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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—AUGUST, 1943

ROLL OF HONOUR

(We try to assemble here the names of men of the United Nations, residents or former residents of the Pacific Territories, whose names appear in casualty lists or who receive decorations. We should be grateful if relations and friends would send us details of such men.)

KILLED

Sgt. Bert AITKEN, NZEF, formerly of Fiji. Killed in action in Libya.

Eugene AUBRY (formerly of Tahiti), of the Air Force of Fighting France. Killed in an air accident in Great Britain.

Pilot-Officer Len BAYLISS, flying instructor in the RAAF, formerly of Rabaul, New Guinea. Killed in Sydney, 18/11/1940, when he fell from a trainer aircraft in flight.

R. C. BENTLEY, NZEF, formerly of Fiji. Killed in action, Middle East, June 27, 1942.

A/Bdr. Neville W. BERTWISTLE, AIF artillery (tank unit), formerly a clerk on the staff of W. R. Carpenter and Co. Ltd., of Rabaul, New Guinea. Killed in action, April, 1941.

P/O J. B. BOMFORD, RNZAF, formerly of CSR Co.'s staff, Fiji. Killed on active service in England.

Pte. W. R. M. BRADNAM, of the NZ Forces, formerly of Fiji. Reported killed in action in the Middle East, 25/11/1941.

Warrant-Officer R. F. BRECHIN, New Guinea Force. Killed in air accident, June 17, 1942. Formerly of NG Department of Agriculture.

Anton BRINON, of Fighting French Pacific Battalion, formerly of La Foa, New Caledonia. Killed in action in Libya, November, 1942.

Lieut.-Colonel Felix BROCHE, of the New Caledonian-New Hebridean contingent of the Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Killed in action in the battle of Bir Hacheim (Libya).

Pilot-Officer E. H. CANARD, of RAF, formerly of Fiji Civil Service. Killed in flying accident in South Africa in the course of his duty as flying instructor.

Pte. David C. CARLAND, AIF, formerly chief assayer at the Emperor gold mines, Fiji. Killed in action in New Guinea.

Pierre CHARPENTIER, of the Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Killed in action in the battle of Bir Hacheim.

Raymond CHAUTARD (formerly of New Caledonia), of the Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Killed in action in Libya.

Flight-Lieutenant G. J. I. CLARKE, of the RAAF, formerly Assistant Flight Superintendent of Carpenter Airlines, New Guinea. Killed in action during operations off Dakar (French West Africa), while attached to HMAS "Australia", September, 1940.

Georges CLEMENS, of the Free French Pacific contingent from New Caledonia. Reported killed in action in the Middle East, March, 1942.

Flying-Officer Jack R. COATH, of the RNZAF, formerly on the staff of the Bank of New Zealand, in Suva, Fiji. Killed October, 1941, when a training aircraft crashed in NZ.

Sqd.-Leader Lionel COHEN, RAF, formerly of Upper Watut, TNG. Killed when returning from a bomber raid on Berlin in 1942.

Sgt.-Pilot Colin CRABBE, RAF, formerly of Suva, Fiji. Killed by enemy action in England in May, 1943.

Pte. Felix CRAIG, AIF, formerly of accounts department, Australasian Petroleum Co., Port Moresby, Papua. Killed in action, June, 1941.

L. J. DAWES, of the NZ Forces, formerly District Officer of Savaii, Western Samoa. Reported killed in action, February, 1942.

Pilot-Officer V. L. DEARMAN, of the RAAF (observer), formerly overseer and clerk at the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd., Raraval, Fiji. Reported killed in action in the Middle East, October, 1941.

Capt. Jean GILBERT, of the Naval Forces of Fighting France, and formerly of Tahiti. Killed in action.

Captain Kenneth GARDEN, of the RAF Ferry Command, formerly of Guinea Airways Ltd., in New Guinea. Killed September, 1941, when a bomber he "ferried" from USA crashed on west coast of Britain.

Flying-Officer Moresby GOFTON, of the RAF, son of Mrs. P. S. Stewart, of Wau, New Guinea. Reported missing, 17/5/1940—presumed killed in air operations.

Rifleman J. A. GOODWIN, AIF Infantry, formerly of Bulwa, TNG. Reported "accidentally killed", April, 1942.

Ernest GOURNAO (formerly of Tahiti), of the Air Force of Fighting France. Killed in an air accident in Britain.

Pte. Wallace GRAHAM, of the NZ Forces (infantry), formerly on the staff of Morris Hedstrom Ltd., Fiji. Killed in action in the Middle East, November, 1941.

Lieut. J. A. GRANT, AIF, formerly of Mandated Territory. Killed in action.

Squadron-Leader C. R. GURNEY, RAAF, a former chief pilot of Guinea Airways, Ltd. Killed in action in the New Guinea area, May, 1942.

Pte. B. HAMILTON, AIF, formerly of Auckland, NZ, and New Guinea. Killed in action.

Gerald T. J. HARPER, RAF, son of Major and Mrs. P. Harper, of Ra, Fiji. Killed in action while navigating a Whitley bomber during a raid on the Continent.

J. HEAD, RAAF, formerly of Fiji. Killed in flying accident in Australia, 1941.

Squadron-Leader Godfrey HEMSWORTH, of the RAAF, formerly a well-known commercial pilot in Morobe, TNG. Reported missing after an operational flight against the Japanese in the New Guinea area—now presumed killed in action.

Captain L. T. HURRELL, Infantry, Rabaul. Killed in action.

Sqd.-Leader James R. HYDE, of the RAF, formerly a Patrol Officer in Namatani and Sepik Districts, TNG. Awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, 1941. Killed in action while leading an attack on an enemy convoy off the coast of Greece, July 24, 1942.

Pte. Jack JOHNSON, formerly of Morris Hedstrom's staff, Fiji. Killed in action on November 4, while serving with the AIF in New Guinea.

Flying-Officer Alan JOHNSTONE, of the RAF, who was born in Suva, Fiji, in 1915. Killed during bombing raid on Kristiansand, Norway, April, 1940.

LAC Douglas KIRBY, RAF, who left Suva, Fiji, with the first contingent of Air Force trainees. Reported killed in a flying accident in South Africa, March, 1942.

Marcel KOLLEN, of the Pacific Battalion of Fighting France. Killed in action in the battle of Bir Hacheim.

C. D. LAMONT, RAF, formerly a master at Boys' Grammar School, Suva, Fiji. Missing, believed killed on air operations over Germany.

Emile LESSON (formerly of New Caledonia), of the Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Killed in action in Libya.

Cpl. Gaston LESSON, of the Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Killed in battle of Bir Hacheim (Libya).

Capt. (now Lt.-Colonel) Edward Tiwi LOVE, NZ Maori Battalion, husband of Mrs. Takau Rio Love, Ariki-nui of Rarotonga, Cook Islands. Reported missing during campaign in Greece, May, 1941; later, June, 1941, reported "wounded and safe". Officially announced, July 17, killed in action in Libya.

Flying-Officer John C. LOWE, RAAF, formerly an overseer with the CSR Co. in Fiji. Reported, 11/4/1942, "took part in air defence of Rabaul, TNG—missing, believed killed".

Pte. L. F. MCCARTHY, AIF Infantry, formerly supercargo on W. R. Carpenter and Co.'s inter-island vessels "Desikoko" and "Mako", in New Guinea. Reported "killed in action" in Syria, 30/10/1941.

Sgt. Kenneth MACGREGOR, AIF, formerly practising as a barrister and solicitor in Wau, TNG. Reported missing, believed killed, in Papua.

Sgt.-Pilot Ronald MACKAY, RAAF, formerly of Thursday Island. Killed in an aircraft accident in England.

Lance-Corporal A. D. MACPHEE, son of Mr. R. D. MacPhee, Levuka, Fiji. He was 35, was a member of the AIF, and was killed in Greece, May, 1941.

Francois MASSON, of the Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Killed in action in the battle of Bir Hacheim.

Capt. John Malcolm METHVEN. Reported killed in action in Egypt on July 22, 1942, while serving with the AIF. He was born in Ocean Island, and is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Stuartson C. Methven, of Belgrave, Victoria.

Flight-Sgt. Stuartson Charles METHVEN, born in Suva, Fiji, brother of the late Capt. J. M. Methven. Killed in air operations over Germany on January 23, 1943.

Spr. A. L. MORANDINI, AIF Engineers, formerly of Konedobu, Papua. Reported killed in action, April, 1942.

F. R. J. NICHOLLS, Royal Artillery, formerly of Fiji. Killed in action, Burma, May, 1942.

W/O G. A. OBST, formerly a member of the Lutheran Mission, TNG. Joined Australian military

forces in February, 1942. Killed in action in New Guinea on December 21, 1942.

J. L. C. OSBORN, NZEF, formerly of Fiji. Killed in action, Middle East, June, 1942.

Pilot-Officer Ivan PALMER, RAF, formerly of Fiji. Killed in air operations over Malta.

O. PILIING, RAF, formerly of Fiji. Missing; believed killed.

Pte. Edward Harold PRICE, 2nd NZEF (Machine-gun Battalion), youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Price, Savu Savu West, Fiji. Killed in action during the Libyan campaign, Middle East, 27/11/1941.

Pte. Cecil PURCELL, NZEF, formerly of Aleipata, Samoa. First Samoan Euronesian to give his life in World War II. Killed in action in Middle East.

Captain W. H. ROBERTS, NZEF, who was Accountant in the Samoa Treasury Dept., during 1934-35. Killed in action in Libya, December, 1941.

Major A. B. ROSS, NZEF, who, between 1923-29 was successively, Assistant Secretary for Native Affairs, Assistant Secretary to the Administration, and ADC to the Administrator of Samoa. Killed in action in Libya.

Cpl. Alex. C. SCOTT, AIF, formerly manager at Kietia, TNG, for Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd. Killed in action in the Middle East, 19/6/1941.

J. SIMPSON, RAAF, formerly of Fiji. Killed in action over Malta, July, 1941.

Lieutenant A. G. W. THOMAS, RANR, formerly master of Burns Philp & Company's SS "Mullama". Killed in action.

Pte. Popoare TANGITI, of the NZ Forces (Maori Battalion), formerly of Mangai, Cook Islands. Reported "missing after Battle of Greece—presumed dead", July, 1941.

Derek TOVEY, NZEF, formerly of Suva, Fiji. Killed in action in Tunisia in April, 1943.

Sgt. Edward WILSON, of Suva, serving in the Fiji Defence Force. Accidentally drowned in the Lami River, Fiji, April, 1942.

DIED FROM WOUNDS

Pte. Ernest HENRY, AIF, formerly of the Rabaul (NG) staff of Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd. Died from wounds received in Battle of Crete, 1/6/1941.

Pte. Alec. MUNRO, NZ Forces, formerly of Norfolk Island. Died in Libya (Middle East), December, 1941.

Pte. T. LAWRIE, AIF, son of Mr. Lawrie, formerly of Fiji. Died of wounds in Middle East.

Pte. Walter PEARSON, of first NG quota of AIF (infantry). Died from wounds received in action, 24/6/1941.

A/Bdr. W. R. SCOTT, AIF, of New Guinea. Died from wounds, July, 1941.

Sgt.-Pilot Peter Clarkson WISE, of the RAF, son of Mr. W. Wise, OBE, Director of Public Works, Fiji. Died from wounds received during bombing raid over Germany, January, 1941.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED

Gnr. Robert J. WILSON, formerly of Port Moresby, Papua. Accidentally killed in troop train in Middle East in 1942.

DIED FROM ILLNESS

Pte. Clarence A. HUTTON, AIF, formerly of Edie Creek, TNG. Died from illness, April, 1941. Seaman Malvin NELSON, of Fiji Royal Naval Volunteer Service. Death reported in May, 1943.

A/Sgt. J. H. STANE, Royal Australian Engineers, formerly of Port Moresby, Papua. Died from illness, May, 1942.

Rifleman R. A. SMITH, HQ Unit. (Place of enlistment not stated.) Died of illness.

Cpl. R. H. SUTTON, NGVR, formerly of Wau, TNG. Died from malaria and typhoid in October, 1942.

Major P. J. WOODHILL, AIF Infantry, formerly legal assistant in the Crown Law Office, Rabaul, New Guinea. Reported "deceased", December, 1941.

MISSING

Louis ANGER, of Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Reported missing after battle of Bir Hacheim.

Pte. P. F. BAILEY, AIF Infantry, of Rabaul, TNG. Reported missing, 17/2/1942. Now reported prisoner of war.

Cpl. Jack BAIRD, AIF, formerly of Bank of NSW staff, Suva, Fiji. Reported missing in Malaya, February, 1942.

Cpl. Leon BARRENE, of Pacific Battalion of Fighting France. Missing after battle of Bir Hacheim (Libya).

T. BLAKELOCK, BEF, formerly of Fiji. Missing.

Robert BLUM, of Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Reported missing after battle of Bir Hacheim.

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)

PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—AUGUST, 1943

PACIFIC NEWS-REVIEW

July 14: The Allied invasion of Sicily—prelude to invasion of Italian mainland—goes well. The Allied forces—Americans driving westward, Canadians northward, and British eastward, towards Catania—tighten their grip on South-east Sicily, while 3,000 ships land streams of reinforcements. Ragusa and Augusta have been taken.

July 15: The German summer offensive, launched against the Central Russian front, is weakening, in the face of Russian resistance. Moscow reports that the Russians are now taking the offensive in the Byelgorod area.

July 15: Allied forces in Sicily are within 12 miles of Catania.

July 17: Allied leaders, Churchill and Roosevelt, have called upon the Italian people to capitulate, pointing out that Catania is about to fall and the Allied forces are advancing steadily everywhere.

July 17: The Russians have launched a terrific counter-stroke against the Germans on the central front, and have driven big wedges into the German lines near Orel.

July 17: Australian and American troops in New Guinea have captured the Jap-held village of Mubo and are pressing on to Komiatum, overlooking Salamaua.

July 17: RAF by night and Americans by day continue bombing raids on enemy positions in Western Europe.

July 19: The Allied forces in Sicily are meeting strong German resistance on the outskirts of Catania.

July 19: Over 200 American planes attacked Buin (Bougainville) on Saturday and sank seven Japanese ships and shot down 49 fighters, for the loss of six American aircraft.

July 19: The Russians, pressing on Orel, now have advanced 44 miles.

July 20: Rome (for the first time) was heavily attacked by Allied heavy and medium bombers yesterday. Only military objectives were bombed—principally railway marshalling yards.

July 21: American and Canadian forces have captured Enna, geographical centre of Sicily, and a vital junction.

July 22: Half Sicily is now in Allied hands, but Axis forces are clinging doggedly to the key city of Catania.

July 22: Another Jap convoy attempting to reinforce their beleaguered base at Munda, in New Georgia (Solomons) was smashed by US planes. A light cruiser and two destroyers were sunk, another destroyer probably sunk, and a transport and a destroyer damaged.

July 23: Six Messerschmitt 109's were amongst the 19 enemy fighters shot down over the Ramu Valley this week—the first time German planes have been reported in New Guinea.

July 24: The Americans have captured Palermo (capital of Sicily), and the Allies now hold the whole south and west coasts, and part of the east and north coasts.

July 23: Australian-based Allied aircraft bombed Sourabaya (Java)—a round trip of 2,400 miles.

July 26: The enemy has fallen back in Sicily and has taken up a defence line from San Stefano (60 miles west of Messina), west of Mt. Etna, to Catania.

July 26: Mussolini to-day resigned the dictatorship of Italy. Marshal Badoglio took charge as Prime Minister, under King Victor Emmanuel, and has placed the country under martial law. He has formally repudiated Fascism. The collapse of Italy is expected.

July 27: The Russian drive continues

and is exerting great pressure on the German positions north, south and east of Orel.

July 28: There has been no peace approach by Italy. Although the fall of Mussolini is being hailed by demonstrative Italian crowds as the close of an epoch in the life of Italy, no one knows what the next phase will be.

July 28: RAF and American raids on Germany continue. 5,000 tons of bombs have been dropped during the last 48 hours—2,500 Allied bombers taking part in the raids.

July 30: The situation in Italy remains obscure and confusing. No approach has been made to the Allies. Badoglio apparently is co-operating with the Germans in trying to keep Italy fighting. The Germans, as a precaution, are rapidly occupying key places in Northern Italy.

July 31: The Nazis are systematically occupying the Istrian Peninsula, and the whole of the Udine region from the Gulf of Trieste to the Austrian border.

July 31: Another great Anglo-American raid on Hamburg makes the seventh in five days, the total bombs being about 7,000 tons. (The bombs on London during 11 months' blitz were about 7,500 tons.) Hamburg is now almost obliterated.

Aug. 3: The air offensive has been resumed against Italy. Naples has been severely raided.

Aug. 3: American bombers from the Middle East raided the Rumanian oil-fields at Ploesti. Between 150 and 200 planes took part in the raid; 20 were lost over the target, and another score were forced to land, en route.

Aug. 4: Allied artillery, man-handled up the coast from Nassau, is now shelling Salamaua, while the aerial bombardment of the airfield goes on.

Aug. 6: The British Army has taken Catania, key point in Sicily. The enemy is retreating east and west of Mount Etna.

Aug. 6: The Russians have captured Orel (one of the German's greatest fortresses on their eastern front), which has been in Nazi hands for two years; and they are pressing on towards Bryansk, 75 miles north-west.

It now is clear that not only has the German summer offensive petered out, but that the Russians now are advancing all along their central front, in the biggest offensive they yet have launched.

Aug. 7: Munda, last Japanese stronghold on New Georgia, has been occupied by the Americans, after operations extending over five weeks.

Aug. 7: The Russians have captured Byelgorod, 175 miles south of Orel. This creates a direct threat to Kharkov (the great fortress which the Russians recaptured last winter, and lost again a few weeks later).

Aug. 9: The Americans, in another naval victory in the Solomons, sank a Japanese cruiser and two destroyers.

Aug. 9: Allied troops are again advancing in Sicily, and the whole German defence line west of Mt. Etna is crumbling. Americans landed behind the Germans on the north coast and made important captures.

Aug. 10: The Badoglio Government has decided that Italy shall fight on. Mass demonstrations for peace are growing in number and strength.

Aug. 11: The Russians have begun new drives, one west of Orel and others north and south of Kharkov. A threat to Smolensk is reported.

Aug. 13: Russian forces are closing in

NOTES AND COMMENT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR FROM JULY 14 TO AUGUST 14

on Kharkov, the capture of which is expected at any time.

Aug. 13: The Allies having captured Pandazzo, key junction north of Mount Etna, the Axis forces are all falling back on Messina, their last foothold. Germans, crossing from Messina to the mainland, are being bombed day and night.

Aug. 12: Mr. Churchill has arrived in Canada to confer again with President Roosevelt. Their last conference was in Washington three months ago. This meeting is made necessary by the rapid progress of events in Italy and Russia.

Aug. 13: Anglo-American bombers very severely damaged Milan, Turin, and other industrial cities in Italy, and again raided the Rome marshalling yards. They continue, day and night, their attacks on German cities. Berlin has been raided again.

Aug. 14: American Liberators, flying a round trip of 2,500 miles from Australia, bombed and severely damaged Jap-held oil refineries and storage in eastern Borneo.

Aug. 14: The Badoglio Government, to avoid further bombing, has declared Rome "an open city." This means that all Governmental and war-industrial activities are being withdrawn.

NEW GUINEA RETURNED SOLDIERS

THE New Guinea Branch of the RSSAILA met on July 23, at the rooms of the Combined Services Sub-branch, Barrack Street, Sydney. Mr. A. J. Gaskin, president of the branch, who is now attached to the American Red Cross in Port Moresby, was in Sydney on official duties at the time, and presided at the meeting.

Resignations, accepted with regret, came from Dr. E. T. Brennan, vice-president, and Mr. H. L. Downing, honorary secretary. Both remain members of the branch, but unforeseen circumstances prevent their holding executive office. New elections were: Dr. B. A. Sinclair (well-known Salamaua medical practitioner), vice-president; Mr. C. W. Thomas, hon. secretary; Mr. S. R. Young, hon. treasurer.

The Combined Services Sub-branch offered their premises to the New Guinea Branch as semi-permanent quarters, and this generous offer was accepted.

Civilian membership of the New Guinea Branch is increasing and now numbers 85. Members serving with the armed forces now exceed 50, and are increasing, as the activities of the branch become better known to the younger men in New Guinea and outer islands.

Attendance at the meeting was excellent, seeing that members are scattered far and wide over Australia and other countries. After the meeting, the 50 members present were served with refreshments and entertained by the executive of the Combined Services Sub-branch.

From his London retirement recently, Sir Harry Luke (lately Governor of Fiji) spoke on what to do with Axis chiefs after the war: "The ideal place of residence for them . . . would be Falcon Island, in the Pacific. It is a volcanic type and sinks into the sea for a period of years and then rises again."

USEFUL ADDRESSES

The following are the addresses of organisations set up to deal with Pacific Territories affairs:—

**PAPUA, NEW GUINEA, NAURU,
NORFOLK IS.**

Department of External Territories (Sydney Branch) (Lately the New Guinea Trade Agency), Australia House, Carrington Street, Sydney. Telephone: BW 1776.

(Dealing with all matters connected with the Australian Pacific Territories and also the Sydney representative of the New Guinea Copra Control Committee.)

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS

Sydney Office of British Solomon Islands Government

(In charge of Mr. F. E. Johnson, Treasurer of the Solomons Administration), 17 Castlereagh Street, Sydney. Telephone: B 1710.

**GILBERT AND ELLICE, AND
OCEAN IS.**

Sydney Office of Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony

(In charge of Mr. S. G. Clarke, Treasurer of the G. and E. Administration), Bank of New Zealand Building, George Street, Sydney. Telephone: B 2209.

**FOR PACIFIC TERRITORIES
EVACUEES GENERALLY**

Pacific Territories Association
(C. A. M. Adelskold, Secretary),

c/o Robert Gillespie Pty., Ltd., 54a Pitt Street, Sydney. Telephone: BW 4782.

WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

Sydney Office: M.L.C. Building, Cnr. Martin Place and Castlereagh Street, Sydney. Telephone: BW 2361.

FOR CLAIMS AGAINST ARMY

Mr. H. Alderman, Darwin-Moresby Claims Section, Chief Finance Office (Army), Victoria Barracks, Melbourne.

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Allies' Mediterranean Strategy Is Shortening The War

A REVIEW
by

R. W. ROBSON

WHEN the history of this war is written, it probably will be shown that the Axis was destroyed by a plan which may be called the Mediterranean strategy of the Democratic Powers; and that the author of the plan was Winston Churchill. I think that Churchill submitted the outline of the plan (already endorsed by his own Service chiefs) to the Americans when he visited Washington in the middle of 1942, and won for it the complete support of President Roosevelt and his advisers. The Americans probably improved it and, with characteristic thoroughness, hammered in the details.

But the implementation of the plan was discussed in the shadow of complete disaster. If it were to succeed, it had to have an aggressive and unbroken Russia, Anglo-American dominance in North Africa, and reasonably clear sea-lanes in the Atlantic. Actually, the first news that greeted Churchill when he entered the White House on June 18, 1942, was that Tobruk, with 25,000 of our men, had been captured by Rommel. Within two weeks, our Eighth Army was in full retreat into Egypt; the Axis armies were pouring across the Don into the Caucasus region, in pursuit of the retreating Russians; and our losses of shipping in the Atlantic, already serious, were mounting at an appalling rate.

In such circumstances, the elaboration of the Mediterranean plan, which unquestionably took place in Wash-

ington in June and July, 1942, called for extraordinary optimism and foresight, and lion-hearted courage. The only really bright spot in the whole picture of the global war at that time was the fact that the RAF (the "few" who saved the "many" from destruction in the black days of 1940) had carried out three 1,000-bombers raids—one on Cologne, one on Essen and one on Bremen.

We are inclined to think of those raids as interesting historical incidents. Actually, although few then could see it, they marked the turning-point of the war. Churchill and Roosevelt, clear-visioned and resolute, sitting behind their Mediterranean plan, could see it—but only if three things could be achieved quickly. They were three terrible "ifs": IF Rommel's armies could be defeated in North Africa; IF the Russians could hold together and strike back; IF American armies, and the growing masses of American equipment, could be brought across the Atlantic. Churchill and Roosevelt believed that those three things could be achieved; but many prominent people, of lesser vision, can be pardoned because at that time they endorsed the Anglo-American plan with trepidation.

THE plan was brilliant, magnificent. While Britain carried out a series of feints against the German-held lines along the Atlantic coast of Europe, a great Anglo-American force was to be assembled and secretly

transported to North Africa, where the French colonial territories of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia were to be quickly occupied. Then, while operations on the European mainland were practically immobilised by the 1942-43 winter, the Anglo-American forces, in comparatively dry North Africa, were to prepare an attack against Italy. Included in those preparations was the elimination of the Axis forces in Tripoli; and it was essential that they be assisted by (a) a winter thrust in great force by the Russians, calculated to keep the enemy fully engaged, and (b) air attacks from Britain of such frequency and power that they would partially cripple Germany's industrial and transport organisations. It was argued that this plan would have the following results:—

The Axis would be struck in its most vulnerable place, i.e., Italy ("the soft under-belly of Europe").

Italy would collapse as soon as she was invaded. The Germans, being kept very active by the Russians in the east, and the Anglo-American bombers in the west, would not be able to give much support to Italy.

The collapse of Italy would have extraordinarily far-reaching results. The Allies then would have unchallenged control of the Mediterranean. This would discourage Spain (pro-German) and encourage Turkey (pro-Allies). The Germans could not be expected to completely replace the Italians in Crete, the Balkans countries, and the Dodecanese Islands—thus simplifying the Allies' task of attacking the weak Axis countries of Bulgaria, Roumania and Hungary by thrusting from Syria and Egypt through the friendly territories of Crete, Greece and Yugoslavia.

With Italy in the occupation of the Allies, the co-ordination of the Allied

forces in the invasion of Austria and Germany, via the Balkans and the Danube Basin, would become possible. Anglo-American bombers, from Italian airfields, not only could attack southern and south-eastern Germany, but also could deny to the Germans the use of the Roumanian oil-wells, and assist the Allied armies advancing from Greece through Yugoslavia to make a junction with the Russians across Roumania—always provided, of course, that the Russian armies (which were being badly battered in July, 1942) could make a come-back.

The occupation of North Africa, with control of the Mediterranean, would solve two difficult politico-military problems, provided by the French and the Arabs. At this time (July, 1942) the whole of French North Africa was under the direct and active control of the puppet Government at Vichy, and was honey-combed with Axis personnel. It seemed to be only a matter of months before Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, and the French territories to the south-west, would be occupied by the Axis. Insidiously, day by day, the Germans were working to get control of the French fleet. U-boats, engaged in the Battle of the Atlantic, were using French African bases.

