 Independent Company passed away on 20 July. He was probably the first of the members of the Rabaul and Montevideo Maru Society to fall off the perch. But I guess all the old soldiers are getting on in years and so all of us are candidates. It happens to everyone eventually!ö Jack was a Gold Member of the Society, and one of the first members to sign up.

Memorial Fund stands at \$137,471.25

There's still a long way to go but we've made some significant inroads into the \$400,000 or so we require to establish a memorial at the Australian War Memorial.

A push for corporate sponsorship is now beginning and members who have any connections in the business world that may lead to discussions about the Benefits Package the Society can offer sponsors should contact Phil Ainsworth at p.ainsworth@kingco.com.au or on 0418 730 348 or 07 3844 3222.

A sponsorship leaflet will soon be able containing full details of how to sponsor the Memorial Fund and the benefits involved. Notify Phil know if you can use this leaflet in your activities on behalf of the Society.

An inadequate force: Part 1 – The Rabaul strategy

BY REV NEVILLE THRELFALL

Much has been written about the fall of Rabaul in January 1942 and the consequent tragic loss of life when over a thousand prisoners went down in the prison ship *Montevideo Maru*.

These are believed to have included 845 soldier POWs, members of the Rabaul garrison known as Lark Force.

The question has been raised and discussed: why did the Australian Government, under Prime Minister John Curtin, leave Lark Force in Rabaul after Pearl Harbour, when it was manifestly inadequate to withstand an attack of the magnitude which the Japanese were likely to bring against it?

But nothing has been raised about the reasons why an earlier Government - that of Robert G Menzies, Prime Minister from 26 April 1939 to 29 August 1941 - originally sent Lark Force to Rabaul, and what was its true reason for being there.

The files in the Australian War Memorial reveal a surprising story, and one in which military blunders of supply and training are ironically mixed with flashes of humour.

The New Guinea Administration and the inhabitants of Rabaul began their own defence measures late in 1939. At that time the main concern was the possibility of German raiding vessels landing armed sailors to destroy communications facilities (as the Australians had done in August 1914), or even bombarding the town.

A volunteer military force, the New Guinea Volunteer Rifles, was quickly formed to oppose any armed landing party, and deep gullies on the slopes of Namanula Hill were cleared and equipped with shelters, water tanks and supply depots, to provide a refuge for townsfolk in case of a bombardment.

In the event, German raiders passed through New Ireland waters in December 1940 but made no attack on Rabaul.

But there was another source of potential danger. Japan was known to have built up military bases in the Micronesian islands to the north of New Guinea, which Japan had received under League of Nations mandate after World War I.

The terms of the mandate forbade military installations except for defence, but in the early 1930s Japan had left the League and annexed the islands, treating them as outright possessions. Both in Australia and in Rabaul, there was concern as to what Japanese intentions might be.

In October 1940 the Commanding Officer of the NGVR and senior military officer in the Mandated Territory was Ross Field, the Director of Public Works in the Administration.

In that month Field wrote to military headquarters in Port Moresby pointing out the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Rabaul. The NGVR had rifles for drill, but no ammunition for practice or combat. The police force had rifles and ammunition, but were legally prohibited from taking part in military activities. He requested ammunition for the NGVR and suggested a defence force be raised among indigenous and Chinese residents of the Territory.

In a further letter Field reviewed the possibility of a large-scale attack on Rabaul. If the military authorities felt this could not be resisted, the Administration should be warned and advised to prepare evacuation plans for civilians and for removing or destroying supplies and records. Depots of food, water and ammunition should be placed inland, for the use of defenders withdrawing from the town. All this was sound advice; but it fell on deaf ears.

Military authorities in Australia took action in 1941, but it was not because of Field's advice. The Chiefs of Staff of the Australian Armed Forces decided the RAAF should establish a reconnaissance base as far north as possible to monitor any southward movements of Japanese forces in Micronesia.

Rabaul was the chosen site for this, but the RAAF chiefs insisted their planes and personnel must have a military garrison to protect them.

It was decided to send a battalion group (an infantry battalion with supporting specialist units) to protect the RAAF base. A small advance party arrived in Rabaul in early March 1941 to prepare the camp for the main force, which arrived in March and April.

This comprised the 2/22nd Battalion of the 2nd AIF, with units of the Army Service Corps and the Army Medical Corps. Members of Signals, Engineers and Artillery units came later. The whole group was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel HH Carr and was code-named 'Lark Force'.

The sight of over a thousand soldiers coming to Rabaul was reassuring to the town's residents and to the Administration, as they assumed this was for their defence.

