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July 18, 1947

Vol. XVII, No. 12.

PACIFIC ISLANDS Monthly



ROYAL WEDDING: A happy family group, photographed in Nukualofa on June 10, shortly after the double wedding of the Tongan Princes. It shows (left to right): Prince Tupouto'a-Tungi (heir to the throne) and his bride, Princess Halaevalu Mata'aho; Queen Salote of Tonga; Princess Melenaita, bride of Prince Tuipelehake, who is on extreme right. In the background is Captain Vilai, ADC to Queen Salote.

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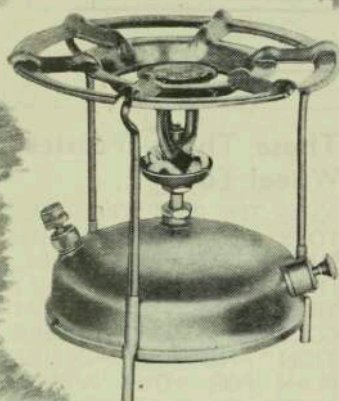
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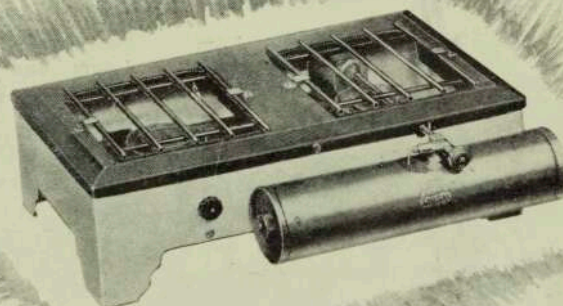
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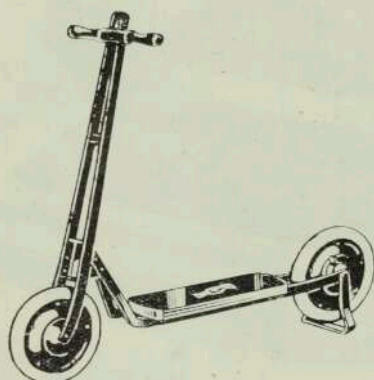
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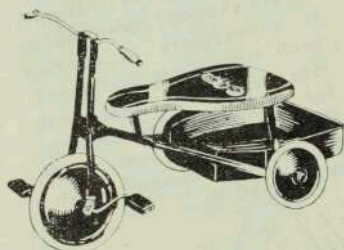
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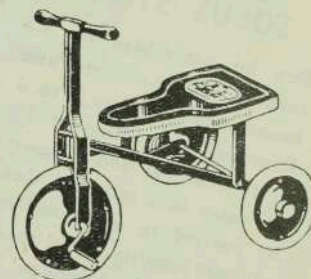
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Grove & Sons, W. H.	14	Watson Wm. H.	26
Heinz & Co. Pty., Ltd., H. J.	55	Harry West	82
Hemingway & Robertson	66	Westclox	37
Horlicks Malted Milk	65	Widdop, H. & Co., Ltd.	78
Hyde, Victor	14	Where the Trade Winds Blow	61
Ipana Tooth Paste	53	White's Aviation, Ltd.	26
Jenkins Emporium	83	Wills, W. D. & H. O.	30
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IN THIS ISSUE

Editorial: "Betrayal of Dutch in Indonesia — and the Sequel"	5
Blow Pipes and Shotguns in Solomons AFC Progress	6
Status of Hawaii — May be 49th State	7
USA Will Take Over Micronesia	7
New Governor for French Oceania	7
French Levy Against War Damage	7
Crocodile Hunting on Sepik River	7
Giant Snails Still a Problem in NG	7
"PIM" Celebrates 17th Birthday	8
Morris Hedstrom's Million	8
Trusteeship Mission in Western Samoa — and the Prospect of Self-Government	9
Birthday Honours in Fiji	10
Mr. P. Costello for Executive Council	10
W. Samoa's Healthy Finances	10
No Market for Trochus Shell	10
Rabaul Hotel License to be Transferred	11
Bomb Tragedy on Rotuma	11
New Guinea Gold Again	11
Pan-Air New Services	11
Double Wedding of Tongan Princes	13
Naturalisation of New Guinea Aliens	15
Kuvukuvu grass for Paper Making	15
New Caledonia Looking for Labourers	16
Rag-time Shipping in New Guinea — Pleas for Private Ownership Again	17
Rarotongan's Keen to Work on Phosphate Island	20
Maori Party's Visit to Polynesia	20
Anglo-American Frontier — Importance of Pacific in Future Pacific	21
Interest-Free Loans for BSI Planters	21
Is Norfolk Island to be given to New Zealand?	22
Wau-Labu Road	23
Cost of Living in New Guinea	24
Clive Brewster's Death Clearly an	

Accident	25
Vacant Bishopric of Melanesia	25
Rabaul Masonic Lodge Revived	26
Col. Woodman Retires	27
Tribute to Late "Bob" Kennedy of Rabaul	27
Fiji Copra Goes Up	29
Council of Chiefs, 1947 Session	29
Territorians Against Papua-NG Amalgamation	31
Fiji Help to Britain	32
Papuan Timber Industry — Large Shipments to Sydney	32
Finschhafen's Tribute to American Dead	35
New Public Service Association for Papua-New Guinea	36
Gold and Power has Annual Meeting	36
Is Japs Martial Spirit Dead — Interesting Angles as seen from Hawaii	39
No Sunday Work on Rarotonga Waterfront	40
Talk-Talk	41
Of Cousins, and Fiji English	42
Tropicalities	43
The Longest Way Round — Sydney to Ratuma	44
The Nursery Rhyme Girl Became a Coast-Watcher	46
Na Ronga of Yadua — A story of Old Fiji	48
Disturbed NG Natives	49
Australia as NG Territories' Father Christmas — Official Figures of Papua — NG Finances	50
Cook Islands Need a Local Air Service	51
NZ Raises £25,000 for Lepers	52
Guano from South China Seas	52
Background to Modern Samoa	54
Slow Revival in Mainland New Guinea	60
Save BSI Natives from "New Order!"	61

Parliamentary Party for NG?	62
The Month in Moresby	62
Payment of Cook Islands Fruit Delayed	63
Spotlight on Emirau	64
Shipping and Plane Services	66-68
Pacific Travellers	70
Plucky Woman Returns to BSI	70
Bougainville's "Starving" Natives	71
Weddings of Island Interest — Humphries-Lock; Hofermann-Sanders	71
Mr. Ward's "Disappointed People" — Unrest in Papuan Public Service	72
Trade Unionism in Tahiti	73
Origin of Islands Races — Six Scientists Adrift on a Raft to Prove Theory	78
Dollars, Francs and Pounds — Mad-dening Merry-Go-Round in French Pacific Colonies	81
"Morning Star" — US Mission Ship for Pacific	81
Nadi Is 30 Miles from Suva!	81
Rabaul Wishes to Escape PM Control	82
Administrator Visits Buka	83
Wharries' Ban on Building Material for New Guinea	83
Javanese Leave New Caledonia by Air	83
Papuan Citizens Association	84
Maori Party in Cook Islands	84
Index to Volume XVII	85
Commercial Markets, etc.	88
ORGANISATIONS: New Guinea Women's Club, 7; Pacific Islands Society, 20; Ba Bowling Club, 25; South Sea Islands Club, 31; Public Service Assn. of Papua-New Guinea, 36; Papuan Citizens Association, 84.	
OBITUARY: Henri Walker, 7; S. Young, 9; Mrs. I. T. Dickson, 16; Capt. H. Low, 35; Capt. F. J. G. Warren, 38; Mrs. Rankin, 70; C. Pederson, 76.	



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Betrayal of Dutch in Indonesia—and the Sequel

THERE have been events and developments in Indonesia of much importance to the Pacific Territories; but not one person in a thousand in the Islands knows anything of their character and significance.

During the past month, the Dutch and Indonesians reached a showdown. There will follow, quickly, either a peaceful settlement or sharp fighting. Meanwhile, the countries of Melanesia, at least, should know what is happening on their north-western frontiers.

The revolt in the Netherlands Indies is all of a piece with what is happening throughout Asia. Encouraged by "starry-eyed dreamers"—as the Socialist idealists who are temporarily in charge of the British Government are called—the peoples of Egypt, India, Burma, Malaya and Indo-China have thrown themselves into nationalistic movements—and thus contributed much to the political unease and economic dislocation of a war-weary world.

The situation in the Netherlands Indies, however, is the more deplorable because (a) the Dutch were betrayed in 1945-46 by their Anglo-American allies; (b) these Indonesians are quite unfitted to exercise the powers and privileges of independent self-government; and (c) Indonesian policy is shaped by its basic hatred of Europeans, and by the Communism which busy Moscow agents have smeared all over the archipelago since Japanese control was withdrawn.

The story is long and complicated; but its outline may be seen over all the following four phases:

PHASE I, 1942-45—NEI over-run and occupied by Japs. The Dutch Administration, established and developed over 300 years, was destroyed and discredited by the Japs. It is important to remember at this stage, that Holland in 1940 and 1941 (before Pearl Harbour) had committed herself to considerable political reforms in NEI, calculated to give the Indonesians an increasing measure of self-government. The Japs trained thousands of young Indonesians in a crude kind of militaristic administration, which was to be applied under Jap tutelage, and so laid the foundations of endless trouble.

PHASE II, LATE 1945 TO EARLY 1946

—Japan capitulated. The British and Americans, instead of immediately assisting the Dutch (who had sacrificed all their strength in the Allied cause) to take over NEI immediately, permitted the surrendered Japs to govern the archipelago for many months. The Japs completed their evil work among the Indonesians. This, the betrayal of the Dutch by the Anglo-Americans, is one of the most discreditable incidents in modern history.

PHASE III, 1946—When the Dutch, slowly gathering their strength, tried to take over, they were resisted by fanatical Indonesians, encouraged by the Reds and Pinks who had been elected to power in Britain. The Indonesians set up an "independent republic." The British sent a caretaker force into NEI; but, instead of co-operating actively with the Dutch to restore order, put the Indonesians in their rightful place, and protect European lives and property, they tried to arbitrate between the Dutch, with their old-established interests, and the nationalistic aspirations of the excited Indonesians. The Dutch colonial regime, for its part, was handicapped by the election of a more-or-less Socialistic Government at The Hague, which wanted to recognise the "Indonesian Republic."

PHASE IV, LATE 1946 TO JUNE, 1947—Dutch and Indonesians, in November, reached a tentative agreement to stop fighting and form an over all government for NEI, and the British departed. After long discussions, Dutch and Indonesians, on March 26, 1947, signed the Lingardjati (or Cheribon) Agreement, under which they pledged themselves to create the United States of Indonesia, one unit of which is to be the Republican Government, with the Dutch formally recognised as the de facto government of Java and Sumatra. The constituent States were to be this Republican Government of Java-Sumatra, the State of Eastern Indonesia, and the State of Borneo.

INSTEAD of all parties thenceforward co-operating in the implementation of the Agreement and the restoration of order, there commenced a three months' period of prevarication, treachery and bitter moral struggle. The Republican Government, under President Soekarno and Premier Sjahrir, nominally was prepared to carry out the Agreement; but it was dominated completely by cunning, half-educated Indonesians of the usual unstable type—babbler of Brotherhood and Communist phrases, and holders of coveted jobs

which they feared they would lose under the Agreement.

The Dutch held patiently and tenaciously to the spirit and letter of the Agreement—and let nature take its course. They established an Administration at Batavia, which countered some of the evils of the Republican Government, based on Djokjakarta. There are 70,000,000 people in NEI, of whom over 50,000,000 are in Java, Sumatra and Madura—that is, the great majority appeared to be under the Republic.

Quietly, but quickly, the Dutch proceeded with the organisation of the other States of the new Union. The first parliament of the new State of East Indonesia, established in January, opened in Macassar, in the Celebes, on April 22; the new State of West Borneo (embracing 15 self-governing territories) was set up at Pontianak on May 12. Meanwhile, the people of the Sunda Islands (east of Java, population 12,000,000) and of Madura, revolted against the Republic, and formed new parties. The new States and the new parties are produced.

The Republican Government, while trying to hold off the Dutch with airy promises and cunning prevarication, insisted that it had authority over all NEI—and got ever deeper in politico-economic troubles. Its expenditure was ten times its revenue. It printed more and more paper money. The "Indonesian guilder," issued at twice the value of the Dutch guilder, soon sank to two-fifths its value.

The Dutch demanded the orderly control of Indonesian trade, and the return of European-owned properties to their owners. The Republicans said they would do nothing more until the Dutch sent away their armed forces. The Dutch quoted the Agreement, which provided for the time and manner of disarmament, by both sides. The Republicans merely shuffled.

GRADUALLY, The Hague Socialists' sympathy with the Republicans faded out. On May 27, the Dutch authorities insisted that the Republicans give "a firm and unambiguous affirmation of their intention to forthwith implement the Lingardjati Agreement"—or else! The Hague

Government said that if the United States of Indonesia was not created at once with Republic co-operation, it would be brought into being without. America demanded that each side join in creating an Interim Federal Government, to carry on until the new USI Federal Government could function on January 1, 1949.

On June 25, Premier Sjahrir saw the game was up, and offered concessions, to enable the Interim Federal Government to be set up. He was immediately attacked by a howling pack of Left-Wingers—the gentlemen who had been the niggers of the woodpile during all these months. Sjahrir resigned.

There followed a week of crisis. One sign of weakness on the part of the Dutch and all Java, at least, would have gone into furious civil war. Fortunately, the Dutch were stiffened by a very insistent America. (The British seem to have taken no hand in Indonesian affairs, since they departed last year. Perhaps, like Australia, they prefer Indonesians to Dutch!)

On July 6, Amir Sjari became Pre-

mier, and the Republican Government announced that it had accepted the Dutch plan for the immediate formation of an Interim Federal Government.

THIS settlement should open Phase V, which could be the happiest NEI has known since 1939. The degree to which order will be established, trade and industry resumed and starvation removed will depend on the degree in which the Dutch Administration is resumed—and the extent to which long-haired babblers about the Brotherhood of Man are kept away.

European communities in non-European countries have had a surfeit of Brotherhood talk. It has created, in Asia and Indonesia, and even in some Pacific countries, enough trouble to keep us busy for a generation. Let us try peace and orderly government for a while. Surely it is better to feed the dark-skinned person, and clean his body, and train his mind, rather than get him all stirred up about freedom—which he doesn't understand, anyway—and usually abuses!

Blow-Pipes and Shot-Guns in the Solomons!

NATIVES Start Blowpipe War on British Islanders" was the heading on an excited story in the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" of July 9, wherein it was stated that large numbers of Malaita-men, maddened by the fact that they had been compelled to live on fish and coconuts for six months ("since the supplies of flour and rice ran out") had "declared war" on British settlement on Guadalcanal.

According to the "DT", the Malaita savages, "armed with spears and blow-pipes," had landed on Guadalcanal; and the British settlers, number 123 about 200, mostly employed by Lever Brothers, had armed themselves with shot-guns and had manned the shores of Kau-kau Bay to repel the invaders.

The "DT" said the story was brought to Townsville "by American flyers." Whatever its origin, BSI people in Sydney got a great kick out of the leg-pull.

Papuan Bore Down 1 3/4 Miles

THERE has been no further word of the "oil strike in Papua," which made the headlines in early June.

On June 28, the Kariava bore was down 8,488 feet. It had been reamed to 8,300 feet, preparatory to running in and cementing a 6½ in. casing.

This now is a very deep bore—it goes no less than 1 3/4 miles into the crust of the earth.

Phosphate Ship Aground on Mopihaa

From Our Own Correspondent

RAROTONGA, June 14.

THE three-masted auxiliary schooner "Oiseau des Iles," owned by the Compagnie Française des Phosphates de l'Océanie, Makatea, struck the western reef of Mopihaa 270 miles west of Tahiti, at about 8 p.m. on Sunday, June 8. It was on its way to Makatea with 139 labour recruits from Rarotonga, which it left on June 6.

During the week the "Oiseau des Iles" was anchored off Avarua, discharging returning labourers and recruiting a new contingent, heavy wind and rain had made working conditions difficult. The night before departure, the anchor cable parted and the vessel cruised off and on during the remainder of the embarking operations. The weather was still bad when she left.

Mopihaa reported that the vessel was fast on the reef, and had a list of 45 degrees, but there were no casualties and all passengers had been landed safely on the island. There was one woman passenger, Mrs. Horne, an elderly American, who had been in Rarotonga for some months on a leisurely Islands tour.

The steamer "Samkay" was ordered to proceed from Papeete to Mopihaa, to give assistance. She took off all the passengers and carried them to Makatea.

At this date, the cause of the stranding is not known here, nor the extent of the damage to the ship. The "Oiseau des Iles" is a large, handsome vessel, well known in these waters. She was only recently returned to the Phosphate Company from Government service after a very thorough overhaul and refit.

MR. WARD'S N. GUINEA

BEFORE he left for Europe in June, Mr. Ward, Australian Minister for External Territories, supplied the following information about New Guinea in the form of answers to a Government Member's questions.

The questions are shown in black type. Mr. Ward's replies are shown beneath.

How many natives are being trained as medical orderlies for service in New Guinea, Papua and the Islands?

Answer: 1,057 at present.

What is the cost of this training?

Answer: The estimated cost under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme for 1947-48 is £42,000. Additional costs will be met by the Papua-New Guinea Administration, the amount of which is not yet known.

Is it proposed to increase the number of trainees?

Answer: Yes.

Does the Commonwealth assume any responsibility for the training of native teachers?

Answer: Yes. Provision is made in the education programme for the training of native teachers.

Is any tax imposed on the gold industry?

Answer: Yes. Five per cent. royalty is imposed in the Territory of New Guinea and 3 per cent. export duty in Papua. Gold produced in the Territories is also subject to a tax of 50 per cent. of the excess price over £9 per oz., under the Gold Tax Act of the Commonwealth.

If so, are any of its proceeds spent in ways of furthering native welfare?

Answer: Yes.

Is it proposed that the budgets of New Guinea and Papua should be based upon moneys raised in the Territories. If not, does the Government propose to spend Australian revenues on the Territories?

Answer: It is the aim eventually to make the Territories self-supporting, but during the developmental period Commonwealth funds will be available to augment local revenue.

How much is being spent upon tropical medical research?

Answer: The estimated cost of the nutritional survey at present being carried out is £7,000. This is part of an extensive research programme which is contemplated.

Is it proposed to increase the number of medical officers in the Territory?

Answer: Yes. However, difficulty is being experienced in securing the number of doctors considered necessary.

Does the Commonwealth propose to assist financially the medical and educational work of missions?

Answer: Yes.

Correction

Mr. Humphries on Departure of Mr. Elliott Smith

WHEN Mr. Elliott-Smith left Papua-New Guinea Administration lately, and the Port Moresby people gave him a public farewell, one of the speakers was Mr. W. R. Humphries, Director of Native Labour. Mr. Humphries was reported in this journal to have expressed regret "to see men of the calibre and experience of Elliott-Smith and his contemporaries leaving the country for raw and inexperienced University students to take their places."

Mr. Humphries has protested that his remarks were so condensed that an entirely wrong meaning was conveyed by our report (page 70 of June), and a perusal of the full text justifies the protest.

Long after Mr. Humphries had passed on from the subject of Mr. Elliott-Smith's departure, and when he was making reference, in feeling terms, to the fine service rendered by the officials of a former generation—he especially mentioned MacGregor, Murray, Hennelly, Champion, Beaver, Ryan, O'Malley, Strong, Wurth, Higginson, Brammell—he made this remark:

"It was painful for me, who knew these men and saw their work, to hear during the war, and especially towards the end of the war, newly-fledged hatchlings from Universities, middle-aged place-seekers, and doubtful scientists belittling the work of these pioneers, and laying down rules for the future."

"Some of them have gone before me," said Mr. Humphries later, "and now Elliott-Smith is going. We cannot afford to lose men any more; for I am old-fashioned enough to believe that there is no real substitute for experience."

Advice has been received in Fiji from the United Kingdom that Ratu Edward Cakobau and Ratu Penaia Ganilau both gained good passes in the Colonial Administrative Officers' Course which they have been attending at Oxford University. Both have gone to London for the remainder of the course.

STATUS OF HAWAII May Be 49th State

IF a Bill which was passed by the United States House of Representatives by 196 to 133, on June 30, is passed also by the Senate, the Territory of Hawaii will become the 49th State of the United States.

The Bill was opposed by a section of the House on the ground that Hawaii is too far from the mainland, and that it has too mixed a population—156,000 Japanese, 52,000 Filipinos, 28,000 Chinese, 6,000 Koreans, 120,000 Europeans and 65,000 Hawaiians, in a total population of 430,000.

If the Bill is passed, Hawaii will be on an equal footing with other States, and will have a new Constitution.

USA Will Take Over In Micronesia

EARLY in July, President Truman sent a message to Congress asking for early approval of the trusteeship agreement covering the Pacific islands formerly mandated to Japan (Marshall, Caroline and Mariana Islands).

The Security Council unanimously approved the agreement on April 2.

PAPUANS GIVE TO FOOD FOR BRITAIN FUND

THE Seventh-day Adventist Mission Board in Sydney recently received, from one of their missionaries at Bisiatabu, Papua (which is adjacent to the memorial monument to fallen Australian soldiers, at the commencement of the Owen Stanley trail) a letter and a cheque for the Food for Britain Fund. To show their sympathy for those in need, and to express great thanks for the bountiful supply of good food available there, the natives in that remote and primitive spot subscribed £12/13/9.

The money was subsequently presented to the Lord Mayor of Sydney by a party of Papuan boys who were in Sydney at the time.

MANY TRAVELLERS ON THE "SAGITTAIRE" FROM TAHITI

THE departure of the steamship "Sagittaire" on April 17, for France, via Panama, was a gala occasion at Papeete.

Nearly two hundred passengers were booked for the voyage—officials whose term of service in the Colony has ended; teachers of the several Mission schools; civilians with their families; all happy that, at long last, they were to see again their beloved native land.

During the previous week there had been farewell dinners and receptions. To be sure, there were tears when the time came to part from friends and cherished associations. But the general spirit of happiness prevailed.

At the hour of departure, the assemblage at the wharf was the largest seen in many years.—ACR.

New Governor of French Oceania

IT was officially announced in Papeete early in June that Monsieur Pierre Maestracci had been appointed Governor of French Oceania, in succession to Colonel Georges Orselli.

It is understood that M. Maestracci already has arrived in Tahiti.

French Levy Against War Damage

THE amounts levied upon French Territories in the Pacific, as contributions to the French Union's fund for repairing war damage, are:

	Francs.
New Caledonia	50,000,000
Fr. Oceania	20,000,000
New Hebrides	1,000,000

The payments are to be spread over ten years. Algeria's levy is 150,000,000, and West Africa's, 100,000,000 francs.

The Pacific franc is worth 160, and the African 227 to the Australian £.

Crocodile Hunting on the Sepik

Queensland Men Are Interested

THE crocodile hunting season on the Sepik River, New Guinea, usually begins about June and extends throughout the low-water season to about September.

During this period, hundreds of crocodiles are caught by the natives—some by spearing, some caught on hooks, some in traps, snares and nooses, and some are caught alive when they are sunbaking. The local people tell many apparently incredible stories of croc-hunting to visitors. The catch is that the more incredible the story, generally the truer it is.

These stories seem now to have reached the Australian mainland and this year a Queensland hunter, a Mr. N. Guinio, decided he would try his luck with us. He arrived here on the muddy banks of the Sepik about the beginning of May—but, unfortunately, without his gun—that had been confiscated by the Customs men at Lae, although those in Port Moresby took a more lenient view.

However, even without his trusty .503, his visit is of great value to local crocodile hunting. In many villages he has shown the natives how to skin the reptiles properly, and how to dry the hides. These hides will later be collected and sent to a firm of hide-buyers in Sydney. If there are enough of them, perhaps the price of crocodile skin shoes and handbags will fall next year.

Among the professional native hunters of the "puk-puk" there is great enthusiasm for the scheme, and Mr. Guinio is a welcome and popular figure.—"MOSSIE."

Death of Henri Walker

THE Walker family, of Tahiti, in June received news that M. Henri Walker died in a military hospital in France, as the result of injuries received while he was a member of the French Air Force, engaged in a raid over Germany. He leaves a widow and two children.

The Walker family, now French, is of British stock. Mr. William Walker, a Londoner, met and married in Tahiti a Miss Henry. They had several children, and their descendants are widely known and highly respected, in French Oceania.

Archbishop Halse, head of the Anglican Church, Queensland, returned to Brisbane by plane on June 21, after a 10-days' tour by lugger of the Torres Strait Islands. He was accompanied by the Rev. Ian Shevill. In honour of the Archbishop's visit, feasts and tribal dances were arranged by natives; and, included in his gifts, was a pastoral staff of wongal wood inset with mother-of-pearl.

GIANT SNAILS Still a Problem in Northern N. Guinea

I WAS interested in Jack Read's report that the giant snails, released by the Japs, are now dying out in New Ireland," writes Mr. E. J. Wauchope, of Madang, New Guinea.

"I wish that were the case here, at Hansa Bay. Certainly, they are dying here by the million—but for every one that passes out, hundreds more appear—the reproduction ratio appears to be enormous.

"The only consoling feature that I can see is that there now is no housing problem in Hansa Bay for the Kuka (land-crab). Snail-shells now provide him with countless ready-made houses.

"Mr. Mark Pitt—ADO at Bogia—has the right idea. He is using his police boys to educate the natives in methods of eradication, by burning on the line of the snails advance. The natives seem to co-operate willingly, as they realise the danger to their gardens.

"Good-bye to the Queensland canefields if ever these things get across to Australia!

"I find that I can kill the snails quickly by using a Jap fly-spray in a hand-spray; but one cannot spray over square miles of country."

MALAITA IS WELCOME

CAIRNS, July 7.

THE "Malaita" berthed at Cairns on June 25 for the first time in four years, and loaded 24,000 super feet of timber and 100 tons of personal effects (including two cars) for Port Moresby, Samarai and Rabaul. Seven passengers also joined the ship to take up residence in New Guinea.

The "Malaita" cleared all cargo at Cairns, for which the residents of Papua and New Guinea had long been waiting.

Various small craft have passed through Cairns lately, headed for the Territories. Catholic Mission's 300-ton vessel "Stella Maris," which sailed on June 19 with steel rails, timber and livestock for Alexishafen Mission, met very bad weather and returned on the 21st. After repairs, it left again on June 27.

The "EMR," flying the French flag, and going to a Lutheran mission at Lae, left on June 6 in company with the "Winberra," chartered by New Guinea Goldfields Ltd. The latter, also for Lae, had been here three weeks with oil trouble.

NG WOMEN'S CLUB OF SYDNEY

THE annual general meeting of the Sydney-New Guinea Women's Club will be held this year on Friday, July 18, at 7.30 p.m.

Meeting place will be, as usual, at the Feminist Club, 77 King Street.

During May, the club held a games' night at the club-rooms, and also held a theatre party, proceeds of which went to club funds.

On the morning of July 1, on the fifth anniversary of the sinking of the "Montevideo Maru," the widows, friends and relatives of men who were lost on that occasion met in Martin Place, Sydney, and placed wreaths on the Cenotaph.

Monseigneur Bresson, Catholic Bishop in New Caledonia, announced that he would leave by Pan-American plane for Rome late in June.

"PIM" CELEBRATES 17th BIRTHDAY

By Move Into North Pacific
and Indonesia

WITH this issue, the *Pacific Islands Monthly* completes 17 years of continuous monthly publication; and it attains its largest size in 17 years—namely, 88 pages.

Started modestly in August, 1930, the *PIM* has grown in size and circulation ever since, except during the war-shadowed period between 1940 and 1945.

The *PIM* now is an accepted institution in every Pacific Territory south of the Equator.

Owing to World War II, conditions in the Pacific have changed. There is a much closer community of interest, now, between the South Pacific countries and the North Pacific, because the Micronesian archipelagoes have changed from Japanese to American control. There also are closer ties between the South Pacific and Indonesia, because Australia is supplying to Indonesia so many commodities which previously came from Europe and Japan.

As a result, there is a growing demand for the *Pacific Islands Monthly* in the North Pacific and Indonesia.

Preparations now are being made to divide the monthly issue of the "*PIM*" into three sections—namely, the main, or South Pacific Edition, which will appear much as it is at present; the North Pacific (or American) Edition, which will circulate through Honolulu, in Hawaii, Marshall, Caroline and Mariana Islands, Guam, and the Philippines; and the Indonesian Edition, which will be distributed from Sydney, through Netherlands Indies, Malaya, Singapore, Burma, Siam, Borneo and Hong Kong.

All advertisements, of course, will go through all Editions.

The publication of the *PIM*, in Editions, will commence within the next three or four months.

OWING to the world-wide shortage of paper, we are compelled still to print the *PIM* largely upon newsprint—for which we are now paying more than we paid in 1939 for good quality printing-paper. We like newsprint no more than do our readers, and we shall abandon the use of it just as soon as supplies of good paper become available.

The success of the "*Pacific Islands Monthly*," and its usefulness, are due in a large measure to the consistent support it has received over the years from leading Australian and Pacific advertisers. We are glad to think that the extension of the journal into new fields, in North Pacific and Indonesia, should materially assist in the development of Australian overseas trade.

MH'S MILLION

Great Fiji Trading Co. Increases
Its Profits — And Its Problems

THE 1947 balance-sheet of Morris Hedstrom Ltd., leading trade organisation of the Central South Pacific, carries on the remarkable record of profits and accumulated savings, commenced in 1942.

When World War II came, and Europe could no longer buy copra, the company's profits fell—from £85,097 in 1938, to £55,306 in 1941. Then Japan came in, paralysed the great copra-making industries of Philippines and Indonesia, and brought the South Pacific's copra into urgent demand.

Year	Profit	Total Reserves
1942	61,770	300,873
1943	94,769	480,351
1944	99,088	628,246
1945	94,678	652,731
1946	94,210	698,600
1947	103,548	711,956

While the company generally shows plenty of enterprise—its competitors say, bitterly, that it seldom misses a pass—its management is cautious and conservative, insisting that the profits of this good time be used for the underpinning of the whole financial structure, to guard against possible bad times. Thus:

	1940 £ (Fijian)	1947 £ (Fijian)
Paid capital	739,613	739,613
Deposits	4,946	3,897
Creditors, etc.	18,599	117,540
Land, buildings, plant, etc.	363,195	192,241
Plantations	49,247	16,954
Stocks, etc.	337,110	260,261
Investments and cash	167,256	1,032,095
Capital value branches	90,465	75,176
Book debts, etc.	136,244	171,122

One effect of it all is the accumulation of no less than £1,032,000 in "investments and cash."

The life-time benevolent habits of Sir Maynard Hedstrom and his associates show up strongly in the lists of gifts in the accounts over the past ten years:

	£
Given to staff fund	35,000
Given to Fiji patriotic funds	19,710
Given to University Scholarship Fund for Fijians	25,000

THE main worry of MH directors probably is the profitable employment of their huge accumulation of cash. Their shareholders, over the years, have been trained to expect anything from 8 to 15 per cent. But about £1,030,000 of the company's capital and accumulated reserves is now in cash, earning nothing, or in gilt-edged, averaging at a guess, less than 4 per cent. Put in another way: this company could return all of its subscribed capital (£739,613), and still make a profit of £100,000 per annum.

If Fiji could be thrown wide open to new European settlement and industries, the MH policy would be obvious—use these huge surplus funds to finance sound new enterprise, and double the profits. But Fiji now, it seems, is to be a close preserve for Fijians and Indians. Fijians have little developmental enterprise, and the average Indian is not a sound investment. Hence the furrows of care on the MH forehead. There is little in Fiji in which to employ a million pounds of savings; yet, if they are shifted out of Fiji, the money at once is at the mercy of Socialistic Governments with quaint, startling ideas about "capitalists."

NEW HOTEL FOR SUVA May Come in 3 Years

PLANS for the modern, 3-storeyed hotel, which Morris, Hedstrom Ltd. propose to erect at the corner of Rodney Road and Robertson Street, Suva, Fiji, show that there will be sufficient large, airy rooms, with hot-and-cold water in each, to accommodate 60 persons.

The estimated cost is £100,000. The company, however, may elect to spend more than that, in which event, the hotel will go to four storeys, and accommodate 90 guests, with additional amenities, such as private bath-rooms.

Materials and tradesmen are as scarce in Fiji as elsewhere. There is little likelihood of the hotel being completed much inside of three years.

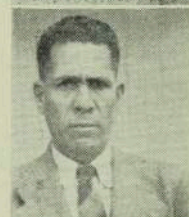
"MATUA" TRAVELLERS

PASSENGERS to Island ports recently included:

Mrs. J. Paget, who travelled to Western Samoa to rejoin her husband, who is employed with Crown Estates.



Eli Tuiapalele, Chief Inspector of Western Samoan schools. He returned from New Zealand after attending educational meetings.



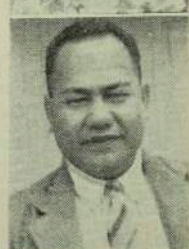
Mrs. Mary Baera, of Suva, Fiji, who visited other island centres.



Miss Mary Faa-teia, of Suva, who also visited island ports.



Maia Ae, of the Western Samoan Education Department, who accompanied Eli Tuiapalele to New Zealand.



UNO TRUSTEESHIP MISSION IN WESTERN SAMOA

Present Inquiry Does Not Affect American Samoa

THE mission of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations which is to inquire into conditions in the former Mandated Territory of Western Samoa, assembled in New Zealand in the latter part of June; and departed from Auckland on July 4, in a NZ Air Force Sunderland flying-boat for Suva, Fiji.

The following day, July 5, the party went on in the Sunderland to Apia. The following are the members of the party:—

Francis B. Sayre, (United States), President of the Trusteeship Council.

Pierre Ryckmans (Belgium), a member of the Council.

Dr. Cruz Coke (Chili), a Member of the Council. (Dr. Coke was not on the flying-boat. Instead of going to NZ, he made his way to Samoa by another route, and met the party in Apia.)

Mr. Peter M. Anker, assistant-director of the Trusteeship Division; Mr. J. de la Roche, chief of the visits section of the Trusteeship Council; Mr. C. E. P. Leite, political affairs officer; and Miss M. Respler — all attached to the Mission as members of the secretariat.

Two members of the staff of the NZ Department of External Affairs.