The Arabs, whose influence is dominant in practically all the French North African territories, in Tripoli, in Egypt, in Palestine, Syria, and Iraq—in fact, throughout the Middle East—being troubled by events in Palestine, Syria and Iraq, were susceptible to the anti-British propaganda being poured out by the Axis. But if North Africa and the Middle East could be cleared of the Axis, and the possibility of an Arabic Confederation suggested, Mohammedan influence, guided to some extent by Turkey, might be expected to become strongly pro-Ally.

This, in turn, would have a powerful influence in India, just at a time when, owing to the re-opening of the Allies' shipping lanes through the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, the importance of India in the future development of the war against Japan was becoming recognised.

The elimination of Italy would free huge naval forces for use elsewhere—against Japan, for instance.

THAT was the plan. To appreciate properly its brilliance and power, it is necessary only to use it as a background for the measurement and appraisal of subsequent events.

Churchill and his advisers returned to London in July, 1942—and, presumably, the United Nations began preparations to put their plan into effect.

Meanwhile, Rommel did not take Egypt—the Axis armies were stopped finally by the British at El Alamein. The Russians did not break—somehow, they held the oil-hungry Axis armies on the Volga and along the lower slopes of the Caucasus.

Within three months, the plan was launched. The British smashed Rommel and drove him out of Egypt, and out of Tripoli. Great Anglo-American forces made a surprise landing in North Africa in November, and rapidly occupied the whole region. The Russians, striking in the depth of their bitter winter, broke the German lines along the whole front, from the Caucasus to north-west of Moscow, and drove the invaders back into the Ukraine. All the forces of France outside of France now rallied to the Allies; and French patriots sank the

French fleet, to keep it out of Axis hands.

BY early in 1943, the plan was clearly and definitely taking shape. The last vestige of the Axis' African forces was being destroyed in Tunisia. The Germans had received such a mauling by the Russians in the east that their military power was partly paralysed, at least temporarily. Their air losses had been terrible—so heavy that they were not able to reinforce their air strength in the Mediterranean, where the Allies gained and held marked air supremacy. Month by month, the Allies increased the strength and frequency of their air attacks, from Britain, upon industrial Germany; so that, as the threat of the Allied invasion of Europe grew, Germany's ability to supply her still enormous armies with munitions and equipment grew less and less.

Most important of all, the Allies, suddenly and dramatically, announced that they had won the Battle of the Atlantic—or the first round of it, at any rate.

No one knows, yet, exactly what happened. All we can say is that, where our convoys a few months earlier had been hunted and destroyed in disastrous fashion by growing packs of U-boats, the Allies had gone out upon the Atlantic with a new system and a new technique, embracing aircraft, surface-craft and some marvellous new devices, and had overtaken and wiped out the U-boats, or chased them back to their home ports. By April, American armies and equipment were crossing the Atlantic almost unscathed, pouring into Britain and North Africa, and the U-boat Nazis were admitting their defeat.

MORE recent events need only be mentioned; they are seen to fall at once into the clear pattern of the Churchill-Roosevelt plan.

The Allies mop up Pantellaria and other Italian islands, and move into Sicily in great strength. Mussolini resigns and disappears, and Italy takes the first steps towards capitulation. British and American bombers, in ever-growing numbers, commence an ever-increasing attack upon western Germany, calculated to paralyse the mainsprings of the German war-machine—namely, the factories and the railways. Germany, just at the moment when she needs all her strength to meet the attack of Russia, the coming invasion by the Anglo-Americans, and the collapse of her Axis partner, finds paralysis creeping upon her from the west—the Ruhr devastated, the great city of Hamburg obliterated, Berlin itself menaced. The Russians, co-ordinating their assault with the Anglo-American attack on Italy, are developing an offensive along the eastern front, and the Germans at last are being smashed and driven back by Russian armies in summer-time—a thing that seemed impossible two years ago. Fleets of American bombers from the Middle East go north and bomb the Ploesti oilfield in Roumania—the only big oilfield from

which Germany can obtain supplies of non-synthetic motor fuel, vital to her war-machine.

The plan is now in operation, and only something completely unforeseen can stop it. The defeat of the Axis is now as certain as a mathematical calculation. But *when* (which is what we all want to know) is not so clear.

THE Mediterranean plan takes care of the Pacific situation. Once the Mediterranean is controlled by the Allies, and the Italian fleet disposed of, the direct sea-ways from Britain and the Atlantic coast of America to India (via the Mediterranean and the Red Sea) will be open to our warships, and to fleets of merchantmen carrying troops, equipment and supplies. The naval position, seldom mentioned, is most important. Britain, America and Fighting France now have between them sufficient warships to guard against the German navy and submarines in the Atlantic, while sending into the Indian and Pacific Oceans naval forces capable of overwhelming the Japanese fleets.

Probably, it is intended eventually to crush Japan with air-power. At present, as the map shows, Japan herself (the head of the octopus) is well protected by distance. No land held by the Allies is within bombing range of Tokio. So the strategy of the Pacific calls primarily for operations which will give us air bases within range of Japan. Everyone outside our High Command (including Mr. Tojo!) can only guess at the character of those operations—whether they are to be land-based, or sea-based, or both; whether they will develop this year or next, or from the north, east, south or west. But obviously, whatever they are and whenever they start, they must be assisted vitally by the clearing of the sea-ways from the North Atlantic to India. We cannot get the full advantage of air supremacy without sea supremacy; and *vice versa*. It is in this connection that recent and present events in the Mediterranean are of such importance to the nations in the Pacific.

It would be folly to imagine that the worst is past, however. It was only last September that the tide of war turned, in our favour. The disasters of three years cannot be wiped out in one. Germany ought to collapse in 1943; but, up to date, there is not one sure sign that German military morale is breaking. On the contrary, on the Russian and Italian fronts, the Germans are fighting as stubbornly as ever. As for the Japs: Is there one well-informed observer who believes that their defensive lines and aggressive spirit can be smashed inside of two years after the destruction of the Nazis?

The marriage of Miss Kathleen M. Whittle to Mr. Raymond Saunders was celebrated in Holy Trinity Pro-Cathedral, Suva, Fiji, on June 18.

Samoa trading company for sale—see page 39.

COPRA Information Wanted

SOME joint announcement by the United Nations regarding the South Pacific copra price is needed. At present it looks as if the price is being juggled with in five currencies (Sterling, USA, Australian, Fijian, French). And apparent discrepancies are so great that planters are becoming a little heated.

There is no justification for the official "hush-hush" policy regarding copra. All know that copra is in great demand.

Governments are buying wherever they can. The merchants, being agents of the Governments, are precluded from trading in copra; but they try to get something out of the situation through handling charges, freights, etc. The growers—the lucky ones, outside the occupied areas—are doing very nicely; but they quite properly demand that they now receive every available penny, as compensation for the many lean years.

They suspect Governments and merchants and Unilever of sinister practices. Rumours circulate of phenomenal prices being paid in USA and Europe.

Australia officially offers around £A20 f.o.b., Pacific ports; Fiji quotes £F18 Suva, which is about the same. But growers do not get these prices. A letter, printed below, explains how freights deprive the NH planters of substantial margins.

In the case of Fiji, according to a letter from a correspondent "Ga Ni Bulu," the Government will not pay more than £16 for first-grade (Plantation) and £15 for second (FMS). Our correspondent asks: "What becomes of that £2 and £3 per ton?" And planters are entitled to know—after all, they are the producers.

If there is nothing to hide, there is no reason why the Fiji authorities should not make the information public. Planters are reasonable men, and recognise that there must be some sort of handling charge. But so long as it is hidden, planters will suspect that someone, somewhere, is getting some sort of a "rake-off."

Complaint from New Hebrides

Letter to the Editor

THE feelings of New Hebrides coconut planters are becoming extremely heated, as they suffer continual injustice at the hands of the big Pacific trading and shipping interests.

The Australian Government's declared price for Condominium-grown copra, as you are no doubt aware, is £20/4/3 per ton, f.o.b. Vila; but it must not be thought that producers are able to get anything like that. Unfortunately, they must accept a price which the shipping company supplying the transport service to Australia chooses to pay them for their copra on the beach, otherwise it can remain on the beach—unsold, except in a few isolated cases. The unreasonable price that sellers are forced to take under this treatment is between £13 and £14 per ton; yet the moment that that copra is placed aboard this buyer's ship, it becomes automatically worth £20/4/3 per ton to its new owners.

We contend that this big margin is unfair to the producers.

The new owners of the copra, in addition to the £20/4/3 per ton, collect their usual profitable freight charges from the Australian Government, plus, of course, all other charges incurred in delivering the copra to Sydney store.

Even those planters who sell their copra at the outports should, we contend, receive at least £18 per ton; a price that would leave a liberal margin to cover any costs which the buyers may

Methodist Missionaries To Return To Papua

AFTER many months of persistent effort, the Board of the Methodist Overseas Mission has received definite assurance that some of its missionaries will be allowed to return to Papua.

Due to some misunderstanding during the general evacuation of Papua in January and February, 1942, the Methodist missionaries serving in that Territory were sent to Australia, while missionaries of other denominations were permitted to remain. The Board tried unavailingly to gain permission for some of its men to return to their stations.

Early in June, this year, the general secretary submitted a list of names and possible fields of operation to the military authorities. Official word has now come that approval will be given for the return of such men as the GOC New Guinea Force determines.

Tentative transport arrangements have been made and it is hoped that four missionaries soon will be back in Papua.

TERRITORIES CASUALTIES

REMOVED from seriously ill list: NG2037 A./Sgt. G. E. BLISS, HQ Unit.

Killed in action: NGX171 Lieut. R. G. M. PEMBERTON, Infantry; Rabaul, NG. Died of injuries: NG2437 A./Cpl. P. A. McKEE, HQ Unit; Bulolo, NG.

Placed on seriously ill list, subsequently removed from seriously ill list: P119 T/Capt. L. A. WILLIS, HQ Unit; Port Moresby.

Placed on dangerously ill list: NGX61 Lieut. J. H. H. MacG. DOWSETT, HQ Unit; Rabaul.

TUBOUTO'A OPENS TONGAN PARLIAMENT

Tubouto'a, Crown Prince of Tonga, opened the 43rd session of the Tongan Parliament on June 24. This is the first occasion on which a Prince has opened Parliament in this country.



Photo shows the Prince outside Parliament Building after the opening. He is attended by two High Chiefs of the Tongan nobility: Tu'ihā'ateiho (on the left) and Kalaniūvalu (on the right).

have to incur, and still leave a fair profit for them when they "cash-in" at the f.o.b. Vila rates.

I am, etc.,
Port Vila, NH, PACIFIQUE.

COMPENSATION

Papuan Owners and High Court Judgment

THE decision of the High Court of Australia on the Crabtree case, published on August 11, is of importance to all owners of Papuan or New Guinea property taken over by the Commonwealth military authorities.

The military authorities have been taking over property in Australia and compensating owners thereof according to some formulae arranged by the military themselves, under National Security Regulations. In many cases—as in Papua—the compensation awarded was grossly inadequate.

The High Court swept away the National Security formulae, because they did not comply with Section 51 of the Constitution, which provides that, when property is taken by the Government from private citizens, it must be on "just terms." Judges held that "just terms" meant "full and adequate compensation for the compulsory taking."

Much property was taken or used by the Australian military authorities in Papua. Owners have been offered—in most cases, by a gentleman named Alderman (appointed by either the Army or the Australian Government as a sort of claims officer)—miserable rates of compensation, upon some obscure basis apparently fixed by Mr. Alderman himself. Some, being in need of money, have accepted; but many, very wisely, have refused.

Advice secured by the Pacific Territories Association would indicate that the question of compensation in the Territories is affected to some extent by the argument that evacuation previously had taken place, and the property, when acquired, was consequently out of use. That is an Aldermanic argument, typical of the narrow legal interpretation, and fallacious.

Niggling legal gentlemen may argue that the property was useless because of the war and the evacuation. But, to the owners, it was not useless. It represented, to them, a means to their rehabilitation in the Territories after the war. The property was abandoned, under compulsion. If it is there, on the owner's return, then the owner is not obliged to pay the heavy cost of replacing it. If it is not there (lost as a result of war conditions) then the owner, sooner or later, should be able to claim War Damage compensation.

If "justice and moral right" are to prevail—and that is the basis of the High Court judgment—then owners of property taken by the Army must be compensated on replacement cost, and not according to some arbitrary legal formulae.

The law often is an ass; that is why law and justice are not necessarily synonymous terms.

OPPORTUNITY!

The motorist stopped at the garage in the tiny backblock township.

"War looks pretty bad," he remarked to the attendant.

"War? Didn't you know there was any war?"

"What! You didn't know we were fighting the Japs?"

"Cripes, what are we fighting them for?"

"Good heavens—but never mind. Give me 14 gallons of petrol and two new tyres."

COMMUNICATIONS AND SETTLEMENT FACILITIES

What War Conditions May Do for the Territories

WAR correspondent Allan Dawes has been permitted to give, in an article published in "Melbourne Herald" on July 19, a description of a new highway which the Allies have built through the hitherto trackless jungle on the north-east coast of Papua:

"Over what less than a year ago was a trackless, impenetrable range, whose giant hardwoods have fallen to make bridges and wayside revetments, we rode on a perfect highway which American engineers and machinery, with native labour as well as their own, have torn from the grasp of Nature.

"Australians and Papuan natives, as well as Americans, hailed us cheerfully as we climbed and dropped and performed all the circus tricks an educated Jeep can perform. We passed the inevitable road signs characteristic of the American road engineer—"Narrow bridge," "dangerous curve," etc."

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of what is being done by the occupying armies to provide communica-

tion facilities in all the Pacific territories. In Papua, New Guinea, Solomons, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Fiji, and elsewhere, the story is the same—Army, Navy and Air Force, using the considerable authority and resources they possess, are building roads and bridges, airfields, and ports, water-supply and electric-supply systems, radio stations—even little towns—all mostly in places where, until now, there was only primitive jungle, or Kunai hillside, or empty coast-line.

When the war is over, these things will not be removed. They will remain, practically as a gift to the Territories, providing facilities for what may be an era of the most rapid settlement and development ever known in the Pacific.

War, in every way, is a curse. But war may have its compensations. War, for example, may give to the backward territories of Papua and New Guinea an advance in communication and settlement facilities which otherwise would not have come, under the Canberra Dead Hand Regime, for 50 years.

New Post for Mr. A. L. Armstrong

Trevor Johnson Goes to Tonga

IT was announced in Suva, Fiji, in June that Mr. A. L. Armstrong, OBE, who has been the British Agent and Consul in Tonga since 1937, is shortly to return to Fiji. It is understood that he will undertake important duties in connection with post-war reconstruction in the Colony.

Mr. C. W. T. Johnson, at present Assistant Colonial Secretary of Fiji, will replace him as British Agent and Consul in Tonga.

Both of these men are well and favourably known in the Central Pacific, and both are personally very popular. Mr. Armstrong, who is 54 years old, joined the Fiji Public Service in 1915, and filled a wide variety of executive positions (including Assistant Secretary for Native Affairs, Assistant Colonial Secretary, member of Executive and Legislative Councils, and Governor's Deputy) prior to his appointment to Tonga.

Mr. Johnson, Assistant Colonial Secretary since 1937, joined the Fiji service in 1910, and has filled many of the important executive positions around headquarters in Suva. He is 49 years old.



Mr. A. L. Armstrong

TAHITIAN VALOUR IN NORTH AFRICA 20 Maimed Men Return

From Our Own Correspondent

PAPEETE, June 10.

OUR men—members of the Pacific Battalion of Fighting France—covered themselves with glory in the battles in North Africa. General de Gaulle has conferred high awards for valour upon many of them. General Montgomery, commander of the British Eighth Army, is reported to have honoured the Tahitian unit with special distinction.

Here are details of some of their awards. Sergeant Robert Asmus, awarded the Military Medal for valour. During the siege of Bir Hakeim, on May 27 and June 10, 1942, during night raids, he went out as a volunteer, and penetrated enemy lines, and he particularly distinguished himself in hand-to-hand combat. He was injured in the head during an air bombardment.

Corporal Faupau, awarded the Military Medal for distinguished courage during the Bir Hakeim battle, on June 10, 1942, when he was seriously wounded.

Second-Class Soldier Tu Tetuani, awarded the Military Medal for bravery shown in raids at Bir Hakeim, on the nights of June 10 and 11, 1942, when he was badly wounded.

Tainui-Kararo, in the early days of the Libyan campaign, was in charge of a heavy machine gun at an advanced position, when a squadron of German planes came over at low level. Tainui's cool, accurate shooting brought down one German plane during the first attack. This revealed his position to other planes of the attacking squadron. Again and again they returned to spray Tainui's position with machine gun bullets. Calm and unruffled, Tainui, declining to seek shelter, continued firing—probably damaging another plane. Eventually he was struck by three bullets, one entering his mouth and emerging back of his jaw. His comrades, who were witnesses, declare that these wounds lashed Tainui to a state of fury. He met his attackers with a veritable deluge of lead. The end came when a German diving plane placed a bomb accurately beside Tainui's machine gun. The French commander decorated the hero's shattered body with the high-

est award for valour.

Napuka, the birthplace of Tainui-Kararo, is a little atoll of the Northern Tuamotu—heretofore, seldom visited and little known to the outside world. Napuka, to-day, has become illustrious, because Tainui-Kararo was born there.

From a Special Correspondent

THE grimmer side of this global war has reached Tahiti. Aboard a ship that steamed quietly through an opening in Tahiti's coral reef, as the late winter sun cast long shadows over the crest of Moorea, were twenty sons of this island, returning armless and legless and limping, after their heroic, bitter battle with a distant foe. They were Tahiti's first casualties in World War II.

Lined along Papeete's peaceful quay, in the dull glistening of the sun as it slanted against the galvanised roofs of the copra warehouse, stood friends and relatives and a guard of honour, their eyes eager but dimmed with tears. Also present were the Governor, and local commanders.

As the returned men hobbled or were carried down the gang-plank, marking the end of their long journey from the battlefields of Africa, observers prayed the war would come no nearer Tahiti than this.

Here is the official list of the men who have returned:

Name	Rank
GIBERT	Lieutenant
SOLARI, Rene	Adjudant
POISBEAU, Paul	Sergent-Chef
SANFORD, Paul	"
DOUCET, Andre	Caporal-Chef
LANTEIRES, Etienne	Caporal
TEIHO, Raphael	"
FAUPAU, Tetuani	"
TETUANUI, Tu	1ere classe
TUAIVA, Fortune	2eme classe
HAREUTA, Pene	"
TEFANAU, Maurice	"
NEHEMIA, Tau	"
MAIRIRO, Hebeau	"
SAMUELA, Taihia	"
TAUTU, Tautu	"
TEMAHANE	"
MATAITAI, Titauhia	"
BARFF, Moehene	Caporal
ASMUS, Robert	Sergent

Gifts For "Fuzzy-Wuzzies"

GIFTS provided by the Australian Comforts Fund were recently distributed to about 1,000 native carriers who were employed last year on the Kokoda trail. Gifts consisted of money-belts, hair-oil, sweets, beads and tobacco.

The natives then squatted on the ground for nearly an hour, while an Australian officer spoke to them through an interpreter. He said that the Australian people would never forget the way the Fuzzy-Wuzzies had acted in the critical days of last year, and that their self-sacrificing work and untiring patience had made a great impression on the "great white people across the water."

He promised them that the Japanese would soon be driven out and then the Australian Government would see that appreciation was translated into concrete action.

It is understood that these natives, who worked along the Kokoda trail, have been formed into an anti-malaria unit, now that their former job has gone with the threatened Jap invasion of Port Moresby.

Dr. M. H. Watt, Director General of Health in New Zealand, and Miss M. I. Lambie, Director of Nursing, arrived in Fiji in July. They will make an investigation of the Public Health and medical services of the colony.

Captain Bruce Hamilton, who has lived for 36 years in Papua and New Guinea, has spent the last two months in military hospitals in Queensland and New South Wales. He is now making a good recovery.

Major Donald Junior, who was for some time in the Middle East, recently returned to Australia. He was promoted and is now officer in charge of the School of Signals, New Guinea Forces.

FIJI'S BLACK MARKETS

Price-Control Wilts Under Fantastic Demand

PRISE Control came into operation in the Colony of Fiji in September, 1939; and, out of it, has grown a flourishing black-market.

Mr. Aidney, Controller of Prices in the Colony, admits its existence; but maintains that this is a state which is common to-day in all countries which have an artificial restriction on the ordinary operations of the markets—he quotes particularly Australia and New Zealand.

But Fiji, owing to its economic system, its dependence on overseas imports, and the influx of thousands of overseas troops—all plentifully supplied with money—appears to have developed something in the black-market line that so far surpasses anything Australia has experienced.

Furthermore, there have been remarkably few prosecutions for black-marketing in Fiji; presumably if one wants eggs badly enough to pay 9/- per dozen for them, one is not going to slay the golden goose that lays them. And, as a natural corollary, it must be assumed that the vast majority of people in Fiji are prepared to pay any price if they can get what they want.

OFFICIAL causes of the present egg-famine in the colony are: The season—eggs are always short at this time of the year and supplies are not coming forward from New Zealand and Australia as formerly; the tremendous increase in the population of Fiji, and the scores of restaurants that have sprung up all over the place, which do a large business in supplying meals to the troops; and shortage of fowl feed. Imported grain has been unprocurable, bran and pollard have been off the market for some time, local maize has been in short supply because of the American demand for green corn and because of labour shortages—the price has risen from 14/- per bag to 25/- to 30/-.

Rice is another commodity that is reported to be selling at exorbitant prices. Local supplies are insufficient and imported rice is practically unobtainable. Here, too, transactions are made in hundreds of scattered places, and it is almost impossible to police the price-fixing order concerning it.

Foodstuffs, clothing, motor accessories, liquor—especially liquor—are reported to be selling at fantastic prices. It is alleged that almost anything can be bought in the town of Suva if one is prepared to pay enough for it. It is said, also, that Americans have been known to pay as much as 16/- or £1 for an ordinary culinary fowl.

Yet, in spite of protests from the Fiji newspapers and howls from the very few people who cannot or will not subscribe to such bare-faced robbery, nothing is done about it. Perhaps nothing can be done about it until the cause of black markets—namely, shortage of supplies and large spending power—no longer exists.

There is much wisdom in the statement of a contributor to the Fiji "Times": "It is not the big business firms who overcharge a halfpenny on a box of matches, but the bootmaker, tailor, draper and small shopkeeper who are fostering an inflation period that will never be deflated."

SIR A. RICHARDS

Promoted From Jamaica To Nigeria

GOVERNOR of Fiji 1936-38, and later transferred to Jamaica, Sir Arthur Richards has now been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria.

During his term in Fiji he proved himself a man of strength and purpose. He found particular favour with residents of the outlying territories of the Western Pacific High Commission to which he devoted a great deal of his time.

His appointment to Jamaica was received in Fiji with regret. But a bad industrial situation had to be cleaned up in Jamaica, and Sir A. Richards was the man for the job. He was quite successful.

His new appointment brings with it a substantial increase in salary: £6,500, plus a duty allowance of £1,750, in Nigeria, as against £4,500, plus £1,000 duty allowance, in Jamaica.



Sir Arthur and Lady Richards

RISKS ON TERRITORY PROPERTY

Owners Should Insure

The following advice to evacuees has been sent to us for publication. It is of great importance to property-owners.

THE Pacific Territories Association's legal advisers are of the opinion that, where property in the Territories, owned by former residents, is now occupied by members of the Australian Defence Forces, the responsibility for insurance of such property against War Damage and ordinary fire risk is still one resting on the owners of the property.

Residents, therefore, if they have not done so already, should see that their property is covered under the War Damage to Property Regulations, and also against ordinary fire risks, where this cover is obtainable.

PHENOMENAL SEASONS

FIJI is having a particularly dry season, and Suva residents again have been urged to restrict their consumption of water. It was pointed out in "Fiji Times" that there is scope for reduction in the 80 gallons per head that Suva uses each day, when one considers that in a recent water shortage in Auckland, residents were restricted to 8 gallons per head per day.

Our Tahiti correspondent, on the other hand, reports that the rain of the wet season has been phenomenally heavy and prolonged—there were heavy rains in June, long after the dry, cool season customarily starts.

The Rev. Samuela Mataivalu, a Fijian minister of the Methodist Overseas Mission, has been appointed chaplain to the Fiji Military Forces.

FOUR MURDERED MISSIONARIES

Story of Their Heroism

THE whole of the civilised world has heard of the brutal murder, at Ravuatu Mission, on Guadalcanal, in September, 1942, of four Solomon Islands missionaries—two priests of the Marist order (Fathers Duhamel and Engberink) and two nuns (Sisters Odilia and Sylvia).

But few know of the exact circumstances of the murder. Actually, the Japs killed them, in cold blood, because they would not assist the Japs against the United States Marines. Here is the story, as told by a Roman Catholic padre, in a letter to the Australian Journal "Catholic Missions":

"The — Reconnaissance Troop had extended its patrols eastward beyond the Bokokimbo River (Guadalcanal, British Solomon Islands). Stories had come to us of the heroism of the martyred priests and Sisters of the Marist Order and of the malicious and wanton destruction wrought at the Ruavatu Mission.

"With a small detail of three men, I left our bivouac area to proceed by a Navy tank lighter to Ravuatu Mission. The whole afternoon of March 5, 1943, was spent in the sad work of sorting out the debris covering, to a foot in depth, the floors of the rooms of the priests and Sisters. Every religious article and all personal mementos had been systematically and wantonly torn, to be cast in shreds to the floors. Only a few standard books remained intact. . . .

"Ere long I learned of the heroism of these missionaries. Knowing the arrival of the enemy was imminent, the priests had sent the natives into the hills. They themselves refused all pleas to retreat. They were to stay. I read a letter written to Father Engberink warning him of possible results, yet they stayed on. Their capture, of course, was a foregone conclusion, and with them were taken two native boys, who continued the story for me. The enemy had demanded that one go to the Marines, then at Lunga Point, to paint a vivid picture of an irresistible army advancing on them and that departure from the island was their only salvation from complete annihilation. One priest was to be held as hostage, with the two Sisters.

"That order was refused. At that they were bound and starved for a week. As though starvation could break the will of such as these!

"They were then taken five miles up the beach towards the Lunga Point, and again the demand was made. Again the refusal.

"And there on that beach the priests and Sisters died as only heroes can, martyrs to their God and their country. A little way from the beach, buried in a native house, we found their broken bodies."