But Carr, who was now the senior military officer in the Territory, knew otherwise. He had quickly realised that the force under his command was too small and lacked the equipment to defend Rabaul and the nearby landing beaches against any sizeable attacking force; and said this in a situation report which he sent to Port Moresby in April.

This was passed to the military authorities in Australia, and their reply reached Carr at the end of May. He was told that Lark Force's role was *not* to defend the port and town of Rabaul. Its role was to defend the fixed defences of Rabaul and the RAAF Advanced Operational Base.

The fixed defences comprised only two old 15cm guns which had been sent to Rabaul but were not at that time in position. They were later placed at Praed Point.

No RAAF base had yet been established; an occasional visit by a PBY Catalina flying boat for refuelling during reconnaissance was the only sign of the Air Force's presence.

The Rabaul townsfolk must therefore be excused for thinking Lark Force was there for their benefit. Military discipline would have prevented Carr from telling them otherwise. But his requests for additional arms and equipment were ignored, or only fulfilled in dribs and drabs months later. He was even refused a supply of blank rifle ammunition, which he requested to enable the troops to practice combat more realistically.

The Menzies Government was now under increasing difficulties in Australia. In August 1941 Arthur Fadden succeeded Menzies as Prime Minister, but only held office for forty days. These distracting moves in Australian politics came at a bad time - just when the US Government was taking an interest in Rabaul's military potential.

Next month: *An inadequate force: Part 2 – The strategy unravels*

New book vividly tells Coastwatchers story

BY KEITH JACKSON

THE INSCRIPTION on the Coastwatchers' Memorial that soars above the Madang shoreline reads: "They watched and warned and died that we might live".

The Coastwatchers' exploits in the south-west Pacific validate this succinct tribute to a small group of people who had a major impact in the New Guinea Islands in World War II.

I've been fascinated by the Coastwatchers since I first heard of their legendary deeds while on a TV assignment in Rabaul in 1983, says Patrick Lindsay, commenting on the publication of his new book, *The Coast Watchers*.

This tiny band of brave men - and one woman - stayed behind after the Japanese occupation. Assisted by loyal islanders, they warned of enemy movements while the Japanese hunted them down.

Capture meant death and, before war's end, more than 30 had been executed, most by beheading.

Patrick Lindsay tells how these Australians - with some British, New Zealand and Americans - hid in the jungle, constantly moving to evade enemy patrols and communicating using cumbersome tele-radios that took a dozen men to carry.

The Coastwatchers reported on Japanese troop movements, warned of sea and air attacks and saved countless civilians and service personnel, including the future US President John F Kennedy. What made their valour more laudable was that they did all this at a time when there was no certainty that the Allies would prevail against the seemingly unstoppable invaders. And, as the tide of the war turned, many took an offensive role, leading guerrilla bands that greatly hampered the Japanese retreat.

After a long career as a journalist, Patrick is now one of Australia's leading non-fiction authors. Among his bestsellers are *The Spirit of Kokoda*, *Back From the Dead* and *Fromelles*.

Publication details

ISBN: 9781741669244. 416 pp. William Heinemann Australia. \$34.95

Talks and book signings

Thursday 16 September, 6.30pm, Concord Library 60 Flavelle Street Concord NSW [\$7 includes refreshments, 02 9911 6210]

Sunday 19 September, 2pm, Australian National Maritime Museum 2 Murray Street Darling Harbour NSW [\$25 includes afternoon tea and Coral Sea wines, 02 9298 3644 or bookings@anmm.gov.au]

Relatives applaud decision to fund Canberra memorial

VETERANS OF THE New Guinea campaign in World War II and relatives of the men who died in New Britain and in the sinking of the *Montevideo Maru* expressed delight at the Australian Opposition's decision to provide funds for a memorial being planned for Canberra.

The 1942 sinking of the *Montevideo Maru* ó carrying over 1,000 Australian troops and civilians captured by the Japanese in Rabaul, then the capital of New Guinea ó remains Australia's the worst tragedy at sea.

During last month's election campaign, Tony Abbott and then Shadow Veteran's Affairs Minister Louise Markus committed an additional \$100,000 in the 2011-12 Federal budget to help build the memorial.

“This is a generous offer by the Coalition and it will go a long way to making sure a permanent memorial is built at the Australian War Memorial,” said Keith Jackson, President of the Rabaul and Montevideo Maru Society.

“For nearly 70 years, the relatives of the men who died believed Australia had given up on them and that the nation did not care. The sinking of this hellship was a terrible event that most Australians had not heard of.