Professor Felix Keesing, a New Zealander now at Stanford University, California, and a well-known writer on South Pacific Administration, has been attached to the mission as an expert consultant. He proceeded direct to Samoa.

Mr. Sayre had a distinguished career as a former Assistant Secretary of State.

Governor-General of Belgian Congo for 12 years, Dr. Ryckmans has had 32 years of service with the Belgian Colonial Service. He has represented Belgium in many of its overseas Territories, and for a long period was stationed in the former Belgian mandate in Africa, Ruana Urundi. He resigned from his country's colonial service to represent Belgium on the Trusteeship Council.

The mission is concerned solely with the petition for self-government from the chiefs and people of Samoa; and, as soon as it arrived in Apia, it made preparations for a long series of discussions with all classes, all over the group. The mission will be at least a month in Samoa.

The Western Samoans, in their petition to the council asked that Samoa be granted self-government, that New Zealand act as protector and advisor in the same capacity as Great Britain did to Tonga, and that "the unnatural division of the islands of the group be left in abeyance until a meeting can be arranged between Eastern and Western Samoa.

The mission has no authority to inquire into conditions in Eastern or American Samoa. It is solely concerned

with the petition for self-government from peoples of Western Samoa.

This was stated by Mr. Sayre, during a Press conference in Wellington on July 2.

American Samoa, Mr. Sayre said, was part of American sovereignty, and as far as he knew, its inhabitants had never asked for any political change.

What are the Prospects of Self-Government?

From Our Special Correspondent

APIA, July 4.

IT is difficult to see how this mission from the Trusteeship Council (due to-morrow) can accomplish anything more than a good holiday; or how its report to the United Nations can be anything other than vague, diplomatic, platitudinous, and exceedingly complimentary to New Zealand.

After a good start in Samoa after World War I, New Zealand made a bad break by sending over a hand-picked crop of martinets and suburban Bumbles who, without imagination, tact, humour or anything else—except a sense of their own self-importance—brought Samoa to the brink of disaster.

The Labour Government that has ruled New Zealand since 1935 went into reverse as soon as it achieved power. Perhaps it went too far into reverse. But it is true that in the last decade Samoa has been an oasis of peace in a troubled world.

New Zealand, whether Tory or Socialist, has never exploited Samoa in the old tradition of colonial exploitation.

An American, the late Dr. S. M. Lambert, wrote that he would like to see all Polynesia brought under New Zealand's care, and added that the Dominion had lavished both money and work on Samoa without thought of return, or even thanks, beyond the satisfaction of seeing a dying race revived.

At 65,000, the population of Western Samoa has virtually been trebled since the German days.

If they are based on statistics, the claims for self-government are very shaky.

If they are based on any suggestion of commercial exploitation, they can be ruled out.

If they are based on any allegation of interference with Samoan customs, ways of life and liberty to develop on entirely Samoan lines, they are ludicrous.

The writer has no great love for officialdom in general, but NZ official-

dom in Samoa, for 13 years at least, seems to have had a genuine concern for the preservation of all that is best in Samoan tradition and custom.

Further, it has rigidly blocked any attempts at the degradation of the people in the interests of "tourism." Tourists, as they are known in Honolulu, Suva and Papeete, have not been welcomed with open arms in Apia since New Zealand took over.

Despite elaborate plans and endless talk, there is no prospect of anything like a sound, stable government to take over if New Zealand walked out; and the idea that Samoa would become a second Tonga is fantastic.

There would be three "kings"—Mata'afa, Malletoa and Tamasese—angling and perhaps fighting for supreme power. Such a Samoan triumvirate would be an easy comparison to the strong Royal House of Tonga. The Samoans were split into three even before European days, and the tradition holds.

And the Samoan civil service? Custom would hold again, and HMS Pinafore wouldn't be in the running. Not only sisters, cousins and aunts, but brothers, nephews, uncles and cousins—several-times-removed would be flat out after every available or created job.

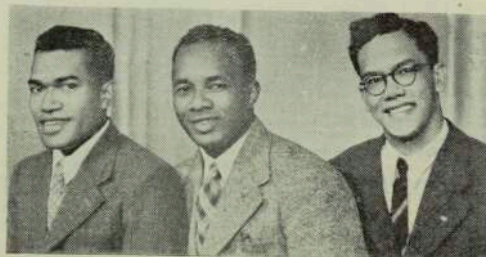
Colonel H. T. Allan, OBE, of Rabaul, New Guinea, arrived in Sydney early in July, and will spend about three months in Australia. Mrs. Allan arrived in Sydney in May, from Rabaul.

Mrs. Pat Gilson left Brisbane for Port Moresby by the "Montoro" on June 14. She will join her husband who is in business there.

Mr. Steve Young, a well-known resident of Western Samoa died in the Territory on May 20. He had been in ill health for some time.

THREE MH SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

While Sir Maynard and Lady Hedstrom were in New Zealand, early this year, they entertained the three Morris Hedstrom, Ltd., Scholarship winners, who are at present studying at Auckland University College. Later, this photograph was taken. From left to right they are: Hereimi Qasevakatini, 1946 Scholarship winner; he is studying Law. Ravuama Vunivalu, 1945 winner, now doing 3rd year Arts. Charles Walker, 1947 winner, doing 1st year Science. The 1945 and 1946 winners are Fijians; the 1947 winner is part-Fijian.



BIRTHDAY HONOURS FOR FIJI

OBE for Dr. Hoodless

THE following awards to Fiji residents, were announced in the recent Birthday Honours:

OBE: Dr. D. W. Hoodless B.Sc., L.M.S.S.A.

MBE: Setariki M. Koto.

COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL: Superintendent B. F. Hooper.

Dr. D. W. Hoodless, OBE, retired last year from the post of Principal of the Central Medical School, Fiji. He served in the Education Department of the Colony from 1912 to 1930, becoming Assistant Director of Education in 1927. In 1930, when the Central Medical School was established, Dr. Hoodless was appointed Tutor. The title of the post was later changed to Principal.

Setariki Koto, MBE, has been associated with the work of the Native Lands Commission, Fiji, since July, 1916.

Superintendent B. F. Hooper, who has been awarded the Colonial Police Medal, first became a member of the Fiji Police Force in 1929. He was appointed an Assistant Superintendent in 1938 and Superintendent in 1943.

Mr. P. Costello for Executive Council

From Our Own Correspondent

SUVA, June 19
MR. PATRICK COSTELLO, who is perhaps the Colony's best-known and least-conventional business man, has been appointed to the Fiji Executive Council in succession to Mr. F. L. Smith, of the Bank of New Zealand, who has left the Colony. The appointment is a popular one.

Mr. Costello, who is an Australian, came to Fiji in 1909 as a shipping clerk for the local branch of the AUSN Co. The following year he joined the firm of Arthur Joske Ltd., as an auctioneer; but by 1912 he was in business for himself as a hotel-keeper at Lautoka. His hotel property there was in more recent years, acquired by Northern Hotels Ltd.

He was closely associated with the foundation of the Rewa Co-operative Dairy Company and, later, with the development of the gold mines at Vatukoula.

The discoverer of gold in the Tavua area, Mr. W. Borthwick, was financed by Mr. Costello in the prospecting venture which resulted in the original find, and it was Mr. Costello's strong and persistent advocacy that was responsible for

Mr. E. G. Theodore and his associates becoming interested in the development of the field.

Mr. Costello has wide business and property interests in the Colony and he has served on many official and semi-official committees. He was for seven years a member of the Suva Town Board and earlier, was a member of the Local Authority and the Road Board at Lautoka.

W. SAMOA'S HEALTHY FINANCES

£400,000 of Reserve

From Our Own Correspondent

APIA, June 19.
THE Finance Committee and the Western Samoa Legislative Council will meet next week to consider the Estimates for the coming financial year. Most important items will be the proposed expenditure of some £73,000 on a new hydro-electric scheme, and £97,000 on new roads.

The financial year ended on March 31 with a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £90,000. This makes the total reserves of the Administration now £400,000.

New building and roadmaking schemes of the Administration are hampered by shortages of materials—roofing iron, reinforcing steel, timber, paints, etc.

Two new Administration buildings now under construction are a broadcasting studio and a transmitter station at Afiamalu.

NO MARKET FOR TROCHUS

Western Pacific Traders Find
The Going Tough

WHILE pearl-shell is in sharp demand at high prices, it is most difficult to sell trochus-shell at any price—although the world is desperately short of all the articles made from trochus.

The explanation seems to be that war destroyed the button-making industries of Japan and Czecho-Slovakia, and the demand of the new button-making industry in United States has not yet caught up with the South Pacific supply. Lack of ships to carry shell to the American market and the reviving industries in Europe and Japan, is another factor.

Here is a note from New Guinea: Buka always has been a happy hunting-ground for trochus-fish, and many of the trader-planters around have amassed good-sized shipments—but only to be informed that this commodity is almost unsaleable at present. Rabaul reports no market for shell.

Neither is there much profit to be made now by traders from the old "Consols of the East." Native sellers are asking (and receiving) 25/- a bag for dried copra. What with bags, twine, etc., this brings the price to about £21/5/- a ton. With 45/- freight, from Buka to Rabaul, this gives £23/10 landed at that port—and only good copra is bringing £28 at Rabaul. Smoke-dried copra, so report has it, is soon to be black-listed by official buyers.

Three native meetings held recently in the Buka Passage area decided to lay down a new wage scale for native labourers: £6 a month and keep, or 5/- a day and keep.

The outlook is dismal. Eddie Ward's body may or may not be a-mouldering in Geneva; but his soul goes marching on in New Guinea.

RECENT "MONTORO" PASSENGERS



AMONG passengers who left Sydney on the "Montoro" on June 11 were the following (reading from left to right):

TOP: Mrs. R. E. Young, for Port Moresby, where her husband is an administrative medical officer. Mr. R. Barber, of the Lutheran Mission, who returned to Madang after an absence of two years; he was a POW of the Japs until released by the Americans in April, 1944, at Hollandia. Mr. and Mrs. A. Allen, of Wau, New Guinea, who were returning after an absence of seven years from the Territory; Mrs. Allen is a daughter of the late Mr. "Ted" Condren, well known in New Guinea, where he once conducted a sawmill with Mr. Geo. Anderson. Mrs. T. K. Emery, with three-year-old Peter, who was returning to the Morobe goldfields, where Mr. Emery is connected with BGD, Ltd. Masters Jimmy (8) and David (6) Emery, also on their way back to the Territory.

CENTRE: Mrs. R. A. Bale, who was off to Milne Bay, Papua, to join her husband, who is connected with a building firm there. Mrs. K. B. Grose, wife of the general manager of New Guinea Goldfields, Ltd. Mrs. M. R. Blackman, whose husband is also connected with NGG, Ltd. Next to her is daughter Diana Blackman, aged 10, who also sailed. The Rev. Wilfred and Mrs. Riley, returning to the LMS Station at Daru, Papua, after a furlough in Sydney.

LOWER: Mrs. Riley (as above). The Rev. Hugh Andrew, of the Church of England Mission at Samarai, returning to Papua, after three months' furlough in Sydney. Mrs. H. Andresson, and her son, Kenneth, who will rejoin Mr. Andresson, who is a missionary, stationed at the SDA Mission, at Omoura, inland from Lae. Mr. Dan Leahy, one of the well-known Leahy brothers, of Mt. Hagen fame; he had been in America for 11 months, being treated for an eye condition, caused by vitamin deficiency. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Sedgers, with their two-year-old son Tony, on their way back to Madang, where Mr. Sedgers is local manager for W. R. Carpenter & Co., Ltd.

Bomb Tragedy on Rotuma

From a Special Correspondent

THE bomb which exploded on Rotuma (Fiji Group) on May 6 this year, killing nine, seems to have had as many lives as a cat.

In the first place it was found by women fishing; it was removed from the coral reef, where it was tightly wedged, and taken home in their canoe; and from that time, until it exploded, it was carried hither and yon with impunity.

Two boys took it in their canoe to show some friends, and a Pepei woman quarrelled with her husband for bringing it into the kitchen, as she was nervous of it. Her husband merely laughed, declaring that when he returned from the bush he would dismantle it. However, during his absence, his wife heaved the thing out of the kitchen and pushed and rolled it back into the sea, where it lay, seen and handled by many.

A Rotuman called Tonuava finally took it into his house; but, when warned by an ex-soldier of its danger, he and other natives carried it down to the beach. While he and another, Petero, were standing talking about it, seven boys from the Roman Catholic school gathered around it.

One of the boys began to chip the metal of the nose with his knife. "This looks like gold," he said. A moment later the bomb exploded.

Tonuava and the seven boys were blown to pieces. Petero was severely injured, and died in hospital two hours later. Before he died, however, he was able to tell how the boy had chipped the bomb with his knife.

SHOWING THE FLAG

THE NZ light cruiser "Bellona" left Auckland on July 7, to show the flag in the following places:

July 17 — Savu Savu, Fiji.
July 18-25 — Suva.
July 27-August 4 — Funafuti, Ellice Is.
August 5-7 — Rotuma.
August 9-14 — Suva.
August 16-22 — Vavau, Tonga.
August 23-31 — Nukualofa.

RABAU HOTEL LICENCE TO BE TRANSFERRED

THE publican's licence for the premises known as the "Cosmopolitan Hotel," Rabaul, New Guinea, is now in the legal process of being transferred. The licence is at present held by Mr. A. L. Gaskin, son of Mr. A. J. Gaskin, who ran the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Rabaul before the Pacific war. The building was destroyed during the Japanese occupation.

If the Court agrees, on July 21, the new licensee will be Mr. P. F. Bailey, of Rabaul. It is expected that the new Cosmopolitan Hotel will, for the time being, be the former Civilian Hotel, which was run by the Production Control Board in Rabaul until recently.

European status has been conferred upon three well-known residents of the Gilbert Islands — John Milne, Henry Schutz and Tekarakara Brechtefeld. All had good records during the war—especially Mr. Milne, who as known in 1941 was a very capable young radio operator. Mr. Schutz probably is identical with that clever young Euronesian who, in the years just before the Jap invasion, made a marked success of the tangitangs (native co-operative societies).

N. GUINEA GOLD AGAIN

After Five Years

GOLD is coming out of New Guinea again—but slowly.

BGD recommended dredging this year—with No. 1 on February 20, and No. 2 on April 13. To June 1, they handled 720,000 cubic yards of gravel, and got gold worth 469,153 United States dollars (with gold at 35 dollars per ounce).

The other six dredges cannot be brought back into operation yet because of delay in getting equipment from America.

BGD's eight dredges and two hydro-electric stations closed down on February 22, 1942, when the Japs invaded the Morobe district, and the whole installation suffered much damage from bombs, "scorched earth," looting and what-not.

PAN-AIR SERVICES

AS from May 21, Pan-American Airways Clippers on the San Francisco-Sydney service have been calling at Tontouta airport, New Caledonia, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, on the outward voyage and on Thursdays and Sundays on the return trip, or twice as often as previously. The weekly San Francisco-Auckland service, however, has cut out New Caledonia entirely.

By eliminating overnight stays at Canton Island and Nandi, Fiji, in favour of one hour stops, the San Francisco-Sydney trip has been reduced from 72 to 45 hours.

TOMB OF RLS

Road Being Beautified

UNDER instructions from the Administrator of Western Samoa (Colonel F. W. Voelckner, DSO), steps have been taken to make the path which leads from the Vaillima Road to the tomb of Robert Louis Stevenson, on Mt. Vaea, behind Apia, a thing of real beauty.

A local botanist, Mr. Charles Reed, is planting up the area with selected varieties of hibiscus, crotons and frangipanni—shrubs and trees which should soon make a fine show.

It was a happy thought by the Administrator. The tomb of the great British writer almost certainly will be visited, in long years to come, by thousands of world travellers, and it has not been well cared for in the 60 years since Stevenson died.

RALLY OF FREE FRENCHMEN IN PACIFIC

A BRANCH of the Association of Free Frenchmen, which is under the patronage of General de Gaulle, has been formed in New Caledonia and the New Hebrides. Members are limited to those who rallied the Free French Forces, close relatives of servicemen who were killed, and civilians who joined the French National Committee under conditions of danger. The annual subscription is 50 francs.

No doubt qualified Free Frenchmen living in Australia, will be admitted. Offices are at the Intendance, Noumea, and c/o M. Max Frouin, at Vila. Under the patronage of Governor and Mme. Parisot, commemorative festivities were held at Noumea on June 16, 17 and 18.



DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AT TONGAN ROYAL WEDDING

(See also Page 13)

A group photograph, taken in the grounds during the reception, which followed the ceremony on June 10. From left to right: Mr. C. W. T. Johnson, British Agent and Consul in Tonga; Mrs. Burton; Dr. J. W. Burton, President-General of the Methodist Church in Australia; Mrs. McKay; Mrs. Moulton; Queen Salote, of Tonga; and the Rev. A. E. McKay.

—Photo by Hettig.

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DOUBLE WEDDING OF TONGAN PRINCES

THE two sons of the reigning monarch of Tonga, Queen Salote, were married on Tuesday, June 10. Great crowds gathered early around the Royal Chapel, at Nukualofa, where the ceremony took place. The participants were:

Prince Tupouto-o-Tugi, heir to the Tongan throne, and Halaevalu Mata'aho, daughter of the Hon. Ahome'e, Governor of the island of Ha'apai.

Prince Fatafehi Tui Pelehake, and Melenaita Tupou-Mohefo, niece of the Hon. Veikune, Speaker of the Tongan Parliament.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Roger Page, for many years head of the Methodist Church in Tonga. He was assisted by the Rev. A. E. McKay,

president of the Tongan Methodist Conference, and by the Rev. J. W. Burton, President-General of the Methodist Church of Australasia.

From the royal pew, Queen Salote watched the proceeding with evident pleasure.

After the wedding, some 350 guests were entertained by Her Majesty in palm-covered shelters overlooking the lagoon, before the royal palace. Visitors from overseas included the Maori Princess Te Puea, and representatives of the Fiji and Samoan people.

The British Agent and Consul in Tonga, Mr. C. W. T. Johnson, proposed the toast of the royal brides and bridegrooms; and, in his reply, Prince Tugi spoke with appreciation of the goodwill of their

people in Tonga, their relations of Samoa and Fiji, and their friends from New Zealand.

Two five-tiered wedding cakes were ceremonially cut.

After the formal breakfast, the Queen received her guests on the steps in front of the palace.

Two days later, the wedding ceremony was repeated in Tongan fashion. The brides, wearing feathered garments and wrapped about with fine mats, and the bride-grooms, dressed in tapa decorated with leaves and scented flowers, were helped on to a dais of mats, piled to a height of 6 feet.

Presents of mats, tapa, kava roots and pigs were exchanged with full formality; and then the elaborate kava ceremony, which was the key feature of the Tongan wedding, was performed.

Camera Records Colourful Ceremonies



(1) Prince Tupouto-o-Tugi and Princess Mata'aho during the Tongan marriage ceremonies which took place two days after the European service. (2) Princess Mata'aho cutting her five-tiered wedding cake at the reception on June 10. An identical cake was cut by Princess Melenaita. (3) The royal couples (the Crown Prince and his bride on the left, and Prince Tuipulehake and Princess Melenaita on the right) sitting on a huge pile of fine mats during the Tongan ceremonies. (4) The most important part of the Tongan ceremony—making Royal kava. Judging by the photograph, the makers did not lack advice or interest from the onlookers.

—Photos by Fiji Public Relations Office.

ROYAL TONGANS

Intimate Glimpses of a Queen And Two Princes

AMONG the most interesting personalities in the Pacific are the members of the Royal Family of Tonga. They have had "the white light that beats upon a throne" upon them lately, because of the double Royal wedding—both Prince Tugi (Heir apparent) and Prince Fatafehi were married last month.

This excellent article was written by John Hardingham for "New Zealand Herald." It is in contrast with much rubbish about the Tongan royalty that has been published in recent years.

THE strong, benevolent influence of a Tudor Elizabeth is combined with the dignity and majesty of a Victoria in the very human Queen who rules the little Pacific Kingdom of Tonga. Because of the reverence in which she is held by her 40,000 subjects, Queen Salote Mafle'o Veigo could, perhaps, usurp the powers of an absolute monarch; instead she jealously maintains the democratic principles introduced from British pattern in 1875 by her grandfather, King Topou I.

Queen Salote—her name is the Tongan equivalent of Charlotte—is a direct descendant in the 21st generation of a

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distinguished chief who founded the Tui Kanokubolo dynasty in about 1610. She came to the throne in 1918 as a girl of 18. That was the year after she had married Prince Tungi, who became devoted Queen's Consort and, for many years, Premier of the Kingdom until his death in 1941.

The deep black hair of the widowed Queen has greyed in a reign of nearly 30 years, but she has never lost the Tongan's gift of laughter. Young people are still chosen as her palace companions; she herself is a very youthful 47. With her ready smile and bubbling sense of humour, Her Majesty seems almost immune to age.

GRACIOUS AND GENTLE MANNER
FINELY proportioned to her exceptional height of 6 ft. 1 in.—some say 6 ft. 3 in.—Her Majesty is every inch a Queen. She is gracious and gentle in manner, stately in bearing, but able to shed aloofness like a cloak without losing

a scrap of dignity. She is equally at home with Europeans or Tongans and speaks English with perfect accent and idiom in an unmistakable bell-like voice. Like musicians, her attendants seemed tuned to register those soft tones when they may be unheard by a stranger.

Her Majesty's generous hospitality was never better shown than during the war years. The 10,000 Allied servicemen based on the Friendly Islands were regarded by the Queen as soldiers who had sacrificed their home life to assist in the defence of Tonga. They were to be regarded as Royal guests; if they needed food or sought shelter, even the palace was open to them at any hour.

There was no empty assurance. Day after day the Queen's maids-of-honour were hostesses to Americans and New Zealanders on the palace lawns. Sometimes they would sacrifice sleep and prepare a meal in the early hours of the morning for a group of tired and hungry soldiers arriving as strangers in the town. If there should be a sulky or silent hostess, a silken voice from behind the lattice screen of the palace verandah could galvanise an instant smile and a merry manner.

INFLUENCE IN GOVERNMENT

THE Queen's real influence in the Government of her Kingdom cannot be measured in the terms of the constitution. She is no Royal cipher. Without arrogance and seemingly without ever having to force a point with her advisors, Her Majesty is the dominant figure in the Privy Council which, subject to the ratification of a democratically-elected Parliament, rules the country for the greater part of the year.

In these councils of government, Queen Salote is said to speak seldom but always soundly. In discussion she is a patient listener and a quiet contributor. Her real authority, outside the reverence owed to the Crown, comes from her skill in crystallising controversy and reducing complicated issues to a clear decision. Above all, she has the gift of common-sense.

Tonga maintains its monarchy without extravagance or luxury. From the Civil List, Her Majesty draws £2000 a year, plus small allowances for her aide-de-camp (who is her half-brother) and a chaplain. There is also provision for six personal attendants to receive an annual honorarium of £12 each. Copra plantations on the Royal estates yield an additional personal income.

MASSIVELY-BUILT HEIR

THE heir to the Throne, Prince Tungi, now in his 29th year, has inherited many of his mother's qualities. Rather belying his massive 23-stone build, he is a scholarly, shy person, devoid of either pride or condescension. His outlook has been strongly influenced by the ten years he spent in Australia, first as a pupil in a public school and later at Sydney University, where he graduated in law. He has a wholly analytical mind with the scholar's ability to think and speak in abstract. Had he not been a Prince of the Royal House of Tonga he might have been a pleasant University don.

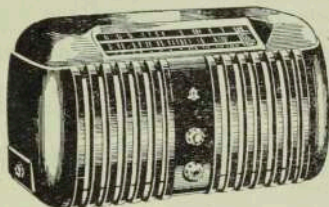
That the Crown Prince is a man of high principle was revealed recently over the question of liquor licences. Alcohol is forbidden to Tongans but, under the authority of the Cabinet, dispensations have been granted to 120 semi-officials, mainly to save them embarrassment in exchanging hospitality with Europeans. When there seemed a danger of the permit system losing its real meaning by assuming a social significance, Prince Tungi set a lead by renouncing his own permit. His decision was proclaimed publicly in the Royal Gazette.

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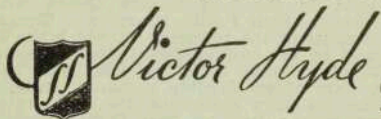
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PRINCE TUNGI AS MINISTER.

AS the Prince who will one day rule in Tonga, Tungi is serving a responsible apprenticeship. Education was one of his main University interests and in accepting this portfolio in the Tongan Cabinet he has been able to follow his inclinations. He is also a keen and practical-minded Minister of Health without usurping the authority and knowledge of his departmental advisers.

He has, perhaps, the strangest hobby of any prince—the collection of gadgets. Some of his greatest enthusiasms have centred around luminous fish-hooks, ultra-modern writing pens or bladeless razors. Even during the wedding celebrations he was demonstrating a lightning calculator—a Japanese device of manipulated beads which he claimed could do all his mathematics for him. On another occasion, when guests were admiring the array of presents, he was explaining the value of what was probably the humblest gift—a device like an egg-beater designed to grate coconut while still in the shell.

"A HAPPY FELLOW."

THE Crown Prince's younger brother, Prince Fatafehi, is a man of rather different stamp. Twenty-five years of age and built even more heavily than the heir to the Throne, he has a jovial eye and ready smile that encourage people to describe him as "a happy fellow." He radiates good humour and is a pleasant and unassuming dinner companion. In European company he is a better listener than talker.

Fatafehi has a modest role in government, but it is no sinecure. He is travelling inspector of agriculture. He knows what can and cannot be done in island agriculture, and in the fields and plantations his Royal influence can do more than a dozen experts in stimulating production. He is not the sort of man who can be tied happily to an office desk.

KURUKURU

Paper Company Seeks 200 Sq. Miles in Papua

THE exclusive right, for 12 months, to apply for a license to cut kurukuru grass in an area of 200 square miles, in the vicinity of the Emboga River, in North-east Papua, was granted by Gazette proclamation, on July 2, to Sir Gerald Mussen.

Sir Gerald Mussen is chairman of the British Australian Paper and Pulp Company; and the 200-square miles are right alongside that company's Sangara leases.

Which suggests that, at long last, the Papuan grass called kurukuru (kunai, to you of New Guinea) may be coming into its own as the main material for high-class paper. Experts have compared it favourably with the famous esparto.

Naturalisation of NG Aliens

ALIENS, resident in New Guinea, are now eligible for naturalisation under the Commonwealth Nationalisation Act, 1920-46. Pre-war, when the Territory was administered as a League of Nations Mandate, this was not possible. To obtain British nationality then it was necessary for aliens to take up residence in Australia for the requisite number of years, which, of course, precluded most of them from becoming British subjects.

Intending applicants for naturalisation should obtain instructions and the necessary form from the Government Secretary, Port Moresby. Notification of their intention to apply for naturalisation will appear in the Papua-New Guinea Government Gazette and, when all formalities are completed, it will be necessary to pay a fee of £5.

Among guests at the Royal weddings in Tonga were 50 Samoans, who travelled there in early June by plane and by the "Matua".

Additions to the coastal and inter-island fleet in Samoan waters are the "Mania-Tele", which belongs to the natives of Manua, American Samoa; and "Wairuru", the new motor vessel which recently arrived in Apia from Auckland for O. F. Nelson and Co., Ltd.

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THE NEW RABAU

Good Work by DO Bates

From Our Own Correspondent

DISTRICT OFFICER BATES is to be complimented on the way he is cleaning up Rabaul.

The secondary scrub has been cut down and most of the roads have been graded. Preparations are well in hand for temporary wharfage for 10,000-ton vessels. Work has been completed on the Euro-

pean school, opened on July 1, with Mrs. Guy Black in charge.

A marked improvement has been effected in the sanitary arrangements in China-town.

The telephone line between Rabaul and Kokopo will shortly be completed. The roadway to Kokopo, despite the recent heavy rains, is now in very fair condition.

If the Administration will only give this energetic and capable officer the support and assistance he deserves, conditions generally in New Britain should soon improve.



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Tragic Death of Doctor's Wife

One-Time New Guinea Resident

THE news of the tragic death in Malaya of Mrs. Ian Thomas Dickson (formerly Jean Hawnt, of Rabaul) was received in Sydney on July 5.

Death was due to a shooting incident which occurred at the residence of Dr. Blakemore, whose wife Dr. and Mrs. Dickson had accompanied to her home, following a disagreement she had had with her husband. On reaching the Blakemore home, the Dicksons were met by Blakemore, who fired a revolver, instantly killing Mrs. Dickson and seriously wounding Dr. Dickson. Blakemore was arrested and later died, whilst in a coma, at a mental hospital. The tragedy occurred at Tooh, Perak, where Dr. Dickson is chief medical officer. Fragmentary reports from Singapore make it clear that Dr. Blakemore, an Englishman who had been many years in Malaya, had become demented.

Residents of New Guinea will well remember Dr. and Mrs. Dickson, who for several years after their marriage in Rabaul in 1933, lived on the goldfields, where the doctor was a medical officer attached to the PHD. Later, they moved to Malaya; and during the war, Mrs. Dickson lived in Sydney with her mother, Mrs. Jessie Hawnt, and her sister, Mrs. Marjorie Ross.

Niuafuouans Will Soon Be Established on Eua

IT is expected that by next October the 1,100 former residents of Niuafuou (Tin Can Island), in the Tongan Group, will be established on Eua, a small island about 30 miles south-east of the main Tongan island of Tongatabu.

Niuafuou was almost devastated by a volcanic eruption in September, 1946, and last December the whole population, with the exception of 28 who were left behind to round up the pigs, harvest crops and dismantle the few remaining buildings, was evacuated to Tongatabu.

Since then they have been living on Queen Salote's estate, just outside Nukualofa. This temporary village has been called Mataliku, and crops planted when the Niuafuouans first arrived are now almost ready to harvest. In the interval, they have been provided with food by Tongatabu villagers.

Eua is a very fertile island where, it is said, corn is ripe six weeks after planting. The population hitherto has been only about 400, some of them descendants of Tongans from the small island of Ata, whose population was preyed upon by blackbirders about 80 years ago. To save these Islanders from being transported to Chile, they were transferred to Eua.

In spite of Niuafuou's volcanoes and Eua's richness, many of the refugees now awaiting transport in Mataliku think longingly of their old home and, if given the choice, would ignore Eua and willingly return to Niuafuou.

N. CALEDONIA LOOKING FOR LABOURERS

A FURTHER report on the labour problem from the New Caledonian Conseil General states that the recruiting of labour in the Dutch East Indies being no longer favourable, and the local population being against Chinese labour, two possible sources remain—Korea and Japan. It was decided to study the possibility of recruitment in these two countries.

RAG-TIME SHIPPING IN NEW GUINEA

Government Service Is Chaotic—Plea For Private Ownership Again

By Colonel H. T. Allan, O.B.E., Tovakundum Plantation, Rabaul

THIS is an endeavour to set out what is actually happening in New Guinea at the moment in reference to shipping and sea transport.

Before the war, there was an inter-island shipping service, maintained mostly by the big trading firms, to bring produce up to the main centres to connect with overseas shipping lines.

In addition, many private people owned their own vessels, which they chartered as opportunity offered, or ran private services in the different areas. Also, many plantations had boats which were used for recruiting, bringing in native foods and trade copra, trochus shell, etc. The natives also owned many boats, mostly sailing cutters which they used for trading, social visits, etc.

In all, the Territory was adequately serviced, and it was a comparatively easy matter to move from point to point, or to bring recruited natives quickly to the place of work and, when finished, to return them home.

As a result of the Japanese invasion, all shipping in the Territory was either destroyed or seized by the Army or Navy and removed elsewhere. So that when the war finished, New Guinea was completely devoid of shipping.

It is true that the Army held a large reserve of small craft which could have been the nucleus of the shipping required to rehabilitate the Territory. In Moresby, Milne Bay, Labu (Lae) Madang, Wewak and Rabaul there were many craft no

longer required by the Army. In March, 1946, in Rabaul alone, there were 132 boats in the Disposals Park, with which the Army had finished.

BY this time, the Government, in its wisdom (which means the CSIR and other satellites) had decided to break the menace of the big firms and to allow no vessels of over 25 tons to operate. As a result, the policy was not to sell any boats at all at a time when sea transport was the first requirement for rehabilitation.

For over five months the boats in Rabaul lay rotting at anchor. Many sank at their moorings through sheer neglect (as happened also with the luggers in Moresby)—all this at a time when Rabaul was becoming peopled by returning planters who wanted to get out to their properties.

These people were willing to pay any price for a boat, so that they could get a move on; but, through lack of transport, they were forced to remain in Rabaul, at £1 per day at the PCB hostel, for months on end. And every day they were able to go down to the "park" and see the boats they required slowly rotting and eventually sinking at their anchorages—with valuable landing-barges being driven ashore by the southeaster and disappearing under the sand.

The Government created the great "Directorate of Shipping" to provide all the transport required. They neglected

to enquire of any practical man who had lived in the Territory as to whether this was a wise move.

Ships were scheduled to start running in October, 1945. In June, 1946, a largely attended RSL meeting in Rabaul was assured by Mr. Thurston, then Director of Shipping for NG (or some similar appointment) that the ships were on their way and that in a few weeks our difficulties would be over.

It is now June, 1947, and the latest

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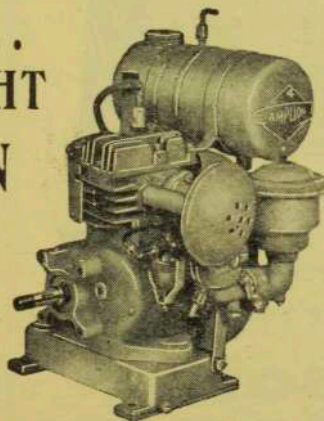
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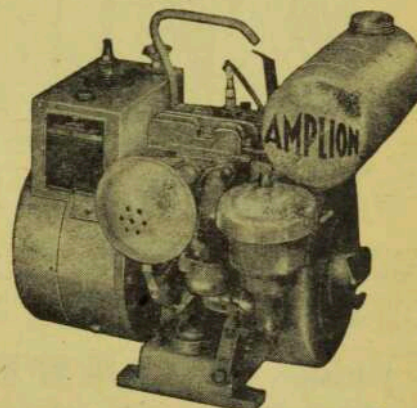
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from the Directorate of Shipping is that they hope to have all their ships here and running by the end of December, 1947.