DEATH OF DR. A. SPENCE

MRS. A. SPENCE, widow of Dr. Spence, formerly of Rabaul, is now filling a position in Australia, connected with United States Army administration. Dr. Spence, while a medical officer on service in Ceylon early in 1942, was the victim of an accident. He and others were surfing, and he dived. His head apparently struck an unsuspected rock; his neck was broken, and he died almost immediately. Dr. and Mrs. Spence were popular members of the Rabaul community prior to the evacuation.

FIGHTING FRENCH CHIEFS

Changes in the Pacific

REAR-ADMIRAL Thierry d'Argenlieu, who was High Commissioner of the Free French territories in the South Pacific for nearly two years, is now the head of the Free French Navy. His headquarters are in London, where he acts as liaison between the French Navy, the National Committee, which is now the *de facto* Government of Fighting France, and the Governments of Britain and the United States. His position is virtually that of Minister for the Navy in the



Rear-Admiral Thierry d'Argenlieu.

Government of Free France. He left the Pacific early in 1943 to attend the Casablanca Conference with General de Gaulle.

When Rear-Admiral d'Argenlieu came into the Pacific early in 1941, the political situation in New Caledonia, French Oceania and New Hebrides was confused. Especially was there trouble in French Oceania, where Commandant Brunot, sent out from London in some still unknown capacity, had arrested the Tahiti Governor, Dr. de Curton, and (in an official sense) had run amok. D'Argenlieu went to Tahiti and cleared up the situation without fuss, so that Brunot disappeared, and Colonel Georges Orselli, the present popular Governor, was put in charge.

It was reported from New York on August 11 that M. Christian Laigret, "French National Committee's Governor of French possessions in the Pacific" was on his way to Noumea.

It is not known in Sydney, as yet, whether M. Laigret is to take the place of Rear-Admiral d'Argenlieu, as High Commissioner, or of M. Henri Montchamp, who retired recently from the Governorship of New Caledonia in order to join the French Army in North Africa.

Persons who have been inquiring for copies of the Pacific Islands Monthly published in recent years should note that a full file of the "PIM" covering the last three years, may be obtained from a Mr. W. L. Young, 7 Mansfield Street, Glebe Point, Sydney. Anyone interested should communicate directly with Mr. Young.

EVACUEES TO MEET

Plea for Unity

THE quarterly meeting of members of the Pacific Territories Association will be held in the Teachers' Federation Hall, seventh floor, 166 Phillip Street, Sydney, on Tuesday, September 7, at 8 p.m. All evacuees are urgently requested to attend.

The executive is now trying to unite all New Guinea people in one solid front. Eight separate New Guinea organisations are known to exist in Australia—four or five of them in Sydney—and all have the same basic aims: to preserve New Guinea contacts here in Australia and to lay the foundations of post-war rehabilitation in New Guinea. It is obvious that if these several organisations throw their weight in behind some central body which will voice their correlated ideas, they are much more likely to be heard by the Powers-that-be in Canberra. The PTA Executive will co-operate with any body for the common good.

Representatives of all organisations interested in New Guinea, present or future, are invited to attend the Association meeting on September 7, when co-operation and a common front will be discussed further.

Evacuees should realise that the time to unite is NOW—not at some time in the future when all means of fighting back may have been stripped from them by unsympathetic bureaucrats and the pin-headed products of the political machines.

PRODUCTION CONTROL BOARD

The Association has received official word that there has been, as yet, no Agricultural Member appointed to the Australian New Guinea Production Control Board. It is known, however, that Mr. Tom Nevitt, formerly manager of the British New Guinea Development Company, and one of the planters who returned to Papua in July, has been co-opted by the Board as technical adviser.

Fate of Pacific Lands

After the War

ONE of the most interesting addresses yet heard by members of the Pacific Islands Society, in Sydney, was delivered at the July meeting by Professor Ian Clunies Ross, president of the Australian Institute of International Affairs. He described what he believed would be the Pacific problems presented at the post-war Peace Conference.

The probable claims of the interested nations were discussed. The Dutch would desire to resume control of their East Indian islands. China wished to be an independent, free country unhampered by foreign nations, reclaiming Formosa, Hainan and other islands. Russia would doubtless have a say in the future control of Manchuria and Korea.

The role of Britain and USA would be to keep the trade routes free in the Pacific and they would retain bases suitable for that purpose. The Philippines would become a free country, as a protectorate of USA. The destiny of the French possessions is not clear—especially Indo-China—and whether Hong Kong should become British again is also a problem. Malaya and Singapore, and perhaps Thailand, would again come under British rule.

It was evidently assumed that the welfare of the natives of the Pacific Islands would be best cared for under the domination of whichever Power is the protector of the respective territories.

Unsung Heroes of the

Evacuation

New Guinea Men Who Got No Medals

By a Resident of Victoria

THE article in the July issue of the "PIM," referring to "Brave Civilian Pilots"—especially those who were overlooked when the decorations were handed out—was of much interest to the people who were evacuated from New Guinea. We are under a great debt to them.

But, apart from the airmen, there was a band of gallant civilians who did a splendid job of rescue work after the Japs invaded New Guinea, and who have had no official recognition at all. They were known around Madang as "the suicide squad."

The Madang squad comprised mostly civilians who volunteered to man small boats and endeavour to rescue what troops and others they could from the island of New Britain—personnel who had escaped from the battle of Rabaul, etc. At this time, the Japanese were already in possession of Gasmata. Three volunteers who joined this gallant band came all the way from the Wewak district, and joined others at a rendezvous near Madang. Madang, at this time had also been heavily bombed. Some of the members of this expedition had not had any experience in handling boats. The boats, in many cases, were deserted by the native crews.

The following are some of the names of the boats and the men who successfully carried out this dangerous work, but the list is not complete. Sgt. G. K. Russell was in charge at the Madang end.

m.v. Thetis.—Geoff. Shaw (Boram), E. J. ("Blue") Cook and G. M. Keogh, both of Maprik (via Wewak). All civilians.

m.v. Winon.—Pte. Alan Strachan (of NGVR), Chu Leong (Chinese engineer and owner of the *Winon*).

m.v. Nereus.—"Jock" Laird, "Paddy" Lynch, and one other European whose name I cannot remember. The latter two were both of NGVR.

m.v. Totol.—Captain Radke (of the Lutheran Mission, Madang), Andy Smith (a civilian) and Pte. Ron Chugg, of NGVR.

These operated from Madang, under Sgt. Russell, who directed them from Madang.

The *m.v. Gnair* also assisted in this work from the Morobe end, but I can furnish none of the members' names in this case, apart from Messrs Bill Money and Bill Blackley. There were also two Lutheran Missionary members of the NGVR operating with Mr. "Blue" Harris, of District Services.

TURTLE SHELL BOOMS IN FIJI

SUCH has been the phenomenal rise in the price of turtle shell in Fiji, that the editor of the "Fiji Times" has decided to discontinue quoting it in his commercial columns. The nominal price is 3/6 per pound; but overseas troops in the Colony have created so great a demand for tortoiseshell articles that good quality turtle-shell is sold for as much as £5 per pound.

In spite of high costs, the demand for tortoiseshell ware in Fiji is still far ahead of supplies.

THE BRAVERY OF FATHER GLOVER IN NEW GUINEA EVACUATION

FROM DATA KINDLY SUPPLIED BY MR. E. V. O'BRIEN, OF MADANG, TNG

AMONG all the courageous things done by soldiers and civilians during the evacuation of New Guinea, in the Japanese invasion of early 1942, few are more worthy of praise than the achievement of Father John Glover, missionary priest, of the Morobe district. Yet, while praises and decorations—all well deserved—have been scattered around, the name of Father Glover has been rarely mentioned. Here, told for the first time, is the story of what he did.

Europeans from the northern New Guinea coast (Madang, Wewak, Sepik, Aitape) were isolated by the rapid Jap thrust at Lae and Salamaua and the goldfields towns; so they gathered inland, on the Upper Ramu country. Here, as they trickled in, they were met and helped by Father Glover, using a little Spartan biplane loaned to him by Norman Wild.

When the priest went to New Guinea, just before the war, he had only flown 100 hours. But, on those Territory air-strips, under bad conditions, flying small planes, he became a "wizard pilot."

"When Urquhart, Middleton and I arrived at Kainantu, the Upper Ramu airfield, on February 20, 1942, after walking from Madang, Father Glover was there to meet us with the first mail we had had since Madang was bombed on January 21," said Mr. O'Brien.

Men from the north coast continued to gather at Kainantu. Some were very sick. Father Glover decided, as a first step towards their hoped-for evacuation by air, to fly the sick men to Mount Hagen, 150 miles away. Sister Jones (matron from the Madang hospital) was caring for them; so he left, about March 18, with the Sister, who was to make preparations at Hagen.

But his little plane would not lift over the Purari Divide, and he turned back. He landed perfectly on Kainantu; but did not see a wire rope stretched across one end of the field. The Spartan went over on its nose and the propeller was smashed.

FATHER GLOVER was not daunted. To the horror of his faithful mechanic, Karl Nagy, he turned to the Fox Moth.

A month earlier (about February 21) the priest and Nagy had left Kainantu on a 150-miles trek to a field near

Madang, where lay an old, worn-out Fox Moth. Nagy was a miracle-worker with engines; and, early in March Father Glover was able to fly the ancient and staggering machine to Kainantu. Karl Nagy preferred to walk—he arrived back in Kainantu about March 10.

This was the machine upon which Father Glover and his increasing band of refugees now pinned their faith. There seemed to be little hope of arranging a rescue via the Morobe district and Port Moresby—Jap planes were reported in all directions—so Father Glover said he would fly the Fox Moth straight across the central New Guinea mountains and Torres Strait, to Thursday Island.

Fifty European men and one nursing Sister, camped around Kainantu, tried to persuade him against it. They said it was "suicide." He simply told Nagy to do the best he could with the engine. Karl Nagy, with only a few poor tools, worked on that engine for a week. Then he said:—

"I will give you 5½ hours' life in that engine, Father—7½ hours at the outside. And I'm going with you."

They flew to Hagen on March 26, and Nagy struggled again with the engine.

AT 12.30 p.m. on March 28, 1942, those two men set off from Hagen, in that crazy kite, on what probably was the most hazardous flight in the history of New Guinea. Father Glover knew nothing of navigation. He had no instruments. His only map was a coloured page out of a school-book.

Father Glover was the pilot, Karl Nagy sat behind him. To reach Thursday Island, they had to have reserve petrol. There was no way of fitting an extra tank. So Karl nursed, on his knees, a covered lavatory pan, full of petrol; and, as the fuel in the petrol-tank dwindled, Karl transferred the petrol from the pan into the tank with an enema syringe, taken from the padre's hospital stores.

Father Glover calculated that he would climb to clear the central mountains; then he would fly 150 miles due south, until he saw the coast of Papua; then south-west, along the coast, across the identifiable Fly River mouth and Daru Island, and across Torres Strait, 400 miles to Thursday Island.

BUT, as so often happens in this region, the coast of Papua was shrouded in thick rain, and he was not sure of his position. He flew out over the sea for some time; then, as petrol was almost gone, he turned north-west, found the coast again, and finally, at 6 p.m., landed on an unknown beach. He learned, afterwards, that he was near the Dutch border. He must have been south of Daru, on the correct course for TI, when he turned back.

Next morning, Karl was very ill with malaria. The indomitable Father Glover set out to scour the area, and he found a native village, and persuaded the natives to start off with him and Karl Nagy in an outrigger canoe, 100 miles to Thursday Island. They were two days in the canoe before being picked up in Torres Strait by a lugger and taken to Thursday Island.

Then, for a month, Father Glover was exceedingly busy. It is too soon yet to give details of what was done; but the Australian authorities listened to his plea that an organisation be created for the rescue of the people isolated on the interior tablelands; they put him in charge of the operation, with the rank of Captain, and gave him all facilities.

MEANWHILE, the refugees on the tablelands had increased to 78, and they were all assembled at Mount Hagen, where they waited patiently for some word from South. There were three very sick men—James Dickson, of Madang, who had Jap River fever; Dave Cunningham, of Madang; and Charles Berry, of Sio. These men say they owe their lives to the medical skill and attention they received from Dr. McQueen, of Madang, and Sister Jones. Sister Jones walked from Madang to Kainantu, and from Kainantu to Hagen—300 miles of the toughest country in the tropics.

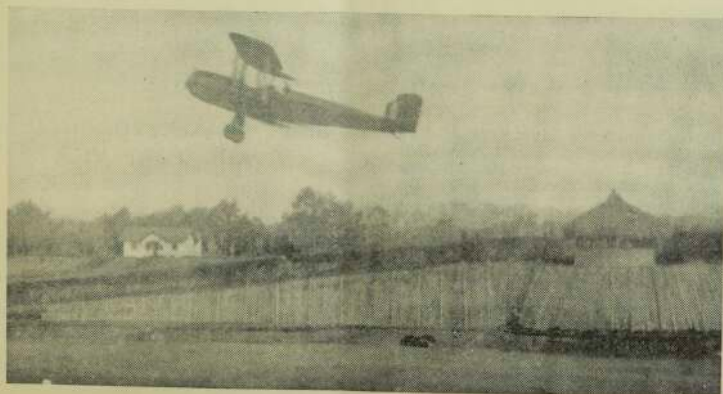
On May 12, the refugees received word that the following day they might expect a rescue. On May 13, 1942, a big plane, piloted by Orme Denny and Rex Nicholls, came in over the clouds and landed on Hagen 'drome; and did those refugees cheer when the first man out to greet them was Father (now Captain) Glover! Soon afterwards, there arrived a second plane, flown by Tommy O'Dea and Eric Sims. The evacuation was completed without accident.

As a sequel, it is worth noting that a propeller was eventually provided for the Spartan plane, and a highly experienced pilot set off with it from Kainantu for Hagen. He had with him the well-known Warrant Officer Brechin, of NG Department of Agriculture. The pilot could not clear the Purari Divide, and crashed, and Brechin was killed.

"If ever a man deserves recognition for the brave things he did," writes Mr. O'Brien, "that man is Father Glover. Every man who was at Kainantu and Hagen in those months will bear me out in this. Father Glover did the most courageous things in the simplest way, with those little planes of his. As one of the men there put it: 'Nothing will happen to you, Father, 'cos you have a little chap sitting on your shoulder!'"

Tatoa Naou and Teauoki Bukitana, native medical practitioners, have been transferred from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands service to the Fiji service.

Mr. N. Crichlow, who has been in the service of the High Commission for the Western Pacific since his appointment as Medical Officer at Tulagi in November, 1914, and who has served in all parts of the Protectorate since that date, has been appointed Acting District and Medical Officer, San Cristoval, BSI.



The Spartan plane, used by Father Glover, leaving an airfield in the New Guinea central region—Father Glover at the controls.

NZ BONDS IN SAMOA

From Our Own Correspondent

APIA, July 10. THE Samoan Administration recently invited large and small investors to subscribe to the New Zealand Third Liberty Loan. It was felt that, in view of our prosperity, and the money lying idle in the safes of many merchants and restaurant-keepers, the response would be good; but no one expected the magnificent results that were achieved. Total subscriptions on June 30 were £51,200.

SPECIAL WAR FUNDS

The Apia Red Cross Society's revenue for last year was £1,049—from entertainments, raffles and school contributions. Disbursements were: £500 to NZ Red Cross Prisoners of War, Sick and Wounded, and Destitute Children's Funds; £250 forwarded to Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Fund in London and £100 to the Malta Relief Fund.

The Citizen's Sports Committee has created a special fund for the rehabilitation of our returned soldiers. It has £1,782 in hand, with more to come. Morris Hedstrom, Ltd., made a donation of £1,000 to the Administration, for returned soldier rehabilitation.

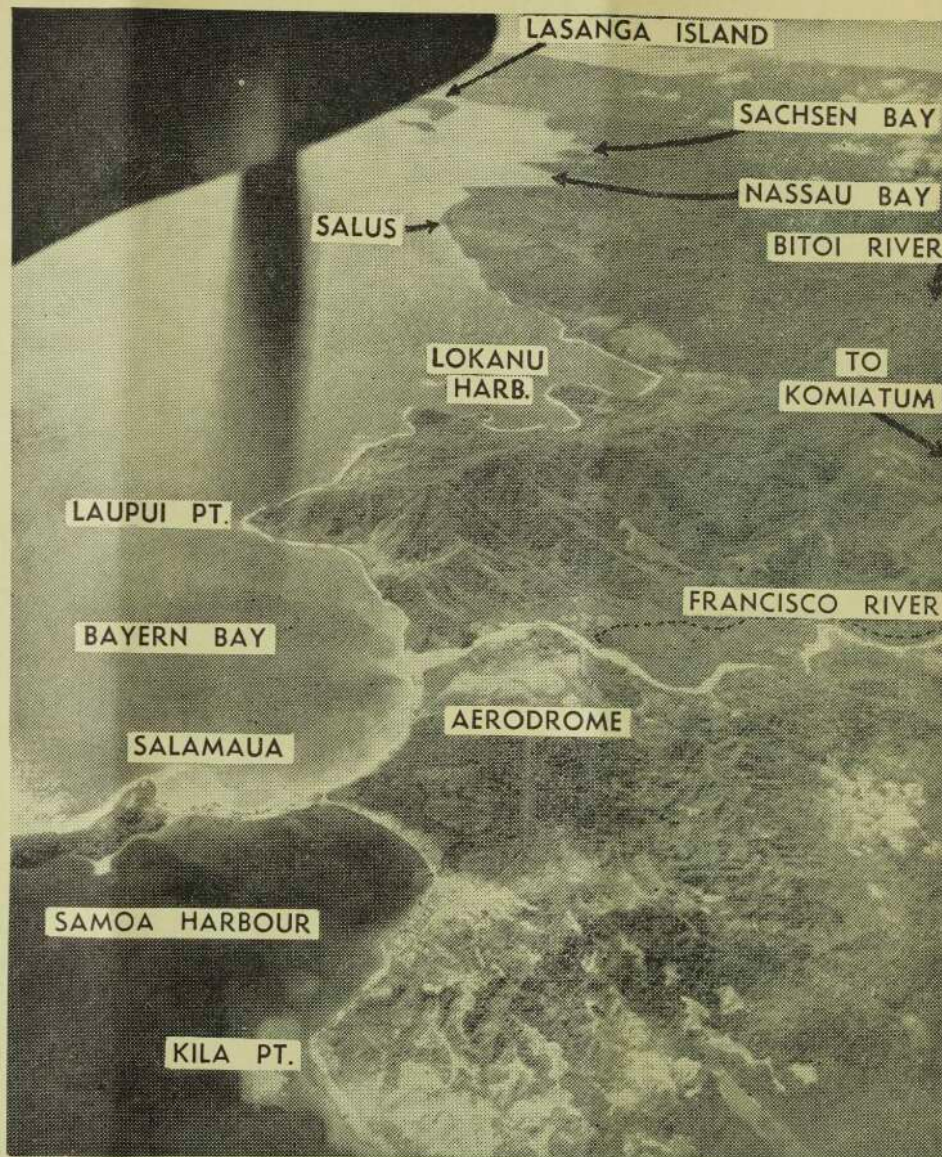
Mr. A. H. Marlow, of Suva, Fiji, has returned to the colony from a holiday overseas.

NEW CALEDONIA'S ACTING-GOVERNOR

NOUMEA, July 9.

NEW Caledonia's thin, clean-shaven, hard-working Secretary-General, Jan Bourgeau, who has stuck to his post amid all the stress and political turmoil of wartime Noumea, is Acting-Governor, pending the nomination of a successor to Henri Montchamp. He acted in the same capacity following the departure of Henri Sautot in May, 1942. M. Montchamp said, on his departure, that he expected his successor would be nominated "very soon."

Air Photograph of Salamaua Battle Area—See Article on Opposite Page



Miss June Ewen, formerly of Rabaul, New Guinea, and now of the WAAAF, is at present doing a special administrative course at Melbourne University. Before joining the WAAAF, at the end of 1942, she was the popular and energetic secretary of the New Guinea Women's Club of Sydney.

Official information has been received that Squadron Leader L. C. Shoppee, D.S.C., R.A.F., formerly a well-known New Guinea pilot, is a prisoner of war in Japanese hands in Java.

Lieutenant W. Macgregor (better known as "Bill" Macgregor, miner and recruiter of the Sepik District, New Guinea), who is attached to an Australian Intelligence unit, is at present on leave in Sydney.

MORE WATER FOR NOUMEA AND PORT VILA

From Our Own Correspondent

NOUMEA, July 10.

IMPROVING Noumea's wartime water supply and permanently benefiting the town, the American military authorities have installed a pumping system which will increase considerably the normal flow obtainable up to now. New reservoirs are also being installed at different points. It will be recalled that the US forces have also improved their water supply at Port Vila, chief town of the New Hebrides.

BATTLE FOR SALAMAUA

Difficult New Guinea Campaign Explained By Aerial Photographs

BY R. W. ROBSON

THE battle of Salamaua moves slowly and inexorably to its end. Allied troops are pressing in steadily upon the Jap-held New Guinea port, from the west and the south. Sooner or later, the Japs—if they do not go: and they usually prefer to stand and die—will be exterminated, and another part of New Guinea will be cleared of the enemy.

Photographs taken from planes are now available for publication; and in this issue of the "PIM" there are two (on the front cover and on the opposite page) which, read in conjunction with the little map herewith, explain the general situation and the nature of the operations that have been going on for several months.

To get the view shown on the front cover, the observer must be above the range of mountains which separate the coast at Salamaua from Wau, in the Bulolo Valley, 50 air-miles inland. The observer has his back to the west, where Wau and the Bulolo Valley are; and he is looking eastward, down the Bitoi Valley, towards the coast, near Salamaua.

To get the view shown on the opposite page, the observer is high above Salamaua. His back is to the north, towards Lae (20 miles away) and he is looking due south, along the coast. The Francisco and Bitoi rivers, and the Komiatum and Mubo areas are, of course, away up on the right, out of sight among the mountains.

While these photographs provide an excellent general lay-out of the situation, they do not give anyone who has not seen New Guinea any idea of the steep, broken mountains, dense jungles and vast bottomless coastal swamps which make up this region.

WHAT PRECEDED SALAMAUA BATTLE

WHEN the Japanese invasion of New Guinea and Papua was halted in August-September, 1942, the Japs had crept far southwards along this eastern coast of the New Guinea mainland, and they had landed (July 22, 1942) in force at Gona-Buna (see map), which is 120 miles south of Nassau Bay. Nassau Bay (see photograph) is 15 miles south of Salamaua.

While awaiting reinforcements, the defending Australians in July-August, 1942, fell back from Gona and Buna on to the Owen Stanley Range. Two months later (having in the meantime smashed an attempted Jap landing at Milne Bay, south of Buna, Eastern Papua) the Australians began their attack upon the Japs in north-east Papua. They forced them down off the mountains into Kokoda. The Americans arrived; and Australians and Americans together drove the tenacious, savagely-fighting enemy right back to the Buna-Gona beaches, and exterminated him there.

After that, late in 1942 and early 1943, the Allies advanced very slowly up the coast towards Salamaua—slowly, because they were faced with a mountainous, densely jungled terrain, where the narrow coastal strip of flat country was cut up by innumerable swampy deltas. There were scattered Japs among these deltas, but they offered no great resistance.

THE BATTLE OF WAU

THE scene of the fighting shifted swiftly from this Papuan north-east coast, to the interior, between Salamaua and Wau.

The map shows this as only a short dis-

tance. Air-line, it is less than 50 miles. Afoot, because it is over some of the roughest mountain country in the world, it is more like 100 miles—a mile of climbing up a steep slope, a mile of descending into incredible gorges, to make one mile of advance.

But the Japs, creeping through the few broken valleys, and over the eternally rain-soaked mountain-tops, launched a considerable force at Wau, evidently hoping to deprive the Allies of the use of the best all-weather airfield in the New Guinea interior—the key to the Bulolo Valley. How the Japs got such a large force through the "impassable" mountains between Wau and the coast has never been explained. Their enterprise nearly succeeded.

The Japs were defeated by trained Australian jungle-fighters (who found the enemy in the bush just eastward of the Bulolo, and attacked on the instant), assisted by troops and light guns which were rushed in by plane. So close were the Japs to the airfield that the air-borne Australians appear to have been shooting almost before they left the planes—certainly, before they left the 'drome.

Although the Japs, on April 22, sent powerful air reinforcements in over Wau, their air and ground forces were defeated, with very severe losses, and the land parties were hunted back over the mountain-range, and down into the valleys on the other side, where they dug in.

FIGHTING IN BITOI GORGE

THAT marked the end of the second stage and the beginning of the third stage of the Battle of Salamaua. As I see it, the three stages were:

First, the slow infiltration northwards of Australian and American troops through the jungles, along the coast from the Buna area, and through the inland mountains, between Wau and the Buna area.

Second, the appearance in force of Australian troops in the southern end of the Bulolo Valley and at Wau, to meet the sudden attack of about 1,000 Japanese who had somehow come over the mountains from the coast; the fierce Australian onslaught, which completely routed the Japs and drove them back across the mountains into the Bitoi Valley, above Salamaua; and the partial destruction, mostly by American airmen, of the Japanese air force sent in hurriedly by the Jap commander to try to help the ground forces which the Australians were chewing up in the foothills east of the Bulolo Valley.

Now, to get a reasonably clear focus on the third stage of the Salamaua Battle, still going on, turn back to the two aerial photographs, especially the one on the front cover. Japs from Salamaua had thrust all the way up the Francisco and Bitoi valleys, and established fortified positions on and around Mubo hill, and beyond. The remnants of the Jap force, which the Australians drove out of the Bulolo Valley, got back to the Mubo area. The Australians followed them up quickly, and more Australians apparently arrived, and a kind of battle-front seems to have been formed somewhere along these precipitous, jungle-clad mountainsides.

Where the Australian forces came from, and how they were supplied, I do not know. But we have had plenty of information about the enemy; and that dotted



line on the front cover clearly shows the track of their communication and supply lines—down the Bitoi, across the razor-backs to Komiatum, and thence along the Francisco valley to the aerodrome south of Salamaua.

TERRIBLE COUNTRY

I COULD not, even in a nightmare, imagine worse country than this in which to campaign. I do not know it well, but often I have seen it closely. The last time I was there, being interested in the plan to build a road across from Salamaua to Wau, I got the pilot of the plane that took me in to fly up that Bitoi valley, close to the tree-tops. I could not see how the most ingenious engineer could get even a mule-track through that terrible, twisted, tortuous region. And yet, for months, armies have been fighting there!