“In June this year, the Federal Labor Government granted \$100,000 to the memorial and the statement that the Coalition will match this if elected to office is great news. Also in June, for the first time, Parliament expressed regret and sorrow at the loss.

“After all these years, the relatives and the few remaining veterans who escaped from Rabaul are overwhelmed that the nation has given them the recognition they have been waiting for. They are really feeling a sense of resolution.”

Commemoration of 70th anniversary of Lark Force march

A commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the march of the men of Lark and Gull Forces will be held later this month.

Local National Party MP, Dr Bill Sykes, who is organising the commemoration, says it will be held in Benalla's Botanical Gardens on Sunday 26 September from 2-4 pm.

“There has been a very enthusiastic response from people in my electorate and also residents in other towns throughout North East Victoria, Melbourne and interstate,” Dr Sykes said.

“The poignant stories told to me by the many people who extended hospitality to the soldiers en route and the descendants of members of the Lark and Gull Forces who endured so much and lost their lives in defence of our country has made a lasting impression.”

For more information contact the office of Bill Sykes on 03 5762 2100 or email bill.sykes@parliament.vic.gov.au.

The Society & the Foundation – different entities

Over the past year, our Society has made a number of attempts to strike an accord with the Montevideo Maru Foundation that would see the two groups working together.

While the Foundation is guarded about its affairs, it is believed to be a very small group that aims to raise funds to mount an undersea expedition to find and explore the *Montevideo Maru* ó something your Society does not support.

The Rabaul and Montevideo Maru Society is the only body that is legally incorporated and which possesses a transparent structure and membership. The Society organised the 21 June “regret and resolution” event at Parliament House and has been entrusted with a Federal Government grant to establish a memorial at the Australian War Memorial in Canberra.

We believe the Society is representative of the bulk of people concerned to see the tragedies of the Fall of Rabaul and the sinking of the *Montevideo Maru* effectively commemorated by the people of Australia.

As you know, the Society is also a very active organisation that encourages the full participation of its members in its affairs. It is a properly constituted body recognised by the Federal Government as a suitable vehicle for managing the continuing commemoration of Australia's greatest maritime disaster and the terrible events in the New Guinea Islands in 1942.

The Foundation has no relationship with the Society. And its actions and approach to matters should not be confused with the Society. We regret having felt the need to bring this to your attention, but ó given that the matter of the two organisations had entered the public domain and was causing some confusion ó we thought we should set the record straight.

Bill Sykes MP

**invites you to be a
to be a part of**

**Commemoration of the
70th Anniversary of the march
of the Lark and Gull Forces from
Trawool to Bonegilla in September 1940
Sunday 26 September 2010**

Benalla Botanical Gardens

(near Weary Dunlop statue)

2-4pm

*The commemoration will commence with a short march starting
at the beginning of the Bridge Street service road near the Royal Hotel*

**Special guest speakers
Lark Force & Gull Force veterans
Max (Eddie) Gilbert
Fred Kollmorgen
Norm Furness**

**and The Salvation Army Band (TBA) and the
Benalla Caledonian Pipe Band**

*An afternoon tea will be held following the commemoration at the Benalla Drill Hall, Bridge
Street, Benalla (opposite the Botanical Gardens) and featuring a graphic
exhibition 'The tragic story of the 2/22nd Battalion Band', curated by Mr Lindsay Cox*

*An indication of your intention to attend would be appreciated by
Friday 17 September 2010*

RSVP email bill.sykes@parliament.vic.gov.au

Ph 03 5762 2100

The Lark Force wilderness track - a visualisation exercise

BY PETER NOWLAN

Recently I was a member of a group of trekkers who completed a trek along the Lark Force wilderness track on the Island of New Britain.

I have done a number of walks in New Guinea, and always have cause to reflect on the last paragraph of the book *In the footsteps of Ghosts* by Bill Spencer, which traces his war experiences in the Middle East and New Guinea.

“Will the Australian Soldier’s battles in Papua be freshly remembered and never go by from their day till the ending of the World. Will their legacy to the still young, vibrant and evolving Australian society, embarking on new directions and challenges, be inspired by these Ghosts? I dearly hope their will.”

In the course of walking this track we were retracing the route taken by members of the 2/22 Bn in January-February 1942 after the Japanese invasion of Rabaul on 23 January. After the order “every man for himself” was given by Colonel Scanlan, the force split into small subgroups at Malabunga Mission and made their way to the north or south coast, where they hoped to be picked up by flying boats.