THE problem of the rehabilitation of New Guinea is an immense one. It would still be of great magnitude, even if we had a sympathetic Govern-

ment resolved to put the place back on its feet as soon as possible, and which would be willing to accept the advice of those who have spent their lives here and who, presumably, should know what is required.

The first requisite is sea transport. The planter, or miner, or missionary, or any

one else, has first got to reach his area. Until he can do this, and transport sufficient supplies to maintain himself, nothing else can happen.

The missions, who have more combined experience than any one else, quickly realised this and, in every case, their first step was to purchase a vessel, or vessels. The Vunapope mission bought the "Waimana," a fine three-masted schooner; Bishop Wade got some work-boats and a trawler; the Lutherans obtained two or three 300-tonners; the Madang Mission also got 300-tonners, and the Seventh Day Adventist started with the old "Ambon," and since have brought up or are bringing another eight 87 ft. trawlers.

These people have really saved the day for New Guinea, in spite of the Government. Realising our needs, and appreciating what sea transport means, they have partially covered the gap caused by the failure of the Government plan and the lack of private boats.

All missions have transported planters and their goods—usually without charge—and have done it very willingly.

LATELY, a few privately owned boats have appeared and they are filling the gap.

Charlie Blake, Colver Watsons, Dick Arrowsmith, Dyson Hore-Lacey, Harold Koch, Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore, and a few others have managed to get boats, and these are gradually getting supplies out to people.

These boat-owners have been given a license to operate (irrespective of the tonnage) by the Directorate of Shipping, but have been told that this licence will be cancelled by December 31, 1947, because by then the Shipping Board will have all its trawlers up here, and will be able to supply all requirements. That will be the day!

REVERTING to rehabilitation, and to sea transport being the first requirement: it is suggested that the logical order is as follows:

- (1) Sea transport.
- (2) Native labour.
- (3) Supplies for labour, planter, and buildings.
- (4) Export of produce from plantation to port to pay for same.

It will be seen that nothing can function unless (1) operates.

Many planters have had the experience of being landed at their plantations with a couple of months' supplies. They commence with plenty of labour available. At the end of two or three months their supplies run out; the labour leaves because no food or issues are available; and the planter is in dire straits because he cannot get any cash until his copra is delivered into the PCB warehouse.

Here are some instances:

• Harold Coldham returned on the "Reynella" and went out to his place at Bali, near Witu. Before leaving Rabaul he arranged with Vic. Maxwell (manager, PCB, Rabaul)—one of the bright spots in an otherwise dud show—to have three months' supplies sent out by the first ship. As Bali has plenty of labour and can produce up to 80 tons of copra per month, it is one of the important places if we want copra quickly.

PCB fulfilled its promise and sent the supplies out in a Shipping Directorate boat which was going to Witu first.

Whilst the boat was at Witu, the Shipping Directorate ordered it to go on to Moresby. The captain, a new-comer, of course, obeyed orders and went to Moresby, passing within a mile of Bali, which was the direct route! He did not call at Bali because he said (it is alleged) that he did not know the anchorage, and did not think that it was important.

The result was that Coldham's essential supplies went on to Moresby, about 600

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miles away, and the plantation was left up in the air.

Luckily, Vic Maxwell is one of our old hands and was able to wangle (through private channels) a duplicate set of stores—which he could ill-afford—and the day was saved.

• Then, in the case of New Ireland: A planter, who had been there ten months without a ship, was anxious to get his copra in to the PCB warehouse in Rabaul, to recoup his outlay.

On New Year's Day, when all his labourers were away at a sing-sing, or lotu, a 300-tonner, run by the Directorate of Shipping, arrived off his place unannounced and without previous warning. The captain wanted his 75 tons of copra loaded immediately, and was not impressed when told of the difficulties.

In normal times, the planter would have been warned of the ship's impending arrival at least 48 hours in advance and the copra would then have been waiting on the beach with sufficient labour to load it.

The result was that the ship sailed empty, the planter did not get his cash and, as far as I know, the copra is still there.

• When I was in Kavieng at the end of March last, two Directorate of Shipping 300-tonners arrived within a few days of each other. The first, which was only routed for Kavieng and return to Rabaul, landed a lot of cargo for all ports down the east coast to Namatanai, 180 miles away, and some cargo for Kavieng.

The second one, which was to proceed down the east coast, calling at all ports to Namatanai, landed nearly all its cargo for Kavieng and then had to reload the cargo from the other ship for the east coast ports.

• Again, Bill Chapman, one of our old inhabitants of the goldfields, decided (as I have done) that there is no future for independent gold-miners in Wau. He proceeded up the Markham to Kainantu and recruited 17 boys (no mean effort these days) to go with him to the new fields in Bougainville. Bringing them down to Lae, he booked himself and the boys by the "Montoro" to Rabaul.

The Directorate of Shipping, through its agents, took him and his partner to Rabaul, but refused, for no reason at all, to ship the boys.

The result is that Bill has lost his boys, has had to fly back to Lae to try to get some more, and is now completely dependent on his good friend, Charlie Blake (and not the great Government Shipping Service) to get to Bougainville, as Charlie has his own private vessel.

AND there, I think, is the answer—private ownership of vessels. The individual owner has to make his boat pay, and will keep it running and give service and go anywhere. The Government Service will not go out of its way to oblige anyone—the captains and crews are mostly newcomers to the Territory, underpaid by present-day standards, and they don't object to any convenient engine breakdown that will keep them in port over the week-end.

In contrast, take Harold Koch, one of our oldest, most respected and popular private boat-owners. Before the war, Harold had his own properties at Arawe, at the west end of New Britain. He ran his boat for his own business, but it was his pleasure to service the whole of the south coast of New Britain, some 300 miles in extent.

Anyone along that coast, whether he was Administration missionary, company employee, private planter, or trader knew that he had only to signal Harold as he passed and whatever he wanted in the

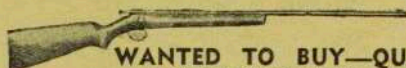
ways of foodstuffs, cigarettes, liquor, or other essentials would be delivered on the return trip.

And it is in these private owners of ships that the answer lies. I have not touched upon recruiting or prospecting, native boats or other matters, as the subject is so vast.

But I do feel that the inefficient Government service is breaking down and that, despite the CSIR policy—or whoever else has thought it out—the old system of private ownership is already

here, and must develop, if the Territory is going to come good again as a producer of urgently needed raw materials.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Babbage, of Karoola and Tanwoa Plantations, Buka Passage, New Guinea, became the proud parents of a young daughter on May 29. Mr. Babbage arrived in Sydney from Buka a day after the baby was born; he does not expect to be returning to his plantation until September.



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P.I. SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING

THE annual meeting of the Pacific Islands Society will be held at History House, Sydney, on July 23, at 8 p.m. Office-bearers for the coming year will be elected and a report of the Society's activities presented.

New Members

New members who have joined the Society recently are:

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Baker, 1569 Pacific Highway, Wahroonga; Mr. N. B. Casey, MBE, and Mrs. Casey, 113a Carabella Street, Kirribilli; Mrs. Drew, No. 3 Colleen Flats, 19 Fletcher Street, Bondi; Mrs. A. H. A. Forrest, 81 Hope Avenue, Cremorne; Mrs. M. Fenner, 26 Pittwater Road, Collaroy; Mr. Thos. Horne, 50 Bancroft Avenue, Roseville; Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Kingsmill, Bank of NSW, Victoria Avenue, Chatswood; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Lord, 11 Coolong Road, Vaucluse; Mr. W. McCreadie, Flat 1, 83 Sydney Road, Manly; Mr. P. S. Macdermott, 36 Upper Clifford Avenue, Manly; Mrs. Mignon, 29 Eastern Avenue, Dover Heights; Mrs. Mallellieu, Warrington Flats, Edgecliff; Mrs. Walker Flynn, 331 Parramatta Road, Haberfield.

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From Our Own Correspondent

RAROTONGA, June 18.

WITH the added inducement of the new increases in rates of pay at Makatea, there was extraordinarily keen competition among Rarotongan applicants for service with the French Phosphate Company there this year. The majority of the returned recruits were anxious to re-enlist, while new applicants far exceeded requirements. Only single men were accepted this year and the medical examinations were exacting.

Care was given to the matter of general character also. Now that they are able to pick and choose, the Company is selecting the most reliable workers. There has been inconvenience in the past through illness and misbehaviour, and married men with families have been an added responsibility.

The new rates of pay at Makatea are: £8/8/- per month, 11½d. per hour ordinary overtime, 1¼d. per hour overtime for ship work, and an additional 1/3 a ton bonus for each ton in excess of 3 tons per man per day—all payable in NZ currency.

The boys like the life at Makatea, and the entertainments provided. The return of a contingent of "Makatea Boys" at the end of this one year contract—mostly with money saved—is always a big event in Rarotonga, the boys being feted like heroes returning from an Odyssey.

Loaded With Gifts From Polynesia

THE Maori party which visited Tonga for the Royal wedding in June, and subsequently visited the Cook Islands, Samoa and Fiji, returned to the Dominion by air on July 2.

The party of thirteen members was headed by Princess Te Paea Herangi, and included the 15-year-old Princess Piki, daughter of King Koroko, of Ngaruawahia.

Princess Te Paea said that wherever they went during their three weeks' trip they were entertained with feasts, songs and dances, and showered with gifts. Eight cases of gifts which they could not carry in the Dakota will be shipped back by sea.

The ceremony with which they were greeted at every point made a deep impression on the Maoris. Elaborate preparations had been made for their visits.

On Aitutaki and Rarotonga, large wooden platforms had been built to carry the two princesses from one settlement to the next. When Princess Te Paea was asked to mount the platform she declined and pointed to Princess Piki, explaining that, as the daughter of King Koroko, she had the right to the honour.

To attend one ceremony, Princess Piki was carried about a mile and a half on the platform, which was borne on the shoulders of 20 Aitutakian warriors.

After her return to New Zealand, Princess Te Paea said that the expressions of appreciation received from Polynesian cousins indicated that the visit of the party had created much good will.

Members of the party paid their own travelling expenses, but the New Zealand Government made it possible for them to charter a Dakota aircraft.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN FRONTIER

Importance of Equator In Future Pacific

A NEW mid-Pacific frontier along the equator, between the United States and Britain, was visualised by Sir Albert Ellis, New Zealand representative on the British Phosphate Commission, when he referred to the future of former Japanese-held islands in an address to the Auckland Rotary Club on June 30.

He suggested it would be comparable to the great, unguarded frontier between Canada and the United States, of which British people were justly proud as an example of international friendship and goodwill, but complacency could give it the false security of the ill-fated Maginot line.

The disposal of the island groups formerly under Japanese control must be determined on the principle of safeguarding the Pacific against a recurrence of aggression, Sir Albert said.

Of the possessions held by Japan before the First World War, the United States seemed to have a good claim to the Okinawa Group, more particularly as Russia had the Kurils, north of Japan. It was his impression that the islanders would not resent permanent American occupation if it took place.

ISLANDS north of the equator mandated to Japan after the First World War were now occupied by the United States by right of conquest and, if they were retained, America would be in a very strong strategic position in the Pacific.

"I say good luck to the United States, because it has been my experience to see these groups occupied first by Germans and then by Japanese and we people in the central Pacific look forward to having good neighbours in the future," he remarked.

Sir Albert considered the natives would welcome American rule should the islands come under United States control. Americans had something to learn from Britain in the administration of native races, but he thought they would gain from experience and the ultimate result would be satisfactory.

It could be forecast that either by annexation or under trusteeship the United States would control all the groups north of the equator that were occupied by the Japanese after the First World War. This would mean an oceanic frontier of 3,200 miles.

ONLY a few British islands were north of the equator and, with their inhabitants very loyal to Britain, any change in their status would be unthinkable, Sir Albert stated. South of the equator British interests predominated and there was no suggestion of any official backing for American press opinions that two dozen British atolls, and islands should be handed to the United States. They were valuable islands and any transfer would be disloyal to the native inhabitants and, in their eyes a blow to British prestige.

It seemed that the equator would be the dividing line between America and British interests.

Referring to phosphate production on Nauru and Ocean Islands, Sir Albert said they were a shambles when occupied by the Allies after three years of Japanese control, and the making good of war damage would cost about £2,000,000. However, the natives, who had flocked back, were doing a splendid job and the programme was for an output of 600,000

tons of phosphate next year. The Nauru cantilever would be working by the middle of 1948 and in two or three years the two islands would be in a stronger position than ever.

HELP FOR BSI PLANTERS

Interest-Free Loans

THE Government of the British Solomons has decided to assist planters to rehabilitate their neglected or war-damaged plantations by providing them with interest-free loans.

The loans will be made in four equal parts—one part on completion of the necessary documents; and the others at three-monthly intervals.

Repayment will commence six months after receipt of final instalment, and will also be on a quarterly basis. The period of repayment is not made clear.

Copies of the loan agreement, which includes comprehensive security provisions may be obtained from the Resident Commissioner's Office, British Solomon Islands; or from the Protectorate's agents in Sydney—Burns, Philp and Co., Ltd., of 7 Bridge Street.



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NS. 60.14.

Mr. R. B. Dunlop has been appointed Inspector of Mines in Papua-New Guinea.

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Ship Chandler, Papeete, Tahiti

FIJI'S TAXIS TO BE LABELLED

IT has not always been easy in Fiji in the past to distinguish taxis from private motor cars, says the Public Relations Office.

Identification should, however, be simpler in future as rules made by the Transport Control Board recently require all public service vehicles licensed to carry not more than eight passengers to display on the front and back of the vehicle a plate bearing the word "Taxi" in black on a white background.

IS NI FOR NZ?

Separation From Australia Might Open a New Era

AUCKLAND, June 26

THE Auckland Chamber of Commerce decided to request the Associated Chambers at Wellington to approach the Government concerning the practicability of negotiations for the transfer of the sovereignty of Norfolk Island from Australia to New Zealand.

This is being urged because of the nearness of Norfolk Island to New Zealand, and the island's strategic and economic value.

The Auckland chamber's view is that many of the residents of Norfolk Island, being former New Zealanders, are generally favourable to the transfer of sovereignty. It is stated that there is little likelihood of development of trade unless Norfolk becomes New Zealand territory.

Norfolk could produce large quantities of citrus fruits, tomatoes, passion fruit, and potatoes.

EDITORIAL NOTE—Transfer to New Zealand might open a new economic era for NI. Certainly, it could not be worse off.

Nearly everything that can be produced in Australia's Pacific Islands, which might be sold in Australia's temperate zones, can be produced in Australia's tropical zone. Consequently, few Islands products are admitted to Australia.

The exceptions are copra, cocoa, coffee, rubber. Large and successful plantations for those things were established in Papua-New Guinea, before the war. But when the war finished, Australia was under the rule of irresponsible Labour politicians and unimaginative bureaucrats; and their combined efforts, in the last two years, have partly destroyed the planting industries of Papua-New Guinea.

Norfolk is a restful, and fertile island, capable of producing every kind of semi-tropical fruit and vegetable—a paradise for retired folk. But there literally is no market for Norfolk's produce. Let an NI orange, or potato or passionfruit enter Sydney port, and NSW orchardists and growers run howling to their "members", the bureaucrats come into action, and the door is closed.

In over 40 years, Canberra has had only one use for Norfolk and its 1,000 people—its Administratorship is a handy, cushy job into which retiring politicians, to whom the presiding Government feels under some sort of obligation, may be pitchforked.

If it were attached to NZ, only 500 miles away, it could sell, in a good and reliable market, every orange, banana, passionfruit, potato or tomato it could produce. New Zealand it seems never can get enough of those products from the Samoan, Cook, Fiji or Tongan Islands.

Norfolk Island, with its soft and kindly climate, would be a fine resort for holidaymakers, if given transport. Australia, in 40 years, has done practically nothing to develop that traffic. Maybe New Zealand would have more imagination.

A Fijian minister, Setariki Tuilovoni, left by the "Marine Phoenix" last week to attend the International Missionary Council's conference at Toronto on July 9. He will read a paper dealing with the impact of the war on Fiji, and present day conditions in the Colony.

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MONEY AND POLITICS

W. Samoa Has Both at Present

From Our Own Correspondent

APIA, June 20.
THERE is much political excitement in Western Samoa at the present time because the committee of investigation by the Trusteeship Council of UNO is due to arrive in the Territory in a few days. Meetings of representatives of the Samoans are the order of the day in all districts and efforts are being made to reach a complete understanding, so that a united front may be presented to the committee.

It is doubtful, however, if this united front will be achieved. There seems to be a divergence of views on political matters between the "Fautua" (or paramount high chiefs, Mataaia, Malietoa and Tamasese) on one side, and the Faipule (or Samoan Parliament) on the other; and it is likely that the Committee will hear a variety of views on the same subjects.

It will be interesting to learn the proposals and submissions which the Samoans will bring to the attention of the commission; but, while "self-government" is the slogan of the moment, Samoa still enjoys its boom time. The price of cocoa, which was reported to have dropped, has now recovered, and the prevailing price is £190 to £200 per ton. However, this is the off-season, and only a limited quantity of beans is being delivered at Apia sheds.

Money is still plentiful with both traders and planters and among the Samoans themselves. The unprecedented purchasing power of the Samoans has caused an incredible increase in trading stations, and every Samoan village is now blessed with three, four or even five trade stores, each competing vigorously against the other. Credit is given freely, and each trader tries to secure cocoa and copra from Samoan producers.

Prosperity is not confined to Opulu; Savaii, too, is well off. Recently, New Zealand Reparation Estates built a saw-mill and a new settlement at Sataua, in West Savaii, where there is valuable timber.

The only section of the community that appears to find the going tough is the motor transport industry. Trucks, cars and buses were imported in large numbers in recent months, and now there is a price war for custom. The general public is benefiting, but some of the financially weaker taxi and bus owners will go under in the struggle.

WAU-LABU ROAD



These photographs show something of the problems of maintenance on the road between the New Guinea coast, at Labu, and Wau, about 90 miles inland. On the left, a bulldozer is clearing away a slip; and on the right the Markham River has eaten into the road formation. Only by the efforts of the gold-mining companies, Bulolo Gold Dredging, Ltd., and New Guinea Goldfields, Ltd., is the road kept open to traffic.

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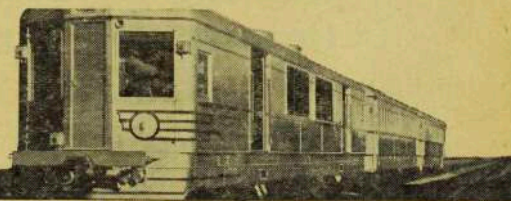
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South Pacific Cruise

From Our Own Correspondent

RAROTONGA, June 15.
IT is reported that the ex-Fairmile anti-submarine patrol boat, "Mahurangi," which has been converted into a pleasure cruiser for Mr. H. Jenkins, of Auckland, has left that port for Tonga, on the first stage of a South Pacific cruise. Mr. Jenkins is accompanied by his wife and two friends.

Before the war, Mr. Jenkins cruised in the "New Golden Hind," the handsome auxiliary ketch that was built for him at Opua, Bay of Islands.

The "New Golden Hind" (at present in Rarotonga) is still in Government service.

LIVING COST IN N. GUINEA

Statistical Economist Needed

From Our Own Correspondent

PORT MORESBY, July 4.

THE New Guinea Administration has advertised for a "Statistical Officer." It is hoped this means some one with a training in economics. A routine statistical economist is one specialist urgently needed in the Territory.

The basic problem of European residents to-day is the cost of living, in relation to

which officers claim, they are underpaid. The little information which has filtered through about the re-classification of the public service by Mr. Buttsworth, who has completed his findings, has not caused any great satisfaction. The report proposes a base salary of about £370 a year. This is insufficient in present-day New Guinea.

How can the Government assess salary rates in Papua-New Guinea without any statistical data on the cost of living? In the absence of a cost-of-living index, salary adjustments must be more or less arbitrary. The testimony of residents is that our costs of living are abnormally high. This seems to merit scientific analysis by a trained economist—which in turn would provide a sound and unquestionable basis for salary decisions.

To the layman, there is strong evidence of a very high increase in prices here over Australian equivalents. At June 30, 1947, the following prices were being charged by Burns Philp, Steamships Pty., Ltd., and the Port Moresby Freezing Company at their Moresby branches:—

Bread, 2/4 per loaf; butter, 3/3 lb.

Sugar, 6d. lb.; tea, 6/7 lb.

Fillet steak, 3/3 lb.; eggs, 4/6 dozen.

Small leg of lamb, 16/-.

"Baby bottles" of soda water, 14/- dozen.

One lamb's fry, 1/6; washing soap, 2/- bar.

Potatoes, 5d. lb. (with a high percentage inedible).

Onions, 6d. lb.

Apples, 4d. each; oranges, 9d. each;

pears, 5d. each.

Boiled sweets, 2/11 lb.

These prices, however they may be arrived at by the firms concerned, provide some sort of case.

COST of living, however, is only the basic adjustment necessary for a happy and energetic colonial service. The type of young man needed for careers in Colonial Affairs will not be attracted by the mere prospect of a living wage; nor is it possible to overlook the disadvantages of tropical service, such as severance from friends and family, isolation from modern amenities, and less comfortable environment. Missionary zeal will not alone bring men into the service, as others have already pointed out.

There are further adjustments necessary for men with families. At present they have to send their children to Australia for secondary schooling, and it is desirable that they should see these children over vacations; this runs out at the best part of £200 per child per year.

All these factors should be accounted for specifically and fairly in addition to the basic living wage computed from cost of living figures. This Territory, with all respect, needs rather a more outstanding type of officer than the normal public service department.

Meanwhile, public servants in New Guinea claim they are having a hard struggle to remain solvent, and those who are winning the battle are doing so at the expense of their deferred pay. Their claims and the problems of administration merit a more thorough, enlightened and knowledgeable investigation than the routine public service classifier can give them. For this reason, if no other, the Buttsworth report is not likely to satisfy.

And then there are the non-Administration employees, whose financial prospects would also merit study by a statistical economist. There will, perhaps, be an Arbitration Ordinance in the future Territory which could assist them.

Messrs. W. M. Burns, M. R. Gallen and C. D. Carr have been appointed officers of the Royal Papuan Constabulary.

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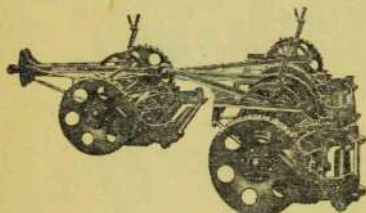
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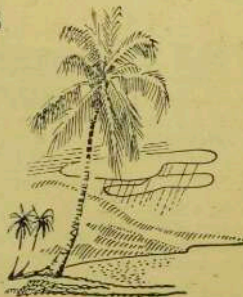
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Clive Brewster's Death Clearly the Result of a Very Unusual Accident

AN account of the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. Clive Brewster, in Bombay, on April 23 (May PIM), shows that there was no reason why he should have taken his life—he clearly died as the result of an unfortunate and very unusual accident.

Mr. Brewster arrived in Bombay from Karachi by plane about 1 p.m. on April 23; booked in at the Taj Mahal Hotel; went to his room on the fifth floor; and, about 25 minutes later he fell from the open window of this room, 80 feet, to the ground, and was instantly killed.

There was a suggestion that he was suffering mental distress at this time. It was reported that his second marriage had been unhappy, and that he had broken his solitary plane journey from London to Fiji at Bombay in order to transact some business.

That was quite wrong. He was not, on this occasion, on his way back to Fiji. He was making a special visit to India, and he had arranged to return to London, and there join his wife, and the two of them were to proceed thence to Suva, where a house was being sought for them.

Mr. Brewster's condition was perfectly normal. There was nothing at all to indicate any mental distress, or anything unusual. Alone in his room, Mr. Brewster had unpacked one of his bags. Apparently, he then approached the window, the sill of which was unusually low—less than 3 feet. He was a tall man, more than 6 ft. 1 in. There seems no doubt that he suddenly over-balanced and fell.

LADY ELLEN ELLIS, of Tamavua, Suva, sister of the late Mr. Brewster, in a personal letter, says: "The last letters from my brother to my husband and myself, and also letters from Mrs. Brewster, clearly indicate that their marriage was a most happy and successful one. It is true that Clive did not find conditions in England to his liking, and preferred to return to the Pacific; but that is hardly surprising in a man who had spent most of his life in Fiji and Australia. . . .

"Clive, like many airmen, has been for many years subject to giddiness when standing at a height and preferred even not to climb a ladder. He had the misfortune, in January, when he and his wife were skiing in Switzerland, to break two small bones in his ankle—and this weakened ankle may have given way as he looked out of the window, and so contributed to cause the tragedy."

These further details remove every suggestion that there may have been cause for suicide; and those who knew Clive Brewster knew that with his temperament he was about the last man to contemplate anything of that kind. No conclusion other than that of accident is possible; but it certainly will remain on record as a very unusual and unfortunate accident.

Short Story Competition

TWO prizes (£5/5/- for seniors, and £2/2/- for those under 17 on 31/12/47) are being offered this year for short stories by the Queensland Authors and Artists' Association, 137 Ann Street, Brisbane. Writers must not have had any story published previously; length should be limited to 5,000 words. Entries close September 30, 1947.

VACANT BISHOPRIC OF MELANESIA

NO appointment has yet been made to fill the place of the Right Rev. W. H. Baddeley, DSO, who retired from the position of Bishop of Melanesia early this year to accept a Bishopric in England.

Melanesia is a Missionary Diocese, and is attached to New Zealand, and the appointment is, therefore, in the hands of the New Zealand Bishops. It is customary, however, for the New Zealand Bishops to confer with the heads of the Church of England—the Archbishop of Canterbury invariably is consulted before any appointment is made to Melanesia.

BA BOWLING CLUB ANNUAL MEETING

THE 24th annual general meeting of Bowling Club, Ba, Fiji, was held on May 25, 1947.

The club is financially sound and lately has enrolled several new members.

During the 1946 season, the club was successful in Northern District inter-club competitions, and won the 1946 Hutson Cup, the Bayly Pennant and the Robinson Junior Rinks' Trophy.

The office-bearers elected for the 1947-48 season were:—

President, Sir Hugh Ragg; vice-president, Mr. G. R. Jordan; secretary-treasurer, Mr. L. G. Brown; assistant-secretary, Mr. J. E. Poulton; auditor, Mr. D. Crowe; general committee, Messrs. A. E. Waddingham, R. V. Clark, W. F. White, J. E. Poulton and L. K. Carew. Delegates to Fiji Bowling Association are Sir Hugh Ragg, Mr. C. H. Carne and Mr. R. C. Wilson.

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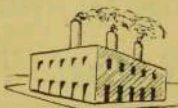
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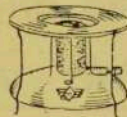
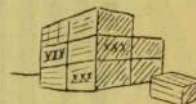
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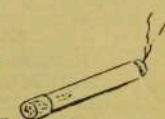
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Mr. Barry T. Copley, patrol officer of the Provisional Administration of New Guinea, recently arrived at Finschhafen to take up duties.

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CLOSING DATE OF TENDERS EXTENDED.

Owing to unexpected diversion, vessel's arrival in Auckland has been delayed, and closing date for tenders has been extended to July 31st.

Full particulars obtainable from: THE COOK ISLANDS TRADING CO., LTD., BOX 1022, CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND, or from the office of George Patterson Pty. Ltd., Box 674, G.P.O., Sydney.

Tenders will now close with the Cook Islands Trading Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 1022, Christchurch, N.Z., on July 31, 1947.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

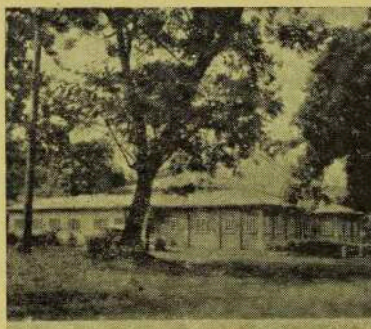
RABAUL MASONIC LODGE REVIVED

Thus the Sydney "Masonic Club Journal" of June 25, 1947:

FOR the second time in its twenty-four-years' existence, Rabaul Lodge has been revived.

After the major eruption of 1937, when the town was evacuated, brethren set to work to clear the neat, reinforced concrete building of the mass of volcanic dust and dirt which had covered the Temple, both externally and internally.

Later, during the Pacific War, every building in the town was flattened as a



The Masonic Temple, 1939.

result of Allied bombing and Japanese vandalism, and the Temple was used during the enemy occupation as a telephone exchange, until the greater portion of the building had been wrecked by bombing.

But, even so, the Lodge has arisen again through the activities of energetic

brethren, headed by Wor. Bro. Gilbert Renton (who was WM in 1930), and on Anzac Day (April 25) last they reaped the reward of their hard work, when Wor. Bro. Renton conducted the installation of officers, and some fifty-six brethren, representing eight different Constitutions, were present.

To old members of the Lodge the ceremony was tinged with sadness when they recalled that the last Sitting Master (Wor. Bro. Jack Edwards), as well as his Senior Warden (Bro. A. A. Chauncy), had been lost during the war and many other brethren drowned when the prison ship "Montevideo Maru" was sunk with over 200 Rabaul civilians on board.

The following office-bearers were installed:—Senior Warden, Bro. Ernie Britten; Junior Warden, Bro. Chas. Bates; Senior Deacon, Bro. John Gannon; Junior Deacon, Bro. F. Duval; Inner Guard, Bro. W. Bailey; Tyler, Bro. W. Dix; Chaplain, Bro. A. J. Gaskin; Director of Ceremonies, Wor. Bro. C. Smith; Secretary, Bro. J. Kidnie.

PESTS INTRODUCED IN STRAW PACKING

From Our Own Correspondent

SUVA, June 26.

RECENTLY it took the local Department of Agriculture six days to destroy prohibited straw packing which had come around goods imported from India.

The danger of introduction of noxious weeds and pests has been the concern of the Department for many years and regulations prohibiting the straw packing were passed in 1933.

The recent Indian cargo was packed in seeded rice straw containing weed plants from Indian rice fields, and mature grain which was infested with weevils of a type so far unknown in the Colony.

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Colonel Woodman, DO Madang, Retires

From a Madang Correspondent

COLONEL HAROLD WOODMAN, who was District Officer at Madang during the early rehabilitation period has departed on leave, on the expiry of which he will retire, after more than 20 years' yeoman service—not only to the Administration, but also to the natives and white residents of the various districts to which he has been posted.

We shall miss Harold Woodman. Those of us who have been waging an uphill battle, to bring our places back into production, appreciate the assistance we have received from this just and capable officer, particularly at a time when native labour has been almost unprocurable. He was noted for his firm and tactful handling of the local natives. He knew natives, and applied that knowledge in assisting rehabilitation, without in any way departing from the ethics of the native welfare policy. A word from him brought natives to work, in their own areas, in constructing bridges and roads, with result that the district's general economic position was the best in the Territory. Plantation copra was being produced in the Madang district when production in other districts was at a standstill. In no other district have the natives reached a higher state of post-war rehabilitation than in Madang.

We are fortunate in having as his successor, Mr. Keith McCarthy, a man well fitted in every way to carry on Mr. Woodman's good work.

Mr. H. S. Roe, formerly Executive Engineer, Tanganyika, has been appointed Deputy Director of Public Works in Fiji.

TRIBUTE TO "BOB" KENNEDY, MURDERED AT TOL

MR. TREVOR BRUCE recently arrived in Sydney by plane from New Guinea and is spending a short holiday prior to proceeding to NZ.

In speaking of the trials faced by the evacuees from Rabaul at the time of the Japanese landing in 1942, Mr. Bruce paid tribute to the fine work performed by W/O R. L. Kennedy, of the NGVR, who was among those massacred at Tol, and who in pre-war times was well-known as the manager of the Regent Picture Theatre in Rabaul. It was owing to the self-sacrifice of Bob Kennedy, said Mr. Bruce, that many of the troops and civilians were able to make their escape along the North and South coast of the island of New Britain. Regardless of his

own health, Mr. Kennedy established first-aid posts along the line of retreat, which provided the men with badly-needed medical treatment and supplies. Many of the evacuees, said Mr. Bruce, speak most highly of this work, and surprise had been recorded that some posthumous recognition of Mr. Kennedy's unselfish service, has not been made.

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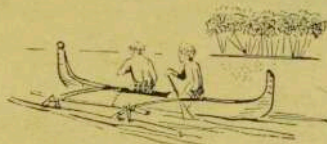
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Mr. G. R. G. Wearne, a former ANGAU officer, and until recently, a patrol-officer at Sio Police Post, near Finschhafen, New

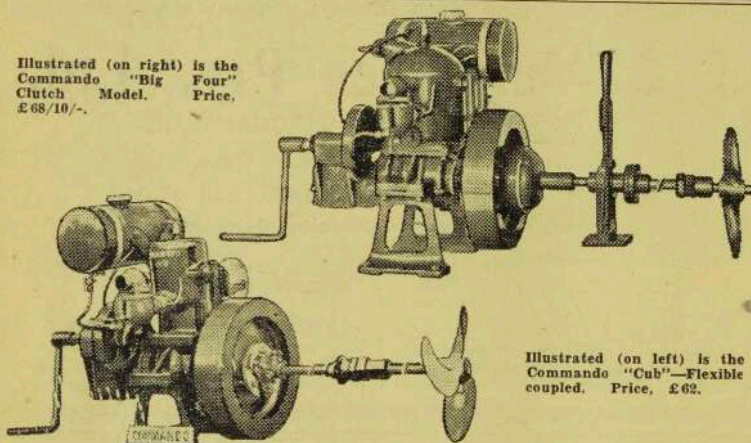
Guinea, left recently for Australia, where he will attend a course at the Australian School of Pacific Affairs.

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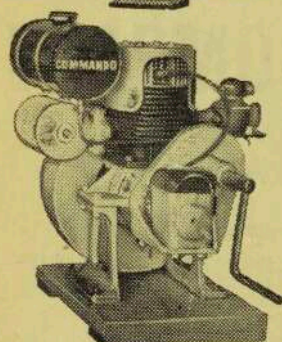
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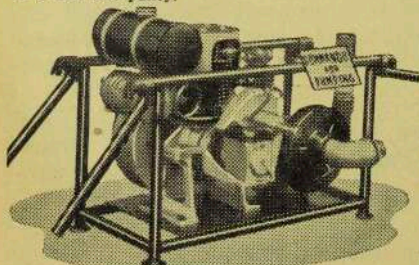
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CALLING RAROTONGA!