Gradually, during the past six months, the Allies established air supremacy over the whole of this Morobe area; and this simplified the problems of their offensive campaign. It was no longer a matter of creeping forward through the jungled gorges, yard by yard, from razorback to razorback. Squadrons of planes came over, and systematically bombed and machine-gunned all the Jap positions, wherever they could be discerned. That, of course, has been, and is, the chief difficulty: in this broken country, densely clothed in jungle growth, it is very hard to discern anything much from the air.

Nonetheless, the planes regularly "softened" the Jap defences; and the Australians took them by assault one by one.

NASSAU BAY LANDING

THERE were important developments on July 1. A large force of Americans, travelling in barges, came up the coast and landed at Nassau Bay, and then established contact with the Australians inland, in the upper Bitoi valley.

A study of the map and the photographs makes plain the reason for this move. A drive up the coast should be co-ordinated with a drive down the Bitoi and Francisco Rivers. But, between Buna and the Salamaua area, there are the innumerable swampy deltas of the rivers which rush down from the overhanging mountains.

One of the biggest of these is that of the Bitoi River, which (see aerial photo on front cover) turns away south-east at Buigap Creek, and enters the sea at Nassau Bay. So the Americans, using barges, by-passed all the deltas, including the Bitoi, and landed at Nassau Bay, north of the Bitoi.

The Australians cleaned up the maze of Jap fortifications in and around Mubo hill; and then Australians and Americans pressed on through the gorges and the jungles, towards Komiatum and the aerodrome.

We do not know the exact position at

the moment; but it seems clear that the Japs have been pinned down in the region between the Francisco River and Kila Point (see aerial photo, page 10). Their faces are turned to the Allies, pressing in from the west and the south, and their backs are to the aerodrome and the isthmus of Salamaua.

The remainder of the operation is only a matter of time—of digging, out of heavily protected foxholes, fanatical little Japs who will fight desperately. Buna and Sanananda, Guadalcanal and Munda, all over again.

VALUE OF SALAMAUA

SALAMAUA, since our air supremacy clamped down a firm blockade, lost most of its value to the Japs as an operational base; and its capture by us, as seen against the strategy of this global war, does not matter a great deal. It will mean that another step has been taken in clearing the invader from New Guinea; that another advanced nest of invading Japs has been wiped out; and that a sheltered port of some usefulness may be available to the Allies.

The photograph on page 10 gives a good indication of the lay-out of Salamaua. A narrow, sandy spit, 500 yards long and 70 yards wide, runs out from the shore at an angle, and connects with a high, rocky, wooded bluff, Parsee Point. The isthmus and Parsee Point, together, form a natural breakwater, less than a mile long. Between this breakwater and Kila Point (see photograph) there is deep, sheltered water (Samoa Harbour).

This was the only sheltered port giving access to the Morobe Goldfield (Bulolo Valley, Wau, Edie Creek, etc.), so a little town was built there. They could not build on the shore at the base of the isthmus, because it is mostly mangrove swamp. They could not build on Parsee Point—too broken and precipitous. They could have built on Kila Point; but they preferred the narrow, sandy isthmus. A single street, gay with crotons and palms, runs along the backbone of the isthmus. Shops and houses, on each side, have their noses on the street, and their backyards run down into salt water. When the isthmus became overcrowded, a number of buildings were erected on Kila Point, across the little harbour.

It may be safely assumed that the Japs at Salamaua have fortified two places—Parsee Point and Kila Point. The latter runs up sharply into the foothills of the overhanging mountains.

THE POSITION OF LAE

TWENTY miles north of Salamaua, the coast turns off at right angles, and runs away eastward to Finschhafen and Vitiaz Strait, between New Guinea and New Britain. In the angle thus formed, 20 miles north of Salamaua, the big Markham River enters the sea. On broad flats and terraces, just north of the Markham, is Lae, with its wide, dry airfield, formerly the headquarters of Guinea Airways.

As Lae lies behind the formidable barrier created by the Markham, protected at the back by impenetrable mountains, it would be most difficult to get at, by land. The coastal area, from Salamaua right up to the Markham River, is very broken, be-jungled and completely unroaded. Overhanging the coast are the precipitous mountains characteristic of this Morobe region.

The Japs at Lae have long been blockaded by our air forces; but, because they can communicate with New Britain and the Madang coast (northern New Guinea) by air, and they may be using the overland Markham-Ramu track between Lae and Madang, they probably will try to hang on to Lae as a sort of listening-post on the Huon Gulf.

NOT ENOUGH MEAT

Discontent in "Prosperous Samoa"

From Our Own Correspondent

APIA, July 10.

SAMOA is prosperous, and at the present time, probably less affected by war-time conditions and limitations than other Pacific Territories.

However, a few minor matters have stirred public opinion—one of them the present acute meat shortage. Normally, there is a sufficient supply of fresh meat, locally killed and produced on the New Zealand Reparation Estates and other cattle ranches.

But the situation has changed drastically since a large number of restaurants and "Hamburger" shops opened about a year ago. These shops are using a large proportion of the meat available and supplies to householders are consequently adversely affected. Delivery of meat has been restricted, by order of the Administration, to once weekly—a distinct hardship to large families. These restaurants also draw heavily on the local egg and vegetable supply. A certain amount of meat is imported from New Zealand—but this is limited by the small refrigerating space available on ships these days.

Public opinion is that the public should have first call on fresh meat and that the restaurants—which cater only for Allied servicemen who are, after all, provided for in other directions—should be supplied only when the householders' needs have been satisfied.

The Administration has been asked to take steps to stabilise the position.

WAVE OF MINOR CRIME

THERE is an alarming increase in the sly-grog trade. Europeans and natives alike, tempted by easy money and big profits, are manufacturing "bush gin" and "fa'a mafu" (home-brewed beer) and find no difficulty in attracting customers. As a direct result of imbibing this home-brewed fire-water, there have been car accidents wherein several people were killed and others injured.

Arrests, and convictions with jail sentences, have not decreased the traffic; the nefarious business goes on, and there is public clamour that stronger steps be taken to put an end to it.

Smuggling is another offence that appears on the High Court roster at almost every session; thefts and breaches of the curfew come next in order of frequency. Samoa generally has been astonished by a statement of an Administrative official recently in New Zealand, that there was very little crime in the Territory. His statement is certainly not borne out by the fact that the Apia High Court made a record collection of fines in 1942—and expects to beat that record easily in 1943!

Inevitable Dog

THE "Fiji Times" remarks that it would not be Suva if there were not a dog in every big parade. True to tradition, in the United Nations Day parade held in Suva in June, there was a stray Suva dog trotting along behind a senior military officer who was taking part.

We should like to point out, however, that Fiji has no priority on parading dogs. No march or parade is ever accomplished in Sydney or Melbourne or Auckland without a guard of strange hounds of definitely mixed descent, which usually single out officers above the rank of captain for their special attentions.

PILOT W. E. CLARK

Awarded George Medal For Bravery

AFTER more than 18 months' delay, Pilot William Ernest Clark, formerly employed in New Guinea by the late Kevin Parer's air transport company, has been awarded the George Medal for outstanding bravery at Salamaua in January, 1942.

On that occasion, he and Mr. Parer were on the Salamaua aerodrome, preparatory to taking off—he in a Fox Moth, Parer in a Dragon. The aerodrome was then attacked with machine-gun fire by Japanese aircraft.

Parer ran to his machine to try to get it into the air, but was fatally wounded as he entered the plane. As the Dragon burst into flames, Pilot Clark, who had

THE New Guinea Women's Club will hold its next function at the Feminist Club Rooms, 77 King Street, Sydney, at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, August 28. Entertainment will take the form of a travelogue of California, kindly made available to the club, through Lady McNicoll, by Mrs. Dalgarno, who will give the commentary on the film. It is understood that this film and commentary have been given at many Red Cross functions, with much success. It should prove equally interesting to Territories residents. Admission will cost 2/6, and proceeds go towards club funds.

been sheltering, crossed the aerodrome, which was still under heavy fire, and removed the body from the cockpit. He received severe burns on the hands and was slightly wounded by machine-gun bullets.

Kevin Parer, of the well-known New Guinea family, had been in the Territory for many years and had always been connected with air-transport. In 1937, when the Wewak goldfield was well established, he went into business for himself, at first with a small Fox Moth and later, as the business proved successful, with the addition of a Dragon machine. His untimely death, in such a fashion, is regretted, as one of the real tragedies of an altogether tragic period in the history of New Guinea.

Pilot Clark (not to be confused with Flight-Lieutenant G. J. I. Clarke, RAAF, formerly of Carpenter Airlines, who was killed in operations off Dakar in September, 1940) had been associated with Parer's air-transport company for a considerable time. He is now employed by an Australian airline company.

DEATH OF MRS. PANSY SMITH

THE sudden death, on August 4, of Mrs. Margaret Divinia (Pansy) Smith, of Port Moresby, at the early age of 39, will come as a shock to the many Papuan people who knew her. She was the wife of Mr. Gerald Smith, a merchant in Papua for over 20 years. After the evacuation in February, 1942, he took over an hotel in Yass, N.S.W. Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dette, were also residents of Papua; Mrs. Dette died at her son-in-law's hotel in Yass some time after the evacuation. Mrs. Smith was in Sydney when she suddenly collapsed, and died soon afterwards. Many Papuan residents attended the funeral.

Vale, "F.E.W.!"

THE death of Dr. F. E. Williams, Government Anthropologist of Papua, in a recent plane crash (reported in the July issue of the "PIM"), has brought forth many tributes from men who knew him and admired his work.

Born in South Australia 50 years ago, educated at Kyre College and Adelaide University, he was an Australian Rhodes Scholar for 1914; but before he could go to Oxford, World War I caught up with him, and he served in France and Persia, firstly with the 32nd Battalion and later with the Dunster Force. After this present war commenced he was again called to the colours.

In more recent years Dr. Williams spent a year at London University under a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship; in 1935 he won the Wellcome Medal for the best work of the year in assisting the progress of primitives. He also held the Cilento medal, awarded for assistance given to the promotion of health and well-being of dark peoples in the tropics. The following tribute from an old Papuan resident is typical of many:—

WELL known to many advanced Papuan natives, and to most Europeans in the Territory, was South Australian Rhodes Scholar, Francis Edgar Williams, D.Sc., MA, &c., recently killed in a plane crash in Papua. He was, for more than two decades, Government Anthropologist of Papua. He was also editor of the successful "Papuan Villager," which publication first saw light in the mid-twenties, to the edification and education (in English) of Papuan natives Territory-wide. "F.E." was an Army captain abroad in the Great War, and was still a captain in this world upheaval.

Possessed of a dry humour and truly magnificent patience, highly talented and most unassuming, he gained a wide circle of sincere friends, a fitting tribute to a "white man," and author of several important anthropological tomes. While "F.E." had no illusions about any Papuan natives being "angels," he was able to look beyond a haze which hung over their horizon, and to perceive that under a succession of trade winds of enlightenment there would, in the end, be exposed a sea upon which the natives could effectively manage economic vessels of their own, control by the Government being indirect. This, too, must be our belief.

"F.E." left a widow, who will presently join their young son in England.—R.A.V.

The Fiji Department of Labour and National Services has announced that during the past two months the number of Fijians employed on war work has been reduced from 2,700 to 2,000. The majority of the men released are from outlying districts and islands.

TO MARRY GOVERNOR SAUTOT



Mademoiselle Paulette Giraud, who has left Noumea for Africa, where she will marry Monsieur Henri Sautot, Governor of the Free French Central African colony of Oubanghi-Chari, and former Governor of New Caledonia.—Noumea Correspondent.

WORKERS FROM WALLIS

From Our Own Correspondent

NOUMEA, July 6.
TWO hundred Polynesian natives from Wallis Island, situated north-east of Fiji and west of Samoa, have arrived in New Caledonia to help relieve the labor shortage caused by the war.

Wallis Island (a very close group of nine islands) is a French protectorate whose king signed a treaty of friendship with France exactly one hundred years ago, although Catholic priests have been there since 1837. It is a dependency of New Caledonia, but although there is radio communication, the group is seldom visited by French ships, most of the limited trade being with Fiji and Western Samoa. The group is sometimes flown over to-day by planes on the wartime Pacific ferry service.

PACIFIC ISLANDS SOCIETY

Visitors from the Islands to Sydney (or those interested in Islands affairs), are advised to communicate with the honorary secretary of the above Society, which has been formed to study the history, traditions, economics, and political developments of the Pacific Islands.

Regular monthly meetings are held at History House, 8 Young Street, Sydney.

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EDUCATION OF NG NATIVES

Work of Mr. A. Schmidt

Letter to the Editor

IN your article in the July "PIM" about native education in New Guinea, you fail to do justice to the valuable work done in the Territory in recent years by Mr. A. Schmidt (head of the native schools) and his assistants, Messrs. Monger, Waterhouse and Burch.

Mr. Schmidt went from the Queensland education service to Rabaul in 1926, and he devoted himself, over 14 years, with enthusiasm and self-sacrifice, to the task of organising and operating a system of instruction for native children. He recognised that nothing much could be achieved unless and until a corps of

young native men were trained to take charge of the village schools. The authorities gave him such limited facilities with which to work that he could carry out his plans on only a small scale; but, during the past ten years, there was produced from the elementary and technical schools in the Rabaul district a considerable number of young native teachers, clerks and technicians, whose standard of education was truly astonishing. I am sending you herewith a selection of letters written to Mr. Schmidt in recent times, and I think that you will agree that their handwriting and composition would not disgrace any European pupil of a secondary school.

Many of the best of these lads were immediately taken by the administrative offices in Rabaul for use as clerks; but several of them were sent out over the Territory—to New Ireland, to the Ramu and other places on the mainland

—and placed in charge of village schools. Mr. Schmidt was just beginning to see some real results from his long years of hard work when the Japanese invasion came, and swept everything away. He himself was caught in the invasion and is believed to be a prisoner of war.

I am, etc.,

Sydney, 26/7/43.

TERRITORIAN.

EDITORIAL NOTE: The "PIM" did not criticise the quality of the teaching done in the native schools in New Guinea—on the contrary, having seen something of the work carried out in the village schools and in the Rabaul technical school, we have nothing but praise for what was accomplished there. Our attack was directed against the thumb-twiddling of Canberra and Namanula, whenever the subject of native education was raised—the strange policy of *laissez faire*.

There are the better part of a million natives in New Guinea. They are a bright, intelligent people, many of them eager for instruction. New Guinea, during the period of the flourishing gold industry, had rich revenues available for expenditure upon native education and native health—and the obvious thing to have done was to have trained hundreds of young native men as school-teachers and native medical practitioners. The work of Mr. Schmidt, the late Mr. Waterhouse, and others showed that such a policy was quite practicable, and would have paid rich dividends. But the New Guinea Administration awaited a lead from Canberra; Canberra merely twiddled its thumbs and awaited a lead from some unknown politician who had been pitchforked into the job of Minister for External Territories; and so nothing was done. Had it not been for the missions, the amount of native education work done in NG in the last 20 years would have been negligible.

Native education and native health are still New Guinea problems awaiting solution. Mr. Schmidt and his associates at least will have the satisfaction of knowing that the pioneering work they have done in the secular field, in the face of much difficulty, must supply the policy-framers of the future with a valuable guide.

REV. JAMES BENSON

May be a Prisoner

AN officer of the Red Cross, who is stationed in New Guinea, has reported to the Australian Board of Missions, in Sydney, that he has heard, from a usually reliable source, that the Rev. James Benson was seen at Sanananda (then a Japanese base) in October last, and that he was taken off as a prisoner on a Japanese vessel bound for Rabaul.

Early in October, it was reported that the three Anglican missionaries, Miss Mavis Parkinson, Sister May Hayman and Mr. Benson were killed by the Japanese. In the case of the two women this report has since been confirmed. The last official word of Mr. Benson was that he had been seen on the Sanananda track by a half-caste boy, whom he told he was going to Buna to arrange safe conduct for the women.

According to this latest unofficial report, it appears that there is still hope that he may be safe.

I. L. Vosailagi, a Fijian who recently completed his studies and qualified as a dental surgeon at Otago University, New Zealand, has returned to Fiji. He will join the Medical Department.

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WHY PATON AND PENGLASE?

THE ways of officialdom pass all understanding.

Mr. Penglase, formerly a District Officer in New Guinea, and more recently a major in ANGAU, and Professor Paton, of the Law School of Melbourne University, are being sent to Britain to undergo a course (six weeks) at the "School of Military Re-Occupation," which "devotes its activities to the training of men for administrative posts in territories re-taken from the enemy."

Does it not seem ridiculous that men should be sent all the way from Australia to England to undergo a six-weeks' course? What can they learn in six weeks in England about the administration of re-occupied New Guinea which could not be taught in Australia?

And what qualities were taken into consideration in selecting these particular two men for this pleasant jaunt to England? Why Professor Paton and why Mr. Penglase?

Professor Paton, no doubt, is an outstanding person—he otherwise would not be a professor in so eminent an institution. But what is this eminent legal gentleman supposed to learn in this special school in six weeks, which presumably will give him the right to ride into Pacific Territories' administration, over the heads of equally qualified men who have devoted a lifetime to the study of tropical conditions? If a legal man is needed for this special training, why overlook the outstanding claims of Judge F. B. Phillips, CBE, LL.M., formerly a Judge of the New Guinea Supreme Court and a distinguished Deputy Administrator, who now is holding down an important RAAF job in Britain? Or those of Judge R. T. Gore, the equally distinguished head of the Central Court of Papua, who also acted, on occasions, as Administrator of that Territory?

And why Mr. Penglase, rather than any other of a dozen distinguished young officials of the New Guinea Public Service, who have done so well in their wartime jobs? All who know New Guinea have respect and esteem for "Nat" Penglase; but not to the extent that the claims of several other New Guinea public officials for preferment can be ruled out.

What bureaucrat or brasshat made these selections, anyway?

No Place in Tahiti for Draft Dodgers

THREE parties of so-called draft dodgers who sailed in small cutters from California, USA, to Tahiti, discovered, much to their surprise, that they were not welcome in the Free French islands of the South Pacific.

They arrived in Papeete by way of the Marquesas and Tuamotu Islands. Two of the parties lingered in the Tuamotus for a time but were ordered on to Papeete. When they reached Papeete they got the shock of their lives. They were treated as enemy aliens, kept under guard, and then were told they must get going or their boats would be confiscated. Finally, they shipped out as crew members on the first cargo ship calling at the port, leaving their cutters here. Their destination was unknown in Papeete.

The Rev. J. W. P. and Mrs. Gillan, of the Presbyterian Overseas Mission, who are at present visiting Australia, will return to their station in the New Hebrides shortly.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF SW PACIFIC ARE WANTED

THE Mitchell Librarian, Sydney, would like it to be known that photographs of any part of the South-west Pacific would be welcome additions to the Mitchell Library Collection. It is realised that many residents of the various islands lost all their possessions when they were compulsorily evacuated, but there may be other ex-residents who had brought or sent photographs to Australia while it was still possible to do so.

The Trustees are prepared to purchase suitable material, which may be submitted to the Mitchell Librarian. She would be glad to hear, also, from owners of negatives who might be willing to lend them for printing.

Mr. W. F. Hayward, the Postmaster-General of Fiji, has returned from overseas leave.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF LEPROSY

SINCE the Conditional Discharge Ordinance was passed in 1918, 696 patients have been discharged from the Makogai Leper Station, in Fiji. Of these, 385 have been discharged during the last 10 years and 101 during the last 13 months.

From these figures, it is obvious that the discharge rate is improving; but, according to Dr. Austin, Medical Superintendent of the station, this is due, not so much to improved methods of treatment, as to earlier diagnosis. Treatment in the earliest stages of the disease gives a far better chance of recovery.

Dr. K. H. Black, a son of Mr. K. W. A. Black, of the Fiji Medical Department, has taken up a post as house surgeon at the Colonial War Memorial Hospital, Suva.



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PROBLEMS OF CARRYING ON Annual Meeting of the New Guinea Women's Club

THE New Guinea Women's Club of Sydney has commenced its third year with its members—outwardly at all events—full of hope and high courage.

In December, 1941, and January, 1942, these women were bundled out of their Islands homes at a few hours' notice, leaving behind them the hundred and one homely things that a woman cherishes most dearly—and their menfolk. The majority of them have not seen their men since that time—many of the men are, in fact, still officially classed as "missing." Few appreciate how far the Territorian is divorced in interests, culture and environment (not to mention climate!) from Australians.

Possibly only Pacific Islands residents can realise what it was like for these women to be dumped in Australia, as they were, and when they were—that is, when Australia was primarily concerned about herself and shamelessly disinterested in the unfortunate people who had taken the first full brunt of Nippon's southwards thrust. Yet complaints from them have been conspicuously absent. The dominant idea of all seems to be to dig in their heels and wait grimly for that day when Australia is over the horizon—just a handy spot for a three months' leave; when the External Territories Department will be merely a name; and parsimonious Australian Governments, who grudgingly give back-handed "loan-allowances," as unsubstantial a memory as a last year's bad dream.

IN presenting her report, at the second annual general meeting on July 17, and in appealing for a continuation

of the splendid courage, born of sorrow and adversity, that had characterised the women evacuees of the Territories, Mrs. H. H. Page, president of the New Guinea Women's Club of Sydney, said that she could not but feel how wonderful it was that "we knew not what awaited us. God kindly veiled our eyes." But in spite of the fact that the past year had been an anxious and worrying one for members individually, her report would show that it has been a successful one for the club, both financially and socially.

Since the last annual general meeting, activities have been as follows:—

In October, it was decided to amalgamate with the New Guinea Comforts Fund, whose committee was asked to join that of the club; and in the same month, Mrs. Coote was given the job of organising a Donation Fund—designed to assist New Guinea Servicemen, civilians and their dependents, and prisoners-of-war. In March, 1943, Mrs. Coote found it necessary to give up this work, but not before she had inaugurated a successful drive for funds, to which the three large firms of Burns Philp & Co., W. R. Carpenter & Co. and Bulolo Gold Dredging Co. had each contributed the sum of £100. Mrs. Edgell and Mrs. McDonald are now carrying on the work commenced by Mrs. Coote.

During the year, 278 parcels of comforts were sent to New Guinea fighting men, many of whom have written letters of appreciation. This work is in the charge of Mrs. Perriman.

In October, too, Mrs. Peadon had suggested visiting New Guinea Servicemen in Sydney hospitals and she carried out

this work until her resignation from the club in April, 1943. The work now was being carried on under the leadership of Mrs. Foxcroft, who had arranged a roster whereby two members visit the hospital each week.

AT a committee meeting in March, 1943, it was decided to write to the Prime Minister, Mr. Curtin, in order to ascertain whether the powers-that-be would consider raising the weekly loans paid to evacuees. The following letter was despatched on March 9:—

The Hon. John Curtin,
Prime Minister,
Canberra.

Dear Sir.—The members of the New Guinea Women's Club are desirous of bringing before the proper authorities, the present financial plight of ourselves and the other New Guinea wives and mothers, whose menfolk have been prisoners or missing since the Japanese invaded the Territory.

When we were evacuated to Australia those of us who were not wives of public servants or in a position to fend for ourselves, were given a sustenance allowance by the Commonwealth Government, in the form of loans or advances conditional upon our undertaking to repay these monies when our personal incomes from various sources enabled us to do so.

The advances granted were: Wife, £2 per week; first child, 10/- per week; other children, 5/- per week.

The child-endowment received by families is being deducted from these allotments and it is on this money we are supposed to exist without other help.

When our men return to us, if such be our good fortune, they will be faced with this accumulated debt to the Commonwealth Government.

The Department of External Territories is only prepared to pay these allowances as advances, and not as allotments, which we feel we should be entitled to receive.

This is what we wish to bring to your notice. Prices of commodities are rising and rents high, making the sustenance allowance mentioned quite inadequate. We would be grateful if your Government would help us by making these advances, grants, rather than repayable loans.



and also to increase them to a reasonable living allowance.
Your consideration of these requests would be much appreciated.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) I. McDONALD,
Hon. Secretary.

On March 30, Senator J. M. Fraser, for the Prime Minister, replied that the matters referred to would be considered and that in the meantime the club should furnish the Department of External Territories with particulars of any cases of hardship among evacuees. After going into the matter, the executive of the club sent the following letter to the Department of External Territories on May 5:—

The Minister,
Dept. External Territories.

Dear Sir:—We desire to thank you for your letter of 20th March, 1943.

In reply to your request for a particular case of hardship, we wish to state that every woman and child under the loan system is suffering hardship. The rate is totally inadequate. Most of these women have lost their homes, furniture, and possessions and must start life afresh.

It is necessary for these people to rent furnished homes, which consumes all the loan, apart from the question of food and clothing. We therefore earnestly and respectfully ask for immediate action.

Apart from monetary anxieties, these folk are under the continual shadow of sorrow and strain, not knowing the fate of their loved ones and we feel they are due for special consideration.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) I. McDONALD,
Hon. Secretary.

May 5, 1943.

Senator Fraser replied on June 2, as follows:—

Dear Madam,—

I desire to refer to your letter of 5th May, 1943, and other correspondence concerning the representations that have been submitted by members of the New Guinea Women's Club in regard to financial assistance that has been granted to evacuees from the Territory of New Guinea with particular reference to the relatives of the men of that Territory who have been prisoners of war or missing since the Japanese invaded Rabaul in January, 1942. The matter of the rate of allowance granted to evacuees generally from the Territories of Papua and New Guinea has been reviewed and approval has been given for the following maximum rates to be applicable in future:—

	Per week
Man or woman unaccompanied . . .	£2 10 0
Man and wife	3 15 0
Man and wife with one child . . .	4 0 0
Man and wife and two children . . .	4 5 0
5/- for each additional child.	
Woman and one child	3 5 0
Woman and two children	3 15 0
Woman and three children	4 0 0
5/- for each additional child.	

In the case of children the above allowances are subject to a deduction of an amount equal to Commonwealth Child Endowment received in respect of any child.

These rates will be applicable in future where the circumstances of any case warrant the payment of the full evacuee allowance. The representations that you have made that such allowance in the case of the relatives of prisoners of war should be by way of grants and not by repayable loan have also been considered and I will advise you further in regard to that aspect of the matter at an early date.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) J. M. FRASER,
Minister for External Territories.

FINANCES

THE credit balance of the club in July, 1942, was £109/18/11. Credit balance as at July 17, 1943, was £603/15/8—a substantial and encouraging increase. As well as contributions to the Donation Fund, the Entertainment Committee, led by Mrs. Maclean, assisted by Mesdames Edgell and Foxcroft, has turned in £139/11/5—proceeds of eight social functions held during the year.

Disbursements included £50 donated to the Red Cross, £10 to the Australian Comforts Fund, £82/6/2 towards helping

New Guinea women and £14/4/2 for hospital comforts.