Four hundred soldiers eventually got to Australia. However at least 850 soldiers were rounded up and taken back to Rabaul and another 150-180 executed by the Japanese at Tol and Waitavalo Plantation on 4 February. Most of these men together with 208 civilians later died on the *Montevideo Maru*.

In the course of our trek, we had a minute’s silence on 1 July to remember the victims of the *Montevideo Maru* and had another short service at Tol, where there is a small memorial cairn. The area around Tol-Waitavalo is now a logging camp. As you look around it is hard to believe that this area was the scene of a major massacre of Australian soldiers. Seventy years on, we can only imagine the experience of these soldiers.

Prior to trekking the Lark Force track, we were all given a packing list of what to bring and we all packed creature comforts: muesli bars, lollies, Staminade. Imagine what it must have been like to be a soldier in Rabaul during the Japanese invasion. Every man for himself. We are leaving in half an hour. The soldiers may have been able to fill haversacks with bully beef and biscuits. Many didn’t have basic camping equipment, groundsheets, tents or mosquito nets. They didn’t know how long the walk would take.

They were tired, having been waiting in battle positions since 22 January. Consider the impact of a large body of soldiers on the local villagers. During the course of our trek, we visited a number of villages. We all commented on how friendly the people were and how they were prepared to share fruit and vegetables with us.

In our group there were seven trekkers plus a support party with their own food supply. With Lark Force there were small and large groups of soldiers without food walking through various villages. In the accounts by survivors of Lark Force, some groups of soldiers spent too much time resting in villages, killing more chickens and pigs than they needed and taking vegetables and fruit. One can understand why some villagers got tired of groups of Australians continually passing through.

Two other points worth considering. The first is group dynamics. In a modern trekking party, you have a leader and fast and slow walkers. You are dealing with a number of personalities. Consider the group dynamics 70 years ago in a small Lark Force unit. Large groups split into smaller groups; some groups decided to surrender, while others continued walking.

Consider how you feel after walking four days in a jungle environment. You’re tired and dirty but you know there is no more walking to be done. Imagine what it must have been like for a member of Lark Force back in 1942. They had been walking for weeks and even if they got to Tol Plantation prior to the massacre, they were still faced with the prospect of getting to Karalai Mission and a further walk to other points such as Jacquinot Bay. A daunting prospect. Many were hungry and sick. One can understand why some of them made the decision to surrender to the Japanese.

As I looked from Tol across to Karalai Plantation, I was pleased I was going across by boat. I could only imagine the number of days it would take to walk around Wide Bay to get to the plantation let alone what problems would have been faced by the Lark Force soldiers in 1942.



FEEDBACK

NORM FURNESS

President, 2/22 Battalion 'Lark Force' Association

Following our successful 70th foundation gathering at Trawool, our Association has much pleasure in forwarding a cheque for \$1,000 for the Montevideo Maru memorial fund and we wish you and your group all the success in the world. My one personal wish is that I am still alive to see it completed.

As you know, the boys of 'Lark Force' were a bonzer bunch of blokes who certainly deserved a better fate than what was given to them. It is hard today to think we were in Rabaul for nine months prior to the Japanese landings, yet had no jungle training and no plan of withdrawal whatsoever. But so be it.

DENIS GREEN

Grafton NSW

I would like to apply for Life Membership of the Society. My father, ECD Green, was Superintendent of Kerevat Experimental Agricultural Station and was listed as lost on the Montevideo Maru on 1 July 1942. I was born in Rabaul in 1935, my brother in 1940 and we were evacuated with my mother and aunt in the second half of 1941.

BARRY AND JUDITH ANGEL

Wyang NSW

We were honoured to be able to attend the historic event in Canberra on the 21st June, along with our Uncle Ted and his wife Gunner Keith Trigg who was on

The Montevideo Maru was his elder brother and put up his age and changed his name to enlist. Keith wrote several letters to his sister Dorothy who is 94 years old.

The letters make fascinating reading looking through the eyes of a young man away from home and on the big adventure in a foreign country.

Perhaps someday there will be a place where these letters from our soldiers [which are part of history] will be available for all to read

These letters from my Uncle have now been passed to me for safekeeping.

The letter Uncle Keith was allowed to write after capture mentioned many in the family asking how they were going. He also mentioned young Barry must be quite a Lad now. I am that lad now all these years later..

In the morning before going to Parliament House my wife and I went to the National War Memorial. We decided to place a poppy next to Uncle Keith's name on

The Wall of Honour. Unfortunately I am not that tall and could not reach the height needed!. We stood there undecided on how to tackle the problem when three people of Islander appearance came towards us. My wife asked if the tallest man could put the poppy in place, This he happily did. He then asked who the poppy was for. We told them our Uncle Keith's story and this stranger then said 'Thank you so much for sending your people to fight for us'. That is why we are free today.