From Our Own Correspondent

MANGAIA, C.I., May.
ONE of our local natives is at present
awaiting indictment on a charge of
trespassing upon Government pre-
mises.

This bright youth, stimulated by local
nectar, had the bright idea of breaking
into the radio station, at the time de-
serted, and trying a few little experi-
ments with the apparatus.

In a few minutes, in spite of his
inebriation, the lad got the hang of the
set-up, and soon was sending out a gen-
eral call, in somewhat shaky Boys'
Brigade morse code, requesting information
concerning the whereabouts of the
steamer due in three days' time.

More, he got a reply! But, receiving
at professional speed not being a Brigade
accomplishment, the amateur "Makoni"
made no comment on Rarotonga's remarks,
save to transmit a few crisp monosyllables,
of Nordic origin, that do not usually find
their way out on the ether.

These received, Rarotonga came to the
conclusion that something must be
wrong over at Mangaia.

As if by telepathy, the Acting RA was
at the same time inspired to find out
why the wireless station door was open
when it should have been shut. The
amateur operator was by then stuck for
four-letter words, and while cogitating,
was caught in "flagrante delicto."

This "crime" not being provided for in
the Cook Islands Act, a legal precedent
will have to be created for future offences,
and it will be interesting to see what
penalty is bestowed on the fuddled
Brigadier who tried his morse, with quite
reasonable success, on professionals.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED TO SAIL MISSION SHIP TO BSI

FATHER CLAUDE PALMER, Marist
Mission, Glenlyon Drive, Ashgrove,
Brisbane, recently appealed for a
navigator and two able-bodied men to
sail a 40 ft. boat to the Solomons.

Father Palmer, formerly of the Marist
Mission, in the Solomon Islands, was
among those who escaped and hid from
the Japanese and eventually reached the
Americans when Guadalcanal was re-
captured in 1942. Other missionaries, two
priests and two sisters, were bayoneted
to death by the Japanese.

Father Palmer returned to Brisbane
some weeks ago after nine years in the
Solomons.

The new boat is urgently needed for
the rehabilitation of the natives and the
missions. When it reaches Guadalcanal,
native boys will man it, and the white
crew will be sailed to the nearest air-
port—probably Rabaul.

Given reasonable weather, Father
Palmer anticipates that the trip will take
three or four weeks; but it is imperative
that they get away before the north-west
season begins.

Copies of "The Coast-Watchers"

WE are informed that copies of Eric
Feldt's "The Coast Watchers" are
obtainable from The Epworth Book
Depot, Pirie Street, Adelaide, SA.

This excellent book on the activities of
the coast-watching organisation in the
South-West Pacific area is sold out in
the Eastern States. Retail price of the
book is 17/6; but, if ordering from Ade-
laide, sufficient to cover cost of post-
age should be added.

Mr. Jack Sedgers, a director of WRC
(New Guinea) Ltd., sailed by SS "Mon-
toro" on June 11. He was accompanied
by his wife and three children. They
will make their home at Madang.

FIJI COPRA GOES UP!**Ministry's New Offer Accepted**

From Our Own Correspondent

SUVA, June 11
Fiji copra producers will receive £7/3/6 per ton more for their copra from June 9. This follows a recent offer from the Ministry of Food in London for FMS grade Fiji copra at £37/12/6 sterling (£41/13/6 Fijian) in bulk.

The Fiji Copra Board sought the views of a number of producers and merchants after the Ministry's offer had been received, but as 60 per cent. of Fiji's copra comes from small producers it was impossible to obtain a fully representative opinion in time to give the quick decision that was necessary. The majority of producers and merchants seemed to be in favour of accepting the price, requesting that the Ministry give a long-term agreement for five years, if possible, but at least until 1950.

The buying price at Suva and Levuka is now £36/19/- (Fijian) for plantation grade copra and £36/13/6 for FMS grade.

The Board has increased its margin between the local buying price and that received from the Ministry from a little over £3 per ton to £5 per ton. They state that this is necessary because of shipping delays, shrinkage, insurance and interest.

Following is a list supplied by the Board of estimated costs on 100 tons of copra:—

Buying price at £36/13/6 a ton ..	£3,667 10 0
Handling charges at 18/6 a ton ..	92 10 0
Wastage of sacks at 9/- a ton ..	40 0 0
Twine at 2/6 per 100 sacks ..	2 0 0
Stamps	2 0

Customs entry	5 0
Interest	71 13 4
Overtime, say	2 0 0
Fire insurance	21 13 4
Interest on insurance premium ..	1 5 0
Administrative expenses	18 0 0
Port and Customs service, Customs tax and wharfage	42 16 10
Bank interest pending payment ..	23 16 11
Weighing and tallying	3 4 8
Total	£3,986 19 1

The price realised for 97 tons of copra (that is, allowing for 3 per cent. shrinkage) at £41/13/6 a ton would be £4,042/9/6, leaving a credit balance to the Board on 100 tons of £56/10/5.

The item, "Interest, £71/13/4" is not explained. It should not be necessary. It represents nearly 15/- per ton.

In Australian currency, Fiji producers are now receiving the equivalent of £41 per ton. The price paid to New Guinea planters, it was announced on June 17, is now £31/2/- per ton, at the ship's slings.

**COUNCIL OF CHIEFS,
1947 SESSION**

From Our Own Correspondent

SUVA, June 24
The 1947 session of the Council of Chiefs will open at Somosomo, Tavuni, Fiji, to-day. The Council, which meets at intervals and acts in an advisory capacity to the Government, will elect a panel from which the Governor will choose the five Fijian members of the Legislative Council.

During this session, memorial ceremonies will be held in honour of the late Corporal Sefanaia Sukanajalu, who won the VC in the Pacific war.

Mr. Nicholas Hagen, New Caledonia merchant, who is almost as well known in Australia as in Noumea, paid a short visit to Sydney in June—the first since his very severe illness there in 1941. Before that, he visited Sydney very frequently. He has completely recovered, and is a picture of bouncing health. The welcome he received from his friends in Sydney, was so warm and active that he seemed glad to catch the Qantas plane back to Noumea.

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Meet your troubles all the way by re-invigorating your system and keeping it fit and well by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills help to restore the red corpuscles and iron content of the blood to their normal quantity. This enables life-giving oxygen and nourishment to be carried to the nerves, organs and tissues of the body. In that way you become invigorated, strengthened by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the vague aches and pains disappear and you are fit again to deal confidently with all your worries. At chemists and stores.



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Many Territorians Against Amalgamation of Papua and New Guinea

At the recent meeting in Rabaul of the Planters and Traders' Association of New Guinea, among matters discussed was that of the amalgamation of Papua and New Guinea.

In this regard, the secretary of the Association, Mr. W. R. B. Thomas, reported as follows:—

This Association is being appealed to by a majority of its members to make representations to the Australian Government for a separate administration for this Territory as distinct from Papua. For your guidance in this matter the Association's Committee invited the opinions of various public bodies and Missionaries. The following is a typical expression of general opinion. In this case it is the expression of a gentleman possessed of a very thorough knowledge of the situation:—

"I very much regret that, in response to your invitation to express the views of the Mission in regard to the advisability of separate Administration for the Territory of New Guinea, I am unable to respond, as we have not met as a Mission Committee since the request came; but I desire to express my personal views.

"I have had opportunity to visit most of the Mandated Territory areas since the joint Provisional Administration came into being, and from what I have observed, and been able to compare with the pre-war methods of Administration I very decidedly believe that unless the Mandated Territory comes under its own Administration in the very near future, the damage will be irreparable.

"Many promises have been given by apparently uninformed men to natives, and while the native has a right to expect fulfilment of these, it is most apparent that it is neither possible nor desirable that they should be fulfilled in their entirety. Instead of encouraging the native to believe that it is his right to expel the white man, and consequently the Government ultimately, I believe that the native should be led to recognise that the benefits they receive in actuality are from the close personal contact of the white man in his capacity of Trader, Planter or Missionary, under the supervision of a government which operates for the benefit of the white and black alike, and which, through proximity, is able to give speedy and sympathetic consideration to the needs of all. Such a Government, I believe, is impossible when it is situated at a distance, or becomes partial, or relies on the judgment of text books written by men who have had little or no personal experience in the Territory.

"While the Mission bodies have received very helpful treatment and, where possible, every consideration, I feel I cannot be blinded by this to the fact that the business section of the community is labouring under difficulties which will, if not very quickly removed, do great harm; and once exports are neglected, of necessity the prosperity of the Territory suffers, and like its pre-war neighbour, it becomes a burden instead of an asset to Australia and the Empire. In the interests of the struggling plantation-owners I think that a separate government, providing facilities for shipment of produce, provision of necessities, and a

wise policy which will give both white and black the security they really desire under proper working conditions, such as were provided previously, is more than to be simply desired.

"I would repeat, that these are only my personal views and do not reflect the opinion of the Mission, but even in our own interests it appears to me that a local government is much to be desired so that greater co-operation can be obtained. I desire to see a separation of the Territory of New Guinea from Papua in the interests of the community."

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS CLUB IN NEW QUARTERS

THE South Sea Islands Club moved into new rooms, on the third floor of the Union Jack Building, Hamilton St., Sydney, on May 30. The progress of the club since its inception on May 30, last year (when it opened with only 12 members) has been so rapid that it was found necessary to seek larger rooms.

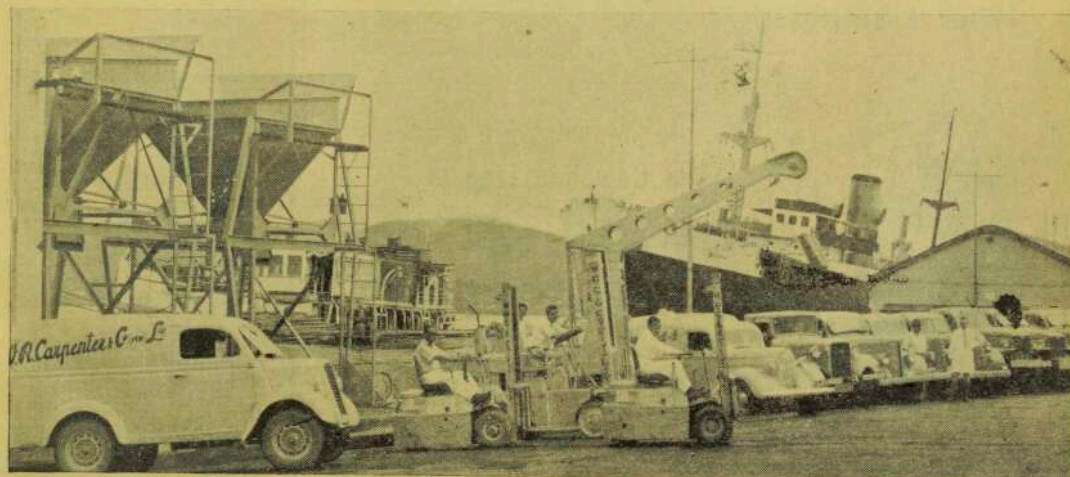
The club has been very active in assisting, financially and through its entertainment group, many charitable organisations. Social activities, apart from weekly social evenings, have included picnics and cabarets. 500 people attended the first annual ball, held in the Paddington Town Hall on March 9. Spectacular floor shows, including interpretations of Islands dances, were provided by club members. Proceeds were in aid of the RSL Building Fund.

One of the main objects of the Club is to give a cordial welcome—and help if needed—to any Islands people who may be visiting Sydney. Persons interested are invited to the social gatherings every Friday evening at the Club room.

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FIJI'S HELP TO BRITAIN

CONTRIBUTIONS to patriotic funds by the people of Fiji during the war totalled £293,000, or nearly 23/- for each man, woman and child in the Colony.

Three bombers, eleven fighters and two ambulances were bought for Allied use, and a fund of over £45,000 was established for the care of the Colony's Servicemen and their dependents after the war.

Over £100,000 went to patriotic funds overseas.

Since the war ended, nearly £21,000 has

been subscribed to Lady Grantham's Fiji Gifts to Britain Appeal.

While out fishing in a small motor-boat off Port-Despointes, Noumea, Monsieurs Laborde and Cottin noticed that their companion Rene Pages was missing. They searched the water around for a long time before returning to port, but without finding any trace. It is presumed that the missing man, who was only 23 years old, and who was subject to epilepsy, had fallen overboard in a fit.

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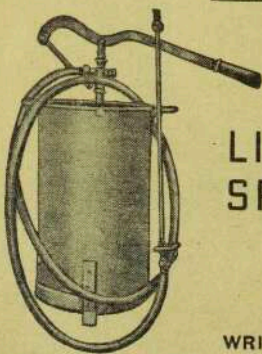
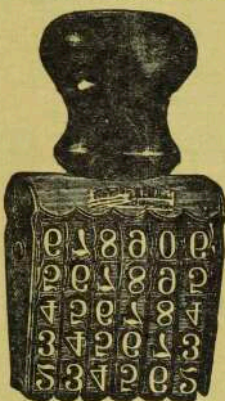
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**PAPUAN TIMBER
INDUSTRY****Large Shipments To
Sydney**

AFTER years of frustration, official discouragement and difficulties created by lack of labour and transport, Mr. Tom Flower appears to have established successfully a saw-mill industry in Papua. He went to New Guinea, on timber business intent, some six or seven years ago, and started operations near Rabaul, and at Wide Bay; but Mr. Tojo of Tokio upset all his plans.

After the war, Mr. Flower made an early start in Papua; but, although the local and Australian demand for timber was great, he had to surmount many obstacles to get going.

However, some 200,000 feet of Ilimo—a light, soft timber suitable for joinery and house-finishing—have reached Sydney timber merchants lately in logs; another 100,000 are being loaded by the June-July "Montoro" and "Malaita"; and the Sydney merchants want another 2,000,000 feet, if they can get it. In addition, there is a strong local demand for sawn timber.

Ilimo grows in big trees, and is the wood usually used by the natives for making their canoes. Despite expert condemnation, Mr. Flower had faith in it, and his confidence has been justified. He has one saw-mill in operation, about ten miles from Port Moresby, and another is now being erected. The logs are brought in 20 miles, by motor lorries. He hopes to begin shipping Walnut soon. Walnut occurs rarely, in comparison with Ilimo, but it is much more valuable.

Development of the Territories timber industry would have a useful economic effect, for two reasons. One is that the expensive Territories desperately need productive industries; and the other is the demand for backloading for ships.

"MONTY'S" LINK WITH FIJI

BITAIN'S leading soldier, Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery, in Australia this month on an official visit, has a connection with Fiji—although he himself probably is unaware of it.

Some seventy years ago, Solomon Islands natives were taken to Fiji as indentured plantation labourers. The Anglican Church took an interest in these "displaced people", and cared for them; and finally, to help the Solomon Islands community, the Rev. W. Floyd, Vicar of Levuka, formed the Solomon Island Mission.

In 1893 a Bishop from Tasmania, who was passing through Fiji, confirmed 73 members of this Mission. He was Bishop Montgomery, father of the present Field-Marshal.

"Monty" spent his early years in Tasmania, before his father's transfer to England.

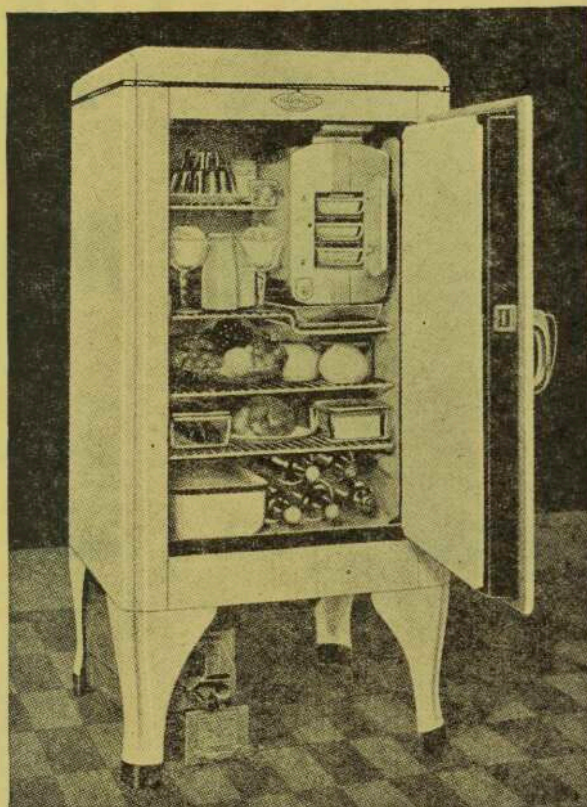
There is still a community of Solomon Islanders in Fiji—at the villages of Wailalai and Wailoku.

Mr. Cyril S. Belshaw, a New Zealander, has been awarded the Emslie Horniman scholarship for anthropological research. He is at present taking a post-graduate course at the London School of Economics under Professor Raymond Firth. Mr. Belshaw's subject of research is the economic life of the natives of the Solomons, New Hebrides and New Caledonia where he has already done considerable work for the Institute of Pacific Relations.

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Tribute to 14,000 American Dead

From a Special Correspondent

UNDER an azure blue, cloudless sky, with palm trees waving in the gentle breeze, homage was paid on Memorial Day to the thousands of American Servicemen who are buried in the picturesque and peaceful cemetery at Finschhafen.

The large area, which had been bulldozed level out of the Finschhafen hills was emerald green. Immediately behind was a thickly-wooded hill; while, opposite, one could see the blue waters of Vitiaz Strait and a fringe of coconut palms lining a dazzling white beach. The setting was grand.

May 30 was a special occasion. Every grave had an American flag alongside it, about a foot above the ground—this happens once in every year in all US war cemeteries throughout the world—and the effect, as they fluttered in the breeze, was striking.

Philippine Scouts, about 150, arrived recently to disinter the bodies. The steel caskets will be re-interred at Manila; and later, if so desired by relatives, they will be taken to the States for burial in the dead Servicemen's home towns.

Promptly at 3 p.m. a detachment of 609 US Graves Registration Platoon came into view, swinging along smartly wearing as many as two rows of battle ribbons. Then came the diminutive Philippine Scouts, led by an American officer.

About 80 ratings from HMAS "Tarangau" (the Finschhafen Naval Base) took part in the ceremony.

Practically the whole of Finschhafen turned out to pay homage to America's glorious dead.

W. SAMOAN ADMINISTRATOR VISITS THE TOKELAUS

From Our Own Correspondent

APIA, June 19.

THE NZ corvette "Arbutus" visited Western Samoa in June. The customary Samoan hospitality was extended to officers and men and during the time the ship was in Western Samoan waters the Administrator took the opportunity to visit the neighbouring Tokelau Islands.

The Tokelau Islands are a dependency of NZ, and are administered from Apia. The islanders are reported to be healthy and content, in spite of their somewhat limited material resources. Their diet consists mainly of fish and coconuts and their most important industry is copra.

The islands are rarely visited by ships, but the "Tagua" has been in the habit of calling three or four times a year to lift copra and deliver stores.

The islanders complain that at present there is a plague of rats, which are damaging the young coconut trees and thus adversely affecting copra production.

During the three days' stay of "Arbutus" there was a nightly screening of movies—an amenity greatly appreciated by the isolated islanders.

FIRST FIJI-INDIAN GIRLS AS NURSES

FOR the first time in the Colony's history, Indian girls have been accepted for hospital training this year.

Six girls commenced their training as nurses at Lautoka Hospital in June. They will undergo the same course as Fijian nurses and, after three years and three months, if they have qualified, will receive a Government nursing certificate.

DEATH OF CAPT. H. LOW

ONE of Fiji's best-known sea-faring men, Captain Henry Low, died in Suva on June 5.

He was born at Matei, Taveuni, in 1874, the year of Fiji's cession to Great Britain. His father was Mr. C. L. Low, a Magistrate at Levuka and Lomaloma.

Captain Low's first command was in the Colonial Sugar Refining Company's vessel "Marama." On his retirement in 1939, Captain Low was master of the "Tui Cakau." His son "Dutchie" succeeded him in this command. In 1943, Captain Low came out of retirement to take command of an American ST vessel.

Captain and Mrs. Low had a family of four sons and three daughters.

To help in the war on mosquitoes, the Noumea Municipality has brought a DDT truck from the US Mosquito Control. This is now in action with apparently good results.

Miss Amy Thompson, of the Melanesian Mission in BSI, has been transferred to the hospital at Palm Island.

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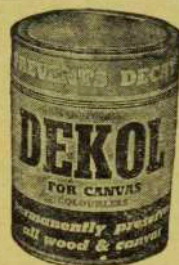
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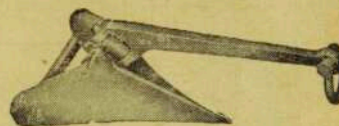
Write for particulars.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS CORRESPONDENCE CLUB, NATUVU, FIJI



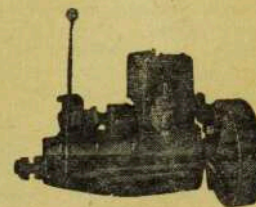
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New Public Service Association for Papua-New Guinea

But Papuan Assn. Continues to Represent Majority of Papuan Officials

From a Special Correspondent

TWO meetings have been held in Port Moresby to form the "Public Service Association of Papua-New Guinea," a new organisation which aims to represent all members of the present Provisional Administration. Already the new organisation has clashed with the established Papuan Public Service Association.

At a preliminary meeting in May an interim committee was elected to draft a constitution and initiate proceedings. Mr. W. C. Groves, Director of Education, was elected president, and other members of the committee include Miss W. Edwards, Mr. L. Odgers (former secretary of the New Guinea Public Service Association), Mr. W. Watkins, of the Crown Law Department, Mr. Cottrell Dormer, Director of Agriculture, and Mr. J. Irvine.

In June a meeting was held to examine the draft constitution. Prior to this meeting the Papuan Public Service Association circularised members of the service as follows:—

"A new Association, which has adopted the name of 'Public Service Association of Papua-New Guinea' has been formed or is in the process of being

formed. There is no law against this. But the 'Public Service Association, Territory of Papua' is still in existence It has a record of successful endeavour on behalf of its members and to-day is as strong, virile and active as it ever was in its long, honourable history. You are now eligible and invited to join."

To enable newcomers to join, the Papuan Association had amended its constitution.

The former New Guinea Public Service Association, however, has gone into suspense and offered its support to the new body until the future of the Territories is finally established. If they revert to independent Administrations, the old organisation will resume. If a composite administration becomes permanent, it is hoped that the newly formed organisation will provide the nucleus of a permanent Association.

At the June meeting only one speaker expressed opposition to the formation of the new organisation, but in all only half a dozen Papuans attended. The speaker was Mr. K. Chester, who suggested that the new organisation was anti-Papuan in tone and was fostering the already noticeable antipathy between the two branches of the service. He pointed out that there were no Papuans on the provisional committee.

Speakers in reply stated that the original meeting had been open to all public servants, all of whom had been notified; and that only one former member of the Papuan Service had attended.

The constitution was ratified provisionally. It will be finally endorsed by a ballot after it has been submitted to outstation personnel for their consideration and possible amendment. Some of the new association's aims are:—

■ To uphold, preserve and protect the rights and privileges of its members and generally to safeguard their interests.

■ To negotiate agreements with any legally constituted authority having control over the members of the Association with a view to procuring for them improved rates of pay, living, and working conditions.

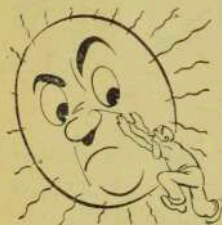
■ To secure preference for its members in relation to appointments or promotions in the service.

GOLD & POWER'S ANNUAL MEETING

GOLD & POWER, LTD., pre-war a payer of good dividends, held its eighth annual general meeting on May 23. The company, which has a nominal capital of £30,000 of which £16,131 is issued, originally took over the valuable New Guinea property and assets of Upper Watut Gold Alluvials, Ltd., which went into liquidation.

Gold and Power showed a loss of £174 on the year. There still is no indication of the amount of war damage compensation likely to be allowed the company. Rehabilitation of the property has shown considerable progress, but is handicapped by difficulty of securing vital materials, and there is also the problem of obtaining native labour. A road has been constructed 12 miles from Bulolo to the property; a sawmill has been installed, and many buildings erected. It is well-managed, and is one of the best of the small gold mining companies on the Morobe Goldfield.

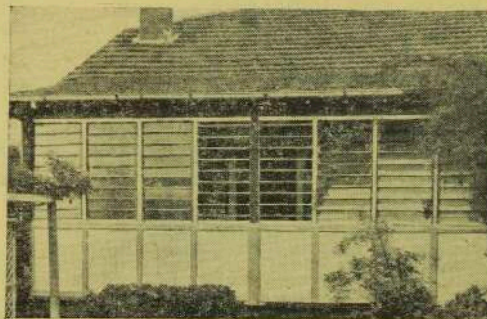
Mr. H. G. Hyde is Chairman of Directors, Mr. J. W. Hinks is managing director, and Mr. A. L. Clarke is mine manager.



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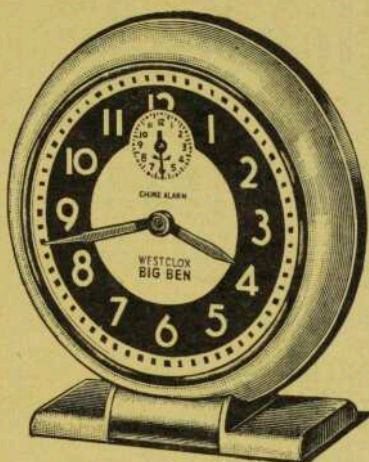
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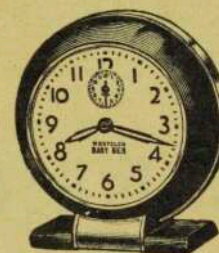
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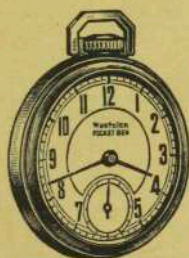
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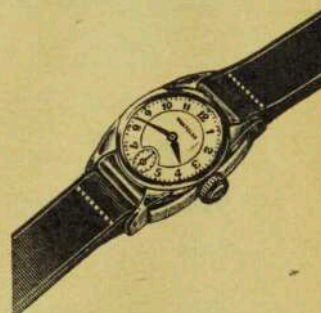
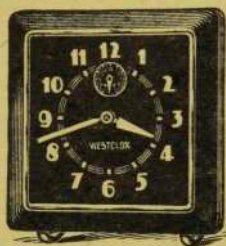


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There's Plenty to Drink in Fiji!

Visiting Journalist Makes Incautious Press Statement

HAVING been accused, back in November, 1945, of being instrumental in having Fiji's liquor ration slashed by the Australian Government, I was interested to read in the "New Zealand Herald," an article by another journalist, John Hardingham, on the subject of supplies in Fiji in May, 1947.

Mr. Hardingham should be warned, in case he, too, incurs the wrath of the white Fijians.

He opens his article by stating:—

"Shopping is still a pleasure in present-day Suva. In a town that is a little Cairo of the Pacific—a town of mixed populations, competing languages and contrasting travellers—there are no queues and no coupons. The tourist can spend his first morning forgetting austerity and fill a truck with almost anything from reels of elastic to at least one make of modern motor-car."

But the part that interested me most was the following:—

"Some say there is a temporary shortage of liquor, but the visitor would scarcely realise it. For 12 hours a day hotels present an array of Scotch whisky and Australian rum, gin and brandy. Most Europeans normally draw a monthly ration of at least two or three bottles of whisky. Some fare better. In any case, bottle purchases can be supplemented by unrestricted "nips" in the hotels and clubs.

"Suva's apparent good fortune has not been overlooked by New Zealanders. Until early this year hundreds of cases of whisky were bought in bond at Suva and re-exported to the Dominion. For customs requirements, shippers certified on a specially-printed form that the liquor was sent as a gift and obtained the signature of a barrister or a justice of the peace to witness their statement. One Suva barrister alone signed at least 50 or 60 of these declarations over a few months. His partner was called upon even more frequently."

Poor Mr. Hardingham! No doubt he, too, will learn in time to emulate the Three Wise Monkeys when casting an envious eye over his Fiji hosts' liquor store.

And nothing in print, please, for fear that the wharflies of Sydney or Auckland or London will put a ban on all future exports of grog to thirsty Fiji.—JUDY TUDOR.

DEATH OF PACIFIC MARINER

CAPTAIN Frank J. G. Warren, who joined the Union Steam Ship Co. of New Zealand as a second officer more than 30 years ago, and served in many famous transpacific and Islands ships, died in Auckland on April 30.

He sailed in the "Niagara," "Tahiti" and "Tofua", before becoming master of several well-known vessels, including the "Kiakora" and "Kanna". In recent years he had been the company's wharf superintendent at Auckland.

A farewell party to Mrs. C. H. R. Maclean was given by Mrs. J. H. McDonald at her Cremorne home on June 13, when a number of New Guinea women were present to wish bon voyage to Mrs. Maclean, who is joining her son, Colin, at Madang.

IS JAPS' MARTIAL SPIRIT DEAD?

Interesting Angles as Seen From Hawaii

From a Special Correspondent

HONOLULU, May 25.

THE loyal subjects in Hawaii of Emperor Hirohito of Japan made jackasses of themselves once again on May 3, the emperor's birthday. At the very moment that 5,000 subjects were cheering Hirohito in a Tokyo demonstration, an estimated 300 Japs met in a former Jap temple in Hilo, Hawaii, and celebrated their emperor's day.

US authorities, who raided the Hilo meeting, arrested and held without charge seven alien Japs who, the authorities said, were members of the Hisho Kai (or Secret Victory Club).

It is called the Secret Victory Club because those organised Japs believe that Japan won the war—which is a continuation of the theme song of the Jap war-lords on trial in Japan. The war-lords claim, of course, that Japan "acted in self-defence in going to war against the United States and Britain."

US authorities, in their raid, confiscated Jap flags which were found within the temple. While hostilities with Japan have ceased, America legally remains at war with Japan, so possession of enemy flags here is illegal.

One of the Japs taken into custody is an alien, convicted with two others of the same offence in 1946. This man remains unshakably convinced that Japan won the war. There are many Japs who think the war is still on. US army and navy authorities are still, at this late day,

rooting out Japs in places like Guam. On May 3, a batch of 22 armed Japs were rounded up in the Philippines.

BUT it is Japs operating under cover, and as "humble" civilians, like those in Hilo, who are the real danger. When this correspondent continuously reported the menace of these secret Jap organisations prior to Pearl Harbour, a Jap editor in Honolulu wrote an editorial about me which said, inter alia, that I am "a perennial anti-Japanese writer" who writes "signed articles regarding Japan and the Japanese, based on terrible lack of understanding. He spreads his poison even in faraway Australia."

This Jap editor, Yasutaro Soga, was decorated in 1940 by the Japanese Foreign Ministry for services rendered. When the Japs struck at Pearl Harbour in 1941, alien Soga was arrested and confined by US authorities. Alien Soga played an important role, as I reported in "PIM" at the time, in assisting the Jap Government to strip Hawaii of scrap metals, clothing, "patriotic war" donations, etc., prior to Pearl Harbour. His office at the Nippi Jiji was a collection station. Soga, in those days, was riding high, wide and handsome.

Clark Lee, an America reporter, who escaped from Bataan to Australia, and, in those early days of the war wrote a book called "They Call It Pacific," has just published in New York a new book called "One Last Look Around." In it he declares on documented, official records that Emperor Hirohito remains the most dangerous man in the world. Lee reports the secret ties between American business interests and Japs, how actually they were in partnership in some instances in Japan's industrialisation for war. These powerful interests affect the US State Department's policy toward Japan, Lee reports.

On May 6, General MacArthur personally told Hirohito that America would defend "Japan's safety as they would the safety of America itself." Two days later the Jap interpreter, who acted as go-between Hirohito and MacArthur, was fired from his job "because of alleged leaks to the press about the 'secret' conversation."

American business interests now have a committee in Japan arranging for the restoration of their former profitable trade. Japan is requesting permission to maintain an army of 100,000 men for use against "smuggling and disease epidemics." And behind the scenes they are pushing for a loan of a billion dollars from Washington!

Optimism concerning the future of the Territory was expressed by **Mr. R. A. Colyer** of the well-known New Guinea firm of Colyer, Watson (NG) Ltd., who arrived in Sydney from the United States at the end of May. He was not in good health during this business trip abroad.

Mr. B. C. Carpenter has taken over the management of the Bank of New Zealand in Fiji. He was formerly manager at Pukekohe, Auckland. Mr. Carpenter has succeeded Mr. L. F. Smith, who retired to New Zealand in June.



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Bulolo Gold Dredging Ltd. has applied for an exclusive prospecting licence for an area of 6,926 hectares on the Korosameri River in the Sepik district.

Mr. P. T. K. Richmond, Customs Department, Fiji, has been transferred to the post of Revenue Officer, British Somaliland.

WANTED: Back numbers of the "Pacific Islands Monthly." Have many duplicates for exchange. Will also exchange American magazines for newspapers and magazines of the Pacific Islands and British Colonial Empire. Orders taken for subscriptions to American magazines—no foreign exchange difficulties—write for details to PAUL A. DORN, Agent, Los Angeles 36, California.

No Sunday Work on Rarotonga Waterfront

Sudden Attack of Religious Scruples Puts Island Fruit-growers on the Spot

From Our Own Correspondent

RAROTONGA, May 19

IN future no ship will be worked in Rarotonga between mid-night Saturday and mid-night Sunday.

Shipping troubles recommenced with the beginning of the new orange season. Prior to the first visit of the "Maui Pomare" in April there was much talk of not shipping oranges unless a further

increase in prices was forthcoming. This talk came to nothing, but there was a noted tendency to go-slow in loading operations during the time the ship was in port.

The return of the "Maui Pomare" on Saturday, May 17, necessitated the calling of two special Council meetings to deal with a new development—the sudden refusal to work ships on Sundays on what were alleged to be religious grounds.

At the first meeting one member suggested that a possible solution might be to offer an increase of pay for Sunday work. After much discussion, during which it was pointed out that in many spheres of modern life a certain amount of Sunday work by some people was unavoidable, a radio was sent to the NZ Government requesting permission to offer an extra 2/- per day for Sunday work.

The second meeting which was called on the day the "Maui Pomare" arrived was informed by the Resident Commissioner, Mr. W. Tailby, that the NZ Government had replied that it could not sanction the increase as that would overrule the findings of the wages tribunal.