Donation Fund

MRS. PAGE stressed the point that this fund is there for those who find the financial road too rough. "Come to us and give us the privilege of sharing your trouble. If we can help we will gladly do so and you may rest assured that everything will be treated in strictest confidence. Money is set aside for this purpose—that is what it is for. It is hard enough to experience continual mental strain without suffering financial embarrassment as well."

Special credit was given to Mrs. Adams, who has given yeoman service as treasurer of the club; and to Mrs. Ormonde, who has been responsible for all floral decorations and for the posies that are a feature of all club functions.

Thanks and appreciation were expressed to Mrs. Cameron, of the Feminist Club, for her wonderful help and advice

at all times; Miss Grant, who has audited the books every three months since the inception of the club; Mrs. Tudor, who represents the "Pacific Islands Monthly," for her excellent reports of the club's activities throughout the year; Mr. Leake, for his courtesy in making a room available for our committee meetings; and to Mr. Foxcroft, for his interest and material assistance at all times.

OFFICE-BEARERS, 1943-44

THE meeting was held in the Feminist Club Rooms, King Street, Sydney, and was attended by 53 members. The following office-bearers were elected for the year 1943-44:—

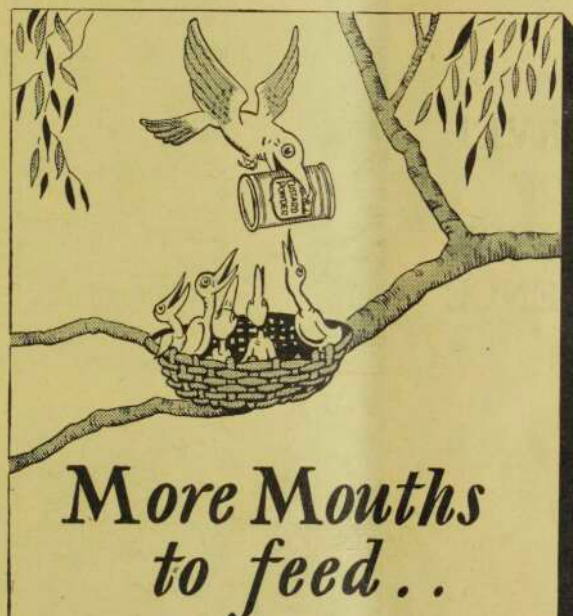
Patron: Lady McNicoll.

President: Mrs. H. H. Page.

Vice-presidents: Mesdames N. Foxcroft and C. H. R. Maclean.

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. I. McDonald.

(Continued on Page 28)



More Mouths to feed..

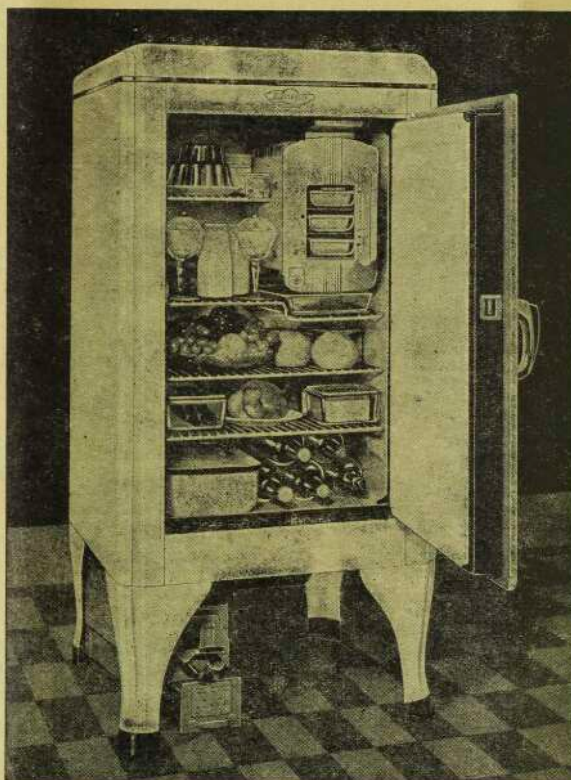
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Robert Dean Frisbie

RAROTONGA, June 1.
"MAROONED by Request," Robert Dean Frisbie's latest book, is the story of the great hurricane which swept Suwarrow Island, in the Northern Cooks, last year.



Robert Dean Frisbie.

"Ropati," well known for his "Book of Puka Puka," "My Tahiti" and "Mr. Moonlight's Island," and many articles, left his home in Puka Puka (Danger Island) in January, 1942, and was "marooned by request" at lonely Suwarrow.

In February, the hurricane struck, and he and his family of five spent twelve terrible hours tied to the topmost branches of the highest tree, while the sea swept the island beneath. He afterwards went to Manihiki and wrote his story, which is now serialised in the "Atlantic Monthly" and will shortly appear in book form.

Editor of an American Army newspaper during the last war, Mr. Frisbie will probably leave Rarotonga shortly for service with the United States forces in Hawaii.

WASPS!

New Guinea Gets a New Instalment

REAL news from the Pacific front is scarce these days—or dwarfed by events in the Mediterranean.

Thus the Army's agricultural situation in the Territories has been able to seep up through the war news and claim a two-column heading in a Melbourne daily. Wasps, we are told, have been rushed to New Guinea by plane to kill green bugs that threaten the food crops cultivated in Army-operated farms in forward areas.

One is moved to wonder what has become of the super-wasps that were native to most parts of New Guinea; but perhaps these wasps spurn such trivial

prey as green bugs—they prefer humans on the hoof.

About an inch and a half long, and described in Pidgin as a "benatang 'e savvy kal-kai man," a New Guinea wasp lives up to his reputation and can deal out a sting that has the kick of a mule. Natives give them a wide berth and Europeans, once bitten, do likewise.

It is reported that Army units have established 12 farms in forward areas in Northern Australia and New Guinea. They are maintained by "B" class Army personnel and natives, who do not attempt to cultivate a large variety of fruit and vegetables, but concentrate upon those that have a high vitamin content.

Presumably, these Army gardeners are

discovering what civilian gardeners in the tropics found out long ago: that the first fruits from a garden are practically unmolested by insect pests, but subsequent crops are attacked by every eating, boring or destroying bug and wog that the jungle holds, and—in the words of the classics—that's saying a mouthful!

The Governor of French Oceania, Lieut.-Colonel Georges Orselli, recently announced that General de Gaulle had awarded the Croix de la Liberation to M. Edouard Ahnne, Privy Counsellor of Tahiti, and to native chief Teriieroo Teriierooiterai. The news was conveyed to the Governor by cable from Admiral D'Argenlieu, who also sent his congratulations to the recipients.

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Australians' Shangri-la

At the End of a Guadalcanal Jungle Trail

From a Special Correspondent

SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, June.
LATE in the day we came to a clearing, and in the centre stood a five-room house built of bamboo surrounded by a neatly-trimmed lawn and flower beds. Bananas, pawpaws, lime and lemon trees were plentiful, while at the rear of the house was a large vegetable garden containing tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, corn and pineapples.

Further surprises came with the appearance of a well-educated Fijian, who escorted us through the house, which we found had electric light, beds with inner sprung mattresses, an electric refrigerator, and complete furnishings carried over the 18 miles' trail by native porters.

"Only the Australian owners were not there to welcome us; they had wisely moved out when the Japs came. But the Fijian overseer was hospitality itself; while the men made themselves at home in the kitchen, he welcomed us to dinner in the dining-room, with linen cloth, fine china and silverware. There were cold sliced cucumbers, tomatoes and other fresh vegetables—it was grand!"

Such is the account given by two infantry officers of their arrival at an Australian's Shangri-la, which presented vistas of great beauty above the jungle hell of Guadalcanal. For, since the end of the battle for that bloodstained island, United States soldiers have had time to explore its almost impassable jungles and hidden fastnesses, its steep sunbaked hills and sandy, palm-fringed beaches.

Leaders of this particular patrol of twenty men were Capt. David B. Ritchie and Lieut. Gunderson. Their trail led through the tortuous jungle of the Sarvihu River Valley. Guided by two natives, for nine hours the group made its way first along the river bed, then through gloomy, dense jungle where the horizon was limited to a circle of 10 feet.

This was succeeded by a climb, hand over hand, up sheer cliffs by means of rudely-constructed ladders, and along rope vines in the burning sun, so that every step became an effort. Two of the men dropped out before the goal was reached—and the joys of civilisation almost unbelievably burst on the party.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—The reference, apparently, is to the camp established inland on Guadalcanal by the Theodore gold-mining interests, from Fiji. The enterprise was suspended when the Japs invaded, in 1942, and the Europeans withdrawn; but an educated Fijian was left in charge.

A Solomon Islands planter, Captain C. E. Hart, who recently was in Sydney, had a remarkable experience. He recovered from the pockets of a dead Jap his valuable collection of stamps which, a week earlier, had been stolen from his house on his plantation in the Tulagi area. Captain Hart's wife and daughter were evacuated in January, 1942, but he himself remained there until after the Japanese invasion.

This morning, while our guns were shelling a Japanese position we heard the added noise of our bombs on Salamaua. A young Australian lathering his chin grinned at me. "Write home to Mum," he said, "I am within shaving distance of Salamaua." Alan Daves, in Melbourne "Herald."

SCHOONER LOST

Old "Manureva" on Reef in Australs

PAPEETE, June 10.

THE old schooner, "Manureva," owned by the Co-operative Society of Rurutu, but under charter to M. Louis Tranchand, a Papeete soap manufacturer, was wrecked on a reef off Tubuai (Austral Islands) on the night of March 6, while en route to Papeete. She was carrying 18 passengers, 15 tons of produce and, on deck, seven tons of pigs, three cattle and one horse. The passengers and most of the livestock were saved.

The little ship encountered erratic winds and very thick weather after leav-

ing Tubuai lagoon and, in the darkness, she blundered on the reef, about two miles from shore.

About midnight, as the sea was rising, two passengers (Ahumai a Nauta, of Tubuai, and Jean-Baptiste Voirin, of Rurutu) with the supercargo and two sailors, left the wreck in an attempt to swim ashore. They succeeded, and by 4 a.m. boats from Tubuai had commenced the work of rescue.

Neither ship nor cargo was insured.

—R.P.D.

Vital Point

*The Lord gave us two ends to use,
 One to think with, one to sit with;
 The war depends on which we choose,
 Heads we win and tails we lose!*

—Pennsylvanian "Guardian."

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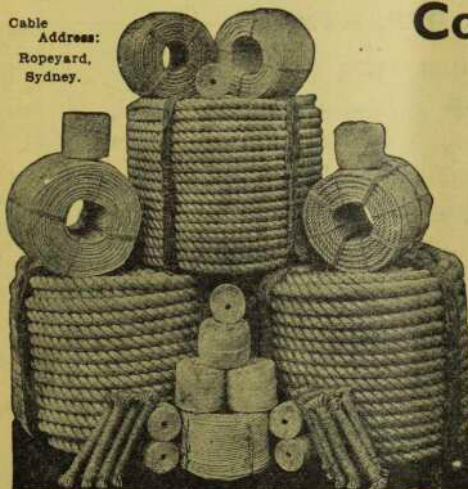
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Cutting Coconuts and Red Tape

(Contributed)

PAPUA, in pre-war days, had its struggles with red-tape; but, when the Military Administration took charge, some red-tape disappeared.

Some of us were encouraged to think that the petty bureaucrat was a thing of the past. But such was not to be—officialdom slowly filtered back into the country under some guise or other. Perhaps an "all time high" was reached last year, during the stiff fighting for Buna.

The American forces had with them a certain "adviser." His actual function no one seemed to be able to define, but the type did not seem to their liking. At that time, tanks were needed further forward, and certain Americans manned the machines, so as to take them to a point where Australian personnel would drive them into action.

In the path of the tanks there stood several coconut trees. The removal of those trees was necessary, to allow the passage of the tanks.

But at this point our red-tape friend appeared. "No!" said he. "Coconut trees are native wealth, and under no circumstances must they be cut down."

"Well," said the American Colonel, "I'm afraid that, wealth or no wealth, down they will have to come. Lives are being lost while the Australians are waiting for these tanks."

The adviser drew himself up to his full height of 63 inches and threatened the Colonel with the consequences of defying the laws of Papua.

"Sorry," said the Colonel. "Those trees are coming down. And, as for you . . ." and the Colonel told the adviser how to dispose of the trees.

The adviser was horror-stricken, and with dignified haste he went to the American General, with the full story. He ended, bitterly, with a verbatim report of what the Colonel had told him to do with the coconut trees.

The General (his name appears frequently when the Buna fighting is mentioned), eyed the pompous little man's framework speculatively. "And did you do it?" he asked. "No? Well, then, I'm afraid we'll have to conduct our campaign without you."

The adviser departed and joined another unit, where he hopes that a more understanding view will be taken of such matters as the destruction of six valuable coconut trees merely to allow the passage of tanks required to save Australian lives.

FUTURE OF PACIFIC ISLANDS MISSIONS

"AUSTRALIA and the Pacific" is a booklet written by the Rev. R. C. Blumer and the Rev. H. M. Arrowsmith, and published by the Church Missionary Society, Sydney, apparently for young students of missionary work in the Pacific. It covers the history of the Church Missionary Society in the islands of the Pacific and in lands bordering the Pacific, and presents some ideas concerning the future of this area and the aims of the Society—particularly in regard to the Netherlands East Indies, where a new field of service is planned. There are about 50 million Mohammedans in the NEI, and about 1,500,000 Christians.

It is admitted in the booklet that the task ahead is one that will try strong men; but the solution of all Pacific problems is summarised in two words, "comradeship and partnership." These sentiments are endorsed by all who pause

even for a moment, to consider the Pacific now, and in the post-war period—and as sentiments they are fine—but no one yet has got down to brass tacks and told us what line we are to take to reach this happy state of affairs.

We may accept the hypothesis that in God's sight all men are equal, and that the answer to our immediate problems lies in comradeship and partnership. But what then? No one has given us any indication of how the conflicting conglomeration of ideas, religions, problems, lusts, ideals, poverty, misery, wealth, power, and the millions of individual aims and desires that are cradled in the Pacific area are going to be welded together into one mass of co-operative effort. Perhaps, in the crucible of war, we shall be cleansed of our old failings and imbued with a desire for duty, self-sacrifice and neighbourliness; but there is remarkably little indication of it up to date.

The ideals of Mr. Blumer and Mr. Arrowsmith are inspiring; but they must be backed up by something more practical than a pious hope that mankind and Governments in general will be motivated by a sense of Christian duty.

AIRMAIL BETWEEN NZ AND NOUMEA

AN airmail service between New Zealand and New Caledonia was inaugurated in June, and reduces the transit time of mail from two weeks to two days. It is understood that this service is available to service personnel only. There are New Zealand troops in New Caledonia.

Dr. Agnes Hoeger, of the Lutheran Mission, New Guinea, is at present in Bundaberg, Queensland, but hopes to return to the United States shortly.

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FLASH BACK!

From King's Cross Bread-line to New Guinea House-cook

BY JUDY TUDOR

LAST Saturday I was hovering uncertainly on the edge of a ten-deep crowd in a bread shop—we are having one of a series of bakers' strikes in Sydney—when a Leviathan of a female with a protruding front, a fur coat and a hat like a bewitched pie-funnel, with a red feather and three yards of veil, evidently deciding instantaneously that I was the weakest link in the horde between her and the counter, attacked me from the rear.

Before the well-aimed elbow of the old campaigner, and a thump at the back of the knees with a string bag full of assorted tins, I melted before her determined advance. She had the hypnotic eye that attracts shop assistants while lesser fry wilt and wait.

"I'll have a wholemeal loaf—square—with crushed wheat on top!" she announced.

But it was the shop assistant's picnic: "We've got white—round. Take it or leave it!" Then, as she warmed to the theme: "Don't know what some people expect, I'm sure! Don't seem to know there's a strike on—and that it's only through the goodness of master bakers, managing directors and such like that we are getting bread at all!"

The Leviathan backed out snorting, taking her fur coat, bewitched hat and string bag full of tins with her. And, in the vacuum caused by her departure, I got in.

"Next?"

"I'll have a white one—round," I said, meekly.

"Got any paper? You can't expect us to put it in a bag! Bags cost a ha'penny and take away all the profit from the bread."

I intimated that I would take it naked and, after another tussle with the still unserved, I reached the footpath. I examined my trophy—a poor, anaemic specimen, the misshapen product of a managing director, surely. "Well, think of the starving Russians," I comforted myself, sourly.

But why hadn't I bought half a pound of biscuits and let the bread go hang? Why this panic—this frantic, insatiable desire for bread?

FLASH-BACK!

In place of the towering flats of King's Cross, there are the towering mountains of New Guinea, and, at the base of one of them, on semi-level ground, a camp. In the camp sit I, harangued by the bread-making member of our outfit—soon, alas, to depart for pastures new.

"Have you ever lived on biscuits for a week?" he asks; and I admit that I have not.

"Well, it can't be done. Whatever happens, you must keep the camp supplied with bread. There's nothing to it—I'll show you how."

Bent on doing my Empire-building the hard way, and so raw that the original creases had not yet worn out of my khaki shorts, I agreed to everything with enthusiasm. "I'll see that there is plenty of bread," I promised. I watched him make two batches, and it seemed, indeed, that it was easy.

A week later, our alleged "cook" appeared, before retiring to his house for

the night, and announced in my general direction: "Bread 'e close up finis. More better missus work 'im new fella."

"What the devil did he say?" I asked, catching a word here and there that gave me qualms.

"Bread is 'almost out. Better make some more—Dad showed you how, didn't he?"

I digested the notion for a moment, and then said "Certainly!" I took the lantern down off the nail and walked nonchalantly off to the house-cook—a frail erection about two feet from the front door that had been built so that all the smoke from the fire blew back through the house and practically choked us. In one corner of the house-cook, illuminated by a still dingier lantern than mine, the monkey washed dishes and wept into the basin. He had these periodical spasms of melancholy, but no one knew why. The cook said that he was "long-long" (mad).

The cook found the enamel bread-dish, dusted off a couple of cockroaches, shoved the flour-tin temptingly nearer to me, and then rested his elbows on the table, while he rolled a cigarette.

I went ahead as I had been instructed: flour . . . hole hollowed out in the centre . . . warm water and yeast (yeast didn't seem to give forth a vigorous enough "pop" when the cork was removed) . . . mix from the centre into the correct bubbly constituency.

The cook's brown eyes followed every movement and a Pidgin sentence started to form dizzily in my brain. "You savvy work 'im this fella?" I got out at last.

He giggled coily: "No got!" "Well, clear out!" I yelled, at the top of my voice. Crestfallen and oozing hurt dignity, he crammed his half-smoked cigarette back in his bag and went. I covered the basin with the cleanest-

looking rag available, placed it near the dying fire, and retired for the night.

CAME the dawn. The dough had not done what I had hoped it would do, nor as my instructor had said it

(Continued on Page 25)

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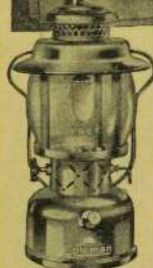
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(Continued from Page 23)

would do: it was not overflowing the dish. But at least it had risen some. It would do (I hoped).

The oven takes two hours to heat, I had been told; the bread takes approximately an hour to come "up" for the second time. To the oven then, forthwith.

The oven was a clay contraption with a stone foundation, and about the size and shape of a large ant-hill. It was heated by lighting a fire inside it—the fire coming out as the bread went in. The monkeys started a roaring fire, and I returned to my dough. I grappled and fought with it until the house-cook looked as though a tropical snowstorm were in progress, and I finally hacked off the required number of pieces for the bread-tins.

Once more it was placed by the fire. I went down the river to swim.

An hour later the cook appeared to announce that the fire was ready. I went to my bread. Had it risen? Yes? No! Nary a budge—the dough lay as I had left it: sodden greyish lumps in the bottoms of the tins.

"Make another fire," I said to the cook, as though this were the regular thing in the place from whence I came. One, two, three hours went by; two other fires were made. By noon the dough had crept slowly and unwillingly three-quarters of the way up the tins.

There had to be bread, and I was desperate. The monkeys and the cook were up the bush, cutting more wood—the wood-pile had vanished into the red maw of the oven. I raked out the remains of the last fire myself, shoved in the tins of dough, slapped a wet sack over the oven opening, and retired to the doubtful shade of a paw-paw tree to wait.

"In three-quarters of an hour," my instructor had said, "the bread should be cooked. It should give a hollow sound when tapped."

In three-quarters of an hour my bread was very black on top but the sound it gave forth was anything but hollow. It was ominous. The heat of the mid-day sun, plus that of the oven, was intense; I was caked with flour and wood-ash and rivulets of perspiration; and I was fed up.

"Take it away," I said to the cook, who had again appeared. "Take it out of the tins and let it cool." He understood the gestures, if not the words.

"Where's the fresh bread?" I was asked at lunch.

"It's too hot," I said, brightly. "Better finish off the old stuff."

But they *liked* fresh bread—by all means bring it in hot!

The cook transported it, exaggeratingly weighing it in his hand.

"All the same s'tone!" he said, triumphantly, as he thudded it on the table.

"Maybe it eats better than it feels," I suggested, dubiously, hacking off a corner with difficulty and looking inside. The interior was like very off-white, raw rubber. More, defeat as well looked out of that bread.

"Boy," I said, resigned, "bring 'im tin-biscuit!"

THE sequel to this initial failure is wrapped around the words, "They had to have bread." And, in the words of the great Churchill, at the price of blood (or, in this case, burns), toil and sweat, they had it.

Made with "moulie" yeast, or coconut yeast, or yeast from hops, or patent stuff out of a tin, and cooked in clay ovens in the camps, or in a camp-oven on the track, and, at last, in a regular cast-iron domestic stove, bread was an ever-

pressing duty. I learned by trial and error.

In a civilisation where practically everything edible can come from a can, bread is a notable exception.

The Americans are fond of canning things—from music to marmalade—and in all humility I suggest to them, "Vacuum-packed, Oven-crisp Bread—Straight from Factory to Jungle."

Well, why not?

TRIBUTE TO M. HENRI SAUTOT

THAT the man whom they called in to act as their Governor when they rallied to Free France in September, 1940, is not forgotten by New Caledonians, is shown by a recent exchange of messages between a group of Caledonian volunteers who arrived in South Africa on their way to Europe and Henri Sautot, now Governor of the Central African Colony of Oubanghi-Chari.

The first message, signed Dubois, Dezarnaulds, Prevot, Mercier and Stoebner, read: "Upon our arrival on the African continent our first thought is for the solid worker for the cause of France who kept New Caledonia in the war and knew how to make himself beloved by the population. May we renew the assurance of our respectful and affectionate attachment."

M. Sautot suitably replied.

The "Dubois" of the cable is Captain Dubois, one of New Caledonia's most patriotic citizens, a soldier decorated in the last war, who was awarded the Liberation Cross by General de Gaulle for his part in the events of September, 1940.

Captain A. F. J. White, A.I.F., formerly a District Officer in Fiji and the Solomon Islands, has been killed in action in New Guinea.

Interdict on USA Army Marriages

From Our Own Correspondent

NOUMEA, July 5.

IN an announcement published here in the Catholic press Monseigneur Edouard Bresson, Vicar Apostolic of New Caledonia, formally pronounces against the contraction of wartime marriages between Caledonian girls and members of the American forces.

The three reasons he gives are the difficulty in obtaining exact information as to the baptism and freedom to contract marriage of prospective bridegrooms; the fear of the break-up of unions of this nature during periods of separation which war makes inevitable and which might be indefinitely prolonged; and the lack of guarantee of entry into the United States of the foreign wife of an American Serviceman.

The Bishop therefore formally forbids his missionaries in the colony to celebrate weddings of this nature without his special authorisation and the production of certificates of baptism and freedom to contract marriage. He adds that such authorisation will only be given "in absolutely exceptional circumstances."

The Bishop's interdict follows a recent announcement of the same general purports by the US island military command.

TWO FRENCH COMMANDS IN THE PACIFIC

BY special decree, dated June 21, Fighting French military forces in the Pacific have been grouped into two separate commands—one comprising New Caledonia and its dependencies, and one comprising French Oceania, of which Tahiti is the centre. Until this time, the forces of the two big colonies were generally under one command.

THE CRUEL TOLL OF WAR



Only a year ago (in July, 1942) we published these two pictures side by side—the two aviator sons of Mrs. J. E. Bentley, a resident of Auckland, and formerly of Fiji. Both were then completing their training in England. Now, both lads are "missing."

Pilot-Officer Robert Waldron Bentley, on the left, was 23. He was a navigator on a Stirling in the 75th British (NZ)

Squadron, and he was reported missing in air operations on May 5. He was prominent as an athlete, especially as a cricketer.

Pilot-Officer Murray Waldron Bentley, also an athlete, was born in Levuka, 21 years ago. He became a Hurricane pilot in England in 1942; and in January, 1943, he was reported missing after air operations in the Middle East.

Mr. H. T. Allan, of Wau, TNG, who returned from the Middle East recently, after distinguished service, has been promoted and transferred to the New Guinea Force. Other former residents of New Guinea who also are doing useful work somewhere on that front are Messrs. Ted McMullen, W. Mossman, James Joyes, E. P. Hitchcock and Bill Watson. Some have been awarded high rank and decorations.

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RAINY WEATHER THOUGHTS

When Tahiti Listens to Washington Radio

From Our Tahiti Correspondent

OUR rainy season continues, although the calendar proclaims that we are well in the middle of the dry season.

This extraordinary weather makes manifest the irritating character of our so-called civilisation. In more primitive times, when the rains descended and the floods came, we closed the doors and windows on the windward side, lighted a coal-oil lamp, settled ourselves with a good book, and forgot the raging elements without.

Nowadays, our slender lines of communication are vulnerable to falling branches and short circuits, and, suddenly, we are in black darkness, groping about in quest of misplaced lamps, our evening entertainment of jazz from Hollywood annihilated, and we remain in a state of desolation until the wires are

repaired—sometime during the following day.

To be sure, there are compensations. We do not have to listen to the ghastly marching song the tinmiths of Tinpan Alley are trying to fasten on our gallant American Air Force, nor to the publicity seekers in Washington whose only virtue is that they inspire us to love our Commander-in-Chief for the enemies he has made. The personality and manifest objectives of Mr. Roosevelt's detractors are making his re-election to the Presidency in 1944 a certainty.

The retention of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt in power—supported by safe majorities in the Parliaments of our Commonwealths—offers the only hope for a sane solution of our post-war problems. The history of the years following the death of Mr. Lincoln, and of the disaster to all mankind which has been the consequence of the repudiation of Mr. Woodrow Wilson's policies, supply a stern warning.