It was an emotional moment of reflection for us all and it is so good to know that the sacrifices of so many is not forgotten everywhere. Keep up the good work.

MARY DEVEREUX

Warwick QLD

Please find enclosed a cheque for \$100 as a donation to your committee and to thank you for sending me the information about Albert Edward Moseley's death. Your dedication to finding out the truth is very much appreciated. God bless you all in your good work.

VONNI STEPHAN

Nhill VIC

Many thanks for your reply Keith & I certainly will give Mum your best wishes. I think in the earlier days she was busy rearing her family and after Dad passed away she now has time to 'try & put some pieces together' and is finding great comfort in the Rabaul & Montevideo Maru Societies newsletters and the group of us who gather at Bendigo monthly as 'The Friends of Lark Force'.

ANDREW COOPER

Forest Hill VIC

Please find enclosed my cheque for Gold Membership. I will send another cheque for more when I am able. Thank you for all that you have achieved. It is magnificent work that you are doing.

PAUL MISHURA BA (HONS) LLB

Scotch College Archives, Scotch College, Hawthorn, Victoria

For what it's worth, here's some information on the eight Scotch boys I believe died on the Montevideo Maru on 1 July 1942. Please confirm receipt, and, if it is used in the next newsletter, I hope you might forward me a copy of it:

Lewis William Carson (aka Louis William) Carson. Born 15 April 1894 at Lang Lang, Victoria, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (nee Smethurst) Carson. He attended Scotch from 1914-15. He served in WW1 as a private in the 57th Battalion and became a plantation owner on Fead Island. On 12 January 1925 he married Ruby Aileen (aka Eileen) Stainer at Rabaul in the Anglican Church. They had a son named Graham.

Charles William Booth Houghton was born at Perth, Western Australia, on 16 February 1904, the son of Frederick E. and Mary Houghton. He attended Scotch from 1916-19. Charles married Violet Louisa Battershill at Woollahra, NSW, in 1937. He was a member of the New Guinea Volunteer Rifles, and of Lark Force.

Thomas Evan Evans was born at Nelson, New Zealand, on 24 May 1904. He attended Scotch from 1919-22. He served in the New Guinea Volunteer Rifles.

Kenneth John Kennedy was born at North Fitzroy, Victoria, on 10 January 1905, the son of John Marflett and Emily Eliza (nee Stone) Kennedy. He attended Scotch from 1918-21. He played baseball, and played cricket for the Brighton, Melbourne and Ivanhoe Cricket Clubs. On 7 May 1938 he married Elisabeth Amelia Shannon at Scotch. Ken was appointed a Captain in the 2/22 Battalion and was a member of Lark Force at the time of his death.

David Leith Bell was born at North Carlton, Victoria on 20 December 1909, the son of David and Rosa Lillas (nee Leith) Bell. He attended Scotch from 1924-25. He became a bank clerk. He was a member of Lark Force when he died.

Moore Ettershank was born at East Loddon, Victoria, on 5 December 1912, the son of Alfred and Mary Janet Ann (nee Hamilton) Ettershank. He attended Scotch from 1927-28 and married Margaret Stewart Ross in Victoria in 1939. He was a member of Lark Force at the time of his death.

Frederick Edmund Oaten was born at Seymour, Victoria on 12 June 1912, the son of Frederick Edmund and Sophia Christina (nee Schaefer) Oaten. He attended Scotch in 1929. He was due to become a pharmacist, but left for New Guinea to manage a tobacco plantation. At the outbreak of WW2, he and other ex-pats decided to return to Australia to enlist. Before they could leave, they were captured by the Japanese, and put on board the S.S. Montevideo Maru.

Colin Alexander Tait was born at Hawthorn, Victoria on 4 October 1919, the son of Alexander and Annie (nee Alsop) Tait. He attended Scotch in 1934. He was a member of Lark Force at the time of his death.

Dr. Robert William Cooper did not attend Scotch, but was the father of a Scotch boy. He was born on 29 April 1902 at Broken Creek, Benalla, Victoria, the son of Charles John and Sarah Jane Brien (nee Sharp) Cooper.