Mr. Tautu Aneru, local secretary of the Cook Islands Progressive Association, was brought into the meeting for questioning. He reiterated his original statement that the refusal to work on Sunday was purely on religious grounds and refuted any suggestion that a desire for a further increase in wages was an underlying motive. Money did not enter the matter. Those council members who had asked for an increase had done so against his knowledge or wishes.

Inquiries revealed that the objection to working on Sunday was not general in Rarotonga and many were quite willing to do so. Asked by the Commissioner what would be the result if those people willing to work on Sunday were invited to do so, Mr. Aneru replied that it would mean trouble. Asked for an explanation of this statement, he admitted that his organisation would provide the trouble.

The Commissioner then concluded the meeting with the announcement that the "Maui Pomare" would not be worked between mid-night Saturday to mid-night Sunday.

SOME members asked that a request be made to the NZ Government to arrange the departure of the "Maui Pomare" so as to ensure that its time of arrival and working in Rarotonga would not include a Sunday. This obviously is a practical impossibility. The refusal to work ships on Sundays is likely to produce unfavourable results for the Rarotongans themselves. For a long time past, all interests have been clamouring for more shipping opportunities, foremost among these being tomato growers. In this connection the NZ Government has done its best in the only direction possible at the present time—the diversion of trans-Pacific vessels. It will not help encourage shipping companies to divert very busy ships to pick up Rarotongan tomatoes or other produce if it is known that a ship which unavoidably arrives on a Sunday will have to remain idle for part or the whole of a day because of the Rarotongans' sudden attack of "religious scruples".

The natives of New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands have formed an association to protect their rights, interests and responsibilities. President is Kowi Boullant, a native of Touho.

The recent census shows the New Caledonian population of 61,250 to consist of 18,510 persons classed as Europeans, 30,034 natives, 8,641 Javanese, and 4,065 Indo-Chinese.

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CANNED MEATS

MEATREAT
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MAGAZINE SECTION

Territories Talk-Talk

By "Tolala"

THERE'S a move on foot in New Zealand to have Norfolk Island tacked on to the Dominion, for strategic and economic reasons. It is 500 miles nearer NZ than to Sydney and its trade since 1929 has shown a decline. Population figures for 1940 are also on the down-grade as compared with 1932.

Norfolk Island has seen a few changes in government. In 1844 it was annexed to Tasmania, twelve years later it was put under the jurisdiction of NSW. In 1896 it became a NSW dependency, and in 1914 a Commonwealth territory with its own administrator. It is at present one of Eddie Ward's charges.

A "PLANTER'S Blistering Attack" on "New Guinea Under Ward" is the description, in a Sydney weekly, of an interview with the President of the NG Planters' Association (Dyson Hore-Lacy), who should know conditions better than most rehabilitators. Resident in New Guinea since 1921, he brought one of the Territory's best areas under cultivation and then into production—Garua Island in the Talasea district—as well as a flourishing tobacco plantation at Ulatawa, near Rabaul. Dyson was the planters' representative on the Commission of Inquiry into native labour conditions in 1939.

THE Manus Island base has again dropped out of the news. All US naval men were due to leave Manus on the first of this month, and the greater portion of the 45,000 Quonset sheds and vehicles are ear-marked for China, which may indicate that areas further north are in greater need of material of this description.

It will be interesting to see how long the many miles of well-constructed coral roads on the Island will remain in good repair under Aussie supervision.

MORE than New Guinea planters have been up in arms against Mr. Ward since he expressed his opinion, whilst in Geneva, of the "low standard of living in many parts of Britain." For diplomatic reasons, British Labour Ministers refrained from commenting on Ward's criticism, but other politicians "pulled no punches" and one referred to the remarks as being "an ignorant, shallow generalisation." The world may realise now, after Mr. Ward's criticism of Old Britain, what New Britain has had to endure since the war.

INCIDENTALLY, the importance which the ILO conference at Geneva has assumed is out of all proportion to its usefulness to either Papua or New Guinea. In the past, this off-shoot of the now defunct League of Nations, played no part in forming policies concerning native employees. That was left entirely in the hands of the Permanent Mandates Commission, and now will pass on to the UNO Trusteeship Council.

Old Territorians are finding that the once-maligned Permanent Mandates

Commission, with its critical members, was not such a bad set-up after all in comparison with the whims and fancies of present-day advisers. It is interesting to note that South Africa has now been admitted to the ILO conference, despite the protests, previously lodged, that "virtual slave labour" existed in some parts of the Dominion.

NEW GUINEA has lent itself as a background for Adventure and the Unknown ever since the Spanish and Portuguese navigators of the sixteenth century. The latest venture to de Saavedra's "Isla del Oro," is the 33-year-old coastal steamer, "Gippsland," manned by a dozen adventurers, bound primarily for Papuan waters. They seek a legendary white woman, lost some fifty years ago in the Louisiade Group, as well as pearls, gold and sunken ships. Deep-sea Diver Johnstone (who worked on recovering "Niagara's" gold off the NZ coast) is one of the party, joining "Gippsland" at Port Moresby. One of their quests is to salvage a 10,000 ton tanker, carrying 8,000 tons of oil. So oil from Papua may yet become a reality.

There's no mention of a proposed visit to Watom Island, off the Gazelle Peninsula, where legend has it a Portuguese galleon was wrecked in olden days, laden with wealth from Peru. It is not more legendary than the Louisiade white woman. Peruvian pottery has, at least, been found on Watom. Good hunting to them, anyway.

BUKA and Bougainville are, undoubtedly, geographically in the Solomons. Politically, however, they are part and parcel of the old TNG.

But this fine demarcation does not appear to be always appreciated in Australia, especially since the Pacific war. Only recently a NSW post-office official informed me that air mail postage to Bougainville was 1/6. "Solomon Islands," he explained.

In a more recent report in a Sydney morning paper there appeared an interview with Mrs. E. Cruickshank, "returning to Bougainville," in "Malaita." Mrs. Cruickshank has seldom, if ever, set foot on Bougainville, but for thirty-odd years she has lived in the Shortland group of the Solomons.

What Australian postal officials and pressmen require are Bigger and Better Maps of the Islands. And this might include also wider instruction in our schools to take in Australia's territories.

OLD-TIMER "Blue" Allan certainly had something in his article in last month's "PIM" dealing with the "muddle situation" in NG—not the least of which was his reference to native collaborators who, during the Jap occupation, rode on the crest of the wave and made no bones about their sympathies towards the erst-while victors, and displayed unqualified arrogance towards loyal inhabitants. Little wonder, then, if the native mind questions the advantages of remaining loyal when he sees the same reward meted out to those who backed the wrong horse, as to those who backed the winner.

But it is ever thus where traitors have a dark skin. British and Australian officials seem to cherish the idea that the subversive acts, conjured up by a coloured mind, may safely go unpunished. A trite

example of this too-generous policy is Britain's incomprehensible attitude in regard to the Mufti of Jerusalem, who has been a major headache to Britain and her rulers ever since she had the mandate in Palestine.

It is to be hoped, so far as New Guinea collaborators are concerned, that the authorities have these scoundrels well and truly ear-marked—even if nothing else.

JUDGING from passengers booked on "Montoro" and "Malaita," which sailed during June from Sydney, Rabaul is still a popular jumping-off port. Seventy-three passengers were booked for that place on both ships; and, of the 44 passengers in "Malaita," 25 disembarked at Rabaul.

BITS and Pieces: "Webbie," RAN Commander and a one-time popular harbourmaster at Rabaul, visited Sydney recently to renew a few acquaintances. With his charming wife, "Taffy" and daughter, Barbara, he lives in Melbourne now. . . Syd. Paisley, once well-known around Buka and Madang, but now in sheep somewhere up country, spent a few days in Sydney last month. . . Tommy Grahamslaw, popular old-time Public Servant in Port Moresby, returned to that place to take over duties of SOS after a short leave in Australia. . . Mrs. Fritz Haslam was a Sydney visitor from Brisbane last month.

W. R. HUMPHRIES



AFFECTIONATELY known as "Dickie", Mr. W. R. Humphries, here presented by McCarthy, is one of Papua's best known officials.

A Resident Magistrate in the pre-war Murray days, he now has the not altogether enviable job of Director of Native Labour in the Provisional Territory of Papua-New Guinea. He had devoted 25 years to Papua. The welfare of the Territory is the cause nearest his heart.

*As we go to press, Reuter-AAP announce they made an error in reporting Mr. Ward—he was not referring to Britain at all.

Of Cousin, and Fiji-English

By Polynesian

"WE fell, the horse and I. He was running very fast at that time. He was not hurt, but I myself had all these wounds on my foot."

Sitting back in the warm tidal shallow at the edge of the lagoon, Nirai waved the afflicted limb aloft for inspection.

I almost had a fit. Not only had the foot been deeply gashed in half-a-dozen different places, but it looked like a septic, festering mess.

Nothing of the sort, said Nirai. The foot was coated with a liberal anointing of approved applications from the hospital. It had previously been swilled in antiseptic and, to crown all, Nirai himself had had an anti-tetanus injection. From which it may be gathered that Nirai knew all the answers.

Where, I asked, were the dressing, the sticking-plaster and the bandage I had noted earlier in the day?

"Up yonder, with my sulu," said Nirai, looking surprised and waving a hand vaguely in the direction of the palm-lined beach. "I took them off. They are good; but for this"—indicating the foot—"clean sea-water is more better. I know it. It is the old Fijian way and I heard you yourself say it when you cut your foot, Ratu."

Fifty yards down the lagoon, Nirai's cousin was inspecting a new fish-trap fence. "Cousin" is a courtesy title which I accepted as fact until I was presented to several more of Nirai's cousins. In all innocence, I asked if these cousins were the brothers of the first cousin.

Cousin had nothing to do with the construction of the fish-trap and he is unlikely to have any direct interest in the fish it catches. Nevertheless, after a minute inspection he shouted that the whole affair was, in effect, lousy.

At this, Nirai raised one eyebrow and told me, confidentially, that the edifice was really an excellent piece of work—a truly fish-trap.

Cousin was meantime unconsciously making a startlingly beautiful picture.

His bronze-skinned, rippling-muscle form was naked, except for a scarlet, white-flowered strip of pareu cloth, knotted and twisted up into a fragmentary garment. His hair, cropped and Europeanised while he was in the Army, has been permitted to grow again and is now restored to the full dimensions of the true Fijian "Big Hair."

Slowly he moved along the canary-yellow wall of fresh bamboo-reed, while overhead and beyond was the dazzling blue of tropical lagoon, sea and sky.

After a varied career in the Islands, I can still say that there is enchantment in such scenes. Even in Fiji there are still unspoiled places where one can safely remember Hermann Melville's line about islands fresh from the hand of God.

THIS surprising and very beautiful train of thought was interrupted by Nirai, who suddenly heaved himself out of the water like a young whale surfacing, shook himself like a retriever, and said: "Ratu, teach me to speak good English, please." (Had Nirai sensed my mental hiccup over "more better"?)

Sooner or later, this question is a dead certainty from any young education-hungry Fijian. For thousands of them, the Second World War opened doors which had been locked and barred, but tragically few of them are ever able to go through those doors.

The old people remain docile and unquestioning and conservative and inimical to change. The young men, and a few of the young women, are likewise docile but they are emphatically not unquestioning. Docile. . . For how long? A European member of the Legislative Council said, in a recent debate, that he trembled for "the day when the sleeping giant of Fijian nationalism awakes."

This sort of statement, of course, dramatises the situation unnecessarily. There need be no trembling and no volcanic awakening if the mentally-alert



Nirai.

among the young Fijians are freed from the dreadful sense of being held back while the Indian in Fiji races ahead politically and materially.

After he had made his tentative request, Nirai's eyes remained fixed on me like those of a wistful puppy.

I said, yes, of course, if he would help me with my execrably sketchy Fijian.

This division of responsibility is invariably a success. I must add, however, that I tremble, quite as much as the MLC, at the thought of adding to the number of earnest, voluntary and unofficial teachers who—at intervals—perspiringly assist me to acquire the Fijian tongue. (Much time is always spent in brisk arguments among the assembly of teachers on the grounds that one or another "qase-ni-vuli" is surreptitiously teaching me his dialect and not the grammar-book language of Bau.)

Like Cousin, Nirai was wearing my property which started life as American-made swimming trunks in a chase design of white gardenias on a violent pink background—the sort of thing the Americans produce to add a dash of colour to the dreary sands of Waikiki and Palm Beach.



Cousin.

In 1939, they were bought from a shop in Wellington, New Zealand, by an athletic Maori. By the time the pink had washed out to the sickly stage and the top three inches had split away from the remainder all the way round, the remains descended to me. Alarming reduced in size—the elastic-weave happily still stretches with persuasion—but carefully washed and mended, the decorative fragment aroused Nirai's violent admiration. Ever since, one of my major worries in life has been to confine Nirai's beach appearances to remote and little-peopled beaches beyond the reach of Missions.

I asked Nirai why Cousin, with an excellent education and a knowledge of English that shames most English-speaking people, did not help with Nirai's English. Nirai stared at me and said, in effect, that that dog wouldn't bark. Cousin, unlike me, had neither the interest nor the patience to do anything of the kind.

Few well-educated Fijians, reading English books, magazines and newspapers with avidity, have the least understanding of the great desire of others to do the same thing. The others, they say, have had Government or mission school education and do not need anything more.

FOR instance, one evening I encountered a high chief outside Suva's Carnegie Library. He was staring into the building with amazement and informed me in a startled tone that there were two Fijian boys in the library.

Well, said I, what of it? In the reference and magazine sections there were probably two dozen; I had seen them waiting for the library to open.

The chief said bless his soul, he didn't think any Fijians were interested in the library.

Later, I referred the point to the librarian, who told me that the library had long had its regular Fijian clientele. Some were subscribers; some were students who used the reference library, and the rest came to read the new

(Continued Next Page)

Tropicalities

MODERN newspapers! The following report of the recent double Royal wedding in Tonga, from the Sydney "Sun", takes the literary bun. (Photographs and more authentic details of the event are published elsewhere in this issue). Says the "Sun" with splash and enthusiasm:—

"The richness and colour of the South Seas, combined with the simplicity of the Wesleyan Church when two Tongan Princes were married to two Maori Princesses.

"The massively proportioned Crown Prince of Tonga, Prince Tupoutaungi and his younger brother, Prince Fatafehi Tui Pelehake, married the slender, aristocratic Maori princesses, Princess Te Puea and Princess Piki in the Royal Chapel.

"Seven thousand hushed Tongans encircled the palace in a carpet of human colour, drenched in dazzling tropical sunshine as majestic Queen Salote (she is 6 ft. 3 in. tall) led her two sons from the Palace to the Chapel.

"Tall statuesque Samoans and bushy-headed Fijians strode among European women in trailing party frocks and picture hats from Sydney and Auckland.

"The Tongan women wore voiles and cottons gathered at the waist by belts of finely-woven matting—a mark of formality.

"A Maori wail of greeting heralded the two Princesses who, nervous, but stately, walked to the Chapel along a path of Tapa cloth smoothed out for them by the old men and women."

THE following two "howlers" occurred in native schools in Fiji. They are reported in the Church "Gazette" of Polynesia:—

- (a) "The Gote.—There is two kinds of animal, one which can fly and another which can't fly and have four legs. One of it is gote. He have four legs, two eyes, two ears, one stumuck, and a beautiful tale. When he is made into curry I like him. The End."
- (b) "Flies cause disease because they carry germs on their feet."

"For obvious reasons," says the "Gazette", smugly, "the authors wish to remain anonymous."

COUSIN, AND FIJI-ENGLISH

(Continued from Previous Page)

magazines. "They don't just look at them, and they know what's what. A lot of them read the 'Crown Colonist' regularly, which is more than I could do." Indians, she added, with their unlimited supply of Hindustani and Urdu books and other publications, very seldom trouble the Carnegie Library.

Well, what's to be done about it? Beyond the Government monthly, "Na Mata," the Bible and a few odds and ends, there is virtually no printed Fijian literature. But there is a hungry demand for it among a growing minority, to which Nirai will, I hope, be added.

Is anything to be done about it? Or had we all better sit still and say nothing in the hope that everything will quieten down and sort itself out—into nothing?

A BRISK gentleman, who arrived on the latest plane, entered the office of a local trading establishment and inquired of the head clerk—himself a newcomer—if the store had in stock a certain type of lamp-glass.

The new clerk was most anxious to prove polite and helpful. "No," he said, "I am very sorry, but we have none at present. Try at X. Y. Blank, Ltd., further along the road there. But just take my tip—ask in the store for a fellow named O. So-and-So—he's a good sort—and get him to take you round the back and look for one. It's no use asking at the counter for anything in that place—they are too b—lazy to stir themselves."

The brisk gentleman drew himself to his full height and fixed the new clerk with an icy gaze as he replied: "I beg to differ with you there—I happen to be the travelling superintendent of X. Y. Blank, Ltd.!" — "B."

THIS photograph, by A. Gibson of Port Moresby, was taken during the May conference between mission bodies and the Administration. It shows two of the best known Catholic missionaries in the Papua-New Guinea Territory—Brother George and Father William Ross.

Brother George (on the left) has his headquarters at Yule Island, Papua, and is Master of the 15-ton mission boat "Gemma". He holds a large native bamboo pipe in his hands—a unique instrument, according to Brother George, but it would need a professional anthropologist to describe it adequately.

Father Ross is the pioneer missionary of the Mt. Hagen area in New Guinea, and was the first white man to follow the trail of the discoverers, Dan and Mick Leahy. He built a beautiful station there but when a mission brother was subsequently speared by local natives the Mt. Hagen area except close to the mission stations, was closed. Father Ross therefore was jubilant when the Administrator announced at the conference that the Highlands were again to be opened up for missionary work.

Many residents of north New Guinea enjoyed Father Ross' hospitality in 1942 when they walked overland from the Sepik and congregated at Mt. Hagen before being rescued by plane.

He celebrated the 25th anniversary of his ordination in June and it was expected that many distinguished mission visitors would be visiting Mt. Hagen for the occasion. Father Ross is an American—hailing from New Jersey—and he has a Yankee sense of humour. While strolling around Port Moresby he met a little girl playing with a balloon. He asked, "Where did you get it, duckie?"

"I got it from Father Christmas," said the little girl.

"Well," said Father Ross, "I'm Father Christmas's twin brother!"

The little girl looked at him for a moment or two—particularly at his long

beard—then she said with finality: "Father Christmas is my Dad!" — "M".

THE latest copy of "Rabaul News" (a roneoed newspaper published in Pidgin by the Administration, and distributed to the native community), runs a full front page story of the Administrator's recent visit. "Administrator (No. 1 Gavaman) bilong Papua na New Guinea i kamap Rabaul," announces the bold headline.

In its story the paper provides an interesting account of a performance given for the Administrator by the Matupi choir at the home of District Officer, C. D. Bates. This is one of the choirs which took part in a mass choral competition on Empire Day.

After the performance, the Administrator addressed the assembled natives: "i tenkiu long ol, long oli sing gudpele tumas." He was very pleased to hear them singing, he added, because song is an expression of happiness, and it is the aim of the Government to make all the peoples of New Guinea happy.

"Rabaul News" gives a fair local coverage. In this one issue there are many pointers to conditions in present-day Rabaul. On page two, native owners of vehicles (a common phenomenon in post-war New Guinea) are told of the necessity for obtaining a motor licence. Page three contains an appeal for hospital trainees, pointing out the great importance of medical services, and adding an alternative inducement for the less altruistic: "pai na kaikai baimbai i gudpele tumas."

An exhortation to refrain from drink-



ing whisky underlines another post-war social problem; there has been a serious epidemic of native drinking since the war. A more welcome note is struck by a long account of a large sing-sing and feast at Malaguna. And the last item in the paper continues the culinary theme; it announces that two gentlemen named To Rokota and Tokunei have opened a "haus kaikai" at which they offer soup, tea and stew, among other attractions. — PM.

MOST Territorians forget—if they ever knew—that it was once believed that the interior of Papua was uninhabited.

It was Captain C. A. W. Monckton, in 1906, who exploded the fallacy. He led an expedition inland and did not find one tract of country that had not been occupied by natives.

A much-used native track, traversing

(Continued on page 46.)



"Coriolanus" at Rose Bay, Sydney.

THE LONGEST WAY ROUND

If this journey, which is described here by "Amel," was not the "sweetest way home," at least it did not lack variety

The First Part

THE first stage commenced with our departure from Sydney early one morning in November, in that lovely silver bird—"Coriolanus." Up over that magnificent Harbour, with its amazing bridge, up over Mosman, and away! The drone of the flying-boat's engines told us that our holiday had ended, and the journey back home had begun.

The speed, comfort and cleanliness of air travel were embodied in the "Coriolanus," and if there were any risk connected with this mode of transport, we were not conscious of it.

Perhaps, in the remoteness of the crew's quarters, "things happened" that we passengers knew nothing about. Perhaps—who knows?—the steward's calm demeanour masked drama. Behind his: "Breakfast, sir? Morning tea? Lunch, madam? Adjust safety belts, please. Barley sugar? Yes, sir—that's Mare Island," there may have been undreamed-of things afoot.

But the only time we were in danger was when the two smallest passengers flourished their toy pistols, and instructed us, in true Chicago (or Sydney) fashion, to "stick 'em up!" . . . and the "Coriolanus" sailed on, over mountains, valleys, rivers and the fresh green countryside revived by the long-awaited rains.

Down onto the Brisbane river. Up again and away! Under the Captain's magic touch, the "Coriolanus" was as light as a thistledown. Australia's long, low coastline faded swiftly from view as the flying-boat sped on towards Noumea.

The flight over this 700-mile stretch of ocean, devoid of the sight of any land,

was indeed monotonous, so all the passengers brightened when the small outer islands, reefs and sandbanks of New Caledonia appeared on the horizon.

Presently we were stretching our legs on French territory. In six hours we had been whisked from shillings to francs, and when going shopping in Noumea one needed at least two thousand francs in one's pocket. After pricing a scarf at 300 francs, and being told that the hotel chef was paid 500 francs per day, we were too nervous to enquire further.

Noumea is an intriguing town, with its diversity of types, its air of proud independence, its many solid, handsome buildings and its tiled footpaths.

We took a stroll in the evening. The shops were shuttered, giving the town a deserted appearance. It also looked gloomy, and resembled a stage setting in which the sole actors were ourselves, and an ancient with a sack on his shoulder, crooning a little ditty as he weaved an unsteady course along the silent street.

We stayed at the Hotel du Pacifique, where plants in urns graced the balustrade of the terrace: where impish French children raced their scooters around the courtyard, and beautiful women sat in the shade and sewed and gossiped; where gay cafe tables and sun umbrellas were set out under the trees—and where we were called at 4 a.m. to prepare for the flight to Suva.

The "Coriolanus" rose into the dawn sky. We passed small islands of the New Hebrides and, in a remarkably short time, the mountains of Viti Levu came out of the blue.

Then came Suva, glowing with sun-

shine, greenness and colour, and looking lovely.

With a soft bump, the "Coriolanus" landed on Laucala Bay, and the first stage of our journey home was completed.

The Second Part

SUVA, yes; but Suva was not home. Home was Rotuma Island, 400 miles north, and we still had to get there.

The motor vessel "Yanawai," we were told, might be leaving Suva on her quarterly trip to the island on November 26th, or maybe the 29th. The 3rd of December was also mentioned, while some thought December 22 a possible date. We might get there in 1946, with a bit of luck.

I decided to go across to Vanua Levu to visit my parents. Tom was too busy to accompany me, and was very sorry, then.

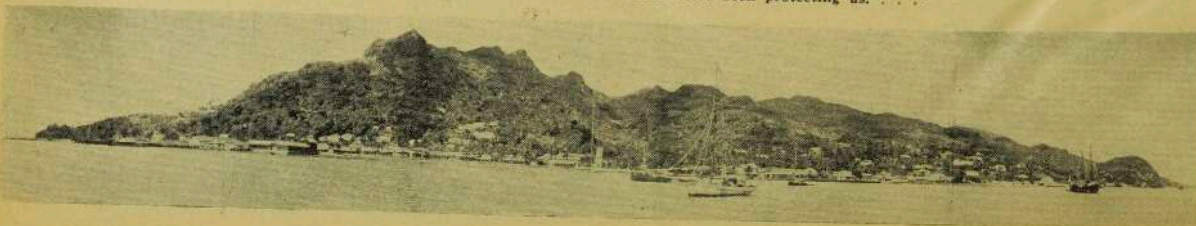
I was to be one of nine passengers travelling to the Yanawai River, Vanua Levu, in the "Loloma," leaving Lodonu at 6 a.m., November 27.

To this end, we arose at 3 a.m., crept about the hotel like spooks, gathering our belongings, and finally, at 3.45, the five of us—Allison and Peter Johnstone, their twins, Peter and James, and myself—piled into a car and set out on the 40-mile drive to Lodonu, where the "Loloma" awaited us.

During that warm, wet drive along the winding road, one thought filled our minds. It was 75 miles to the Yanawai River—would the sea be calm or rough? It looked calm enough, viewed from the Lodonu beach. Placid, in fact.

We five, two Fijian boys, four pieces

"In my opinion the Island of Ovalau should have been protecting us. . . ."



of luggage, a dozen parcels and one fire-engine belonging to Peter, the twin, went out to the "Loloma" in a dinghy built to hold three persons comfortably. We held our breath most of the way.

The other four passengers (all male), and Captain Waisake, formerly of the famous "Vai," lined up and greeted us. As soon as I saw Waisake's lugubrious countenance I knew we would reach Yanawai safely. The other passengers seemed not so sure. One carolled, "Why, oh, why must they bring women aboard this boat?"

We eyed him coldly, and commanded the best bunks.

The "Loloma" moved off at 6.30 a.m. on a smooth sea. Everyone was gay and hearty. One of the passengers, Tui—I'm not sure that shouldn't be spelled "Toohey"—brewed tea on his primus, and handed round cheese and biscuits. The twins darted about like bits of quicksilver, and Waisake's face almost creased into a smile.

The wind freshened, and the "Loloma's" deck tilted slightly. Alison crept into her bunk and I crept into mine, while the men exchanged I told you so glances.

In two hours, the wind was considerably fresher, and the seas could be called rough. In my opinion, the island of Ovalau should have been protecting us, but it was not. I longed to be in the "Coriolanus"—she would get us there in half an hour. And here we were, pounding along, four hours out, and six to go!

By early afternoon we were in the thick of a gale and tossing on stormy seas. Big Peter held on to the twins, Alison held on to the roof, while I held on to my stomach. Most of the other passengers had slunk off to their bunks. The exception was the redoubtable Tui, who, with his primus going full blast, fried a lovely dish of curried fish in the teeth of the booming gale! I shall always be sorry I could not sample it.

Off Vatu-i-cake, the engine stopped, and although we had the sail, horrible visions filled my mind. For it was here, some years ago, that the "Rogovoka" was wrecked, with the tragic loss of 18 lives. Perhaps their spirits still haunt the spot.

However, the engine came to life again, and the "Loloma" continued on her way. It was a great relief to us all when we passed by Namena Island—we knew we would soon be within the shelter of the main reef, and our troubles would be over.

At 4.30 p.m., the anchor was dropped at the mouth of the Yanawai River. We celebrated with another brew of tea, while Captain Waisake, who had been at the wheel for ten hours, flopped onto his bunk and went fast asleep.

The Third Part

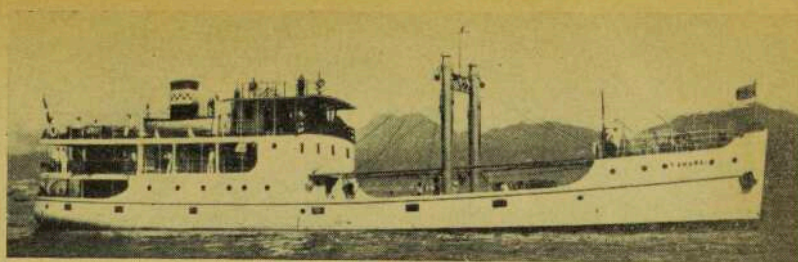
ALTHOUGH the "Loloma" had brought me 75 miles on my way I was still 8 miles from the bosom of my family.

On arrival at the Yanawai River the tide was found to be inconsiderately low, consequently the "Loloma" was unable to cross the bar. Quite a business, this crossing the bar. Most rivers in Fiji have a bar, and if the tide is not just so, at the requisite moment, you either can't get in or you can't get out.

Well, we couldn't get in; but my brother met us with his small, 16 ft. launch, "Koala," and lightered five of us passengers and our luggage up the muddy Yanawai.

As darkness was coming on when we reached the landing place, Jack and I abandoned our plans for finishing the 8 miles that night, and stayed at the Mt. Kasi goldmine.

That bone-shaking ride up the mountain, in a truck which looked as if it would disintegrate at any second, will long remain a tender memory.



MV "Yanawai."

The mountain top was a dismal spectacle of swirling wind, mist and rain, the graveyard of many hopes and dreams. Seventeen years after its discovery, the goldmine is in process of dissolution. Operations have ceased and buildings are being dismantled. We, who knew it in happier years, found it now a sorry sight. But in a few months after its final abandonment, the forest's kindly cloak will cover the red scars, and the native gods will rule supreme again.

Once more, on the following morning, we hurtled down the hill in the truck, driven this time by one, Bilo, who carefully removed a shoe for greater ease of toe manipulation.

There was a lovely wind blowing up the river. The crew of the "Loloma" said it was very rough outside. A passing Fijian ventured to opine that the sea would be rough. And Bilo leaned over and said, in a supposedly confidential whisper, "Y'know, Jack, I think it's going to be rough." And they all waved us a doleful farewell.

Yes, it was rough. But we buttoned up our raincoats, and ducked our heads as the "Koala" battled through the waves. Off Navianga point, we hoisted the sail, and, wheeee, we were home in two hours.

The gale, known in Fiji as an 8-day blow, had already been blowing for two days, and it had not abated 4 days later when I was advised to meet the MV "Yanawai" at Nakama, early Wednesday morning, on December 4.

The little "Koala" was again called upon, this time to do a trip of 14 miles across Savu Savu Bay. We accordingly prepared for departure on Tuesday afternoon at 12.30. Dad yoked the bullock team to the cart, and my luggage rolled grandly down to the river, where the "Koala" was anchored. Punctually at 12.30, I said my farewells and, carrying Lassie, a small puppy, stepped into the launch. Jack gave the engine a twirl. Half an hour later he was still twirling, while the "Koala" nestled cosily in among the mangroves, watched by the dismayed faces of Mum, Dad, the bullock team and six dogs.

As another half-hour passed with no response from the engine, I thought I'd better start walking. It was only 30 miles, and I might reach Nakama in time to catch the "Yanawai." It would really be a nice finishing touch—from "Coriolanus" to Shanks' pony!

But the engine suddenly became animated, and at 1.30 we were headed for Nakama.

The bay looked very large that afternoon, the "Koala" very small and the waves like blue mountains. We shipped a few, and Jack made caustic comments on my steering. The puppy was ill all over the boat. It was very harrowing. The only amusing thing was a seagull that followed us and kept trying to roost on the mast.

As we drew near to Lesiaceva Point, we could use our sail to help us in to Nakama, and we drew alongside the wharf at 4.30 p.m., to be greeted with the news that the "Yanawai" would be

ten hours' late. So we needn't have hurried.

The Fourth Part

WHEN the "Yanawai," ten hours' late, tied up cautiously to the Nakama wharf, she was greeted by an ecstatic multitude of people who hung over the wharf in various attitudes of welcome.

But when we departed from their moon-bathed shores at the witching hour of midnight, not a solitary soul was there to bid us adieu.

At last we were on the final stage of our journey home. Rotuma Island was now only 300 miles away—as the crow flew. The "Yanawai," unfortunately, was not a crow, nor could she fly. She was a motor vessel of 360 tons and a speed of about 8 knots (if the wind was not against her) and she would probably call at twenty ports, more or less, between Nakama and Rotuma. We resigned ourselves to spending at least six days on board.

This was the Rotuma trip, which occurs four times per annum, so the ship was crammed with Rotuma cargo and passengers. Those not fortunate enough to secure a bunk in one of the six cabins were everywhere else. The smoke-room was crammed with passengers, their luggage was piled against the dining saloon, and babies' lingerie waved gaily above a tank where one of the crew kept his pet turtle.

At daylight, we were nearing Vuna, the first port of call in Taveuni—that glorious island, aptly named the "Garden of Fiji," where coconut plantations march up the mountains, and the mountains sweep down to the sea, and the planters' homes and gardens are dabs of colour on the rich green bush.

From Vuna onwards, the weather did its best to delay us. At each port, clouds from the hills swooped upon us, spilling torrents of rain, while work slowed down, and the captain fretted and fumed.

The trip along the Taveuni coast, and around Buca Bay, all in smooth water, was like a bus ride. The people living in these localities enjoy one of the best shipping services in Fiji.

In brilliant sunshine, we left Rabi—that ruggedly beautiful island where a thousand Banabans have found a new home—and the next day, Sunday, the "Yanawai" was alone on the ocean, with the log spinning off the miles to Rotuma.

EARLY on the morning of the 9th, there was the cry, "Rotuma!" and we all left our bunks and rushed to see the familiar shape of the island. An eclipse of the moon was taking place at the same time, so it was hard to say which event entranced us more.

Presently, bonfires of welcome blazed on the beaches, and they sprang to life in each village until we anchored at Motusa, just before sunrise. At last we had reached our journey's end—after having travelled the first 2,000 miles in ten hours, and the last 300 miles in five days.

TROPICALITIES

(Continued from Page 43)

the highest peak of Mount Albert Edward, and leading towards the Chirima River, convinced him that, even in those mountainous regions, natives were to be found. In that area Captain Monckton pitched camp (12,883 feet) with the thermometer registering 34 degrees Fahrenheit at 8 a.m.

On May 20 of the same year, Captain Monckton ascended the highest peak of Mount Albert Edward—named after the Prince of Wales—and found, in the vicinity of the summit, two lakes. Those lakes, although deep and tinged with a beautiful hue, were not extensive. During the night the thermometer fell to 26 degrees Fahrenheit and water was frozen.

This is a very different picture to that usually associated with "torrid" New Guinea. — ROSS MILTON HENRY.



THESE two charming young ladies are members of well-known Fiji families. On the left is Miss Suzanne Kingsmill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Kingsmill, now of Chatswood, Sydney. On the right is Miss Jill Reay, of Fiji. The photographs were taken at the Empire Ball in Sydney in May. Miss Reay has now returned to Fiji.