The most exasperating publicity-seekers are those who pretend to be endowed with wisdom from on high in regard to India. In addition to the fact that the Indian Question is none of our business, the melancholy examples of Hawaii, and the State of Oklahoma (formerly Indian territory) do not offer illustrious precedents to certify our inspiration as prophets to guide subject peoples to sweetness and light. The average United States citizen is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, fully aware of the impropriety of such discussion and deplores the tactlessness of those who promote it.

The weal of all mankind, now and forevermore, will be determined only by an unblemished understanding between the peoples of the British Empire, of the United States, and, we hope, of France. Our publicity-seekers should remember this, and govern their tongues accordingly.

Our recent race riots are a heritage from the politicians who were in command at Washington after the passing of Mr. Lincoln. Those who understood the negro and who could have solved the problem before it had become the "Negro Problem," were outlawed and impoverished during the so-called "Reconstruction Period."

As I write, the question whether Mr. John L. Lewis or the Government of the United States shall be paramount, is being decided at Washington.

This is an extraordinary age. Self-sacrifice and valor beyond all comprehension on the battlefield, and greed, malice and political chicanery at home.

We shall, indeed, win the war. But what will follow? Human nature has not varied during the seven thousand years of recorded history.

The Government of Fiji has decided to pay an allowance of 2/- per day to the wives of Fijians who are serving in the Fijian Military Forces and Labour Corps.

ASTHMA & BRONCHITIS CURBED IN 3 MINUTES

To-day, thanks to Mendaco, there is no reason why any man or woman should suffer **ASTHMA ATTACKS** with the everlasting fight for breath, and the tightness on the chest which makes going to bed at night a positive nightmare. Mendaco—a famous doctor's prescription—is guaranteed to ease your breathing, permit you to eat any kind of food without harm, stop your heart thumping against your ribs—or money back. Go to your chemist now, but insist on Mendaco—the medicine that must give you relief or money back.

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- (2) Removes the mucus or phlegm which poison the system.
- (3) Drives out the poisons and irritating factors and helps to refresh and build up the blood, thus increasing energy and so fortifying the system against recurring attacks.

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Millions of former sufferers from Asthma and Bronchitis are now enjoying sound, invigorating sleep all night and every night, because in Mendaco they have found the one medicine which truly gets to the root of their trouble and relieves the terrible suffering. Men and women who had at one time to sit up all night long—unable to work, compelled to choose their food

carefully, and could never enjoy life—say that, thanks to Mendaco, their paroxysms have stopped, and that they can now sleep soundly the whole night through, eat any kind of food, and feel younger and stronger than they have for many years.

If you are one of the millions subject to cough after cough and cold after cold, and cannot shake them off, beware Bronchitis and Asthma. Mendaco, because it eases breathing and gets air to your lungs, helps to get rid of the cause—a stifled respiratory system, and the blood cleansing medicaments in Mendaco fortify and strengthen you against further trouble.

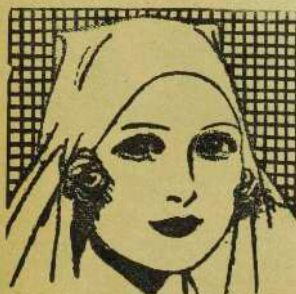
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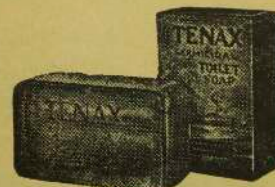


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STATUS OF NORFOLK ISLAND

Interesting Point Based on Confused Position in 1856-1913

"In 1856 Norfolk Island was severed from Tasmania, and created a distinct and separate settlement under the jurisdiction of New South Wales. In 1856 it was made a dependency under the Governor of that Colony, and was administered by the Chief Secretary's Department through a resident Chief Magistrate, in whom was vested the executive government of the settlement, and the supervision of its penal affairs. In 1913, however, a Bill was passed by the Federal Parliament providing for the taking over of the island as a territory of the Commonwealth. The Act came into force on the 1st July, 1914."—Extract from Commonwealth Year Book.

IN a broadcast address a few weeks ago, Mr. R. W. Robson, editor of "Pacific Islands Monthly," remarked on the fact that Norfolk Island is now garrisoned by New Zealand soldiers, although "Norfolk Island is and always has been an Australian territory."

This has brought a challenge from Mr. Samuel Hadley, of Swains Avenue, Moorbank, Liverpool, NSW, who insists that Norfolk Island legally has been an independent colony of the British Crown since 1856 (when it was abandoned by the Australian authorities and handed over to the surplus people of Pitcairn Island), and that its status as an independent colony never has been legally altered.

The issues raised are much too complicated for the "PIM"—the unravelling of the tangle of Orders-in-Council, Acts, commands, official letters, etc., relating to the status of Norfolk Island, listed by Mr. Hadley and extending over 150 years, would occupy a constitutional lawyer for a long time.

A summary of the data supplied by Mr. Hadley follows. It would appear to us that, even if the status of Norfolk Island after 1856 was in doubt (was it a Crown Colony or a dependency of NSW?), the position was resolved by the Act of 1913, by which it became a Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia.

IN 1788, Norfolk Island was occupied by a garrison, and convicts. In 1802 there came an Imperial command to the Governor of the settlement at Sydney to evacuate NI and in 1813 it was abandoned. In 1826 it was re-occupied as a prison settlement; and in 1844 it was annexed to the settlement of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) by Act of the Imperial Parliament.

In 1856 it was separated from the Colony of Tasmania by Order-in-Council, and erected into a separate and distinct colony, called Norfolk Island. Certain instructions then were issued by the Secretary of State to the Governor of the Colony of NSW, under seal, relating to the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island.

Norfolk Island was officially abandoned to the people of Pitcairn Island (who arrived there on June 8, 1856) by Captain Fremantle, of HMS "June," on June 25, 1856—but this in no way affected the British command over the island, as established by the order of February 25, 1847.

The Great Seal of the Colony of Norfolk Island was delivered to the Magistrate appointed by the Pitcairn Islanders on Norfolk, by Captain Fortesque Moresby, of HMS "Iris," on December 21, 1856.

In 1857, in a letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Governor Denison of NSW said: "I have not been appointed Governor of Norfolk Island."

In a letter dated August 19, 1858, Gov-

ernor Denison, writing to certain officials in Norfolk Island, refers to "the Great Seal of the Colony."

DURING the next ten years, the Islanders refused Bishop Selwyn and other authorities of the Anglican Church permission to land and found a mission; but an appeal was then made to the Governor of NSW. The latter declared that he had the legal right to permit the establishment of the Melanesian Mission on NI and he sold 1,000 acres of land to the Mission, to enable the latter to establish headquarters there. This brought about a long wrangle between the people of NI and the Governor of NSW, concerning the latter's authority over the island.

In 1858, the NSW Governor's authority to make laws for NI or impose other laws upon that place was legally challenged; the challenge was referred by the NSW Supreme Court to the Privy Council; the Council sent it back to the Supreme Court for determination; and the Supreme Court held that no authority in one Colony could make laws for or impose other laws upon another Colony.

In May be noted that the Governor of NSW (Lord Belmore) twice in 1868 directed attention in correspondence to the fact that he had not yet received his appointment as Governor of Norfolk Island—meaning, apparently, that the lack of this appointment deprived him of authority over Norfolk Island.

(Continued Overleaf)

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THERE was trouble again in 1881, when the people of NI objected to something done by the Governor of NSW (Lord Loftus) and challenged his authority; and agitations were reported at intervals during the next twenty years, when the islanders insisted upon exercising their rights and privileges as a free people. Two NSW Ministers (Wise and O'Connor) visited NI in 1896, and promised that a judge should be sent to hear their case. This was not done.

Instead, an armed guard was sent from Sydney to the island, under Commander Oliver; all laws operating in NI were abolished by Sir Frederick Darling, Acting-Governor of NSW; and the laws in force in NSW in 1857 were declared to be the laws of NI. The people's magistrate, Byron Adams, was deposed, and a Captain Spalding was sent to govern NI. This was referred to later as "the annexation of Norfolk Island."

In 1897, Earl Hampden became Governor of NSW. The people of NI had petitioned the Queen of England, who replied that, notwithstanding anything that had been done, Byron Adams, the elected magistrate of NI, was to remain magistrate. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies, wrote, with reference to "the annexation" of Norfolk Island, that he had consulted the law officers, who stated that "Norfolk Island cannot be annexed to any other Colony." The Queen wrote: "Norfolk Island has

been and still is subject only to our royal instructions."

However, New South Wales continued to exercise administrative authority; and the islanders, although they repeatedly protested and challenged, had to accept that authority.

Little has been heard of NI "independence" since it became an Australian Territory nearly 30 years ago, but Mr. Hadley's letter shows that some people there still would like to claim the privileges which they believe were conferred in 1856.

Growth of Southern Pacific Insurance Co. Ltd.

THE growth of the Southern Pacific Insurance Co., Ltd., established a few years ago with a small capital, as a subsidiary of W. R. Carpenter & Co., Ltd., has been remarkable.

In the year ended March 31 last, the gross of premiums received was no less than £108,986, on which the directors report a profit of £6,314. This allows a dividend of 7 per cent., provision of £2,800 for taxes, and a carry-forward of £4,083.

Mr. Leopold G. Blackman, formerly Commissioner of Education in Hawaii, where he resided for 40 years, is now domiciled in Tahiti, at Paeta.

NG WOMEN'S CLUB MEETING

(Continued from Page 17)

Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. H. Adams.

Hon. Auditor: Miss Grant.

Committee: Mesdames McMullen, Ormonde, Allen, Sedges, Eckhoff, Edgell, Saunders, Kilner, Burke, and Miss Mills.

CALENDAR REFORM

Honolulu Man Produces a Practicable Plan

THE present World Calendar, under which the year's 365 days are divided into 12 months, with an unequal number of days in each, has many faults and causes much confusion. Its worst fault, perhaps, is that we do not know, from year to year, upon what day particular dates will fall.

The simplest method would be to have 13 months of 28 days each, and one odd day, to be specially provided for. But this would introduce new confusion by making the four "quarters" impracticable.

The Edwards Perpetual Calendar, the invention of an American, now receiving considerable attention in the world, gets over most of the difficulties of the present Calendar, and introduces no new ones. The week begins on Monday; anniversaries and holidays always fall on the same day of the week; and the year has equal quarters of 91 days each. In order that the year may include 365 days, New Year's Day is made an international holiday, a day apart from any month or week.

The first two months of each quarter have 30 days, and the third month has 31 days. The first month of each quarter starts on Monday, the second month on Wednesday, and the third month on Friday. Its month-lengths thus fall into the rhythmical pattern of 30-30-31, and the starting-days of each month into the well-known sequence of Monday-Wednesday-Friday. Each of the twelve months has 26 working-days and Friday-the-13th never occurs.

A period of international action and agreement, for the removal of many irregularities and absurdities, is close at hand. This new Calendar points the way to one reform, urgently needed and hundreds of years overdue. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from Mr. W. E. Edwards, Beach Walk Inn, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Captain Peter Theet, who was for many years connected with the Pacific Phosphate Company on Ocean Island, and manager on Nauru from 1906 to 1913, and who was well known to many old-timers of the Pacific, celebrated his 90th birthday at Oratia, in New Zealand, on June 19.

An educated Euronesian lad, who escaped from Rabaul many months after the Japanese invasion, and reached the Australians, reports that, in the early part of 1942, civilian prisoners were kept at two camps—one on the Malaguna Road, and one in the W. R. Carpenter native labour compound at Tobol. At the former camp he saw two men whom he knew—Mr. Harold Page (Government Secretary), and Mr. A. Schmidt (master of the native school). He was asked if he had seen Mr. P. Coote (Burns, Philp manager), whom he knew; but he replied, "I did not see Mr. Coote, and I know nothing about him."

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RUBBER'S FUTURE

War Establishes Synthetic

WHEN the Japs over-ran Indonesia, a very large proportion of the world's rubber production was lost. The only rubber plantations available to the Allies were a comparatively few in India, Ceylon, Africa and South America. A negligible quantity comes from plantations in Papua, Solomons, New Hebrides, Fiji and Samoa.

Early in 1942, the Allies were gravely embarrassed by the lack of raw rubber; and so they turned anxiously to their chemists and engineers, and sought synthetic rubber.

"Synthetic rubber is here to stay," reporters were told by the Director of Rubber, Mr. Jeffers, in Washington, on July 14.

He added that synthetic rubber production had progressed to the point where, after the war, it would hold its own with natural rubber, both from the standpoint of use and costs, without the aid of tariffs or subsidies. He predicted that the price of synthetic rubber after the war would be between 8 and 15 cents per pound, which was not far above the pre-war cost of the natural product.

Thus there arises a problem of major importance for rubber planters in Malaya, East Indies and, to a lesser extent, in Papua and the Pacific. Will synthetic rubber serve as well as natural rubber in motor tyres? Can synthetic rubber be produced more cheaply than the plantation product?

Earlier, on June 5, in Washington, Mr. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War, Mr. Forrestal, Under-Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator, and Mr. Jeffers, Rubber Director, made this joint statement: "One-third of the Government's rubber programme is completed, one-half of the aviation plants considered necessary to meet eventual needs are now operating, the naval escort ship programme is proceeding at a high rate." Mr. Jeffers said the rubber programme and aviation gasoline production would be well co-ordinated "by autumn, 1944. You can forget the rubber problem in the United States; there will be enough for all needs." He said the all-synthetic tyre would be a reality by the end of 1944.

Where the Ladies Do the Fighting

NOUMEA, July 11. NATIVE women of the tribe of Ta-wained, on Mare (Loyalty Group) have taken to fighting one another, using anything from fists to knives and kitchen utensils. Those men whom the war has not drawn away to New Caledonia, on the other hand, are peaceful citizens.

The tendency of Loyalty Island women to fight among themselves was noted last year by US Army medico, Major John M. Cotton, during a goodwill visit to the group. He wrote: "The only fighting I could find was among the women. I saw the result in broken bones and other injuries. There are not at present enough men to go round, as so many have joined the forces in New Caledonia or are working in Noumea for the US Army. So the women have become rather jealous of one another. Actually, the family organisation is pretty tight, man, wife and children sticking together, although marital infidelity is not taken over-seriously."

WHERE THE JAPS WERE STOPPED

A member of the "Pacific Islands Monthly" staff who is with the AIF in New Guinea sends this interesting photo-



graph of a memorial recently erected somewhere in Papua. The inscription on the stone reads (in part):

"In Memory of the Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men who gave their lives in defending Turnbull Field.

"This marks the westernmost point of the Jap advance, Aug.-Sept., 42.

"85 Jap Marines lie buried here."

Dengue fever, believed to have been introduced by troops returning from the South Pacific, has broken out in Honolulu, Hawaii. The last previous cases reported in the Territory were in 1924.

SLY GROG PROFITS IN NEW CALEDONIA

NOUMEA, July 26.

THE authorities are taking drastic steps to stamp out the trade of selling "sly grog" to the troops in New Caledonia. Whisky is being sold for 25 dollars a bottle, rum at 20 dollars, ordinary Californian or Australian claret at 3 dollars. Imprisonment is now being imposed, instead of fines. An American dollar is worth six Australian shillings; and as the franc (New Caledonian currency) is in its turn depreciated in relation to Australian currency, it can be seen that the sly-groggers' profits are colossal.

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FIJI AIRMAN MISSING

THE toll of war mounts: scarcely a day passes without one or more of our young Islands' men becoming battle casualties.

Advice has been received that Flying-Officer A. J. Davis, formerly of the Fiji Treasury Department, and son of Mr. J. J. Davis, of Suva Point, has been posted as missing, after air operations over Germany on June 24-25.

He left the Colony in April, 1941, with a contingent of RAF recruits, and completed his training in Rhodesia. Later, he was posted to Bomber Command in England and just recently was attached to a Pathfinder unit. (Pathfinders are those planes that lead the bombers to their targets and start the attack.)

THE FUTURE OF AUSTRALIAN NEW GUINEA*

Directions in Which There Should be Early Planning

BY "OLD TERRITORIAN"

THE first step, to settle legal and other questions, would seem to be an announcement by Australia that the Mandated Territory, for which we are now fighting, and spending our youth and blood, will become an integral part of Australia.

This, if done, should remove most of the arguments against Papua and the

Mandated Territory being incorporated as one Territory, or State. The only objection to such a step would come from those officials of the former Administrative Services, who take the short-sighted view and who would be actuated only by personal ambition. Jealousy over seniority, etc., would arise. But these are petty matters, when contrasted with the bigger issue at stake—which, as I see it, is the retention of NG for Australia.

The next step, logically, should be to determine the form of the future administration. In this we, the former residents of both Papua and NG, must make certain that we are properly represented and that our views receive the consideration to which our long experience has entitled us.

If a Legislative Assembly is decided upon, then it should be in such form that the non-Administration members should be at least equal in numbers to the official party—leaving the Administrator or Governor with a casting vote. The election of non-official members should be by voting of all residents, with a member for each district—and not, as formerly, by nomination of the Administrator.

The question of representation in the Federal Parliament is a difficult one, and probably would be better left alone until such time as the country was settled. A possible step might be the appointment, by voting of all districts, of a non-voting member of the Australian House of Representatives, with the same position as that of Mr. Blain, in the Northern Territory.

The old basis, of each of the large trading companies automatically having a representative in the Assembly, also the Missions and the oil companies, etc., is quite unsound, to my way of thinking, and definitely an obstacle to the proper development of the country.

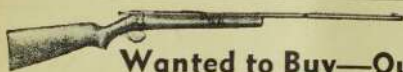
The questions of land titles, adjustment of wages of labourers indentured at the Jap invasion, trading rights, etc., bristle with difficulties, because most of the records were held in Rabaul, Salamaua and Lae, both Government and companies' records, appear to have been lost, and will probably not be available in the future.

SELECTION OF ADMINISTRATOR

THE problem of selection of an Administrator, or Governor, will be difficult. We have seen the bad results of purely political appointments in the past, and it is to be hoped that any future appointment will be made on a new basis.

The main requirements, in my view, are that the man selected shall be picked purely for his ability to handle the job. He should be entirely free from politics or political control, and he should have had wide experience, in NG or elsewhere, of handling the questions that will arise in the future. He should have unquestioned ability in administration, in the narrower sense of the term, and he must have a "presence," a definite personality, otherwise he will not be respected by the natives.

* "Australian New Guinea" is now apparently the official name for "the Territory of Papua and the Mandated Territory of New Guinea."



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The office of Administrator should be as free as possible from the control of the Department in Canberra. In the past, Canberra has exercised a tight hold over the Administrator, and allowed him small exercise of authority. Nearly all main questions were settled in a Departmental office, over 2,000 miles away, often by Departmental heads, or by politicians who had no knowledge of the country other than that gained by the perusal of reports.

It is the old question of delegation of command. In a business, or in the Army, you try to select the right man for the job; and then, if you are going to have success, you leave it to him as much as possible to justify your selection, by trusting him and giving him a free hand.

Involved in this question is that of remuneration. The Administrator's salary should be sufficient to maintain the dignity of the office; and, in order to get the right man, should be equivalent to what a man who possesses the required qualities would be paid in a high executive position in commercial life. The inadequate salary previously paid was one of the reasons why, when civil administration was first instituted, the Mandated Territory lost the services of Colonel Tom Griffiths, who, in the opinion of many of us old-timers, was one of Australia's outstanding administrators.

MORE POWER FOR DO'S

AS regard the running of districts by the District Officers—the same restrictions crippled them, as happened between the Administrator and Canberra. All important district matters had to be referred to Rabaul, and were often decided by officials who did not have the intimate and personal knowledge of the particular problem which was possessed by the man on the spot.

The DO's must be given fuller powers and wider authority and then, if the right men are selected, they will be able to relieve the Central Administration of a lot of detailed work and, at the same time, obtain better results.

The legal side of the District Services certainly needs readjustment. I think that there should be one law for the white man and one for the native. The native, in his own dealings, is simple and direct—cause and effect are what appeal to him. Punishment should follow crime without delay; and the long, written procedure of the Australian Courts is entirely unsuitable because it is not understood by natives.

The native has his own standards of crime and punishment in his own village life, and crimes which are heinous to us, are often trivial, by his ideas, and

vice versa. To illustrate what I mean, I will quote an experience of a friend of mine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF "JUSTICE"

ABOUT 15 years ago, in the Kavieng district, a boy broke into his store, and stole £10. Through native information, he traced the boy, who confessed to him that he was guilty. He took the boy before the Magistrate in Kavieng, and was told that the latter would hear the evidence. This was taken down, and the native pleaded guilty. Because it was over £5, the Magistrate had no power to decide the case and it was remanded to Rabaul. My friend had to leave his business and, with accused and witnesses, attend Rabaul. In the Rabaul Court, the evidence taken in the lower Court was not admissible. The accused was advised to plead not guilty, which he did. The interpreter provided knew only the Rabaul type of Pidgin, which differs in many ways from Kavieng Pidgin, and even then he knew only the house-boy Pidgin, and not the real native type. At the conclusion of the trial, the Rabaul Magistrate gave a lengthy interpretation in plain English, which was then badly turned into Pidgin by the Court interpreter. This dissertation dwelt upon the goodness and nobility, etc., of English justice, and how it was employed to see that the natives got a fair trial. It then ended by saying that because there was reasonable doubt, the charge was dismissed.

Needless to say, the only person more surprised than my friend was the accused. From the time of the theft to the dismissal of the charge, two months were occupied, by which time the matter had faded from the minds of the natives. When they heard the result, they just couldn't understand English justice, and asked my friend if we had passed a new law which permitted them to steal.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT

WHAT is required is greater power for the man on the spot, the District Officer, and a system of summary and, where necessary, corporal punishment.

Bulaminski, who was the German DO at Kavieng 30 years ago, is still remembered with awe and respect by the natives because of his firmness and justice. He dealt with matters summarily, and without delay. His sentences might have been harsh, but they were impartial and not vindictive; and, in most cases, punishment—usually corporal—took place on the spot, as soon as sentence was pronounced.

The natives understood and appreciated this; and, during Bulaminski's regime, crime in New Ireland was negligible.

As a result of the contrast between the German and Australian types of justice, the natives of New Ireland have often asked me how we beat the Germans in the war—because, as they said, the Germans were strong men and we were weak. With them the word "strong" means "stern but just," and to be termed a "strong fella man" is one of the highest compliments the natives can pay.

STOP "DUMMYING"!

ANOTHER matter requiring consideration is the limitation of the total permissible amount of land to be held by any one individual, firm, mission, etc.

As a result of dummyming when the plantations were sold to returned soldiers

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after the first war, and owing to the depression, with subsequent foreclosures, by 1939 the big trading firms and the missions between them held the bulk of the plantation and trading rights.

This was a bad thing for the Territory, and for the natives, because the firms paid very low wages to their overseers. Large numbers of people with no stake or interest in the country were introduced. They often stayed only for two terms and then were found not of a suitable type. The reputation and status of the white men suffered accordingly.

I would suggest private ownership by large numbers of people, who would be independent of the firms, and who would bring in their families, and become permanent residents. This is essential, and would be of great help in the control and development of the native races.

There are many other problems to be considered, and I would welcome an interchange of ideas with any who are concerned about our future. The foregoing, however, should indicate the lines upon which I and some of my friends are thinking. And it is only by constructive thinking and discussion that we can evolve a concrete scheme for presentation to the Government when the future is being decided.

PIG-RAISING SCHEME

New Venture in Fiji

THE Veterinary Division of the Department of Agriculture, in Fiji, has been conducting a pig-raising scheme in Suva. Most of the food consumed by the pigs is camp swill which, if it were not used in this way, would probably be dumped. It is estimated that about 300 pigs will be produced this year and that next year the number will be 600.

The scheme, therefore, is helping to augment the Fiji meat supply. In addition, because of the high quality of the pigs being raised, it is serving a useful purpose by supplying breeding stock for the commencement or maintenance of other pig farms.

—From the Information Office, Suva.

Mr. R. T. G. Patrick, representative of the New Zealand Government in French Oceania, has been recalled to New Zealand. It was not known in June whether another appointment was to be made, or whether New Zealand's affairs there are to be handled by the British Consul.

JUNGLE FOODS

Search in N. Guinea

AS long ago as last December, the "PIM" reported that two US Army officers had been detailed to search the New Guinea jungles for "new foods" that would have an important bearing on the diet of troops in that area. We found the idea rather funny. But the Americans are nothing if not persistent, and they heeded not our warning.

The following published in the "Fiji Times" of June 16, gives late news from the New Guinea food-front.

"Wandering in the jungles of New Guinea there is an officer of a US Fighter unit, Captain Chester E. Grigsby. He has been assigned to find plants that can be used as food in emergencies by American flyers forced down in the jungle.

"Captain Grigsby tests the plants by eating them. He has discovered six new varieties of edible jungle fruits and will test 24 other plants. On one occasion he was seriously ill for 12 days as a result of experimenting. On another occasion he had picked a berry from a plant by the side of a jungle track and was about to eat it when a native snatched it from him, exclaiming "Big sick, you die."

He has spotted many likely looking plants growing on the branches of trees. To obtain samples he often has to shoot down the fruit with his service revolver. He discovered wild cherries and raspberries growing abundantly in many parts of the jungle."

Itching Skin Germs Killed in 3 Days

Thanks to the discovery of an American physician, it is now possible to kill and remove the true cause of most skin troubles. Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams and pores where invisible germs and parasites can hide, and which are the true cause of terrible Itching, Cracking, Peeling, Burning, Ringworm, Acne, Psoriasis, Blackheads, Pimples, Foot Itch and other disfiguring blemishes.

Blemishes such as these make you look and feel embarrassed, unattractive and handicapped in life, both socially and in business. You can't get rid of these disfigurements with ordinary treatments, which give only temporary relief, because they do not kill the germs or parasites responsible for your trouble.

New Discovery Kills Cause

Former skin sufferers throughout the world are now praising Nixoderm, the discovery of a leading American skin specialist. This remarkable new preparation quickly penetrates into the pores of the skin and kills the germs and parasites responsible for your trouble in 7 minutes, stopping the itch almost instantly. At the same time, this wonderful preparation acts as a tonic and skin food, so that as the cause of your trouble is removed, your skin becomes soft, smooth and clear. This clear, healthy complexion will give you new charm and make it easy to win friends.

Praised by Doctors

Dr. T. A. Ellis, well-known physician of Toronto, Canada, recently stated: "Skin disorders caused by parasites, as many are, yield to Nixoderm. These parasites are invisible to the naked eye. They eat away the skin, forming ugly eruptions. Ordinary ointments or remedies fail completely, or give only temporary results because they do not reach the cause of the condition. It is this value about Nixoderm in attacking parasites which impresses me most favorably, and explains in large measure the success it enjoys over many stubborn cases."