ROSS TUCKER

Palmwoods QLD

Thanks for the latest newsletter. I was interested to read the mention of the "Macdhui " from the pen of Doreen Macgowan. My uncle Roy S McPherson used to travel on this ship when he came home on leave & I can remember seeing him sail away on this ship from the Pinkenba wharf probably 1940 or 1941. They were loading cattle on the ship at the same time which I can remember. He was on the Macdhui when it caught fire on one of his trips back to Kavieng but he managed to save his beloved saxophone. He went to New Ireland as a school teacher from the Ascot State School which is a suburb of Brisbane & from there went into the plantation business. A full history of the Macdhui is on the web site.

BRUCE MILLS

Tumby Bay SA

Thank you for forwarding my letter to Mr Stan Cooper, who rang me following his receipt of same. The conversation we had helped in the final closure of the mystery and loss of our brother Jack. You are doing a wonderful job.

MAX HAYES

Box Hill South VIC

I am led to believe that this document has not previously been published. I found it in the Archives (NAA B3856 144/14/25) a few years ago. Unfortunately it is not dated, but must have been compiled in late 1945 or early 1946. Under the signature of Claude Geoffrey Kilner, Lieut NG3000, OC Rabaul detachment NGVR, it represents the total members of Rabaul detachment NGVR called up for full time duty on 20 January 1942, a total strength of 61: three officers and 58 other ranks, together with Kilner's recollections as to what happened to the members.

X WATCH N.B.	MAJOR (AAMC Res)	X ROSS H.J.	1	PTE 1-7-42
X ARCHER J.C.	LIEUT	X DWYER REP	1	RTA
X KENNEDY R.L.	WO.1	X MCNEILL CB	1	WRTA
X PLUMMER H.O.	COMS	X REYNOLDS WR	1	1-7-42
X MCWEN W.F.	SGT	X HOUGHTON CWB	1	1-7-42
X RYAN WF	"	X DENNING FO	1	1-7-42
X MACLEAN C.I.	"	X WATERMAN F	1	1-7-42
X EVANS W.T.	"	X L.S.	1	M
X COSTELLOE SE	"	X JOHNSON EF	1	M
X FISHER NH	Cpl.	MCLENNAN GI	1	"
X SPENSLEY WG	"	X LEDGER WA	1	1-7-42
X BIRD RA	"	X BARRIE J.C.	1	1-7-42
X CHALLIS BG	"	X MCINTYRE	1	M
X BRAIN R.M.	"	X CLARKE AW	1	A/WO.2 RTA
X WALKER GE	Cpl.	TOTAL	2	Officers
X ETTY GD	"	Rank	56	ORs
X MACADAM EG	"	Rank	58	
X HASLAM F	"			
X PAUL KB	PTE M			
X PETERSON J	"			
X NICHOLLS L	"			
X SKILLEN RW	"			
X JOHNSON L	"			
X BECKETT H.J.	"			
X HOPKINS ER	"			
X CORBETT L.H.	"			
X RANKIN D.T.	"			
X MOORE CH	"			
X ROBINSON AL	"			
X ALLSOP KC	"			
X O'CONNOR BA	"			
X GELDARD GA	"			
X PHILL POTT	"			
X GOODWIN H.R.	"			
X BRYEN FC	"			
X TAIT RE	"			
X SAUNDERS LC	"			
X STEWART GD	"			
X STEWART AD	"			
X STREET ZL	"			
X TOKIE LT	"			
X SHOOBRIDGE I.V.	"			

The above returns to the total number of Rabaul Detachment of NGVR called up for F.T.D. on 20 Jan 42 on order from Col J. Scanlan Commanding NG Area.

The following were already in FTD

X NG 3000 KILNER CG	LIEUT
X 3001 BISCHOFF CR	PTE
X 3002 JOHNSON AH	

Making a total of 2 Officers, 56 Other Ranks, 58

Of these three who became Prisoners at Rabaul

3 Officers, 34 Other Ranks, 37

Of these three suspected of having been captured at Tol after capture.

The 3 Officers P.N. were recovered and returned to Rabaul 14 Sept 42

C. G. Kilner
OC Rab Det NGVR
Jan 1942

REV NEVILLE THRELFALL

Killarney Vale NSW

I notice in the latest newsletter that Benn Selby says he did not know how David Selby came to be nicknamed ðFrisbeeð. David Selby himself tells the story in his book *Hell And High Fever*. The toy known as the Frisbee (a brand name given it by the maker) was apparently popular before World War 2 (it has had a revival in more recent times, too), and of course it was something you threw in the air. The men of the 2/22nd tacked the name of the Frisbees on to the AA Battery because it threw things in the air; and as the battery's commander, David Selby in particular was known as ðFrisbeeð.