THE regrettable indisposition of certain Sydney dock-side workers (reported in a recent "PIM"), after eating the attractive-looking island candlenut, recalls to this writer an experiment of his own in that direction.

It was hunger, not mere curiosity, that prompted me to eat one of these nuts, which resemble an American pecan. The nut had been baked in the earth oven to loosen the shell, according to local custom, and it looked and smelt good.

So I ate one. Then I ate another. It tasted vaguely like peanuts.

All went well for perhaps 15 minutes, then the trouble began. The only time I have felt worse was on the historic occasion, recorded some time ago in "PIM", when we of Mangaia first made the acquaintance of the late Dr. Lambert's hook-worm medicine.

It appears that the ancient heathen of this isle did eat candlenuts, but the nuts in that case were subjected to crushing and pressing during the cooking process to expel the oil that, in varnishes and paints, does such excellent work, but in one's interior is not so useful.

The symptoms of candlenut poisoning are the usual symptoms of food poisoning, plus some interference with vision and a swelling of the tissues at the back of the nose. There seems to be no antidote for it except time. The effects wear off after about a day. — E.G.

Mr. Tex Thomas, well-known identity of the Morobe goldfields, who resided in Sydney during the war years, returned to his mining interests in the Territory on July 7.

The Nursery-Rhyme Girl Became a Coast-Watcher

By F.P.A.

OPENING "Where the Trade Winds Blow," and reading of Nopu—or to give her correct name, Eima—and of her Pidgin English version of popular nursery rhymes, reminds one of her later adventures.

She is now nine years old, has an impressive war record and a little schooling to her credit. Right now I can see her on the verandah of the Boss Boy's house studying the Papuan Reader; she has reached that stage in her education that we all know—where we are informed that "The cat is on the mat," and that "The man has a big dog." Her hair is combed, her copper skin shines and she is wearing a pair of blue, elastic-banded knickers, referred to as "Small trousers belong me."

When, early in 1942, the Japanese occupied Buka Passage, Eima and her parents—Sarawa and Giwa—were cut off; but, by stealth and by night, they made a canoe journey of thirty miles, keeping clear of all Japs, and landed at Bougainville; thence across to the hill country at back of Tiniputs to join up with their Master, who had retired to that part, feeling that Buka was, perhaps, becoming a little overcrowded.

Eima joined happily in the work of the camp, washing baskets of kau-kau at the stream and trying to help the boys plant a garden. She complained that her help was not appreciated by the boys, but Giwa remarked: "Wait first time! S'pose you big fella mory, plenty man can like help along you!"

Eima, with the rest, watched the Jap planes go overhead, and learned the difference between a "Bom-ber" and a "Fightah." She saw the Jap warships and convoys pass down the coast and often heard the sound of guns at sea. The Jap. front line was then 400 miles to the south.

CAME August the seventh, and the news of the American landing at Guadalcanal; and then began the daily flights of Jap. planes, southward bound, to attack the American forces.

In the early morning, Eima would stop scouring the kau-kau at the burbling brook, listen, and then come running to say, "Mastah, airplane come now."

Soon would be heard the distant buzzing which grew into a roar as the air armadas passed overhead in beautiful formation. They would be counted and Sarawa would say, "Sixis fella ten bom-ber, and three fella ten fightah go south."

In the afternoon, the sound of returning planes would be heard; and, when they came into view, some would be limping, the engines of some missing badly, and many planes short of the morning count. After a hasty count and calculation, Eima, with the rest, would call after the disappearing planes, "Savvy now, Japan? Savvy now?"

Soon the Japs began to increase in numbers, and to penetrate inland, and become inquisitive, so retreat further into the hills became necessary. T. Tashiro, erstwhile fisher of trocas, and ex-Rabaul business man, who knew the area well, arrived to advise the local Jap. commander.

Things began to look grim, and hard times loomed ahead. But, Eima, when properly called upon to do so, would describe the adventures of Lettle Boy Blue, Jacks-and-Jill, Lettle Bo Peep, and enquire from an imaginary cat, "Pussi cat,

pussi cat, where haf you bin?"—all of which was a light touch at an awkward period.

CAME a time when Sarawa, Giwa, and Eima joined up with those famous Coast-Watchers, Lieut. Jack Read and Captain "Sepik" Robinson; and then they got to know the really high spots of Bougainville as the party dodged back and forth in the mountains, while the vital news of Jap movements was being radio'd down to Guadalcanal. This was the kind of news that caused tough Admiral Halsey to say: "The messages from the Bougainville Coast-Watchers did much to save Guadalcanal, and Guadalcanal saved the Pacific."

High up in the dripping forests under banana-leaf shelters, in between times of coding and decoding messages and during the long evenings, Eima would amuse Jack Read and Sepik Robbie by her recitations. They taught her new ones, and Jack Read introduced a method of singing "Lettle Bo Peep," that became a popular number.

Giwa and Eima would boil water over a small and shielded fire and make much appreciated tea in a teapot that Giwa had brought along. Sepik Robbie says the tea kept his heart up.

One day, Jack Read had forebodings of an impending attack, and was uneasy all day. At dark he decided that Giwa and Eima, with a faithful Rabaul boy, Ketna, should shelter till morning in a lean-to erected down the hill-side away from the camp.

As they went down the track, and were about to turn off down the hill, they saw an advancing party shining torches downwards into the track as they came along—it was a large party of Japs, coming to attack the camp.

Giwa, Eima and Ketna "froze" until the Japs, passed, and then hastened on their way, until suddenly hell broke out on top, as the Coast-Watchers let the Japs, have it. Bullets whistled over their heads, so they lay close and hung onto tree roots to keep themselves from sliding down-hill. Towards morning they slid and slipped down to the river, and remained hiding in the vicinity until the Japs and their native guides and helpers retired.

Once, Ketna made a careful reconnoitre of the camp site and saw much blood and some Jap dead; but he backed out when he discovered himself close to a Jap. sentry, who, fortunately, has his back to him. They had to stay hidden for three days.

THEY had not the faintest idea of the whereabouts or fate of Jack Read's party. So they found themselves without food on the high and strange Bougainville mountains—a Rabaul boy, used to the flat country, and a woman reared on an atoll, and a small child. It was a problem as to what it was best to do. Eima had by this time switched off nursery rhymes and confined herself to such remarks as "Me 'fraid too much," and "Me hungry too much." Giwa was dressed in green shirt and shorts and carried a haversack, within it some clothing and also a little tea and sugar—and the teapot. But they had no matches and were in a country with no dry kindling—only bamboo clumps, green scrub and constant rain.

Eima weakened, and Ketna carried her over rough spots, and Giwa gave them

each a little sugar. They decided to head eastwards, and followed carefully some distance behind the retiring Japs, picking up scraps of biscuit and cleaning out discarded pilchard tins, thrown away by the Japs.

In two days they reached a deserted village and scoured round for bananas and paw paws. They found some still-live coals in one hut, so boiled the teapot and had a cup of tea. Eima says, "That cup of tea veri, veri nice!" They rested up in that village.

On the sixth day, Sarawa found them; and, on the seventh day, they met up with Jack Read and Sepik Robbie, who had thought they had been either killed or captured. Jack and Robbie had been having a very tough few days, and were surprised and delighted when Giwa produced the now famous teapot, boiled it, and made tea from her precious stores.

So the party sat round and drank tea whilst they compared notes. Giwa laughs and says, "Master Read and Master Robbie happy too much, time two fella drink, becoss two fella been die true along tea. Two fella talkim me, 'You good gal!'"

Eima recited some nursery rhymes; and, despite their recent experiences and future poor prospects, they felt satisfied about still being alive.

Ketna is now "a time-expired soldier man" and wears three ribbons.

QUITE a story could be written about how they eventually climbed the mountains again and made for the west coast, living on such scant native foods and bamboo shoots as they could gather, and sleeping under leaf shelters at night in that wet and cold climate. Finally they came to a point on the west coast where they had a rendezvous with an American submarine.

They went off through the surf in a rubber boat to where the long, lean sub. lay waiting. They got quickly aboard and down in the mess room, were given hot coffee and food. Eima put down her piece of bread and hung onto Giwa, when the klaxon suddenly sounded, the loud-speaker commanded, "Stand by to dive," and the sub. submerged steeply.

The Yank submariners thought Eima "a real cute kid" and would gather in groups to hear about "Lestle Boy Blue" and the itinerant Pussit Cat; "Little Bo Peep," sung in the Jack Read style, was a winner and, when the wandering sheep arrived home, "Bringing their tails behind dem," Eima was lifted high into the air and given candy and dollar bills. They called her "the lil' ole Coast Watcher."

Transferred a few days later, at a "midnight deep sea meeting" from the sub. to a fast patrol boat, the party arrived at Guadalcanal. Soon, Jack Read and Robbie went to Australia, whilst Sarawa, Wiga and Eima went down to San Christoval to lay off and recuperate.

WHILE in the British Solomons, Sarawa did some work for the U.S. Marines and New Zealand forces, Giwa sewed up dresses for the half-caste and Chinese residents, and Eima recited for Americans and New Zealanders. So they became popular and acquired a fresh lot of belongings.

When the time came to return to Bougainville, an American naval vessel picked them up and took them to Guadalcanal; the British authorities looked after them there; and the New Zealand Air Force transported them and all their gear to Torokina. Sarawa's best day was, when at a special parade at Torokina, he was, with some other scouts, presented by Major-General Bridgeford with the Loyal Service Medal for good work done.

AND now, as I watch, Eima has closed her Papuan Reader and is swinging her legs, while she sings the British Solomon Islands "pidgin English" war-time song:
Japani want to simash 'im, every island Pacific;

Amereeca simash 'im cap-i-tali To-ki-o, you look outa my friend, all mani kicki backi,

Me laugh along you, Japani, ha, ha!
The morning sun shines brightly. She has a red hibiscus to put in her hair and is well content.

The Confusion That We Bring

A Story in Rhyme by "Tolala"

I MET a South Sea Island chief upon my way; one of the Old School—dignified and grey—he had none of the usual begging ways, which many chiefs adopt these modern days.

"It's hard for me," said he, "to understand the manners of the people of your land; they say one thing, then do another thing; 'tis trouble and confusion that they bring to us, a simple, wild and ignorant race, who have these many years lived in this place; have had our gods, and tilled the land and fought; have lost and won; have feasted and have bought our wives according to our ancient laws, and built our houses open — without doors: For wives and goods were, in the past, secure. No thieving then; the penalty was sure — with instant death — to quell such lowly crimes as stealing wives and goods in olden times.

"And then you people come with all your might, and tell us not to steal and not to fight, and not to interfere with others' wives; in fact, you tell us how to live our lives, according to what you may deem is right. And then; 'These heathen folk must have the Light,' you say, and then you take our gods away. One says: 'In this way you must pray.' Another says: 'That way is wholly wrong. Our way is right; our God is very strong.' And still another says: 'You may not eat the flesh of pigs, or any other meat.' And tells us that the proper day of rest is not as others say; that theirs is best. Now which is right? What are we to believe? Do one and all of them try to deceive us simple natives with their whiteman's creed? Can we do else but follow where they lead?"

"One gives us bread and wine to eat and drink, and calls it Flesh and Blood; what can we think or do when the laws lay down we must not kill or eat our foes; yet One upon a hill died for us everyone — so we are told—we're bid to eat of Him, who said: 'Behold this is my Body and my Blood; eat, drink!' This was so long ago I have no link with memory. Now, what are we to do? Which is the false one? Which one is the True?"

The chieftain paused and filled his pipe to smoke. Sadly he smiled, and then again he spoke: "You tell us not to kill; to practice peace; now tell me, Friend, when will the fighting cease among your people throughout all the world?"

"You are ever fighting, and bombs are hurled on little children and on women, too. But when we fight, we fight as strong men do with bow and arrow, axe and spear and knife nor do we take a child's or woman's life. One law for us, the natives of the isles; another for the whiteman with his wiles! We fight because a chief's blood has been spilled; one of our women raped, or pigs been killed. You fight so often when there is no need: For greater lands; for money or for greed. We fight as warriors to avenge a wrong; you as machines to terrorise the throng."

He paused to light his pipe from out the fire; I sat in silence, and could but

admire the faithful logic of his argument, and sympathising with the discontent, born of confusion with the whiteman's ways. And little wonder at the madcap maze!

"I have no doubt at all," the chieftain said, "but that your race is very wise, well-read. You have control of wealth, of big machines, of gaint boats which furnish you the means of travelling far and wide to isles like these; and yet, withal, your morals do not please an old, grey-haired and ignorant island chief, who cannot read; whose simple, crude belief is only gleaned from what his fathers taught: The simple justice of the village court; protection of their women; and their food. Consistent, although primitive and crude. Your laws are almost similar, I know; and yet in many ways the whiteman's slow to have the law enforced, in some respects; more so, I think, in acts regarding sex. For I have heard that women of your race do things for which our women-folk would hide their face, and jealous husbands would go out and kill; not so the whiteman, who can think no ill when, so it seems, his wife becomes immodest in her talk or in the way she's dressed. So many things you say we must not do, but then the same does not apply to you: The magistrate, who's playing bridge all night, fines natives for gambling by candlelight; you introduce strong drink, leave it about, and then you all complain when you find out that natives will acquire a taste for drink too.

"There was a time when we owned all this land, and lived by laws that we could understand. And then you came — and brought us what? Disease, tobacco, gin, axes to cut down trees, new gods to worship, calico to wear, hydrogen-peroxide to bleach our hair. So many things that could be done without; with better things that grew all round about. And, worst of all, you brought Confusion here. How can we live when orders are not clear, with rulers whom we cannot well respect, or take a god of ever-varying sect?"

"Tell me, my friend, for I have waited long, where, in my reasoning, have I been wrong?"

I PONDERED long on what the chief had said; for he was right. I sat with bowed-down head, and then remarked:

"You are not wrong, but right. Despite our wisdom and our ships and might, we've brought you nothing yet of lasting worth. In fact, to me, the one thing on this earth that has a value worthy of your race, to bring you happiness in every place, console you for the damage that's been done, restore you to your place within the sun; it is the richest gift of all — it's peace; for with that worthy treasure troubles cease, bitter misunderstandings fade away; Confusion becomes order — there to stay. With Peace without and mental Peace within there should not then be any will to sin. That is the gift I wish for you, my friend, be patient yet awhile; work for that end."

NA RONGA OF YADUA

A Story of Old Fiji

YADUA, a small island off the Bua coast of Vanua Levu, may become the setting for the filming of Stackpoole's "Blue Lagoon." Colour shots of the island are now being examined in London with a view to making a decision.

The following story by Mrs. H. B. P. Parham tells of a native heroine of the island who lived about 150 years ago; her story was compiled from notes left by a William Lockerby, then a young man, and one of the first Europeans to visit the island.

IT was in the year 1808, while he was indebted to Tui Bua for hospitality, that William Lockerby made the acquaintance of the chief's very attractive niece. She was not only amiable, clever and courteous, but she was also of a splendid physique, and quite an athletic young person, into the bargain. Her capable ways and the stories of her prowess made a great impression on the young man, who was evidently an admirer of the gentler sex, despite the fact—or perhaps on account of it—that he had left a wife at home, of whom he was very fond. He showed his appreciation of the dark beauty's many excellent points by writing for us a charming history of her valorous deeds.

He had certainly better reason for his admiring words than is often the case, for the old chief's niece was an heroic figure, who, moreover, had the courage to set national customs and established laws at defiance. She was, unconsciously, a leader in the fight for women's rights versus man's decrees!

This amiable and enterprising young woman bore the musical name of Na Ronga, and was only 20, when Lockerby made her acquaintance. But though still so young in years, she had already been married and widowed. Her husband was a man of some note on a nearby island, which from its description must have been Yadua, off the Bua coast of Vanua Levu.

Unfortunately she had been married only a brief space of time, when her husband went to war, and was slain early in the fray. In accordance with the prevalent custom, Na Ronga, together with the departed chief's older wives, was set apart to be strangled. The others made no objections. It was the custom, and who were they to rebel? The chief would need them on his long journey to the spirit land.

But Na Ronga was of a different mind. She thought she could honour her chiefly husband better by living and so, carefully watching her chance, she escaped the awful fate by running—or more precisely, by swimming—away from the island. She determined to seek the great Rawaiki, Tui Bua, and her uncle, and throw herself under his protection.

It was far to the mainland from the island, but she was strong, and undaunted by danger, so she set out on her daring journey.

It was not because she feared death that she did this, for, as she

assured Lockerby, she considered it a great honour to die with one's husband; but she felt it was a still greater honour to live to be the mother of his child. It was for this that she had braved the dangers of the "waitui" and the sharp teeth of hungry sharks; for this she had struggled on, hour after hour, till at last she had reached the coast of Bua, weary and exhausted.

Her uncle, though greatly surprised and perturbed, nevertheless afforded her the shelter she craved. He understood and, leaving her to herself and Nature, he met the messengers from the island with his usual dignity, heard their tale, and then sent them away, unsatisfied.

Yet he was troubled. He loved his niece, but he was also a staunch upholder of all the old native customs.

While the Chief was weighing these conflicting emotions, away in the forest Na Ronga had the joy she had craved—the joy of becoming the mother of her husband's offspring. A fine infant lay on the grass beside her, and Na Ronga felt well repaid for what she had suffered. She had justified, she felt, her rebellion against the cruel law of the priest.

Her aunt secretly agreed with her, and took care that both Na Ronga and her new-born babe should have all the attention necessary. No customary observance was omitted, as was befitting the chiefly rank of the tiny stranger. The Chief's wife showed where her wishes lay and, having a great influence over Rawaiki, she easily persuaded him to grant Na Ronga his continued protection.

It was against his chiefly conscience. The priest, too, warned him of the danger that might follow such a lapse from established custom—and, indeed, it was a very unpopular act to shelter a woman under these circumstances, even when the reason was good. However, Rawaiki was a ruler, and what he said became law. He decided that Na Ronga should live to care for her child, and smiled on it and her. She was given a home and treated as befitted her rank.

IT was at this time that Lockerby comes into the story. He was in difficulties and begged help from the old Tui, and was kindly received by all, including Na Ronga. Her amiability was its own reward. It was thus she earned her place in the annals of Vanua Levu, for gratitude guided Lockerby's pen, and left the story of this young woman's courage,

endurance and vigour as a legacy to succeeding generations.

It is possible that Uraga Point got its native name from this girl, whose brave deeds have been recounted. Although the spelling differs, there is a great similarity of sound in the native dialect. This headland is the one nearest Yadua, the island where Na Ronga spent her short married life. Such an unusually long swim, of course, made an impression on the impressionable natives, and such a story might well be commemorated by giving her name to some point in the locality.

Lockerby had good reason to rejoice that this amiable girl's life was spared, for she actually saved his life on one occasion. It appears that by some means the grass house next to the one in which he was sleeping had been set alight. Lockerby was quite unconscious of his danger, until Na Ronga shouted to him to wake and escape. Thanks to her timely warning he was just in time to get away.

Na Ronga's swim was rightly accounted as worthy of being remembered, but one must, in fairness to the native women, remark that it was not so much the distance covered, as the circumstances under which she made her successful swim, that make it remarkable.

The distance was probably not much more than eight miles, and native belles often swim as far without making any fuss about it, but Na Ronga was far advanced in pregnancy and had to escape observation. Thus handicapped, the swim was indeed a wonderful one, and in those classical days probably was made the theme of numberless stanzas in some grand old epic tale.

Two Fijian Maids.



DISTURBED NATIVES

Recent Events on Rai Coast Of New Guinea

Letter to the Editor

I NOTICED in the March copy of the "PIM," a short article dealing with the new "Cargo" movement, extending along the Madang coast as far as the Ramu River. Also, it is said that there is a great demand upon the missionaries in the area.

I do not know where this report came from; but I knew that area before the war, and I was there during the war, and I have only just left there. I can say that I do not know anything about that movement. On the contrary, I do know that things in general in the area are just the opposite to what the article says.

I do know that, pre-war, the missionaries in that area had most of the natives well under the thumb. Such has not been the case since the war; the missionaries are not nearly as popular as they were.

While we were still on active service here in New Guinea, alien missionaries were allowed to return to this area, to try to get the natives back into the fold. After the armistice was signed, we had to go through all the red tape in the world to get permission to live in the country, and yet the alien missionaries are allowed in without question—and they did nothing for the country when there was a war on!

The natives definitely did not want missionaries back here, but they were forced on to the natives. It was the habit of the mission, pre-war, to get natives to do various jobs, such as erecting mission buildings, carrying cargo and other jobs. Natives were always expected to do all of this work free of charge, and now they demand payment for labour or native foods or timber supplied. Several catechists (mission helpers) have left the mission and gone to work for other men or concerns. They maintain that if they have to work, they may as well get paid for it.

I know that the missions have been trying to educate some of the younger natives in the area, but, by what I have seen of it, I maintain that it is not successful.

I heard some young natives recently singing the popular song "Daisy, Daisy" in English. They were young natives that I knew. I asked them if they could tell me what they were singing about, and they were not able to do so.

Some of the older natives in the area would like to be able to read and write in English but they realise that it takes too much time to learn.

QUITE recently there was a native from the Rai Coast and his offsiders, doing a walking trip from the Rai Coast, along the coast, up to the Sepik River and back. I have not been able to find out what was the idea of this trip; but I do know that he had to be supplied with food at every Government station. I was in the Bogia area when he went through and I had a talk with him. This particular native was connected with the Allied Intelligence Bureau during the war, was decorated, has done a trip to Australia, and is now just a big-headed boy. I am thinking that this trip that he has recently done may cause a riot—just as another one of his kind, ex-Sgt.-Maj. Simogum, caused a riot in Wewak this time last year, and was not punished for it.

I know that when this Yali walked along the Madang coast, he was welcomed as the black king, and most of the things

that he told the natives were taken notice of. It was he who told all natives that they would have to get closer to all white men, so as to learn what we know, and at a later date they would be rather a clever race of people. It was also he who told all natives that they were to collect payment for work done and for goods supplied to the mission. He stated that any non-mission man along the coast would have to pay for anything he received from the natives, and missionaries should do the same.

Yali caused a great deal of trouble between the natives themselves and prob-

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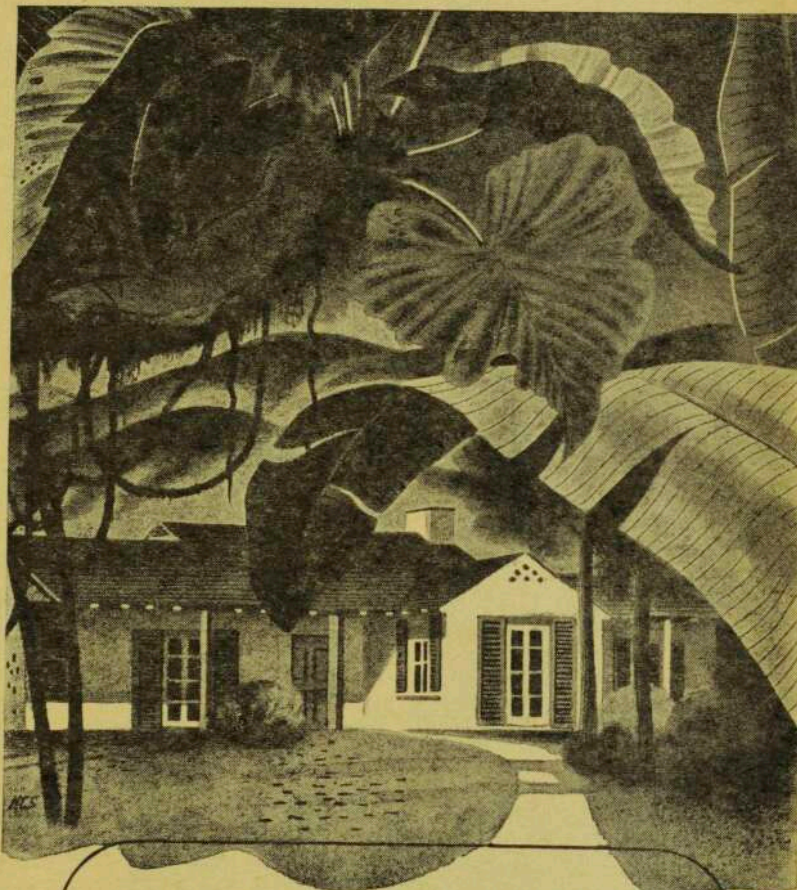
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Secretary

SUVA, FIJI



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ably between indentured labourers and their employers. I make the latter statement because I was one who was affected. My work takes me about a great deal from place to place and I have a small line of natives, that accompanies me.

Just after Yali had passed through the area, I had to move on again; and two of the boys of my line stated that they would have to contact Yali and get his permission before they could move on to the next place with me. I was not considered at all—I was just the employer who had the two boys on contract and yet they had to get permission from a big-headed ex-Sgt.-Maj. who was being welcomed as a black king.

The two boys did not have to get permission from Yali for me to take them to the nearest government station, pay them what money was owing to them and put them on a boat the same day, to go to their villages. I am thinking that those two were too sadder and wiser boys.

Before Yali came through the area, the natives feared the mission to a certain extent. They did not want the mission there, but they did work without payment. There has been a big difference since Yali came through. The natives will not work without payment and some of the natives have demanded payment in advance.

The article in the "PIM" stating that there is a great demand on the missionaries in the area is not true. If anybody will prove to me that it is true, I shall apologise.

I am, etc.,

NEW GUINEAITE

Madang, NG. 29/5/47.

Editor's Note: The article to which our correspondent refers was, in fact, two distinctly separate articles. One in April, which mentions the activities of Yali; and the other, a short paragraph, in March, which stated that the natives believed that the much heralded arrival of their Cargo hinged upon their learning to speak English: "Therefore there is a great demand upon the missionaries of the area to teach them English as soon as possible."

"RAMBLES IN PAPUA"

Letter to the Editor

I WONDER if any residents still living in Papua recall Mr. M. G. C. Pascoe, author of "Rambles in Papua".

Ex-bank manager, old Geelong collegiate, veteran of the Boer War, world-traveller and marathon walker, his peregrinations through Papua were as interesting as they were adventurous.

His rambles first appeared in the Toowoomba "Chronicle" early in 1925, and his booklet was published in 1926. All profits arising from its sale were devoted to missionary work.

Now in his eighties, and still possessing an alert mind, he has happy recollections of his excursions through Papua.

Popularly called MGC, Mr. Pascoe has been living in retirement in Toowoomba for many years. In his early days he was a contributor to many literary publications.

I am, etc.,

J. MARTIN HENRY

Brisbane,
May 31, 1947.

Mr. J. C. Archer, chairman of the Production Control Board at Port Moresby, has been appointed Delegate of the Custodian of Expropriated Property (Mr. J. R. Halligan) under the Treaty of Peace Regulations, with all powers except those of delegation and the power to dispose of land or any interest in lands other than arising from mortgages.

Australia As The Territories' Father Christmas

OFFICIAL figures published in the Papua-New Guinea Gazette on June 4 and covering the half year to December 31, 1946, show that cash held on current account in the Commonwealth Bank in the Territory was £159,006; cash at District Offices was £24,614; and "due by other authorities" £61,973—total over £300,000.

Territorial revenue was £187,998; derived chiefly from Customs £131,918; sale of stores, £26,771; and Postal £11,479. Plus the open cheque received from the Australian Government (£465,157), total income was £690,894.

How long the fairy godmother, in the shape of the Commonwealth Government, will continue to supply about £500,000 every six months remains to be seen.

Half year's expenditure amounted to £609,792. Biggest item was £132,435, mysteriously called "Miscellaneous Services". District Services and Native Affairs took £127,205, Public Health £75,055, Public Works £70,229 and Native Labour £45,105.

That was for the half-year ended December 31. All totals have increased in the current half-year.

Comparisons, of course, are odious. But pre-war figures for Papua and TNG, show that for the year ended June 30, 1941, revenue in both territories totalled £613,328, earned mostly within the territories, while expenditure was £620,792.

For many years, pre-war, TNG paid its own way and had a substantial surplus tucked away in its coffers; while Papua usually received some £40,000 p.a. from Australia.

WAIL FROM MOSCOW

Says Yanks Still in N. Guinea and Tahiti

MOSCOW Radio, introducing the usual snarl into its world broadcast on May 27, said that Russia objected to the continued presence of United States troops in the Pacific Islands of New Guinea and Tahiti. The fact that USA had not removed those forces pointed to American determination to hold on improperly to Pacific Islands—and so forth.

The fact is that—except for a handful of men caring for graves, and another handful caring for United States property at Manus—there is not an American serviceman left anywhere in New Guinea or the Mandated Territory—they were withdrawn entirely late in 1945 or early 1946. There never were any American forces—apart from travellers—in Tahiti. There were some at Borabora, where they maintained an air base for a while, during the Pacific War, but they went home, long since.

The United States, by right of conquest and virtue of service, is the dominant Power in the Pacific. All Western European peoples hope she may long remain there. But the Red Russians, peering out over the vast ocean from their frozen toe-hold in the extreme north-west, are intensely jealous of the Americans—Moscow wants to have a voice in Pacific affairs. For that reason, every possible and impossible grievance is being lined up. If no real grievances are available, the Muscovites invent one, in the good old Communist fashion.

Mrs. J. Cromie, of Port Moresby, recently underwent an appendix operation in a Melbourne hospital. She is now making a successful recovery.

Cook Islands Need a Local Air Service

THE following article is condensed from "White's Aviation" where it appeared under the heading "Here's an Opportunity for Two New Zealanders." For two New Zealanders, read two airmen—they don't necessarily have to be Maori-landers.

There is no doubt that the Cook Islanders are air minded enough to support such an air service; the only catch seems to be that the socialistic governments of England, Australia and New Zealand are also air-minded and that as soon as any air service has outgrown its teething troubles and established itself soundly it is marked down for nationalisation.

THERE is an opportunity in the Cook Islands for two enterprising young New Zealanders. They would need capital, but some of that would be forthcoming in the islands, and they would need an aircraft like the Miles Aerovan. One would need to be a pilot and the other an aeronautical engineer.

There are four islands within 140 miles of Rarotonga, the principal island in the Cook group. Regular passenger and freight services to those islands would keep an Aerovan fully employed. Indeed, one of the major difficulties preventing the development of all the Pacific Islands has been transport. An air service that would bring the major Cook Islands within an hour of each other would have the blessing of traders and Government officials, and it would also have the blessing of the native Maoris.

It is quite unnecessary to enlarge upon the reception the Cook Island Maoris would give the operators of an air service. Passengers would be offering for years to come. The operators would be men of importance.

There is the example provided by the Maoris of Atiu. They decided that they needed an air service and they built an airstrip. Every able-bodied man applied himself to the job. They still have no air service. The Government has promised them a boat.

But the lesson to be learnt from Atiu is that the operators of an aircraft would not need to worry very much about the construction and maintenance of airstrips. Aitutaki, one of the islands, already has one, and it is used by the Dakota service from New Zealand. What the Maoris did on Atiu others could do on Mauke and Mangala. An aircraft would just need to arrive in the group and airstrips would follow.

As the Cook Islands are a New Zealand dependency, it is quite likely that the New Zealand Government would be interested in granting a subsidy for an internal air service. It has promised an odd boat or two which it does not seem to be able to provide, and a bit of help for an air service would enhance the value of those promises. Moreover, from the point of view of ambulance work, the Government could not afford to ignore such an air service. A trip of 100 miles by launch does not give serious hospital cases much of a chance.

The New Zealand Government has obviously decided that the regional Dakota service which operates to the Cook Islands is useful for the transport of officials. The islands, since that service was instituted, have seen more officials than they have ever seen before, which, from the point of view of giving the Islanders a better deal, has had advantages. So if those officials could be transported by air around all the principal islands, everybody would benefit.

As for an aircraft, the Miles Aerovan has been suggested because it meets with

nearly all the requirements for such a service. It will carry a load of one ton and can be readily converted for passenger carrying. It can either be fitted as a six or 10-passenger transport.

The Aerovan has two engines and a range of 400 miles, and in the Cook Islands its fuel capacity of 48 gallons would make return trips quite simple. In fact, it could visit two or more islands before returning to Rarotonga.

Another point in favour of the Aerovan is that a crew of one is quite adequate. A partnership consisting of a pilot and engineer could readily operate a service in the Cook Islands. It would be necessary, of course, to hold a spare engine and an adequate supply of spare parts. But there would be no difficulty in building a small hangar and workshop near the airstrip at Rarotonga.

As yet there has been no definite an-

nouncement about the price of an Aerovan in New Zealand, but one is expected to arrive in the country at no distant date. Considering the likely price of the aircraft, the capital required to operate the island service should be quite reasonable. It is known that one leading trader

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at Rarotonga would be willing to invest some money in the venture as an indication of his belief that it would be a complete success.

Anyway, as businesses go to-day, the capital required would not be excessive. Moreover, the business would be established in a group of islands which definitely have a future as a South Seas tourist resort.

NZ RAISES £25,000 FOR LEPERS

From Our Own Correspondent

SUVA, May 17.

A LARGE mark should be chalked up to the credit of New Zealand for the way in which its people voluntarily look after the lepers of the South Pacific.

The Lepers' Trust Board has announced that a recent appeal raised £25,000, which is to be distributed as follows:—

New hospital, British South Solomons, £8,000.
Rehabilitation Depot, Suva, £4,000.
Leprosy Survey, New Hebrides, £3,000.
Makogai Leper Station, £3,000.
Melanesian Mission (Anglican), British South Solomons, £2,000.
Catholic Mission, British South Solomons, £1,000.
Methodist Mission, British South Solomons, £1,000.
Seventh Day Adventist Mission, British South Solomons, £1,000.
New Leper Settlement, Aoba, New Hebrides, £1,000.
Leper Hospital, Wallis Island, £500.
Leper Hospital, New Caledonia, £500.

SUVA NOW HAS A TABLE TENNIS ASSOC.

But Fijians Would Like to Play
"Real Tennis"

SUVA, May 12.

THE clickety-clock of table tennis balls has long been a familiar sound in the neighbourhood of the police stations and depots round Suva. It is a game that has a strong appeal for Fijians, but the police are among the few Fijian organisations which have been able to acquire orthodox equipment.

Having been all but laid out by a table tennis ball that pinged from a window of the Water Police station one quiet Saturday afternoon (no one but a Fijian policeman could have bashed such velocity into airy celluloid or could commiserate with the victim of the assault with such emotion), the correspondent began an investigation.