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Guest of the Solomon Folk

SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, June 3.
IN one respect the situation in which Lieut. Shields, from Seattle, found himself was ironical.

Only two days before, he had been on a rescue mission, in which he had located some lost airmen who had been living among the natives for a couple of months. He had remarked to his co-pilot that it might be a lot of fun to go native for a while. Little did he realise that he would so soon be in the same predicament himself.

And now there he was among the Solomon islanders. Homeward bound, following a long-distance raid, high wind and torrential rain had forced him off his course, until eventually he had run out of gas and been obliged to make a water landing.

After being adrift in his life raft for many hours he eventually made the beach. A brief exploration led him to a village whose inhabitants greeted him kindly and, in their simple way, did what they could to make him comfortable.

Some of them could speak English. The day following his arrival they held a big feast for him in typical native fashion. He found them to be fanatical smokers. They were so fond of their own home-grown tobacco that everyone in the tribe smoked, including children.

Their customs regarding women were not very complimentary to the fair sex. Their boy friends did not spoil them; in fact, they were made to do all the hard work, while the men looked on. If a man passed along a single path, they were expected to get out of his way, and pronto.

The day arrived when Lieut. Shields

began to feel that they carried their hospitality a little too far. He gave one of the chiefs a knife, as a present, and the chief, in return, offered him one of his wives. It was an embarrassing moment, for she was no Lamour. He refused, as politely as he could; but the chief became angry, and so to pacify him the pilot had to give him another knife.

Nevertheless, the lieutenant declares he does not regret his experiences, which lasted for a week before he was contacted by a rescue plane and brought back to his base.

BISHOP WADE

Escape From Bougainville

THE safe arrival of Bishop T. Wade, Vicar Apostolic of the Northern Solomons, has been reported from an American base in the SW Pacific.

Bishop Wade refused to leave his mission station in Bougainville when the Japanese invasion threatened in 1942, even though he was urged to accept the transportation to Australia that was offered. When the Japanese arrived, he discussed with them the question of missions and their treatment; and, later, he was held a prisoner in his own home.

During an American raid on enemy positions in Bougainville, he escaped, to release a party of 29 priests, nuns, women and children who were held by the Japanese. The whole party subsequently reached safety.

It has been reported recently that Bishop Aubin, Vicar Apostolic of the Southern Solomons, is also safe.

Mr. A. H. Marlow, of Suva, Fiji, has returned to the colony from a holiday overseas.

Pacific Liner Survives 4 Years of War

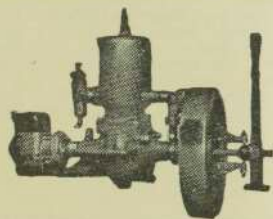
A PUBLICATION received recently in Australia gives late information about a ship well-known to people of the Pacific Territories—a fast, handsome vessel which took care of passengers, mails and cargo. She was built only five years ago.

When war broke out, she left the South Seas and became one of the Admiralty's armed merchantmen. For a couple of years, she did good service—mostly convoys—on the West Coast of Africa.

When the great invasion fleet was assembled, to carry the British and American armies into North Africa, "This Ship" was part of the armada which went to Algiers. There was a boom across the harbour. A destroyer smashed the boom, but was herself incapacitated. A second destroyer entered, but had to retire.

Then "This Ship" attacked, and got successfully inside. But the electrical system between bridge and engine-room was damaged in the shooting; the engineers did not receive the "Slow Ahead"; and "This Ship" crashed into the concrete pier to the depth of seven feet. All available tow-boats were engaged for two days in pulling her off. She came off without a leak, and her own engineers effected necessary repairs. All the time, she continued to act as a flag-ship, and as parent-ship for disabled smaller craft.

Later, "This Ship" carried many important people to the Casablanca Conference. She has come through such dangerous times and hazardous waters that we now may hope that she will survive, again to plough the peaceful blue seas around our recovered Pacific islands.



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FIJI LABOUR**Over 2,000 Men Needed**

AN analysis of the returns supplied by employers of labour in Fiji, three months ago, reveals that over 2,000 men are required as additional labour by employers in the Colony. This figure does not include labour required for seasonal work.

Action has already been taken to assist employers in some directions (says "Fiji Times"). In the Central District, 22 Fijians have been supplied to the Timber Company at Nadarivatu; the Commissioner of Labour has assisted some Suva employees to find labour and has

provided labour for cutting weeds on a dairy farm near Suva; the Battalion of the FMF stationed at Tailevu is assisting in the eradication of weeds on dairy farms, and arrangements are being made for similar work in the Navua district to be performed by the Fiji Labour Corps; an effort is now being made to procure additional Fijian labour for the mining industry.

Care has also been taken that recruitment for the Indian Civilian Labour Force and for the Indian Labour Company should not interfere with essential services. Thus the position of the rubber and dairy industries in the Navua district has been safeguarded by closing that district to all recruitment for these two Labour Forces.

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CHRISTMAS ISLAND STAMPS**Why They Were Issued**

Letter to the Editor

THE article in your July number on the Christmas Island stamps issued by Father Rougier was of great interest to me.

I was Acting Administrative Officer of that island in 1937, and, being a keen philatelist, I naturally was interested in these stamps, and was fortunate in obtaining quite a number of them. Actually, there are two different values of stamps, namely, five cents and ten cents, and, from the collection I have, there are two different issues of each value.

In his article, Mr. Rowland states that the reason for the issuing of these stamps seems to be unknown, but to the best of my knowledge, this is not so. During my stay on the island, I sought the reason for issuing the stamps, and I was informed by Rougier's plantation manager that all mail originating on the island, from the plantation staff, who at that time were the only residents, was paid for there and then, and one of these stamps affixed, according to the amount of postage required. Such mail was then forwarded to the company's office in Papeete, where it was re-stamped with ordinary Tahitian stamps. It is presumed the two values covered local or overseas postage from Papeete.

So far as I can make out, the object of these special stamps was to assist the company's Papeete office, inasmuch that they knew exactly what postage had been paid to their manager in Christmas Is. Whilst these stamps have never been officially recognised, they are undoubtedly a curiosity.

The official opening of the Post Office at Christmas Island took place on 14/2/39, when ordinary Gilbert & Ellice Islands stamps were used. In this respect, I might add that my successor (Mr. Manning) sent me two "First Day Covers," one with a complete set of G. & E. stamps on it. I understand that there are only fifteen such covers in existence.

I am, etc.,

Cairns St., W. A. COWIE.
Rockhampton, Q.

DEATH OF MISS GERTRUDE FADDY

MISS GERTRUDE FADDY, RRC, who was Sister-in-charge of the Memorial Hospital, Suva, Fiji, for 11 years, died of pneumonia at the hospital on June 14. She was born at Taree, NSW, 61 years ago, and followed the profession of nursing all her life. She went first to Fiji in 1906 and later nursed in England, Singapore, Philippines, and Honolulu. During the First World War she served in France and England with the Lady Dudley Red Cross Unit and it was for this work that she was awarded the Royal Red Cross, conferred on women for outstanding acts of mercy in attending the sick and wounded in time of war. She returned to Fiji in 1932 and had lived there since.

She is survived by two sisters, Mrs. E. J. Williams, of Tailevu, and Mrs. W. B. Rodd, of Sydney; and two brothers, Mr. Frank Faddy, of Suva, and Mr. Herbert Faddy, of Vatukoula.

The Rev. F. J. Searle, of the LMS, who was stationed at Lawes College, Papua, for 17 years, is at present interim minister of the Congregational Church, Canberra.

Territories' Women's Club

Branch of NSW Country Women's Association

A NUMBER of women met at the Netting Rooms of the Country Women's Association of New South Wales, Bulletin House, George Street, Sydney, a few weeks ago and, under the auspices of the Central Committee of that body formed a new club, which was called the "Country Women's Association of N.S.W., New Guinea Branch." This is open for membership to all women residents of the Territories of Papua and New Guinea. Mrs. M. Peadon, late of Ramu, in the Morobe district, was elected president of the Club, and Mrs. Lorna Cook is honorary secretary. The committee is composed of delegates representing the various districts of the Territories.

The honorary secretary states that the new Club has two main objects. The first is a war effort, in the way of Netting, Weaving and Spinning circles and providing comforts for troops serving in New Guinea. The second object goes further, to the time when the war is won, and there is need of a strong, useful organisation of women, ready for the day when residents may return to New Guinea, and Territories women will need advice and practical help.

The membership fee is purely nominal, being only 4/- per annum. It is the earnest hope of the committee that all women from the Territories now residing in Australia will become members, whether they can attend meetings or not.

Suitable rooms for the Netting, Weaving and Spinning activities have been made available, through the kind offices of Mr. Bonamy, of Messrs. Swans Ltd., at their building at 406-412 Elizabeth Street, Sydney. The rooms are open from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Mondays to Fridays inclusive. Members will meet each month for discussion of Club matters generally, and to provide an opportunity for women to renew old friendships and make new contacts. Social functions will be organised to enable members to meet, and to raise funds.

Information regarding membership can be obtained from the president, Mrs. M. M. Peadon, of 51 Liverpool Street, Dover Heights, Sydney (telephone FU 6075), or the hon. secretary, Mrs. Cook, at 599 New South Head Road, Rose Bay, Sydney (telephone FM 5955).

COCONUT ISLANDS

Maxwell Lease Over Three Atolls Has Expired

IT was announced in the Western Pacific High Commission "Gazette," of June 1, that the licence to occupy Flint, Caroline and Vostock Islands, which was granted to Messrs. S. R. Maxwell & Co., Ltd., of Auckland and Tahiti, by an Indenture dated January 7, 1911, has terminated with effect from June 1, 1943; and, from that date, all rights and interests of the company in those islands has ceased.

Flint Island is a small, isolated island to the north of Tahiti. It is without indigenous inhabitants. It is a flat atoll, three miles long and half a mile broad, is well wooded, and is surrounded by a reef, through which a passage has been blasted. The island was originally leased from the High Commission of the Western Pacific by J. T. Arundel & Co.; later, it was held by S. R. Maxwell & Co., whose plantations there contained about 30,000 coconut trees. In normal times, a white manager and about 30 natives worked the plantations, and they were visited about four times a year by a schooner from Tahiti.

Vostock Island is slightly north-west of Flint; Caroline Island is to the north-east; all three cluster around 10 degrees S. Latitude, and 150 degrees W. Longitude. Vostock and Caroline are small,

low-lying islands and both were occupied by S. R. Maxwell & Co., Ltd., as coconut plantations.

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Mr. Bert Mann and Mr. C. Hellesoe, who have been on active service, have been invalided to their homes in Western Samoa.



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BLASTED BY WAR

Mission Station and Plantation in New Georgia

THE following, from War Correspondent John Fairfax, was published recently in "Sydney Morning Herald."

It gives some idea of what happened at Munda (formerly the headquarters of the Methodist Mission in the Solomons) and at the nearby Lambeti Plantation (formerly Mr. Leslie Gill's famous "show-place").

AFTER a 36-days campaign, Munda fell more quickly than was expected. Mopping-up finished with the dynamiting of Japanese from Kokengolo Hill, near the airstrip. Desultory shooting occurred as the remaining Japanese pushed north-easterly into hills.

Several islands near Munda were swept clean by artillery fire in the campaign, and at Lambeti Plantation palm trees stood like shattered match sticks. A few tree trunks covered Bibolo Hill, but Kokengolo Hill was bare of grass and trees; bomb-blast had covered the hill.

Walking through Lambeti Plantation I saw many Japanese foxholes, deep in the coral and overlaid with palm trunks.

Heavy damage had been done in the plantation.

The smashed remains of Zeros and bombers lay around, some in revetments built about the strip.

Kokengolo Hill was honeycombed with tunnels, which held Japanese. The Americans made attempts to induce them to surrender, through interpreters, but without success, so the enemy were dynamited. One terrific explosion occurred in the hill, where Japanese high explosive was stored.

Some Americans were wounded, and one man on the other side of the hill was partly covered with powdered coral. This explosion shook the ignition key from every nearby truck.

A party of Chinese was captured. They had been herded at bayonet-point on to a ship in Hong Kong, shackled, and brought to work at Munda.

WILD RUBBER

Story of Papuan Old-Timer and Australian Bureaucrats

HERE is a typical story of Australian political muddling.

There is wild rubber in Papua—plenty of it. Men travelled through the jungles, 40 years ago, collecting it, and selling it to the traders at 6/- per pound. Then cultivated rubber came in; prices dropped; and the wild rubber trade is today forgotten by all except the oldest residents.

There are several types of wild "vine" rubber in Papua, all easily accessible. Ficus Rigo is a tree that will yield 15lbs. of rubber but it is widely scattered. The plant that paid the old traders best was a wild vine rubber, which grows in abundance in the Territory, although not recognised by the present generation.

An old Papua resident wrote to the Australian Ministers a few months ago, supplying the foregoing information. Mr. Beasley took the matter up. He was full of enthusiasm, and promised much activity. But nothing more happened.

The Papuan old-timer wrote again. He said that if his statements were doubted, he would go to Papua at his own cost, and gather enough wild vine rubber of excellent quality to convince anyone that this was a matter worth following up. He received from Canberra a couple more letters, evasive in character—and that was the end of the matter.

Anyone can see what happened. The politicians, being ordinary men, were impressed with the possibility of getting a supplementary supply of the urgently needed rubber in this way. They passed the suggestion on to some official or other. This routine-hound would automatically resist any idea or plan that was in the least extraordinary. Knowing nothing about wild rubber, he would refer the subject to someone in touch with rubber interests. Rubber interests, of course, would be hostile to anything which might permit a supply other than plantation rubber to be developed.

And so, as often happens with any idea or plan submitted to bureaucracy, the thing was pigeon-holed; and Papua's old-timer still is wondering why no one had the courtesy to write to him and say either (a) the suggestion was good, or (b) the suggestion was impracticable. Meanwhile, one presumes, there still is wild rubber in Papua—probably growing wilder every day.

The Rev. Robert Jones, of the Anglican Mission, Papua, is at present on leave with his wife in northern New South Wales.

IN MEMORIAM

PRYKE.—In loving memory of my dear husband, Frank Pryke, who passed away at Coogee, Sydney, on August 5, 1937. Sydney, Aug. 5, 1943. —INA PRYKE.

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NEW GUINEA'S CHINESE

Community Now in Sydney

MUCH publicity has gone the way of the Fuzzy-Wuzzies of New Guinea; less has gone to the former European residents; and nothing at all to the 2,199 Chinese to whom the Mandated Territory was home. These, the descendants of the Chinese brought into the former German Protectorate to work plantations, became in succeeding generations the artisans and shopkeepers of the Territory—an integral part of New Guinea life.

When the German Protectorate was occupied by Australian troops in 1914, and subsequently became an Australian Mandated Territory, the Immigration Acts of the Commonwealth forbade the further immigration of Chinese. The majority of the present Chinese residents therefore had never seen China, and to them New Guinea was—as it was not to the majority of Europeans—a homeland.

All who knew Rabaul also knew its Chinatown: a square of plain wooden shops, apparently cast from the same mould, where camphor-wood boxes and black, pickled eggs, jade and Australian groceries, tortoiseshell-ware and beautiful silks, gaudy lap-laps and Marys' blouses, linen suits and roasted peanuts—and a thousand things more, edible, wearable or pleasurable—could be bought at almost any hour of day or night.

They will remember, too, the scores of tiny, black-haired children playing on shop verandahs, the beautiful young girls, and the older people who all made up a community that was law-abiding and self-sufficient.

The following article from the Methodist "Missionary Review" is written by Miss J. M. Jenkins, B.A., who was in charge of the Methodist Chinese School in Rabaul. It tells how a small percentage of these Chinese people—the fortunate minority—are faring in Sydney under evacuation conditions:—

THERE are Chinese families scattered through many suburbs of Sydney, but in Redfern and Darlinghurst are a number of New Guinea families who were fortunate enough to be brought to Australia after the beginning of the Japanese war.

Of these, a group arrived in March of this year, having journeyed overland, through untold dangers and difficulties, from Wewak to Port Moresby. At one point of the journey a mother was car-

ried away by a rushing stream and drowned; and her small baby was left with a native woman who could give it its only chance of life.

Most of the New Guinea people have at some time lived in Rabaul, and a number are past pupils of our Methodist Chinese School there. Sadly enough, few of the families are complete, and there is no knowledge of the missing members beyond that they were captured by the enemy.

From the Tropics to a Sydney winter is a big transition; but it has been accomplished with a smile. There is the same gracious hospitality in the flats of suburban Sydney as in New Guinea's Chinatowns. Welcome cups of tea with condensed milk are served in the same way; biscuits; delicious roasted peanuts! There are the same groups of toddlers and tiny children chattering and playing, weeping and laughing; though here tramcars trundle along the street and footpaths are crowded with people.

Bedrooms with unironed clothes about; kitchen tables laden with thermos flasks, tea-pots, babies' bottles, tins of condensed milk and other foods. And, too, the kiddies are responsible for the same sort of litter on the floor—papers, orange skins, peanut shells; and a small boy hastens to sweep up as we approach.

The Cantonese dialect, ubiquitous medium for work and play, has the same fascinating lilt, as its tones rise and fall

PACIFIC TERRITORIES ASSOCIATION

A general meeting of the Association will be held on Tuesday, September 7, 1943, at 8 p.m., in Teachers' Federation Hall, 166 Phillip Street, Sydney (seventh floor).

BUSINESS:

To receive report from the Executive on activities to date.

To deal with any other business that may arise.

C. A. M. ADELSKOLD,
Secretary.

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can only be sold to-day for DEFENCE AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES. If you are already using Monel you'll be free of shafting trouble for a lifetime; if you are wanting a Monel Shaft we know you will appreciate that National needs must come first. In all forms Monel is controlled for those war-time duties where strength, toughness and corrosion-resistance are vital.

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Australia.

bewilderingly. In shops here, too, is the familiar sight of children at tables practising writing large characters with brush and Chinese ink, while they wait for customers.

BUT, amid the sameness, there are subtle differences. Little children trot along to the shops on household errands with ration books as well as cash; there are heavy top-coats over graceful Chinese dresses; little boys wear navy suits with neckties, instead of the casual shirts and khaki trousers; men go off by trams to work that is different, and often they are on night shift.

A focal point for these people is the Presbyterian Chinese Church in Campbell Street, which is in the charge of the Rev. Lo Shui Kwong, who came from China in 1941 to take up work in Darwin, but who was evacuated from there early in 1942.

Here, as elsewhere, the Chinese are tremendously keen to give their children a Chinese education but, in surroundings so entirely Western, that it is difficult. Hence Mr. Lo has a Chinese class—which is ever-increasing in size—on Saturday afternoons, and the students do another hour's study on Sundays. The class is working under difficulties, as Chinese text-books and other school materials are so hard to get, and so expensive.

THIS school also is a little bit of China set down in Sydney: there are copies being written with brush and Chinese ink; transcription; writing practice—mistakes being made, too; it is a most difficult language even for Chinese people! There are classes repeating sentences after their teacher—and finding difficulty in getting the tones right. And here a boy is learning a passage aloud in the time-honoured fashion, and there another is "backing his book" to check up on his memorising. There is freedom and chatter in the room, as in all Chinese classrooms: but the tasks are tackled happily and heartily, and, surely, successfully.

Because there are so many small children among the Redfern families Mr. Lo holds a separate service in St. Luke's church in Regent Street. He has several European helpers as well as Chinese, and good work is being accomplished. Many mere babies come to the Sunday School, and there is crying and disturbance, and much coming and going of mothers in the church. But these are unavoidable factors that are ignored, and the teaching goes on.

Chinese women are truly coming into their own. One charming lady who visited the Methodist Chinese School in Rabaul when she was on her way from Australia to China in 1936, now gives her time to church work here. The Chinese community is fortunate indeed in having the fine cultural and spiritual influence of this woman and her co-workers, and of Mr. Lo and his charming wife to aid them in their life in a foreign land, where difficulties abound."

Captain C. N. F. Bengough of the BSI Defence Force, has been promoted to Acting Lieutenant-Colonel, from May 4, 1943.

**"The Task that
few Men Want"**

If you are an Executor, this book will
interest you

No one welcomes the obligations imposed by executorship, especially in these days when exceptional conditions make financial and business matters particularly complicated. Burns Philp Trust Company Limited has produced for the guidance of executors and administrators a special brochure entitled "The Task that few Men Want," dealing with the Company's special service in connection with the execution of Wills and the administration of Estates. This is available to you on application. Write or call for your copy.

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Quotations For Mining Shares

	FIJI	Mid-June.	Mid-July.	Mid-Aug.
Emperor Mines ...	b10/6	b10/7	b11/-	
Loloma	b20/-	b19/9	b19/3	
Mt. Kasi	b1/7	b1/7½	b1/7½	
NEW GUINEA				
Bulolo G.D.	b53/3	b58/9	b58/9	
Enterprise of N.G.	b10/6	b11/3	b11/3	
Guinea Gold	b7/6	b7/9	b8/-	
N.G.G. Ltd.	b1/7	b1/10	b1/11	
Oil Search	b3/6	b3/9	b3/9	
Placer Dev.	b54/6	b61/-	b61/-	
Sandy Creek	b1/-	b1/-	b1/0½	
Sunshine Gold ...	b4/11	s5/-	s5/-	
PAPUA				
Cuthbert's	b10/6	b11/3	b11/3	
Mandated Alluvials	b3/-	b2/9	s3/-	
Orlomo Oil	b1/3	b1/2	b1/2	
Papuan Apinaipi ..	b1/9	b2/2	b2/3	
Yodda Goldfields ..	b1/3	b1/3	b1/3	

PRICE OF GOLD

	Fine	Standard
oz.	£10/9/-	oz. £9/11/7

FIJI BUYING PRICES

Suva, July 17

THE following, taken from the "Fiji Times," shows the prices current in Suva on the date mentioned. The prices, of course, are given in Fiji currency, which is 12½ per cent. below sterling, and 12½ per cent. above Australian.

Copra, first grade, per ton	£16
Copra, second grade, per ton	£15
Coconut Charcoal, per ton	£12
Copra Sacks, per doz. in bale lots ..	16/11
Each	1/6
Trochus Shell, per ton	£50
Kerosene, per tin (4 gallon)	15/1
Per case	30/2
1 gallon tin	3/11
Flour, per sack	25/9
Flour, 5 lb.	1/-
Sharps, per sack	20/4½
Sharps, 5 lb.	1/-
Barbed Wire	£31
Pearl Shell, per ton	£14
Beche-de-mer (best quality) about lb. ..	6d.
Beche-de-mer (raw fish) about 1 lb. ..	4d.
Turtle Hooves, per lb.	3d.

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FOR family reasons the trading business of the Private Company of P. C. FABRICIUS LIMITED, in APIA, WESTERN SAMOA, is offered for sale as a going concern, free of all encumbrances. Immediate tenders are invited, the highest or any tender not necessarily to be accepted. The interests consist of:

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- (3) Unoccupied Freehold Land on the Beach Road, in the eastern suburb of Apia, size 1 acre 2 r. 0 p.
- (4) Unoccupied Freehold Land on the Beach Road, in the eastern suburb of Apia, size 2 r. 30 p.

For further particulars apply to:

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ISLANDS PRODUCE

A SLIGHT easing in the price of cocoa has recently been noted; Accra receding from £75 per ton to £70 per ton, whilst the New Hebrides product moved from £70 to £68 per ton. No other price changes for Islands produce generally have been reported, the market, mostly Government controlled, remaining firm for the limited amount of supplies coming to hand. Nominal quotations in mid-August were as follows:—

COCOA

New Hebrides: £68 (in store, Sydney).
Accra: £70 (in store, Sydney).
New Guinea cocoa beans: No quotations.
Western Samoa: Last sale reported, 1st quality, £80 (f.o.b., Apia).

COFFEE

No purchases are now permitted without the consent of the Tea and Coffee Control Board, to whom all offers must first be submitted.

Nominal quotations as follows:—

New Caledonian: Arabica, £81 per ton (c.i.f. Sydney). Robusta, £63 per ton (c.i.f. Sydney).
New Hebrides: Robusta, £63 per ton (c.i.f. Sydney).

Kenya and Mysore: £85 per ton (c.i.f. stg. and War Risk Insurance).

New Guinea and Papuan: No firm quotations available.

Java: No quotations.

VANILLA BEANS

White Label: 26/- per lb., C. & F., Sydney.
Green Label: 21/- per lb., C. & F., Sydney.

KAPOK

Market for Javanese kapok has been suspended. Indian kapok is being quoted for indent at 1/6 per lb. c.i.f. stg.

COTTON

Government controlled. Stocks being made available to manufacturers at following rates:—
For spinning and weaving yarns, 14½d. per lb.; cordage making, 11½d. per lb.; condenser yarn, 12d. per lb.

IVORY NUTS

No firm quotations available.

TROCHUS SHELL

F.a.q., £103 per ton, in store, Sydney.

RICE

No quotations.

GREEN SNAIL SHELL

F.a.q., £103 per ton, in store, Sydney.

PEARL SHELL

Government-controlled price:—
"B" Class, £200 per ton. "C" Class, £190 per ton. "D" Class, £135 per ton.

Exchange Rates

THE following exchange quotations show the rates existing in Sydney in mid-July:—

FIJI

Through Bank of NSW and Bank of New Zealand:—Australia on Fiji on basis of £100 Fiji: Buying, £A111/2/6; selling, £A113. Fiji-London on basis of £100 London:—

	Buying.	Selling.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Telegraphic transfer ..	110 15 0	112 0 0
On demand ..	110 12 6	111 17 6

WESTERN SAMOA

Through Bank of New Zealand:—Australia on Western Samoa on basis of £100 Samoa: Buying, £A99/12/6; selling, £A100/2/6. Samoa on London on basis of £100 in London:—

	Buying.	Selling.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Telegraphic transfer ..	—	£125 10 0
On Demand ..	£122 18 9	£125 7 6
30 days ..	122 8 9	125 2 6
60 days ..	121 18 9	124 17 6
90 days ..	121 8 9	124 12 6
120 days ..	120 18 9	—

NEW GUINEA AND PAPUA

Only nominal at present.