The ridge where the battery was sited had the Rabaul Observatory on it, and was known as Observatory Ridge; but after the battery was put there it became Frisbee Ridge to the men of Lark Force. Now, of course, it is Observatory Ridge again.

MARY DEVEREAUX

Warwick QLD

Thank you for your letter giving me information about Albert Edward Moseley. In Louise Markus's address in parliament, mention was made of the Battle of Kavieng and the Tol Massacre. Would it be possible for you to give me more information about both of these events? I am wondering if Albert's execution at Kavieng on 18 February 1944 had something to do with the battle. Your dedication to finding out the truth is very much appreciated. God bless you all in your good work.

I have provided Mary with some information but if you have particular knowledge of the Kavieng massacre, perhaps you would be good enough to get directly in touch with Mary at 393 Hazeldene Road, Warwick 4370

JIM CLARK

Benalla VIC

Earlier this year I contacted my local MP, Dr Bill Sykes MLA, in regard to remembering the 70th anniversary of the Trawool to Bonegilla march in 1940 along the old Hume Highway. My mother told us that Ray Mason (VX26748) marched through our town and camped on the showgrounds. She had four kids then and he came out to see her.

She ended up housing eleven, I am number ten, and we all know the story now. I have a feeling that the Battalion's last camp was at Tarrawingee where my grandparents had a large property. If any of your readers know the exact route of this march I would like to know. A map would be excellent for the upcoming remembrance in Benalla. Bill Sykes has been very enthusiastic about the event.

LT COL RODNEY BARNARD

Secretary for Business Administration, The Salvation Army Australian Southern Territory Territorial Headquarters VIC

I write on behalf of Commissioner Raymond Finger, Territorial Commander of The Salvation Army Australia Southern Territory. I wish to express appreciation and wish the society well in their endeavour to fund raise for a memorial at the Australian War Memorial in Canberra. The Salvation Army is willing to become a member, and will make arrangements to subscribe \$500 for Life Membership of the Society.

TONY BOOTH OAM

Tarragindi QLD

I applaud your efforts in helping to keep this tragedy in the memory of the Australian public. As a young teenager growing up in rural Australia during World War II (I was 16 when war was declared), I remember vividly the many areas of conflict throughout the world. Additionally I had much older cousins who were members of the 2nd AIF, one of whom fought in New Guinea. My father was a World War I digger. I enjoy reading your newsletters and thank you for your ongoing work.

PATRICIA FITTLER

'Elderlie', Armidale NSW

My uncle, Harry Schiffman NX40995, was a member of the 1st Independent Company. My grandfather, with whom I lived for quite a long time, longed for Harry to come home and, when he was notified that Harry had died on the *Montevideo Maru*, he gave up at the age of 84 and died two days later. Thanking you for all the work you and the Society have put in.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

LIFE MEMBERS

2/22nd (Lark Force) Assocn
 Ainsworth, Phil
 Angel, Barry and Judith
 Beadle, Doreen and Frank
 Bell, John and Carol
 Cooper, Jude and Ted
 Cooper, Nigel
 Cooper, Stan
 Curtis, Marg
 Dale, Mark
 Doughty, Ralph
 Doyle, Dennis
 Drew, Dr Les and Josie
 Edwards, Dr Bob
 Elvy, Bob
 Field, Tony
 Fraser OAM, Lex
 Furness, Norm
 Green, Denis and Stephanie
 Gullidge, Judith
 Hayes, Barb and Ken
 Jackson AM, Keith and Ingrid
 Jenkins, Margaret
 Lloyd, James
 Matthews, Bryan
 May, Marian
 May, Mary
 McNab, Sandy
 Miles, Greg and Julie Peel
 Muller, Betty and Peter
 Nagasawa, Nori
 Nottage Moulds, Helen
 Richardson, Pete
 Sadler, Barbara
 Salvation Army
 Shands, Barbara and Bruce
 Smith, Tony
 Speer MBE, Albert

Steinfurth OAM, Jan and Janice
 Stephan, Vonni
 Street, Helen-Mary and Hooky
 Symons, Mary
 Trigg, Dorothy and Ted
 Turner JP, Warren
 Warren, Roslyn
 Williams, Andrea and Laurie
 Williams, Hilary
 Worthy, Carole