It was learned that a Police table tennis team had just massacred the staff of the Suva Mental Hospital and was on the brink of a second contest with Draiba (a colony of Fijian Government servants).

All this happened early in the year. In May the Suva Tennis Table Association materialised, with 14 clubs ready for affiliation, including Police, Draiba, Fiji Military Forces, Central Medical School, Mental Hospital, New Zealand Air Force, Holy Trinity and a Chinese and several Indian organisations.

Several Fijian athletes have told the writer that their great desire is to play tennis — lawn tennis.

But it has apparently never occurred to anyone that Fijians might want to play tennis or that many of them have the making of good players.

Chinese and Indians may play with impunity but the Fijian is left out.

It works back to the usual thing: The Fijian unlike the Asiatic, will not push himself in if he has a suspicion that he might be either unwanted or, worse still, patronised. Unfortunately, few of his alien competitors suffer from similar delicacy of feeling.

GUANO FROM ISLANDS IN SOUTH CHINA SEA

HONG KONG, May.

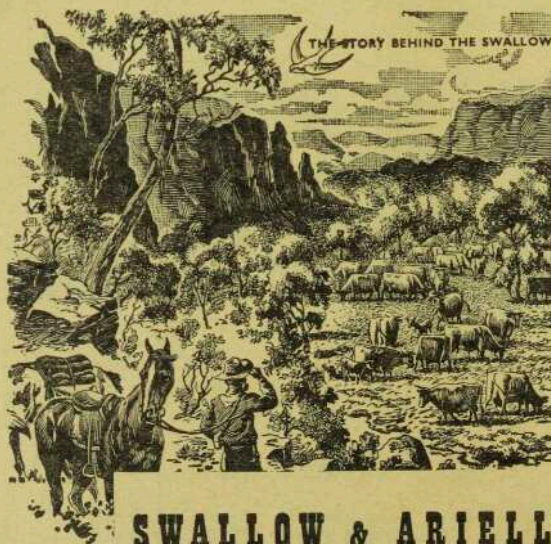
ENOUGH guano is available in the Paracel Islands of the South China Sea to fertilize all of South China, according to a Chinese scientific mission which recently returned to Canton.

Professor Wang Kwang-wei of the National Chungshan University, who headed the mission, estimated that there were over one million tons of guano lying around the islands.

The mission spent a month in the islands studying agricultural, fishery, geological and meteorological prospects. The Chinese government plans to erect a radio and weather station there, Professor Wang stated.

He said there are 28 islands in the Paracel Group, all heavily wooded and rich in natural resources, including gold. The fishing grounds were abundant in all kinds of marine products, including gigantic sea turtles.

The mission found a number of ancient Chinese coins and iron implements which prove Chinese sovereignty over the islands, and disprove French claims that the islands were originally parts of the Empire of Annam. The Chinese garrison recently ejected French forces who tried to land there. — United Press.



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As this mishap was in the nature of a major calamity, Governor Phillip wrote gloomily, "Part of the live stock, small as it was, has been lost—the loss will not easily be repaired."

Fate however, decided otherwise. Ten years later, a huntsman discovered the beasts 30 miles away at a place since called Cowpastures. In the intervening 10 years they had multiplied to such an extent that before his amazed eyes ranged a herd of 60 fine cattle.

Today, Australia's famous dairy herds produce for export alone over 124 million pounds of butter, and more than 59 million pounds of milk per annum.

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The buying price for trocas shell on the beach at Suva was announced on May 12 as £25 a ton of 2,240 lb.

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BACKGROUND TO MODERN SAMOA

The Mau and the Troubles of New Zealand's Early Rule

By C. Philipp

IN his first article published in June "PIM," the author described the history of Western Samoa up to the outbreak of World War I.

In this second, and concluding, article he tells of the events subsequent to Western Samoa becoming a League of Nations Mandate and the troubles caused by New Zealand's muddled administration in the 1920's and early 1930's.

This background is interesting in view of the fact that a United Nations committee is at present making investigations in Western Samoa in response to an appeal by the Western Samoans for self-government and unity with American Samoa.

FOLLOWING the outbreak of World War I, a New Zealand Expeditionary Force, under the command of Colonel Logan, landed in Apia. This was on August 29, 1914. But apart from when two German cruisers appeared outside

Apia harbour, the occupation of Samoa was uneventful. However, in September 1918, the SS "Talune" from New Zealand brought to Samoa the pneumonic influenza and in a matter of a few weeks over 6,000 natives had perished. During this disastrous period the Governor of American Samoa sent a radio to the authorities offering medical assistance; not only was the offer declined, but further radio communication with Pago Pago was discontinued.

In 1920, Western Samoa was mandated to New Zealand and the German plantations became part of New Zealand's war reparations. To placate an anti-liquor party in New Zealand, the prohibition of liquor was proclaimed in the Territory and by 1922 home-brewing was known as "the third industry of Samoa."

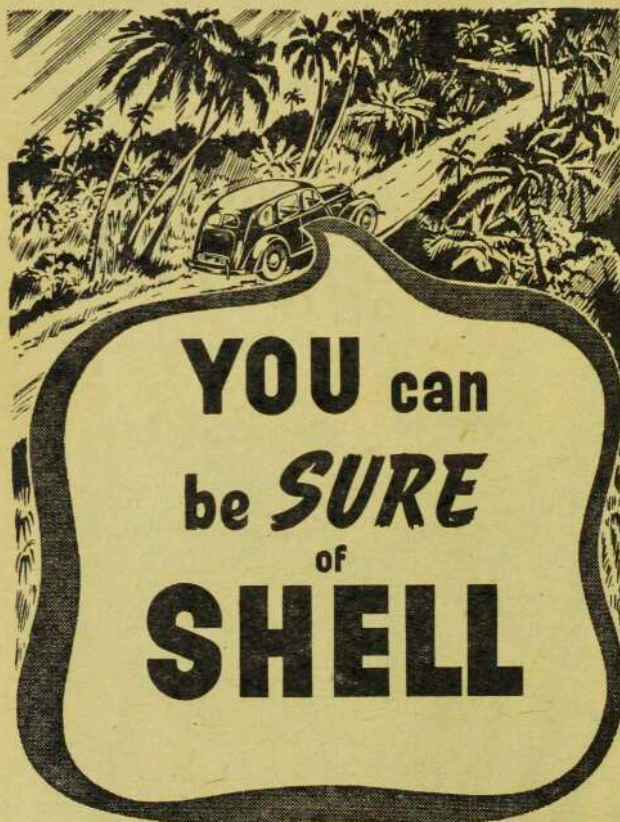
In March 1924, Tamasese offended the Government by planting a hedge near his own home. When he disobeyed an order to remove it he was banished from Apia. Before long he broke the banishment order and, in consequence, was deprived of his chiefly title and banished for life to the neighbouring island of Savaii.

Mr. O. F. Nelson, a prominent business man of Apia, and of part Samoan descent, on a visit to New Zealand, interviewed the Prime Minister in relation to conditions then existing in Samoa, the principal complaints being: An excessive number of officials; insufficient local representation; Government proposals for the individualisation of native land; the restriction of certain Samoan customs; the banishment of political offenders; and the participation of the Government in the copra trade.

The Prime Minister, in sympathy with Nelson, requested the Minister of External Affairs to proceed to Samoa to investigate. After deliberating for nine months the Minister finally arrived in Apia, and on the ninth day of his stay he read an abusive address before an assembly of 6,000 people. In this address he denounced the activities of the Citizen's Committee and, in conclusion, he assured his audience that "the New Zealand Government did not send a fool here."

Two days later the Samoan Immigration Order was altered in order that British subjects and Samoan-born Europeans, could be deported from the Territory without trial.

Shortly afterwards, however, a Parliamentary Committee was appointed in New Zealand to consider the original Samoan petition, which had been presented by Mr. Nelson. Mr. Nelson was the only witness called, and when the hearing reached the eleventh day the Prime Minister decided to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into Samoan affairs. The inquiry was, however, little more than a means of white-washing activities of the New Zealand Government, and the entire state of unrest was pinned on Nelson. Subsequently, Nelson, Judge Gurr and Mr. A. G. Smyth were deported, and Tamasese, who had violated



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his banishment order, was sent to Mt. Eden penitentiary, NZ.

ON the morning of December 28, 1929, the Samoan nationalistic organisation known as the "Mau" paraded through the township of Apia with the purpose of welcoming the return of Mr. Smyth, whose two-year term of banishment had just been completed. As one of the columns passed the Customs House the Chief of Police telephoned his constabulary that he had spotted therein a certain native who was wanted for contempt of Court. In the column were four High Chiefs: Tamasese, Faumuina, Tuimalealifano, and Vele.

As the column drew near the Court House, a party of European police appeared and walked beside them until they reached the Government building. Here one of the policemen suddenly stepped into the midst of the column and seized the wanted man. A scuffle immediately followed and blows were exchanged. The European policeman lost his footing and fell. Very likely thinking that he was in danger of losing his life, his fellow-policemen drew their revolvers and commenced firing into the crowd. At this stage eighteen more policemen appeared on the scene and also commenced firing.

By this time the Samoans were retaliating by throwing stones. When their revolvers were empty the police retreated along a side-alley to the Police Station, leaving one of their number behind, dead.

Meanwhile, High Chief Tamasese stood at the corner of the Court House, his hands held aloft as he turned around in all directions repeating aloud: "Samoans, please keep the peace!"

His request was gradually being carried into effect when there came the report of a single shot, and he crumpled to the

ground. As a number of Samoans were turning to his assistance a burst of machine-gun fire brought them to the ground in one heap, and for a minute or more a steady firing of rifles was maintained from other directions.

Eye-witnesses who approached the scene of the massacre after the firing stopped have stated that the street was covered with pools of blood which the police were attempting to wash away with hoses. High Chief Faumuina, though grazed across the loins, calmly reorganised the procession and led the column off in the direction of the wharf where Mr. Smyth was to land. Following at their rear were 25 fully-armed NZ policemen, one carrying a Lewis machine-gun.

That evening, as Tamasese lay dying in the hospital, he issued a manifesto

addressed to all Samoans. "My blood has been spilt for Samoa, and I am proud to give it. Do not think of revenge, for it was spilt in keeping the peace. If I die, peace must be kept at any price." In the early hours of the morning he was removed to his own village where he died shortly after 8 a.m.

In all, 11 Samoans, including two High Chiefs, had been killed, and sixteen had been seriously wounded. European casualties, one killed.

THE dead were scarcely in their graves before persecutions were resumed. All the Samoans were ordered to depart at once for their own villages; High Chief Tuimalealifano and 50 others were ordered to appear at Mulinuu. The "Mau" was declared a seditious organisation.

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tion and the cruiser "Dunedin" was despatched to Apia from New Zealand. Chief Justice Luxford who conducted

the inquest into the eleven deaths found that the measures resorted to had been proper, and that the use of firearms

against the Samoans was justified.

Meanwhile the "Mau" had taken to the bush. The Marines, on arriving, raided the villages and dragged in small parties of captives.

In New Zealand the New Zealand Seamen's Union protested against the sending of "black and tans" to "terrorise the Samoans by force of arms", and declared that the members of the Union would refuse to man any ships conveying military police to the islands. In due course, the Samoans were allowed to return to their villages and the fiasco was regarded as a triumph for the Government.

A PERIOD of three years then elapsed during which the "Mau" remained quiet. But in May, 1933, Mr. Nelson returned to Apia, and after nine months he was arrested again for being implicated in "Mau" activities, and in March, 1934, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and ten years' exile.

In November, 1935, the Labour Party came into office in New Zealand and in June of the following year a Ministerial party arrived in Samoa. Soon after a declaration was made which revoked the law that had made the "Mau" a seditious organisation. Regulations restricting inter-village and inter-island travel were also repealed.

The number of Samoan Legislative Councillors was increased from two to four, a Samoan Associate Judge was appointed, and when Nelson and his three daughters returned to Apia in the following month they came as guests of the Government. Thus ended the most farcical periods of misrule in Samoa in modern times.

The period between 1936 and the entry of Japan into the war was comparatively uneventful in Western Samoa.

THE arrival of the US forces in 1942 was an event of importance to the Samoans. The construction of an airport was commenced at the western end of the island of Upolu in March, and the Samoans for the first time witnessed something of the might of modern air power.

The presence of a large number of troops, the employment thus made available, and the large amount of money circulated, had an immediate effect on the economy of the Territory. The US Marines became the great friends of the natives, and because of their generous manner in spending, their carefree and friendly ways, they made a deep impression on them.

After the departure of the Americans it became difficult to employ Samoans in continuous plantation work, they having then had experience of employment under easy conditions. Even normally a Samoan is always inclined to work only when cash is required.

In the meantime the new Government has done much for Samoa in respect to education, health and public works. Whereas formerly it was the native who had to try to understand the white man, it would seem that a change of attitude has taken place in more recent times, and an honest effort is now being made to understand the Samoans.

THE Samoans more than any of the other Polynesian races, have retained many of their ancestral customs. Outwardly friendly and unoffensive, it is hard to believe that they have ever been warlike. They are endowed with a temperament that finds the greatest amount of happiness in the most trifling things.

There is always work to be done in the Samoan village and everyone is expected to do his share according to age and capacity. There is always an abundance of food, and though the traders have placed their stores in the middle of the villages, European commodities are

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still regarded more in the nature of a luxury rather than a necessity.

On certain days the men attend to their plantations on the mountainside, and on other days they go fishing. The old men usually congregate in the council-house where they discuss matters pertaining to the welfare of the village and exchange the latest gossip while drinking "kava". The women attend to the weaving of mats and baskets, the making of tapa-cloth, and other household duties. The children attend the pastor's school.

Later in the day, the fowls and pigs are fed with scraped coconut kernel. The girls cut the grass about the house and tidy up the yard while others prepare the evening cocoa by pounding a quantity of dry cocoa-beans in a wooden bowl.

As the sun approaches the western horizon all the world becomes a blaze of crimson. The sea, the sky, the leaning palms and the sandy beach take on a fantastic hue.

Presently the sun sinks beyond the horizon and twilight descends over the village. The lamps are lit and soon there is heard the hollow sound of a wooden bell announcing the time for evening prayers. The children hasten indoors and presently the singing of hymns can be heard in every house.

After prayers, an appetising smell fills the air as the oven stones are removed and the baked food is carried in by the young men and women of the family. Food mats are brought down from the shelves and upon these the food is spread, the old men of the family being served first.

After the meal there is little to do. The old men lean back against the posts of the house, smoking and talking while the women put the children to sleep. The women then join the men in conversation, discussing the progress of their weaving

or the pending marriage of a relative. If it is a moonlight night the boys and girls go out to play on the village green or on the road; or they may go down to the beach where they will sing and dance.

The dark palms silhouetted against the tropical night, the fragrant breeze, the lights in the village, the rhythm of the dancing and singing—all these are part of native life.

When the hour grows late the children are summoned back to their homes. The sleeping mats are spread out and the lamps turned low. Should the tide be favourable there will be seen the flickering lights of torches out in the lagoon where the canoes of the fishermen will drift about till dawn when they will return with fresh fish for the coming day.

If there is a courting party in the house of the "taupau" (chief's daughter) there will be dancing and singing until the hour grows late. Then will the storyteller tell strange tales of mythical personalities who inhabited the mountains and valleys of the islands long, long ago.

"BOUND-TO-HAPPEN" DEPARTMENT

Fiji Indians Suspect Pocket-picking

From Our Own Correspondent

SUVA, May 19.

THE Indian cane-farmers in Fiji (or possibly their leaders) have become worried over the idea that the Government of Fiji or the British Government is doing them out of something. The Fiji Government has therefore been making long and patient explanations about the sugar price windfall from the British Ministry of Food which came into effect some time back.

The explanation is that, when handing out an increase of £5/5/- (Fijian) a ton

for cane, the Ministry stipulated that £1/15/- of the increase was to go into a price stabilisation fund to cushion the oppressed growers in the event of a future slump. Such high economics however, is beyond the Indians to understand. It would have been much better all round if the Ministry had simply pocketed the £1/15/- and produced it with suitable statements about its own generosity when the slump comes.

As it is, harassed officialdom in Suva is still trying to persuade the Indians that the £1/15/- has not really been filched from the pockets of the oppressed.

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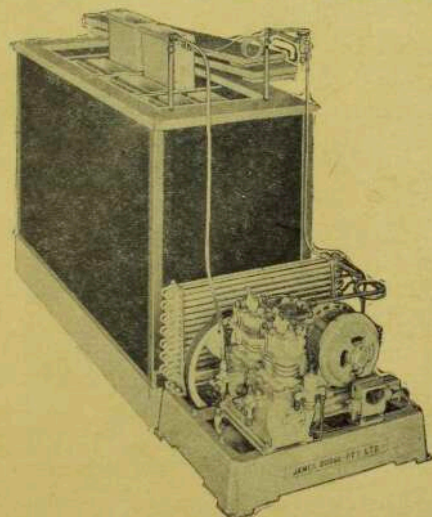
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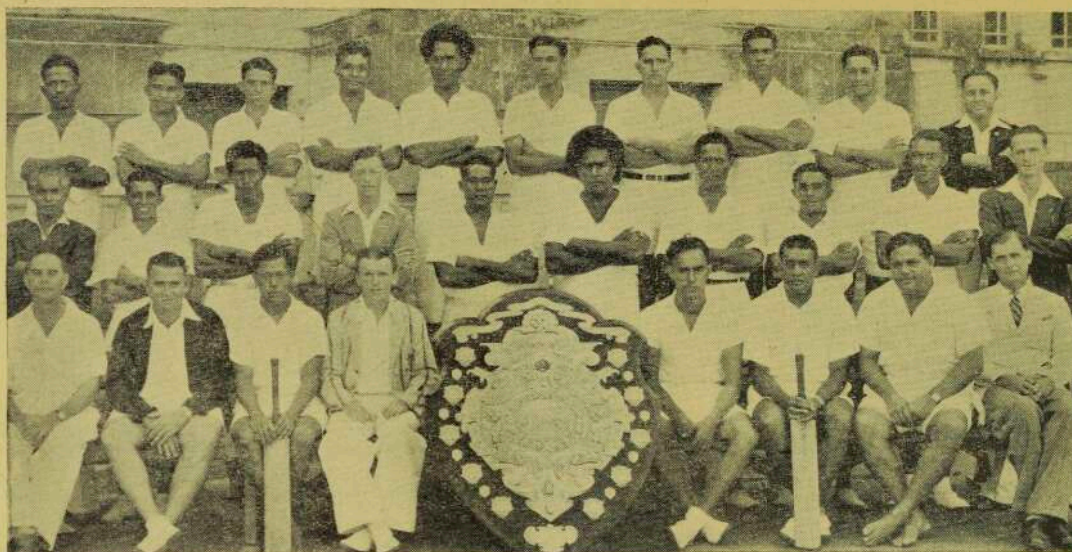


Photo of the teams representing the Suva Cricket Club and Ovalau Cricket Association, which played a match at Suva on April 20 and 21. Suva won comfortably.

BACK ROW: C. McGoon (O), Tevita Tabua (O), C. B. Raddock (S), Isoa Logavatu (O), Viliame Mataika (S), A. Thomas (O), H. G. Whiteside (S), Koto Vunibola (O), H. R. Swann (S), P. T. Raddock (S).

MIDDLE ROW: Gulab Das (Scorer), H. J. Apted (S), Tomasi Vola (O), J. W. Gosling (S), T. Wate (O), Kaminieli T. Aria (S), Josefa Bula (O), Naitini N. Tuiyau (S), Josefa Wata (O), E. J. Gibbs (Scorer).

FRONT ROW: F. G. Forster (Umpire), M. J. Fenn (S), Sefanaia Korovou (O), P. A. Snow (Suva Captain), L. J. A'Costa (Ovalau Captain), Ratu G. K. Cakobau (S), H. Q. D. Kilau (O), V. J. Terry (Umpire).

ABSENT ILL: Tevita Volau (O).

—Caine's Studios, Suva, Fiji.

"CRACKING FINGER JOINTS"

Artist and Her South Seas Models

THE well-known Australian artist Miss Mary Edwards returned to Australia in May, after four months in Fiji, Tonga, Samoa and New Hebrides. "Painting in the South Seas is not what it was," she told reporters. "The high cost of models is not the only thing which has made the change; fees are

five times as much as they used to be, but, in addition, you have to offer such inducements as taxis to and from the job. The models can offer more excuses than anybody else I know for not appearing on time, and often wasted time takes up 90 per cent. of what should be working hours.

"The natives like modelling less and less because they no longer want the money. Their wants are still comparatively few, but wages are high because, primarily, of

the high price of copra. Only the first few minutes of their sitting time is of much use, for they then become so bored that all the likeable qualities for which they were selected have disappeared.

"When they are at the end of their interest and patience they crack their finger-joints, and I have had that signal all over the East where I have painted natives — from India to remote islands in the South Seas. Of all sounds, it is the one I can bear the least."

Miss Edwards said that the most attractive model she had during her tour was a Taveuni bride, who was dressed for the occasion by a chieftainess.

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FIJI LEGAL FEES MAY BE INCREASED

From Our Own Correspondent

SUVA, May 2.
A COMMITTEE of lawyers has been appointed in Fiji by the Chief Justice, Sir Claud Seton, to inquire into the desirability (or otherwise) of raising fees for legal work. The committee consists of the Registrar of the Supreme Court (Mr. H. Y. Anderson) as chairman; the Deputy Registrar of Titles (Mr. E. C. Woodward); and five local lawyers, Messrs. R. L. Munro, P. Rice, D. M. N. McFarlane, H. Maurice Scott and A. I. N. Deoki.

It will be remembered that "professional services" did not come under the Price Control Ordinance of 1946 and therefore if the committee decides that an increase in fees is warranted the matter presumably will not have to be submitted to the Controller of Prices.

The Committee will meet on June 9.

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M. Bourgeau, who as New Caledonian Secretary-General was Governor Sautot's chief official when the Colony joined fighting France in 1940, and who has been a tower of strength to the Caledonian Government ever since, returned to France by the "Sagittaire" recently. A heavy burden of work was thrown on him both before and after the arrival of the Allied Forces in 1942.

The Bishop of Polynesia, Right Rev. S. L. Kempthorne, and Mrs. Kempthorne, are at present residing in Apia, Western Samoa. The Bishop is filling the place of the Chaplain of Western Samoa, the Rev. C. W. Whonsbon-Ashton, who is away in England on furlough. Bishop and Mrs. Kempthorne expect to be in Western Samoa until August.

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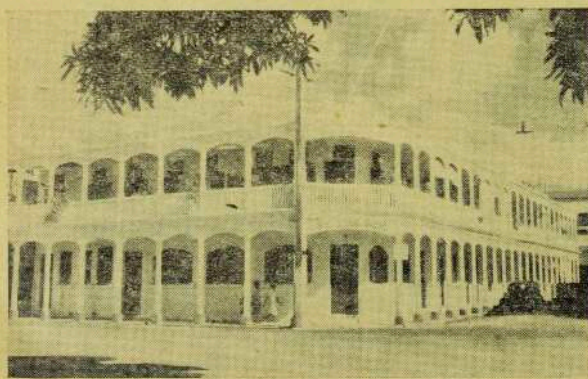
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SLOW REVIVAL IN N. GUINEA

Europeans Fight to Restore Fortunes While Officialdom Pampers the Natives

DESPITE all that one hears about the ambitious planning of the New Order in New Guinea, residents of Lae, in private letters, complain bitterly of the lack of intelligent planning there.

A dilapidated and unattractive Chinatown has sprung up on the south side of the Busu River, at Lae — about 200 Chinese are living in a collection of buildings made of rusted iron, including about 30 trade stores.

Lae's water supply is being pumped direct out of the Busu River — without chlorination or any other attempt at purification. The lucky residents are those who have rain-water tanks.

About 100 Europeans now have returned to Wau, and that town is taking some shape again. All heavy traffic goes by the new road from Lae, but there are also regular air services, as well. Six-passenger Avro-Ansons are being run by a new concern, Guinea Air Traders Ltd.; Mandated Airlines are back on the job; and Qantas Ltd. are running a couple of small planes. Guinea Airways Ltd., (which pioneered Territories air traffic, and made such a success of it) apparently do not intend to return — see article June issue.

Salamaua now is a ghost town. Once a busy sea and air port, it was destroyed by the Japs, and has been abandoned. The sole European inhabitant now is that well-known goldfields pioneer, Mr. "Yorkie" Booth, who is running a trade store on the beach.

All the old mining companies are busily rehabilitating themselves, and it should not be long before gold recommences its outwards flow. Two Bulolo dredges are working, and other units of the pre-war battery of eight are nearing resumption.

It has been reported in Sydney that some valuable machinery has been sent north for the re-equipment of the famous Black Cat Mine, on the ranges east of Wau. It is said that a strong syndicate, embracing Parer interests, is backing the revival of the enterprise.

PPRIVATE enterprise, in spite of the ill-concealed hatred of Canberra Socialists, and the non-cooperation of Port Moresby academicians, is making a splendid effort towards rehabilitation. It is a revival of pioneering spirit, which achieved so much between 1920 and 1940. If poor old White Brother could only get a tithe of the love and attention and money lavished upon Black Brother by Australian officialdom, since 1945, what a different story it would be!

—Special Correspondent.

Some senior officers of the New Hebrides Condominium have been away on leave. Judge Y. Geslin, representing France on the Joint Court, has been for four months in France on furlough. M. Buteri, Joint Court Registrar, has been away on sick leave, and Mr. Stephen Dubois has been Acting Registrar. M. J. Ralard, Public Works superintendent, has been in Australia on furlough, with his family and M. L. Page, Joint Court Surveyor, has been acting for him. M. L. de Gaillande, Condominium Postmaster, has been on sick leave, and Mr. O. Honnegger has been acting postmaster. M. G. Le Peltier, Assistant Treasurer, has been in Australia on furlough; and Mr. T. Nicholls, Customs Officer has been on sick leave in Norfolk Island.

PLEA FOR THE NATIVES

Save Them From The New Order!

Letter to the Editor

IN early 1942 it was front-page news when the little ships, after terrible voyages from the Solomons, won their way through to an Australian land-fall. Interviews with the planters or missionaries who manned them were headlined as colourful "dramas of the sea", and all that.

The stories were true, for fearful weather can be encountered during the cyclone season in the thousand miles of open ocean between the Solomons and Australia ... and also during the season of Australian winter gales, for that matter.

The little ships are sailing again—this time back to the Solomons, through similar dangers and hardships, bearing the fortunate few who have been lucky to wangle a passage to their ruined homes and enterprises, to face in their ageing years, the colossal task of restoring their fallen fortunes.

These men know what to expect when they arrive in the Islands: life on remote, war-shattered plantations, in tents or native huts; shortages of food and essential supplies, radio, mail, papers—all the things that make loneliness bearable. But, gallantly and grimly, they are prepared to face it all because they will be HOME again, and rebuilding their lives anew.

Deep down in their hearts — though many would hate to admit it—is the desire to see their native friends again, alongside of whom many of them fought during the war. Some of these men cherish letters from natives beseeching them to return, and make life for them "the same as before".

The best natives have "had" the war and its aftermath of shortages and estrangements, and long for the return of the old Islands way of life; stores (the Island equivalent of the friendly, local pub) run by the men they know, and stocked with the things they want; someone to trade with for their copra and trocas shell (and to joke and talk with them, and to tell them "the news"); someone to recreate the old set-up on "stations", in stores, schooners, and schools.

Like us all, the natives are at a dead end. They are fed up with being dead in life, and want the old things back again, fast.

THE little ships are sailing because after two years of Peace no steamers are running from Australia to the Solomons to-day. The necessities of life for natives and whites are in short supply in the Solomons, and will continue to be, because of the lack of such shipping. The little ships may bring a few men—but no general supplies.

Much fuss is made in official quarters about new deals and new orders for Pacific Islanders. With justice the natives could say: "We asked for bread, and you gave us an anthropologist."

By all means give the natives better educational, medical, and Administrative services; but for God's sake give them also the ordinary amenities of life. These are only obtainable by shipping. So give them shipping.

The native lacking essentials, sees hordes of officials and theorists let loose in his Islands, who come to him empty-handed, but full of words about future uplift—and other bleak, doctrinaire austerities. He says: "That's wonderful! But what about some good stores now?"

Copra's a good price, but there are no goods to buy with the money we get. When will the steamer and the white man come back?"

IT is fashionable to-day in the Islands to place native considerations first. It always has been so. But the engineers of the New Orders like to kid themselves that they have just instituted that policy.

Old-timers have long recognised that native welfare and white welfare are indivisible. Those who have just discovered the natives try to tell the latter that their old white friends are their exploiters, and that "Codlin is the friend, not Short".

The native is no fool. He has known Short a long time and trusts him. New dealer Codlin, he finds, is short of everything but words, promises, and regimentation. Anyway, we will be fashionable, and will base our plea for a shipping service on the needs of the natives.

When shipping is mentioned, we are

told officially that there is a shortage of shipping. Maybe. But we doubt it.

During the war, in the Solomons, we witnessed vast convoys of around 700 ships of all sizes, marshalled for an operation. We know that hundreds of ships are idly rusting in naval havens in America, Australia, and elsewhere.

If need arose, they would go into service tomorrow. Why not now? A single 3,000-tons vessel, say an LST, is all that is required to put the Solomons on their feet. Why not use one of those ships



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The "Islands of Romance" have suffered much at the hands of peripatetic writers and irresponsible film directors. The places and people they picture rarely exist outside a cinema studio, and the fevered imagination of literary morons. Nonetheless, the Islands which our fathers knew fully deserved the description, "a place where life is different."

But the charming Islands world of the Nineteenth Century has been changed very much by the Twentieth Century—and by no event more than World War II, which brought masses of Servicemen into places which formerly regarded a kava party as a great crowd. We still have the Islands setting and the indefinable Islands atmosphere; but life in the Islands—even in savage and primitive Melanesia—has been altered, profoundly.

This book may indicate how and where conditions have changed.

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Finish the war tidily. Treat the operation as the final phase of the war, if accountancy demands it. Why not? It can be afforded, just the same as countless millions were afforded through UNRRA—for Red rackets in Europe and Fascist Ramps in China. Only in this case we would have the satisfaction of helping our friends, instead of our enemies, for a change.

And it would be good business, costing only a few thousands a year, as Britain and Europe need our copra. This shipping service is not primarily Australia's job. It is Britain's job, but I am afraid that the poor stricken Old Country cannot spare us what ship we need.

But I do think that the generous-hearted United States, if she were but made aware of our plight, would gladly give the ship needed, out of gratitude to our natives who, during the war, rescued and succoured hundreds of American airman and seamen from the jungle and sea in the Solomons. What about it, America?

I am, etc.,

LESLIE F. GILL

PARLIAMENTARY PARTY FOR NEW GUINEA?

BEFORE the Commonwealth Parliament went into recess in June, Mr. White (Lib. Vic.) renewed his request that a party of Members, including some from the Opposition, should visit Papua-New Guinea to inquire into the "inadequacy of the present Administration and its failure to maintain production and plan for economic development." Mr. White said that he would be glad to make one of the party.

The Acting Minister for External Territories said that "the suggestion would be examined."

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Gover, parents of Mrs. Phyllis L. Keenan, wife of popular ADO Jack Keenan, Finschhafen, returned to Australia recently, after making their second visit to New Guinea within a few months. They were high in their praises of the beauties of Finschhafen and hope to return again soon.

THE MONTH IN MORESBY

From a Special Correspondent

PORT MORESBY: July 1.
THE New Guinea-Papua shipping position in May and June showed 100 per cent. improvement on the preceding few months; but it is believed there will be another lull when the "Montoro" goes into dock after her return to Sydney in July. "Montoro," "Malaita," "Reynella" and "Ferdinand Silcox" all arrived from Australia towards the end of June.

Don Sneddon, chief announcer of Port Moresby station 9PA, has contributed some new features to the station's programme. He now broadcasts a session of Shakespearean extracts, with music they inspired, every Sunday night. The result suggests that Don could make a name for himself in Australian radio. He also scripts and compères a recorded variety show, "Continental Cafe."

To Mrs. Crawley, wife of Royal Papuan Constabulary Bandmaster "Dave" Crawley, and to Mrs. Jenkins, wife of the APC doctor, bonnie babes. The Moresby Hospital's maternity appointments for the coming months point to a rapid expansion of the local European school in a few years' time.

THINGS are not happy within the Public Works Department. Rumours are rife that the department is to be merged with Commonwealth Department of Works and Housing; but officers of Public Works claim they have been left in the dark and as yet have no clue to their future. This department, without men, material and equipment, and without clear indication of overall policy, has had a more difficult job than any in New Guinea, and has taken all the kicks.

Mr. Hal. Wootten, Sydney University "bright boy," has just returned from Manus, where he has been on an "anthropological survey." A recent graduate in Law from Sydney, Mr. Wootten assisted Dr. Ian Hogbin to prepare a Native Courts' Ordinance some time ago. He is attached to the Australian School of Pacific Administration.

The "Doma" is still doing valuable service in Papuan waters. On her last trip, at the end of June, she carried a large consignment of cargo for western ports, transhipped from the "Nusa," which broke down on the first lap of the journey. Passengers on the "Doma" included Rev. Bill Reilly and his new wife, recently returned from Australia, and Mr. and Mrs. Cec. Fisher, well-known members of the London Missionary Society, who are opening up a station at Veiru, where Mr. Fisher will establish a Technical Training Centre.

Coastal shipping should improve with the arrival of the first of nine special ships now on the slips in Australia.

COMINGS and goings: Mrs. Basil Kirke, wife of local ABC manager, has arrived to join her husband at 9PA. Mr. and Mrs. Kriewald and daughter, parents and sister respectively of local Customs Officer "Ernie" Kriewald, are holidaying in Moresby at the Kriewald, sisalkraft abode. "Tommy" Grahamshaw, well-known for his sterling work at Buna during the Japanese invasion, is back at Government Stores after leave in Australia.

Applications have been called for the

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position of Treasurer in the Provisional Administration: Salary, £1,150 to £1,250. "Bill" Chester, formerly in the Papuan Treasury, has been acting in the office.

MR. LEN ODGERS, of the Department of District Services and Native Affairs, is conducting a class in book-keeping for natives from the local villages of Hanuabada and Elevala. It is understood that these natives are being trained to run projected native co-operatives.

Moresby's native communities are very keen to establish consumer co-operatives, but some of their plans seem a trifle ambitious. Producer co-operatives would probably merit greater sympathy at the moment.