FREE FRENCH PACIFIC COLONIES

Buying, 140; selling, 143; francs to Aust. £.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	New Moon.	First Quarter.	Full Moon.	Last Quarter.	New Moon.
1943.					
July ..	2	11	17	24	—
August ..	1	9	16	23	31
September ..	—	7	14	21	29
October ..	—	7	13	21	29
November ..	—	5	12	20	28

Market Quotations

COPRA

	South Sea, Sun-dried, to London	Plantation, Hot-air Dried, Rabaul
Price on—	Per ton, c.i.f.	Per ton, c.i.f.
January 1, 1932 ..	£14 0 0	£14 15 0
June 17 ..	£13 2 6	£13 5 0
December 16 ..	£14 2 6	£14 5 0
January 6, 1933 ..	£13 0 0	£13 12 6
June 30 ..	£10 17 6	£11 0 0
December 1 ..	£8 12 6	£9 0 0
January 5, 1934 ..	£3 0 0	£8 7 6
June 15 ..	£8 0 0	£8 12 6
December 28 ..	£9 0 0	£9 12 6
January 4, 1935 ..	£9 5 0	£10 5 0
June 7 ..	£11 15 0	£12 7 6
December 6 ..	£12 17 6	£14 0 0

	Smoked to Genoa	South Sea, Sun-dried, to London	Plantation, Hot-air Dried, Rabaul
Price on—	Per ton, c.i.f.	Per ton, c.i.f.	Per ton, c.i.f.
Jan. 3, '36 ..	£13 2 6	£13 15 0	£14 0 0
Mar. 6 ..	£11 15 0	£12 15 0	£13 0 0
June 5 ..	£11 10 0	£12 0 0	£12 17 0
Sept. 4 ..	£13 2 6	£13 10 0	£14 12 6
Dec. 4 ..	£19 7 6	£19 7 6	£20 7 6
Jan. 8, '37 ..	£22 12 6	£22 12 6	£22 12 6
Mar. 5 ..	£19 0 0	£19 5 0	£20 0 0
June 4 ..	£15 15 0	£15 12 6	£16 12 6
Sept. 3 ..	£13 5 0	£13 5 0	£14 0 0
Dec. 3 ..	£12 10 0	£12 12 6	£13 7 6
Jan. 7, '38 ..	£12 12 6	£12 15 0	£13 12 6
Mar. 4 ..	£10 17 6	£11 0 0	£12 0 0
June 3 ..	£9 15 0	£9 15 0	£10 12 6
Sept. 2 ..	£9 10 0	£9 10 0	£10 10 0
Dec. 2 ..	£9 5 0	£9 5 0	£10 2 6
Jan. 6, '39 ..	£9 12 6	£9 15 0	£10 10 0
Feb. 3 ..	£9 10 0	£9 12 6	£10 10 0
Mar. 3 ..	£10 0 0	£10 2 6	£11 0 0
Apr. 6 ..	£9 12 6	£9 15 0	£10 12 6
May 5 ..	£10 0 0	£10 5 0	£11 0 0
June 2 ..	£10 7 6	£10 10 0	£11 7 6
July 7 ..	£9 2 6	£9 7 6	£10 5 0
Aug. 4 ..	£9 2 6	£9 5 0	£10 5 0
Sept. 1 ..	£9 10 0	£9 12 6	£10 12 6

Sept. 8.—Not quoted.—outbreak of war.

Sept. 15 to 29.—Not quoted.

Oct. 6 .. £11 15 0 (unquoted); £12 15 0

Oct. 12.—Fixed price based on £12/7/6 per ton, c.i.f., London, for plantation hot-air dried.

Jan. 8, 1940, to April 20, 1940.—Fixed price for plantation hot-air dried, £13/5/- per ton, c.i.f., London.

April 20, 1940.—Fixed price for plantation hot-air dried, £12/17/6 per ton, c.i.f., London.

On February 18, 1942, Fiji and Tonga copra, 1st grade, was fixed at £18 per ton (Fijian), f.o.b.; and in July: Plantation Grade, £18/5/-; Fair Merchantable Sun-dried, £18; and Under-grade, £17/15/-. The values are stated in Fijian currency. To get Australian or New Zealand values, add 12½ per cent.; sterling values, deduct 12½ per cent.

Since April, 1942, unofficial quotations in Sydney have been around £24 (Aust.) per ton, c.i.f., Sydney.

RUBBER

	Para. per lb.	Plantation, Smoked, per lb.
London		
Price on—		
January 6, 1933 ..	4½d	2.43d
July 7 ..	5½d	3.71d
December 8 ..	4½d	4.0½d
January 5, 1934 ..	4½d	4.28d
July 6 ..	5½d	7.06d
December 28 ..	5d	6½d
January 4, 1935 ..	5d	6½d
July 5 ..	5d	7½d
December 6 ..	6½d	6½d
January 3, 1936 ..	6½d	6½d
June 5 ..	9d	7½d
December 4 ..	1/-	9.1-16d
January 8, 1937 ..	1/2	10½d
June 4 ..	11d	9½d
December 3 ..	7½d	7½d
January 7, 1938 ..	7½d	7d
July 1 ..	6½d	7½d
December 2 ..	7½d	8d
January 6, 1939 ..	7d	8½d
July 7 ..	7½d	8½d
December 1 ..	12d	11½d
January 5, 1940 ..	13d	11.0½d
July 5 ..	15d	12½d
December 6 ..	13d	12d
January 3, 1941 ..	13d	12.47½d
February 7 ..	13d	12.5½d
March 7 ..	15d	13½d
April 4 ..	15d	14½d
May 2 ..	16½d	14.0½d
June 2 ..	16½d	13.5½d
July 4 ..	17d	13.7-16d
August 1 ..	17d	13½d
September 5 ..	(No quote)	13½d
October 6 ..	—	13.11-16d
October 10.—Price officially fixed at ..	—	13½d

ROLL OF HONOUR

(Continued from Inside Back Cover)

on CSR Co.'s staff, Fiji. Reported prisoner of war in Bengazi, Libya, in November, 1942.

Pte. W. GOSSNER, AIF infantry, formerly of the BNG Development Co., Port Moresby, Papua. Reported prisoner of war, Sulmona, Italy, 5/7/1941.

W/Ol A. N. GRAY, AIF, formerly of Rabaul, TNG. Reported prisoner of war.

Lieut. J. M. HARCOURT, 2nd NZEF, son of Mr. H. W. Harcourt, formerly Deputy Treasurer in Fiji. Reported "captured in Libya and now prisoner of war", March, 1942.

S. D. C. KERKHAM, NZEF, son of Mr. R. C. Kerkham, Suva, Fiji. Reported prisoner of war in September, 1942.

Lieut. JEFF KILNER, NGVR. Believed prisoner of war in Japan.

Gnr. A. L. B. KING, AIF artillery, of Rabaul, TNG. Reported prisoner of war, 29/7/1941.

Lieut. G. G. KINNER, New Guinea Forces, formerly of Rabaul. Reported prisoner of war.

Major E. G. A. LETT, of the East Surrey Regiment, and son of Mr. Lewis Lett, of Port Moresby, Papua. Reported prisoner of war in Libya.

A/Cpl. John H. LONERGAN, AIF, Supply and Transport, of New Guinea. Reported prisoner of war at Corinthia, Italy, 8/7/1941.

Pte. Ernest ("Paddy") McGEADY, NZEF, son of Mrs. J. McGeady, of Suva, Fiji. Reported "missing, believed killed", after fighting in Libya, January, 1942; reported prisoner of war in Italy, April, 1942.

Cpl. J. H. L. MCGUIGAN, of the Field Ambulance, AIF, formerly of the Public Health Department, New Guinea. Officially reported missing at Singapore; unofficially reported a prisoner in Japanese hands. Reported prisoner of war in Malaya, May 24, 1943.

Observer Alex. McKAY, of the RAAF, formerly of the CSR Co.'s staff, at Penang sugar-mill, Fiji. Reported missing, 27/7/1941; reported prisoner of war in Italy, 26/10/1941.

Pte. Harry MARCHINGTON, of the NZ Forces, formerly of Fiji. Reported prisoner of war after Battle of Crete, 2/12/1941.

Pte. F. C. MAYO, AIF, formerly of New Guinea. Reported a prisoner of war.

Emile MILLOT, of Pacific Battalion of Fight-

ing France. Taken prisoner in battle of Bir Hacheim (Libya).

Pte. D. R. PHILLIPS, AIF engineers, formerly of Bulwa, TNG. Reported prisoner of war, June, 1942.

Pte. John O. SMITH, of the NZ Forces, son of Captain Arthur Smith, of the Fiji inter-island vessel "Tui Kauvaru". Missing after battle of Crete, May, 1941; reported prisoner of war in Germany, 21/10/1941.

Squadron-Leader L. C. SHOPPEE, DSO, RAAF, formerly of Edie Creek, New Guinea. Was in Java during Japanese invasion; now known to be a prisoner of war.

LAC Charles SOLLETT, of the RAAF (wireless operator), son of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Sollett, of Nausori, Fiji. Reported missing after air operations in New Guinea, January, 1942; later, March, 1942, reported rescued from sea by Japanese—now prisoner of war.

Pte. Fred SWAN, NZ Army Medical Corps, formerly of Apia, Western Samoa. Missing after Battle of Crete, August, 1941; reported prisoner of war in Germany, November, 1941.

Signalman J. C. E. SWINBOURNE, 6th Div. Signals, AIF, formerly of Fiji and the Gilbert & Ellice Islands Colony. Taken prisoner at Crete, June, 1941, now in prison camp at Stalag, VIIA, Germany.

Lieut. CLIFF WARREN, of NZEF, serving in the Middle East, and formerly of Morris Hedstrom Ltd.'s staff at Ba and Lautoka, Fiji. Reported prisoner of war.

Mjr. N. WATCH, formerly Dr. Watch, of Rabaul, missing after Japanese invasion of Rabaul. Believed prisoner of war in Japan. Now reported POW in Japan.

Gnr. D. S. WHITCOMBE, NZEF, formerly of Fiji and Tonga. Wounded in Crete and reported prisoner of war in Germany.

Pte. John D. WHITCOMBE, of the NZ Forces, formerly of Levuka, Fiji. Reported prisoner of war in Germany, November, 1941.

DECORATIONS

Squadron-Leader G. U. ("Scotty") ALLEN, RAAF, who is well-known in New Guinea and Papua, having been co-pilot on the "Faith in Australia", on the first official air-mail flight to the Territories in 1934. Awarded the Air Force Cross for his work with Catalina flying-boats in Australia and the Pacific.

Major H. T. ALLEN, AIF, formerly of Wau,

Morobe District, TNG. Awarded the OBE.

Squadron-Leader C. A. BASKETT, formerly of Bulolo, TNG. Awarded Distinguished Flying Cross for raids over enemy territory while attached to Hampden bomber squadron in England.

Major W. F. M. CLEMENTS, of the British Solomon Islands Defence Force. Awarded Military Cross for exceptional devotion to duty in a theatre of war.

Sgt. Henry C. S. COTTON, of the RNZAF, who was born in Samoa (his father was Secretary of Native Affairs during the NZ military occupation). Awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

FREDERIC DELAVEUVE, formerly of New Caledonia. Awarded Croix de Guerre, while serving with Fighting French volunteers in Egypt.

Flight-Lieut. R. N. DALKIN, RAAF, formerly of W. R. Carpenter and Co., Ltd., Salamaua, TNG. Awarded the DFC for bombing raids against the Japanese in Koepong area, DEI.

Squadron-Leader R. A. DUNN, RAAF, formerly of Carpenter Airways New Guinea Service. Awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for bravery while leading his squadron against the Japanese.

Squadron-Leader C. R. GURNEY, RAAF, formerly of Guinea Airways, Ltd., TNG. Posthumously awarded the Air Force Cross, for bombing raids on Japanese-held ports in New Britain.

Rifleman H. W. FORRESTER, NGVR, formerly of Bulolo, TNG. Awarded the Military Medal for operations against Japanese in New Guinea.

Walter GRAND, Fighting French Pacific Battalion, formerly of Tahiti. Awarded Croix de Guerre, with one star, for bravery during the Battle of Bir Hacheim, 1942.

Squadron-Leader Godfrey HEMSWORTH, RAAF, formerly a well-known New Guinea pilot, who was killed in action against the Japanese in May. Posthumously awarded the Air Force Cross.

LUCIEN HERVOUET, formerly of New Caledonia. Awarded Croix de Guerre while serving with Fighting French volunteers in Egypt.

Lieut. Colin HILL, RANR, of the Australian destroyer, "Waterhen", formerly second officer on the trans-Pacific liner "Niagara". Awarded the OBE.

Lieut.-Commander A. W. R. McNICOLL, RAN, son of Sir Ramsay McNicoll, Administrator of New Guinea, and Lady McNicoll. Awarded the George Medal.

Petty-Officer PAUL MASON, RANVR, formerly a plantation inspector at Inus, Bougainville, TNG. Awarded American Distinguished Service Cross for "extraordinary heroism in action."

HENRI MAYER, formerly of New Caledonia. Awarded Croix de Guerre while serving with Fighting French volunteers in Egypt.

Sgt. Geoffrey MOORE, of the RNZAF, formerly engineer on the NG inter-island vessel "Malwara" and on the trans-Pacific liner "Aorangi". Awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal.

ANDRE MORNAGHINI, formerly of New Caledonia. Awarded Croix de Guerre while serving with Fighting French volunteers in Egypt.

Pilot-Officer Pat RICHARDSON, RAF, son of Mr. W. Richardson, formerly of Penang, Fiji. Awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Commander Alford S. ROSENTHAL, RAN, son of Major-General Sir Charles Rosenthal, KCB, CMG, DSO, VD, Administrator of Norfolk Island. Awarded the DSO, November, 1941; awarded the Bar to DSO, February, 1942.

F/O Leigh G. VIAL, RAAF, formerly ADO in TNG. Awarded American DSC for outstanding heroism in New Guinea in September, 1942.

Lieut. George Raymond WORLEDGE, of the RANVR, formerly of Fiji. Awarded the MBE (Military).

Mr. John Clark, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Clark, of Rabaul, New Guinea, has been promoted to the rank of Flying-Officer. He is serving in the RAAF in the Middle East. Mr. R. L. Clark, since January, 1942, has been a prisoner of war in the hands of the Japanese.

Sir Harry Luke, KCMG, lately Governor of Fiji, was expected to move on to another important post in the British Colonial Empire, in August. He has been very actively engaged in Britain, since leaving the Pacific, in public relations work connected with British Colonial affairs.

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(Continued From Inside Front Cover)

Sgt. Ronald Arthur BROODBANK, formerly of Samarai, Papua, now serving with the RAAF overseas. Reported missing on May 31 while on air operations.

Sgt. Alexander BROWN, RNZAF, formerly of Barotonga. Reported missing over Germany, on September 15, 1942.

Reginald BOULANGER, of Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Reported missing after battle of Bir Hacheim.

Ross BUCKLEY, RNZAF, formerly of Fiji. Reported missing on air operations.

H. BUCKNELL, AIF, formerly of Fiji. Missing. Sgt. R. F. BUNTING, AIF, formerly of Samarai, Papua. Missing in Malaya.

Pte. E. L. CHRISTIE, AIF infantry, of Rabaul, TNG. Reported missing, 17/2/1942.

Victor DERRAUX, of Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Reported missing after battle of Bir Hacheim.

Lucien DEVAND, of Pacific Battalion of Fighting France. Missing after battle of Bir Hacheim (Libya).

Pte. A. G. DICKSON, AIF infantry, of Rabaul, TNG. Reported "missing, believed wounded", 17/2/1942.

GELLER, of Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Reported missing after battle of Bir Hacheim.

J. P. GOUZENES, of Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Reported missing after battle of Bir Hacheim.

Chief-Sergeant Francois GRISCOLLI, of Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Reported missing in Libya in April. Formerly of New Caledonia.

Acting Flight-Lieut. Don A. IRVING, RAAF, formerly chemist in CSR Co., Labasa, Fiji. Missing, presumed dead, in air operations over Germany, February 27, 1942.

Pte. ANDREW A. (BILLO) JOHNSON, NGVR. Reported missing in New Guinea on October 29, 1942.

Georges KABAR, of Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Reported missing after battle of Bir Hacheim.

Henri LANGLOIS, of Pacific Battalion of Fighting France. Missing after battle of Bir Hacheim (Libya).

Numa LETHESER, of Pacific Battalion of Fighting France. Missing after battle of Bir Hacheim (Libya).

Rehe LETOCART, of Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Reported missing after battle of Bir Hacheim.

Camille MERCIER, of Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Reported missing after battle of Bir Hacheim.

MOUTRY, of Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Reported missing after battle of Bir Hacheim.

Pte. R. J. PASCOE, AIF infantry, of Rabaul, TNG. Reported missing, 27/1/1942.

Pilot Tom PATTERSON, of the RNZAF, formerly of Levuka, Fiji. Reported missing, in November, 1941, after bombing raid on the Continent.

Henri PAYONNE, of Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Reported missing after battle of Bir Hacheim.

Eugene PENE, of Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Reported missing after battle of Bir Hacheim.

Andre PETRE, of Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Reported missing after battle of Bir Hacheim.

Hector PILLING, RAF, who was born in Fiji and who was the son of Sir Guy Pilling, of Zanzibar (formerly of Fiji). Reported missing, while serving with the Royal Air Force Bomber Command.

Eugene POGNON, of Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Reported missing after battle of Bir Hacheim.

Cnr. Allan H. ROSS, AIF artillery, formerly planter in New Britain, TNG. Reported "missing—believed prisoner of war", 28/9/1941.

— ROUDELLAC, of Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Reported missing after battle of Bir Hacheim.

Pte. William RUPE, of the NZ Forces (Maori Battalion), formerly of Aitutaki, Cook Islands. Reported "missing after Battle of Greece", July, 1941.

Pilot James SIMPSON, of the RAF, formerly of Vatukoula, Fiji. Reported missing after air operations over Malta, in the Mediterranean, 1/7/1941.

Pilot-Officer Neville George STOKES, of the RAF, formerly a pilot with Guinea Airways, Ltd., in New Guinea. Reported missing after air operations in Europe, December, 1941.

REPORTED MISSING

Malaya Casualty List, Published 23/7/1942.

Pte. N. H. AMOS, artillery, Port Moresby.

Pte. E. L. CHRISTIE, infantry, Rabaul.

Pte. A. G. DICKSON, infantry, Rabaul.

Pte. A. I. FOLEY, artillery, Port Moresby.

W.O.2 V. M. I. GORDON, artillery, Wau, New Guinea.

Pte. J. M. HIRSCHER, infantry, Rabaul.

Pte. J. G. NEWTON, artillery, Port Moresby.

A./Bdr. B. L. J. MEETON, artillery, Rabaul.

Pte. D. M. SPENCE, artillery, Port Moresby.

Australia and Island Stations.

Pte. S. W. HUNTER, infantry, Kokopo.

WOUNDED

Sgt. Robert ASMUS, of the Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Wounded at Bir Hacheim and evacuated.

Rene AUFANT, of the Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Wounded at Bir Hacheim.

Cpl. Thomas RAMBRIDGE, of the Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Wounded at Bir Hacheim and evacuated.

— BERBERE (alias ARESKY), of the Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Wounded at Bir Hacheim.

Henri BERTHELIN, of the Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Wounded at Bir Hacheim.

Pte. V. BLANCO, AIF infantry, of Thursday Island. Wounded in action, July, 1941.

L/Cpl. J. P. BLENCOWE, AIF infantry, of Rabaul, TNG. Wounded in action, July, 1941.

Jean BRIAL, of the Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Wounded at Bir Hacheim.

Pte. George BUCKNELL, AIF, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Bucknell, of Korolevu, Fiji. Wounded in action in Malaya, January, 1942.

Pte. Thomas BYERS, AIF infantry, of Thursday Island. Wounded in action, May, 1941.

Raymond CHAUMARD, of the Free French Pacific contingent from New Caledonia. Reported a casualty in the Middle East, March, 1942.

Pte. A. J. CORLASS, AIF, formerly of Rabaul. Wounded in action.

Albert CUBADDA, of the Free French contingent from New Caledonia. Reported a casualty in the Middle East, March, 1942.

Charles DEVEAUX, of Pacific Battalion of Fighting France. Wounded at battle of Bir Hacheim (Libya).

Sgt. EMERY, formerly of Lae, TNG. Wounded in New Guinea in October, 1942.

Lieut. M. G. EVENSEN, AIF, formerly of Rabaul. Wounded in action.

V. FAIRHALL, 2nd NZEF, formerly of the Treasury Department, Western Samoa. Reported wounded in action, February, 1942.

Trooper Arthur T. FILEWOOD, formerly of Thursday Island. Reported wounded in action, May, 1943.

Paroa FIU, of the Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Wounded at Bir Hacheim and evacuated.

Acting Warrant-Officer V. M. I. GORDON, AIF infantry, of Wau, TNG. Wounded in action, February, 1942.

Pte. John GRANT, AIF infantry, of New Guinea. Wounded in neck and thigh, September, 1941; later, reported "rejoined unit".

Henri GUILBAUD, of the Free French Pacific contingent from New Caledonia. Reported a casualty in the Middle East, March, 1942.

Sgt. C. HENDRICK, AIF infantry, of Rabaul, TNG. Wounded in action, July, 1941.

Stanley HIGGS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Higgs, of W. R. Carpenter and Co. Ltd., New Guinea. Member of an English Lancers' regiment, wounded during British evacuation from Dunkirk (France), May, 1940.

Lieut. Lloyd T. HURRELL, AIF infantry, of Rabaul, TNG. Wounded in action, July, 1941.

Alexandre HUWARD, of the Free French Pacific contingent from New Caledonia. Reported a casualty in the Middle East, March, 1942.

Sgt.-Pilot Andrew KRONFELD, of the NZ Fighter Squadron attached to the RAF. Wounded in knee during operations over France, December, 1941.

Cpl. W. H. LANNEN, AIF artillery, of Rabaul, New Guinea. Wounded in action, June, 1941.

Cnr. E. G. LOBAN, AIF artillery, of Thursday Island. Wounded during campaign in Greece, May, 1941; invalided home after having his left forearm amputated.

Auguste LUTA, of the Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Wounded at Bir Hacheim and evacuated.

A/Sgt. Alastair MACLEAN, AIF infantry, of Rabaul, New Guinea. Wounded in action, in Libya, June, 1941.

Sgt. J. D. McClymont, NZEF, son of Capt. D. McClymont, Harbourmaster of Apia, Western Samoa. Wounded in action, November, 1941.

Cpl. R. McKERRIE, AIF, of Yandina, BSL, wounded in face by bomb explosion, April, 1941.

T. MANEA, of the Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Wounded at Bir Hacheim and evacuated.

Jean MERIGNAC, of the Free French Pacific contingent from New Caledonia. Reported a

casualty in the Middle East, March, 1942.

Henri MEYER, of the Free French Pacific contingent from New Caledonia. Reported a casualty in the Middle East, March, 1942.

S/Sgt. Graham B. MIRFIELD, AIF engineers, of Rabaul, New Guinea. Wounded in action, Joseph OTHUS, of Pacific Battalion of Fighting France. Wounded in battle of Bir Hacheim (Libya).

Lieut. A. G. PEARCE, AIF, formerly of Salamaua, TNG. Wounded in action.

Pte. L. G. ("Mick") REECE, AIF, of Bulolo, New Guinea. Wounded in action, July, 1941.

Henri RIVIERE, of the Free French Pacific contingent from New Caledonia. Reported a casualty in the Middle East, March, 1942.

Pte. H. St. George RYDER, AIF, formerly of Suva, Fiji. Wounded while serving in New Guinea.

A/Cpl. N. K. SAWYER, AIF infantry, of Rabaul, TNG. Wounded in action, July, 1941.

Lieut. Jeffrey SEAGOE, serving with the British forces in the Far East, formerly of Vila, New Hebrides. Reported "wounded in action", March, 1942.

John Oswald SMITH, NZEF, formerly of Fiji. Taken prisoner of war in Greece in April, 1941.

Pte. Lance STAMPER, AIF, formerly schoolmaster at Wau, New Guinea. Wounded in action, August, 1941.

Cpl. Raphael TEIHO, of the Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Wounded at Bir Hacheim and evacuated.

Cpl. Teri TERITUA, of the Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Wounded at Bir Hacheim and evacuated.

Lieut. E. A. TUCKEY, infantry, formerly of New Guinea. Wounded in action.

Pte. Harold G. TURNER, AIF, of Samarai, Eastern Papua. Wounded in action at Bardia (Libya), January, 1941.

Pte. F. D. TWISS, AIF infantry, of New Guinea. Wounded in action, August, 1941.

Camille VINCENT, of the Free French Pacific contingent from New Caledonia. Reported a casualty in the Middle East, March, 1942.

Driver Don F. WAUCHOPE, AIF. Formerly employed on his brother's plantation in New Guinea. Wounded in action, July, 1942.

Alex. WINCHESTER, of the Fighting French Pacific Battalion. Wounded at Bir Hacheim.

Pte. K. M. WHITE, AIF, formerly of Bulva, TNG. Wounded in action.

Sgt.-Pilot W. WRIGHT, of the Australian Spitfire Squadron, attached to the RAF, formerly of New Guinea. Wounded in knee during aerial "dog-fight" over the English Channel, March, 1942.

PRISONERS OF WAR

Lieut. CLARIE ARCHER, NGVR. Believed prisoner of war in Japan. Reported prisoner of war in February, 1943, in prison camp on island south of Japan.

ALEXANDRE BLACK, of Pacific Battalion of Fighting France. Reported killed in action at Bir Hacheim, now reported prisoner of war.

A/Cpl. Peter W. BOSGARD, AIF infantry, formerly of the Lands Department, Port Moresby, Papua. Reported prisoner of war at Sulmona, Italy, 29/6/1941; transferred to Bolzano prison camp, September, 1941.

Cpl. J. E. BROAD, NZEF, formerly of Suva, Fiji. Reported prisoner of war.

Lieut. John BROWN, formerly of Fiji. Reported a prisoner of war in Italy.

Andre CHITTY, of Pacific Battalion of Fighting France. Taken prisoner at battle of Bir Hacheim (Libya).

Sgt. Peter COGGINS, AIF, formerly of Fiji. Taken prisoner in Malaya, and now reported prisoner of war in Borneo camp.

A/Sgt. A. A. S. COTMAN, AIF infantry, of Abau, Papua. Reported missing—believed prisoner of war, 5/5/1941; reported later, July, 1941, "wounded in chest and head by shrapnel—taken prisoner".

Cpl. W. F. CULLEN, AIF, formerly of Thursday Island. Reported prisoner of war.

Pte. J. DALTON, AIF Transport and Supply, formerly of Thursday Island. Reported prisoner of war, April, 1942.

Dick ELMOUR, formerly of New Caledonia, prisoner of war after Dunkirk. Repatriated to France in January, 1942, because of health reasons.

Pte. W. G. ECKBLADE, AIF, formerly of Rabaul. Previously reported missing; now reported missing; believed prisoner of war.

Pilot-Officer George Bellby EVANS, RAAF, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bellby Evans, formerly of Buka Passage, TNG. Reported prisoner of war in Java.

Sgt. Robert GEMMELL-SMITH, RAF, formerly

(Continued on Page 40)

PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—AUGUST, 1943



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