GOLD MEMBERS

Albert, Elizabeth
 Albert, Kirsty
 Booth, Nick
 Booth, Tony
 Bunyan, Rev Dr John
 Burns, Jack [deceased]
 Clarke, Maxwell
 Collings, Dorothy
 Cooper, Andrew
 Cooper, Elizabeth and Rod
 Coote, Peter
 Coote, Rob
 Davis, Judi
 Dennis, Peter
 Devereux, Mary
 Gleeson-White, Judith
 Gustafsson, Håkan
 Hayes, Ron
 Henderson, Max
 Henderson, Margaret and Scott
 Hockey, Graeme and Philippa
 Hoerler, Karl
 Hood, Lesley
 Hook, Don
 Inwood, Elaine
 Jackson, Peter
 Johnston, Lorna
 Johnston, Ray

Larner MBE, Muriel
 Lovell, Grace
 Macleod, George
 Martell, Diana
 McCann, Nola
 McEwen, Senator Anne
 McGuinness, Pete
 Mills, Bruce
 Moore, John
 Morell, Mick
 Nelson, Prof Hank
 Nisbet, Ailsa
 Pascoe, Sue
 Ranken, JB
 Schindler, John
 Selby, Barbara
 Selby, Benn
 Smith, Douglas and Phyllis
 Stolz, Coral
 Thurston, Elizabeth
 Tucker, Ross
 Vail, Sue
 Vail, Lt Col Todd
 Veale, Lionel
 West OAM, Harry
 Wheeler, Pam
 Williams, Bob
 Wythe, Alan

ORDINARY MEMBERS

Aisbett, Norman
 Arnott, Christine
 Aumann, Doug and Gwen
 Baggie, Annette
 Baldwin, Gregory and Valda
 Barnard, Rodney
 Bartlett, Ann
 Bladwell, Joan and Murray
 Bourke, Patrick
 Bussell, Sue

Cassidy, Jeanette	Komiya, Mayumi	Pearce, Colin and Helen
Clark, Jim	Lawrence, Bob	Plummer, Norman
Clarke, Shelley	Leo, Paul Yuck	Poircuitte, Patricia
Coomber, Darrell and Deanna	Linggood, Bill and Carolyn	Presland, Patricia
Cox, Lindsay	Loveday, David and Jan	Pritchard, Betty and Peter
Daniels, Frank	MacGowan, Doreen	Rigley, Graeme
Dash, Jaymz	Macleod, Colin	Rogers, Belinda
Diercke, Kurt	Main, Gordon	Rosenberg, Alison
Donnison, Phil	Mansley, John and Marion	Rowe, Dennis
Ellis, John	Mansley, Mary	Sakaguchi, Harumi
Erler, Kerri	Mason, Winsome	Sasamoto, Taeko
Finger, Raymond	McCallum, Megan	Sayers, Ian
Fittler, Patricia	McClimont, Graeme	Shands, Catherine
Flores, Bess	McDonald, David	Sibraa AO, Hon Kerry
Freind, John	McDonald, Michael	Sisson, Helen
Gambrill, Jan and Tim	McGeachie, Kay and Robert	Spilsted, Bob
Ganly, Maria and Tony	McMillan, Karen	Stamps, Joan
Gill, Alan	McPhee, Don	Stewart, Douglas
Godfrey, Alan	Merrett, Kelvin	Stransky, Peggy
Hall, Leah	Miles, Morrie and Valerie	Sullivan, Jude
Hall, Ross	Miwa, Yuji	Sullivan, Michael
Hamilton, Iane	Mishura, Paul	Tamura, Yoshiko
Harrison, Jeremy	Miyake, Noriko	Tangye, Joanne
Haryjanto, Teddy	Muller, Mary and Neil	Threlfall, Rev Neville
Hayes, Max	Nikakis, Gillian	Tobin, Mike
Henry, Col	Ning, Paul	Trudgeon, Elizabeth
Hosking, Rev Doug and Jennie	Nishisato, Fuyuko	von Maier, Robert
Huggett, Elizabeth	Noble, Jim	Wade, Nancy
Hurst, Brian and Pam	Oakes, George and Edna	Wakelin, Hilda
Ishizuka, Yohko	O'Connor, Norma	Walker, Peter
Irani, Dr Cyrus and Helen	Page, Roma	Walker, Robert
Ireland, Judy	Parsons, Arthur	Walter, John
King, Marion	Parsons, Lynne	Wilson, Doreen
Knapp, Jocelyn	Paterson, Jill and William	Yeowart, Anne
Knowles, Barbara and Gordon	Pattison, Ann	

The Society thanks each of these members for their continuing commitment to remembering the lives of the service people and civilians in the New Guinea Islands who died in World War II

If your name is not listed here and it should be, contact Teddy Haryjanto at tharyjanto@jacksonwells.com.au

Rabaul and Montevideo Maru Society, PO Box 1743, Neutral Bay NSW 2090, Australia