Government Officers at Konedobu enjoy a brass band recital at 5.30 every evening when the Royal Papuan Constabulary sets out to perform the "Retreat" at Government House. The band marches along the road with a large retinue of grinning natives trailing along, fascinated.

European residents wonder whether the noise is necessary. They point out that BP's have a large stock of guitars, which are selling at a rapid pace; but Hanuabada is full enough of synthetic music now without more of these instruments.

When the "Reynella" was in port with a deck-load of cattle and pigs, Director of Agriculture Cottrell-Dormer was seen wandering fore and aft with an expression of sublime content, muttering, "It's a lovely smell!" He has been planning stock improvement in the Territories for a long time.

A recent guest at Government House was Mrs. Alf. Conlon—wife of the

youthful Colonel who rose to fame in the war regime as Director of Army Research and Civil Affairs.

At long last the picture theatre has re-opened. It is one of Moresby's few civilised comforts, well adapted to the tropics. There are two shows a week, invariably booked out. The pictures show signs of age, but that is the price we pay for choosing to live on the end of the circuit.

Another touch of comfort will be provided by the new Hotel Papua, soon to open, which looks very trim and as inviting as any pub.

PRICE OF FRUIT IS UP— BUT PAYMENT IS DELAYED

From Our Own Correspondent

MANGAIA, C.I., May.

THE price of oranges has been increased, at least for the May shipment, to 10/4 per case, Mangaia. This is a slight improvement on last year's price and, as such, is easy to take.

However, Mangaians are not so pleased at the time lag between shipment and payment. This was our first fruit-boat this year, but instead of paying as soon as the fruit was delivered to the ship, the representatives of the NZ Internal Marketing Division did not pay until a week later.

Mangaians are very hard up, and this has caused considerable inconvenience, and anger.

The 50th anniversary of the arrival in Samoa of Brother Alfred—still a hale and hearty and much-loved teacher at the Marist Brothers School—was celebrated in Apia on May 18, by a large gathering of Samoan residents.

Last year New Caledonia exported 20,000 deer skins to Australia compared with 81,500 in 1940, the last normal year. The deer population of the country by far exceeds the human population. Cattle hides reaching Australia numbered 12,500, compared with 18,000 in 1940. To-day Noumea shoemakers complain that they cannot get enough leather from the Commonwealth.

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Colonel-doctor Sanner has been appointed head of the New Caledonian Health Department in succession to Colonel Giordani. Captain Dr. Ragusin will succeed Dr. Languyon at the Institute Gaston Bourret. A number of other doctors of the Army Medical Service have arrived in Noumea to join the Health Departments in New Caledonia and the New Hebrides.

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"Spotlight on Emirau"

More Corrections and Some New Details

MR. L. P. CRAGO is not correct in some of his contentions ("Spotlight on Emirau," May "PIM").

Carl Leopold Bruno Wilde did not acquire Emirau Plantation through Expro-Board, but cut the bush and developed it into a plantation. He started it in German times, of course. The home was built out of quilla hardwood, cut on the place with pit saws. His original home was two-storeyed, and there was a substantial guest-house and other buildings.

The grave of his wife is worthy of comment. So far as I recollect, the inscription on the stone runs: "In Memory of my beloved wife, Juanita Wilde, Born February, 1890. Died June, 1926." And under that: "I had a good comrade."

I don't think there was any German inscription, but the words quoted by Crago are from the old German marching song.

The stone was brought from Germany by Wilde, and when the place was sold an area surrounding the grave was surveyed and was not sold, and new owners had to agree to always keep the grave in order.

Wilde lost the photo of his wife's grave at Wau, on evacuation to Australia, and grieved over it. So, knowing this, I got an American Seabee friend of mine—a good photographer—to take some pictures of the grave in 1944, and sent them along to CLBW. He was very appreciative and an enlargement of the picture which he liked best hangs in his home to-day.

When the German raiders (3) called at Emirau in December, 1940—not November—they put ashore over 400 prisoners—survivors of 14 British ships sunk in the Pacific. The "Rangitane" was only one of them. Von Luckner was supposed to have been in charge, and on the "Black Panther," which lay off at some distance. I think it was the "Manio Maru" which landed the prisoners.

BEFORE they landed, a German officer came ashore and asked permission (yes—he did) to land some prisoners. Mr. Charles Cooke was manager at the time on Emirau for WRC,

and his wife was with him. They met the German party on the road. The Cookes have photos of the vessel mentioned. The Seventh Day man did not come on the scene until later.

The party of castaways that went to Kavieng negotiated with Mr. J. I. Merrylees, who was in charge at the time. It was not Jerry McDonald. JIM sent the Government schooner out with medical and other supplies. He did a good job. I think it was the Rabaul authorities who diverted the Nellore to Emirau to pick up the stranded.

While the Germans were ashore on Emirau one of the officers asked Charles Cooke where the grave of the German lady was. When told, he took a detachment of Marines there, and while they stood at attention, he—in front—read some passages from a Bible or prayer book. They then saluted the grave and withdrew.

It appears that this German had accompanied the Wildes there long ago on, I think, the occasion of Juanita's arriving. He had been a supercargo on the German ship which landed them.

So, after many days, he returned to pay his respects.

When a paragraph was printed in the "Rabaul Times" about the rescue of the party, the local censor saw fit to blot out the portion of the story dealing with the incident at the grave. It was accordingly blacked out before the paper was circulated. A local schooner-master, a half-caste German, showed the paper to me, saying, "This made people to think what it might be—but if you hold it, so—in the sun—then you will read it quite plainly." And so you could!

Incidentally, Wilde's coffee was considered to be the best ever imported into Australia. He supplied it to Governor-General Lord Gowrie, who is said to have loved it. Wonder where present G-G Billy McKell gets his coffee?

WITH reference to Mr. Charles Cooke—things have always happened to him. He was a stockman in North Queensland in his youth; then he was in Persia with Anglo-Persian Oil, and was with the American Fruit Co. in South America. South America was "a bit wild," he told me.

Charles is keen on agriculture, and showed me some pictures taken while he was living in South America. Handing them to me he remarked that one could see how luxuriantly the bananas, etc., grew. I said, yes, but why were all those men sleeping around in the foreground?

Charlie looked at the picture again and said, "Oh, those are dead bandits! They had made a raid and the mess hadn't been cleaned up when the picture was taken. But look at those banana plants in front. Wonderful growth, I reckon, don't you?"

I am, etc.,

Buka, NG.
June 27.

FPA.

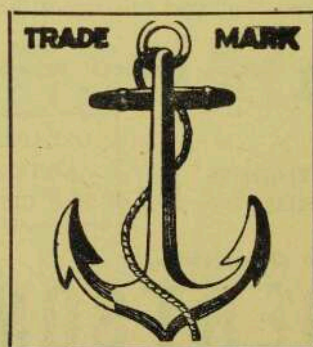
Death of Mrs. Florence Scott

THE death occurred on July 4 of Mrs. Florence Eugene Scott, widow of Mr. Richard Scott, of Suva, and the mother of Mrs. Rhoda Coote, of Killara, Sydney, but formerly of Rabaul. Mrs. Scott had been in ill-health for some time prior to her death, and her passing was peaceful.

The late Mrs. Scott had not lived in Fiji for some years, but had spent some time with her daughter in pre-war years, at Rabaul, and previously with her son, the late Hugh Scott, at Faisi, in the BSI.

Mr. Alec McLean, of Bulolo, arrived in Sydney by air from the New Guinea goldfields, in July, on furlough.

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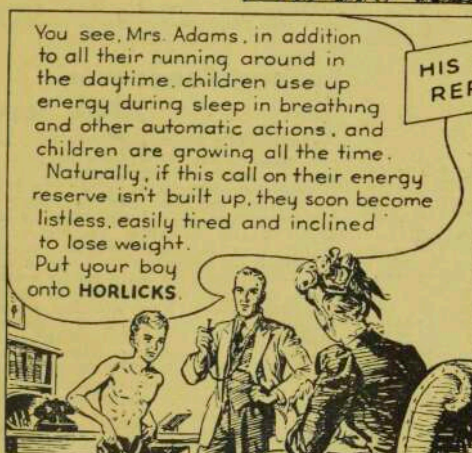
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Islands

— SYDNEY —



I couldn't understand what was wrong with Bill, until ...

BACKWARD for his age!



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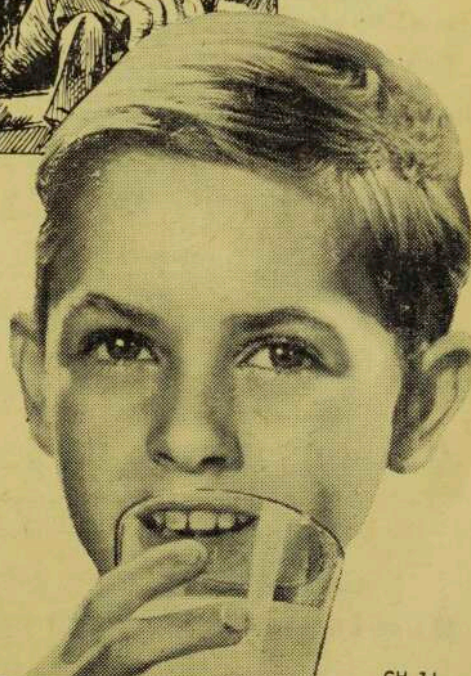
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SHIPPING AND PLANE SERVICES

THE following sea and air services are running to schedules in the Pacific. Not all of the regular services which were suspended, owing to war conditions, have been restored; but preparations are under way for their early reintroduction. As they become available they will be announced here.

New Zealand—Cook Is.—Niue—Samoa

THE motor vessel "Maui Pomare," owned and operated by the NZ Government, maintains a direct service between Auckland and Rarotonga (Cook Islands), with alternative calls at Niue and Apia (Samoa).

Her next voyage is scheduled to leave Auckland about mid-July.

Sydney—Norfolk Island—New Hebrides

THE SS "Morinda," Burns Philp & Co., Ltd., runs at approximately six-seven weeks' intervals from Sydney to Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, and main ports of the New Hebrides, and return. A regular fixed timetable is not yet practicable.

New Caledonia

THE New Caledonian Government has subsidised and maintained the coastal shipping services. The East Coast, the West Coast, and the Loyalty Islands, under present conditions, receive 10 round trips per annum. The ships call at the following ports:

EAST COAST.—Yate, Ounila, Thio, Nakety, Canala, Kouaoua Kua, Moneo, Ponerihouen, Tibarama, Poindimie, Wagap, Touho, Tipindje, Henghene, Tao, Oubatch, Pouebo, Balade, Pam, Arama, and return.

WEST COAST.—Pouembout, Kone, Temala, Voh, Ouaco Gomen, Kourmac, Tangaou, Tiebaghi, Nehoue Poume Baaba, Belep and return.

LOYALTY ISLANDS.—Mare (Tadine), Lifou (Chepenehe) Ouvea (Fajaoue, St. Joseph) and return.

The steamer "Neo Hebridaïs" runs regularly between Noumea and Sydney, with occasional trips to the New Hebrides (mostly Aneityum). The owners are Societe Maritime et Maniere Hagen, Noumea. Sydney agents: H. C. Sleight, 254 George Street, Sydney.

New Zealand—Fiji—Samoa—Tonga

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Suva	July 23-24
Apia*	July 25-26
Niue*	July 29
Vavau	July 31
Nukualofa	Aug. 1-2
Suva	Aug. 4-5
Auckland	Aug. 9

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(On her return to Auckland "Matua" withdraws for her annual survey.)
*Western Time.

Sydney—Auckland Airways

TASMAN Empire Airways, Ltd., operate a flying-boat service between Rose Bay, Sydney, and Mechanics Bay, Auckland. Large flying-boats, capable of carrying 30 passengers, are employed. The trip is comfortable, and takes approximately 8 hours.

The flying-boats leave both Sydney (7 a.m.) and Auckland (8 a.m.) every morning, including Sundays.

Bookings may be made at the Auckland and Sydney offices of Tasman Empire Airways.

Pan-American—Trans-Pacific Service

PAN-AMERICAN World Airways planes are now running twice weekly between Sydney and San Francisco, and a weekly service between Auckland and San Francisco. Both services go via New Caledonia, Nadi (Fiji), Canton Island and Hawaii. Skymaster planes are used.

Planes leave Sydney every Sunday and Thursday and San Francisco every Wednesday and Friday. Planes leave Auckland northbound every Wednesday and Friday, southbound to Auckland, every Friday.

Fares are approximately the same as ANA. (See below.)

Free baggage allowance is 55 lb. Excess at 1 per cent. of the one-way fare for each kilogram of excess (1 kilo = 2.2 lb.).

Sydney-Vancouver ANA Service

AUSTRALIAN National Airways Pty., Ltd., on behalf of the British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines, Ltd., are now operating a weekly trans-Pacific service from Sydney, via Fiji, Canton Island, Honolulu, and San Francisco to Vancouver, and a fortnightly service between Auckland and Vancouver via the same airports. They are now permitted to pick up and set down passengers in American territory.

Planes leave Sydney every Sunday evening and Vancouver, on the southbound trip, every Thursday. Planes leave Auckland every alternate Thursdays and arrive in Vancouver the following Sunday. This southbound trip commences from Vancouver on alternate Saturdays. Fares are (in Australian currency), Sydney-San Francisco, £200 single and £365 return; Auckland-Vancouver, £A198 single; Auckland-Nadi (Fiji), £A39.

Skymaster aircraft carrying 36 passengers and a crew of 10 are used on the service.

Sydney—Noumea—Suva

ONCE weekly the Qantas flying-boat "Coriolanus" leaves Sydney in the early morning, and after calling at Brisbane heads out over the Pacific to Noumea. Every second week the plane goes on to Suva, Fiji. From Sydney to Noumea is a journey of about 11 hours. An overnight stop is made in Noumea, and Suva is reached the following afternoon.

Intending passengers should book through Qantas offices in Australia. Burns, Philp (South Seas) Company, in Suva; and Messrs. L. H. and W. A. Johnston in Noumea.

Fares: To Noumea, £35 single. To Suva, £52/10/- single.

Sydney—Queensland—New Guinea Airways

QANTAS Empire Airways, Ltd., employing DC3 planes, operate a regular service between Sydney, Port Moresby, Lae and Rabaul, and return, via Brisbane, Rockhampton, Townsville and Cairns.

This service is now known as the "Bird of Paradise" Service. DC3 aircraft, carrying 21 passengers, are used.

Planes leave Sydney on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 10 a.m., and arrive at Lae at noon on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. The plane which leaves Sydney on Wednesday and arrives at Lae on Thursday then goes on to Rabaul. It returns on Friday.

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TASMANIA : Mr. C. Sellars, 108a Charles Street, Launceston.

Fiji : Mr. K. Witherington, 2 Burns Philp Buildings, Suva.

Planes leave Lae at 5.45 a.m. on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, and arrive in Sydney at 10 p.m., accomplishing the Lae-Sydney run in a day.

The return plane from Rabaul leaves at 1.30 p.m. on Fridays.

Bookings may be made at Qantas offices at any of the towns named. At present, berths are available only to passengers holding official permits to visit Papua or New Guinea.

RNZAF Services In Central Pacific

(RNZAF Pacific Regional services are operated for the New Zealand National Airways Corporation and the Dakota that makes the monthly trip, via New Caledonia, is based at Fiji for four weeks to operate services connecting with the Sunderland flying-boat. Details of services can be obtained on application to Railway Transport Officer (Air) at Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch Railway Stations, or to Air Movements Officers at Aerodromes concerned, or to Air Department, Wellington.)

NAUSORI (SUVA)-NADI (WESTERN FIJI): Plane leaves Nausori each Tuesday and Friday, returning same day. Single adult fare £3 (Fijian). Baggage, 35lb.

LAUCALA BAY (SUVA)-AUCKLAND: Flying boat leaves Auckland for Fiji each Friday and returns on Monday. Single fare, £25/5/2 (F.). Baggage, 60lb.

FIJI - TONGA - SAMOA - COOK ISLANDS: A Dakota transport aircraft leaves Nausori each Saturday for Western Samoa. On alternate Saturdays the schedule includes Tonga and Cook Islands (Aitutaki and Rarotonga), an overnight stop being made at Apia, Western Samoa. Single adult fares: Fiji-Tonga, £6/12/11; Fiji-Samoa, £8/17/3; Fiji-Aitutaki or Rarotonga £18/3/4. Baggage, 60lb.

FIJI - NORFOLK ISLAND - NOUMEA - NEW ZEALAND: A Dakota transport aircraft leaves Nausori once every four weeks for Whenuapai, N.Z., via Norfolk Island and Tontouta, New Caledonia. Because accommodation at Norfolk Island is limited special arrangements are necessary before through bookings can be accepted. Single adult fares: Fiji-Norfolk, £16/7/11; Fiji-Noumea, £16/7/11; Fiji-New Zealand, £25/5/2. Baggage, 60lb.

Pacific Travellers

PASSENGERS who embarked on "Montoro," which sailed from Sydney for New Guinea ports on June 11:

FOR PORT MORESBY: Mrs. M. K. Clarke, T. Colclough, T. Grahamslaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Haigh, Mrs. V. Hayes (and daughter), Miss N. R. Kriewaldt, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Kriewaldt, C. T. Major, Mrs. R. S. Partridge (and two children), Rev. and Mrs. W. T. Riley, J. N. Walshe, Miss B. Wright, W. A. Wright, Mrs. R. E. Young.

FOR LAE: Mrs. H. Anderson (and son), Mrs. G. M. Allen, Mrs. A. M. Beer, R. Barber, Mrs. M. E. Blackman (and daughter), Mrs. I. Cooke, Mrs. T. J. Emery (and three sons), Mrs. D. Fraser, Miss M. C. Griffiths, Mrs. L. Coetzelmann (and two children), Mrs. R. B. Gross, Mrs. R. C. Hodgson (and son), Rev. and Mrs. Hoffmann (and four children), Mrs. G. Larum, Miss Lehmann, Mrs. E. G. Maclean (and son), P. S. Rich, Mrs. L. Tomacetti (and infant), Mrs. E. I. Webb.

FOR SAMARAI: Mrs. W. Archer (and son), Rev. H. Andrew, Mrs. W. M. Bell, W. Fitzgerald, A. B. Farrow, Mrs. A. Lumley, J. N. Morton-Folles, T. E. Neimes, Miss H. Roberts.

FOR MADANG: Mrs. D. McB. Hope, D. J. Leahy, W. M. Middleton, Rev. J. Niles, Rev. J. Noss, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. O'Brien, Mrs. L. Peters, Misses J. and J. R. Sedgers, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sedgers (and infant).

PASSENGERS who left Sydney by MV "Malaita" on June 18:

FOR PORT MORESBY: Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Erskine (and two children), P. M. Gibb, Mrs. M. Infante (and two children), Mrs. A. Little, Mr. J. L. Maxfield, G. B. Paterson, Mrs. M. Rich, Miss H. Sefton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Smith, Mrs. S. Spencer (and three children), C. G. Tisdale, J. Weston, R. Young.

FOR SAMARAI: Mrs. C. Fleay, J. E. Minto.
FOR RABUL: Sister Ange, Sister M. Angeli, Sister M. Antonia, Sister M. Abbott, Mrs. C. K. Beaumont, Mrs. K. M. Bunney, Miss L. M. Billett, Mrs. E. Cruickshanks, Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Flentje, Mrs. S. A. Gow, Mr. Griffiths, Miss M. Huggins, Mrs. G. Ives (and daughter), Mr. and Mrs. R. Janke, Rev. M.

Kelleher, Mrs. L. R. McBeath (and infant), Mrs. R. J. McMullen, Rev. T. O'Neill, Mrs. E. K. Palframan (and daughter), Mrs. I. R. Patten, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Saunders (and two infants), Mrs. C. Scott, Mrs. C. Schuy (and two children), Mrs. White (and two children), Rev. P. W. Walsh.

PASSENGERS who arrived in Auckland per MV "Matua" on June 12:

FROM APIA: Mrs. T. Aspinall, Mrs. M. Bower, Mr. and Mrs. K. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Churchward, Mr. E. M. Carlson, Mr. W. Deverall, Mrs. T. Katterns, Mr. H. Moors, Miss J. Moors, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Mason (and child), Miss R. Nee Nee, Miss L. Ortquist, Mr. A. Sam, Miss A. Uhule.

FROM NIUE: Miss L. Harris, Mr. Halo Malafala, Mrs. J. Larsen, Mr. Moko Kelemu, Mr. W. Nicholas, Mr. Pavaia, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ridgley (and child).

FROM VAVAU: Mr. F. Guttenbeil, Misses S. J. and N. M. Guttenbeil.

FROM NUKUALOFA: Mrs. R. Sundin (and three children).

FROM SUVA: Mr. R. Amputch, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bay (and two children), Mr. and Mrs. L. Bish (and three children), Mrs. B. Bodmin, Mrs. F. Bentley (and daughter), Mr. W. Conroy, Mrs. J. Cummings (and two children), Mr. B. Duthie, Mrs. E. Davidson, Mr. G. Furby, Mr. J. Fenton, Mr. L. Griffiths, Mr. C. Garforth, Mrs. E. Hart, Mr. J. Hudson, Mrs. D. Hanson (and two children), Mrs. W. Irving, Mr. Kesa Billa, Mr. Len Cum Chong, Miss A. McGregor-Fox, Mr. R. Norton, Miss L. Plerard, Mrs. A. Palmer (and child), Mrs. N. Peters (and seven children), Mr. and Mrs. A. Reid (and child), Mr. and Mrs. H. Sale, Mr. F. Simonet, Mr. H. Swann, Mrs. F. Strong (and child), Mr. and Mrs. F. Smith (and child), Father C. Verlingue, Miss A. Wallers, Mr. and Mrs. I. Wilson.

PASSENGERS who left Auckland by MV "Matua" on June 28:

FOR SUVA: Mrs. J. M. Ansell, Mrs. E. I. Anderson, Mr. D. W. Brown, Miss H. J. M. Barnes, Mrs. E. M. Bishop, Rev. and Mrs. S. G. C. Cowled, Mrs. A. G. Chapman (and daughter), Mr. F. L. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Delaney, Mr. J. J. Diamond, Miss C. E.

(Continued on Page 75)

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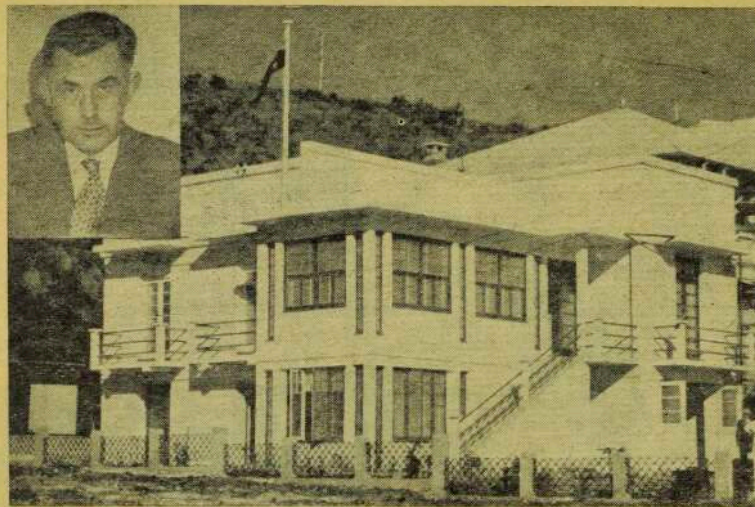
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NEW AUSTRALIAN CONSULATE IN NOUMEA



The Australian Consul in New Caledonia, Mr. H. Barnett (inset), has recently changed his Noumea quarters. The Consulate now is in the pretty suburb of "L'Orphalinat"—the Consulate offices being in the Consul's home. As befits an "old sea dog" (Mr. Barnett served in the RAN) the house fronts the sea, which is only a few steps away.

—Photo by F. E. Dunn.

Mahe Is Out Again!

DURING the double Royal wedding celebrations in Nukualofa, Tonga's most persistent gaol-breaker, Mahe, broke out of prison, for the sixth time. He was still at large on June 25, although apparently still wearing handcuffs and being hunted by parties which have been combing the villages and plantations of Tongatabu.

His most spectacular break hitherto was when he and five others left the prison, stole a boat in Nukualofa, wrecked it on a reef and finally reached the Lau Islands, Fiji, in a dug-out canoe which they, under Mahe's instructions, had constructed. They were caught in Lau and were returned to Nukualofa in custody.

Previously, Mahe had made a similar voyage in a 14 ft. boat.

The appointment of Mr. Winfield H. Scott to act as Consul for the United States in Suva, Fiji, with consular jurisdiction over the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony and the British Solomon Islands, was confirmed in the Western Pacific High Commission Gazette of May 6.

Mrs. Rankin, formerly a resident of the British Solomons, died in Sydney on June 13. She was a cousin of Mrs. Scott, who sailed by the last "Malaita," for Rabaul, where she will tranship for her home in the Shortland Islands, BSI.

Plucky Woman Returns To BSI Plantation

AFTER an absence of 51 years, Mrs. E. Cruickshank, accompanied by her companion, Mrs. L. Gillespie, returned to the British Solomon Islands by the June "Malaita". They went by the "Malaita" to Rabaul, there to await transport to Mrs. Cruickshank's plantation, Tarolang, in the Shortland Islands, section of the Solomons.

Mrs. Cruickshank shows great courage in thus attempting to start life anew in the Islands. She went first to the Solomons 38 years ago, with her husband; and, in the course of time, by hard work and enterprise, they established a couple of valuable properties—one in the Shortlands and one in Bougainville. They made their properties self supporting—running herds of stock and establishing extensive gardens and orchards—with a steady output of copra.

Mr. Cruickshank died several years ago; and Mrs. Cruickshank decided to carry on alone. She was held in high esteem by all her neighbours, by the various missionaries and by Government officials; and she made quite a success of her plantations.

Then came the Japanese invasion, and Mrs. Cruickshank and Mrs. Gillespie were forced to leave hurriedly. They have not since seen their plantations—but they guess what they will see. It will be a matter of re-building from the ground upwards. So far as accommodation is concerned, all they can expect is that the Chinese boy whom they left in charge will have some sort of shack ready for them when they arrive in the Shortlands. Until they get there, they do not know the conditions of their palms, or whether any of their domestic animals or their gardens have survived the last five years.

Planters returning to New Guinea and Papua usually receive substantial monetary help from the Australian War Damage Commission and thus are able to carry on during the months when they are bringing their plantations back into bearing. But the plantation owners of the British Solomon Islands are in a different category—they get little help, to meet the heavy expenses of rehabilitation. By comparison, the New Guinea planters would be immediately better off than the BSI planters—were it not that the New Guinea planters have to suffer all the disabilities and irritations imposed by the Australian Socialist Government.

"Not Starving!"

Reader Sceptical of Panic Concerning Bougainville Natives

A READER in Bougainville writes that reports that local natives are starving, are exaggerated. The natives lost all their taro crops; but plenty of kau-kau, tapioc, peanuts, coconuts and fresh fruit remained to them, and they appear to be just as healthy as before the war.

During the time when the panic concerning them was at its height, the Government rushed thousands of husked coconuts to them from a disease-ridden area in Papua. Our correspondent was sceptical of the wisdom of this, pointing out that Bougainville was the land of coconuts and produced more than the whole of Papua combined; furthermore, that it was a disease free area and that planters there, presumably will have little redress if the Administration's ill-judged action is instrumental in introducing coconut diseases into that part of the Territory.

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Lutheran Wedding at Finschhafen, TNG

TO be best man at the wedding of one with whom he had shared the gruelling experience of being prisoner-of-war under a sadistic enemy, was the privilege of Dr. Theo. G. Braun, popular medical officer of the Lutheran Mission, Finschhafen, on June 11, when Miss Helen Sanders, B.Sc., University of Minnesota, and X-ray technician at the Lutheran Mission Hospital, Finschhafen, was married to the Rev. John Smith Hafermann, of Amele Lutheran Mission, near Madang. The ceremony took place at the Lutheran Mission Hospital Chapel, Finschhafen.

The bridegroom comes from Urbana, Illinois, and is an old-Territorian having remained at his post when the Japanese invaded Madang. He was taken prisoner, and suffered great privations in internment. He and Dr. Braun were together in prison camps, and experienced one terrific bombing when the ship in which they were being transferred to another camp was strafed. Of the 162 Catholic and Lutheran missionaries aboard, 69 died of wounds on the voyage, some dying later on. Only Dr. & Mrs. Braun escaped injury.

Several hundred Europeans and native Lutheran devotees attended the ceremony. Those present included American officers of the 609 QM Graves Registration Company; Mrs. J. R. Keenan, wife of the Assistant District Officer; and Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Gover.

The reception was held at the European Medical Staff dining-room, Mrs. Braun receiving the guests. Mr. Hafermann will continue his mission duties at Amele, Madang, where his charming wife will take up medical work.

Old Papuan Families Unite

Humphries—Lock Wedding

From a Special Correspondent

A MARRIAGE of interest to Papuan residents took place at the Ela Protestant Church on the evening of June 4, when Miss Evelyn Letitia Humphreys was married to Mr. Maynard Lock.

Letty is the daughter of former Resident Magistrate Richard Humphries, of the Papuan Administration, who is now Director of Native Labour with the Provisional Administration of Papua-New Guinea. She was born in Papua and spent her early childhood in the Territory, where her father was building up a reputation for first-class pioneering patrol work.

That was in the decade before Jack Hides and Ivan Champion hit the headlines. "Dicky" Humphries was one of the first Papuan officers to publish a book on his lone wanderings—"Patrolling in Papua" was an excellent and readable book of unusual literary merit.

Mr. Maynard Lock, recently announcer in the Native People's Session of 9PA, and now an instructor with the Technical Training branch of the local Department of Education, is the son of Pastor Lock, of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, formerly of Papua and now living in retirement in Australia. The young couple first met, as toddlers, when they were fellow passengers on the vessel that brought the Lock family to Papua twenty-odd years ago.

The bridesmaid was Sister Elaine Jones, of the Moresby European Hospital, and Mr. Colin Han, another former announcer at 9PA, was best man.

The present head of the SDA Mission in Papua, Pastor Thrift, officiated at the wedding.

A reception for 90 guests was held at the home of the bride's parents; among those present were: Administrator and Mrs. Murray, Mr. Justice Gore and Mrs. Gore, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Frame, Mr. E. Bignold and Miss Bignold, the Seftons, of Kaitaki; Mr. and Mrs. Crisp, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Groves, Mr. and Mrs. John Irvine, and a number of members of the younger set of Moresby.

9PA'S FIRST PEACETIME BIRTHDAY

THE AUSTRALIAN Broadcasting Company's only station outside Australia, 9PA, Port Moresby, has just completed its first year of peace-time transmissions.

The station's original job was to provide entertainment for Australian and Allied servicemen in New Guinea, and to rally the natives to the Allied cause.

The station is now on the air for over 10 hours each day and programmes are a cross section of those familiar to Australian listeners—news sessions, news reviews, Guest of Honour, Mike Connors' Breakfast Session and Sporting Round-up, etc.

Papuan natives are catered for with sessions in the Motuan dialect.

The programme director is Mr. A. J. Halls; Controller of Broadcasts in External Territories is Mr. Basil Kirke, formerly ABC manager for NSW, who spends much of his time looking for kerosene stoves, pipes and taps for the staff huts, as well as managing the station, for conditions are primitive and the station consists of old army huts, five miles out of Port Moresby.

Important Announcement.

KODAK (Australasia) PTY. LTD.

has pleasure in announcing that Kodak Film and all photographic materials are now available to amateur photographers throughout the islands, and may be secured through any of the following Kodak Dealers:

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Burns Philp (New Guinea) Ltd., Port Moresby, Samarai.
Steamship Trading Co., Port Moresby.
G. G. Smith & Co., Port Moresby.

NEW GUINEA

Burns Philp (New Guinea) Ltd., Lae, Madang, Rabaul.
Kwock Cheong, F. L., Rabaul.
Kwong Hing Lung, Rabaul.
Sam, Leo, Rabaul.

NEW HEBRIDES

Burns Philp (South Sea) Co. Ltd., Vila.

FIJI

Burns Philp (South Sea) Co. Ltd., Suva, Levuka, Lautoka, Labasa, Ba, Sigatoka, Rotuma.
Caine, F. W., & Co., Suva.
Mouat's Pharmacy, Suva.
Prasad's Studios, Lautoka, Suva.
Stinson Studios, Suva.
Swann & Co., A. J., Suva.
W. R. Carpenter & Co., Ltd., Suva.

Morris, Hedstrom, Ltd., Suva, Lautoka, Ba, Tavua, Vatukoula, Nausori, Sigatoka, Nandi, Labasa, Levuka, Penang, Navua.

TONGA

Burns Philp (South Sea) Co. Ltd., Nukualofa, Haapai, Vavau.
Jones, Mrs. E. M., Nukualofa.
Morris, Hedstrom Ltd., Nukualofa, Vavau.

SAMOA

Burns Philp (South Sea) Co. Ltd., Apia, Pago Pago.
Morris, Hedstrom Ltd., Apia.

SAVAGE ISLANDS

Burns Philp (South Sea) Co. Ltd., Niue.

COOK ISLANDS

Hopkins, S., Rarotonga.

LORD HOWE ISLAND

Thompson, O. C.

NORFOLK ISLAND

Burns Philp (South Sea) Co. Ltd.

NEW CALEDONIA

Ventrillon Freres, Noumea.

Dr. T. Brennan, Chief Medical Officer in the Territory of New Guinea for many years before the war and in charge of the Army Medical Service of 8th Military District during it, recently visited the Territory. After leaving the Army, Dr. Brennan spent some time in private practice in Sydney, then visited the Far East on the medical staff of UNRRA.

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I SHOULD like to add my views to those of your Public Servant which were published in the June issue of "PIM."

I belong to the Papuan Public Service Association, and not the new organisation which has recently been formed. But, to my mind, that is immaterial. The aims of both associations are the same.

As far as the Papuan Public Service is concerned, unrest has dated from October, 1945, when, as a body, we complained to Canberra on living conditions (we were then quartered in the old Native Police barracks); appointments without regard for seniority of old officers, and cost of living.

Little was done, however, and a general

MR. WARD'S "DISAPPOINTED PEOPLE"

Unrest in NG Public Service

Letter to the Editor

protest meeting was called in August, 1946, by our President and the President of the NG Association to discuss what might be done to bring about redress for those three grievances. This was the famous meeting at which the Administrator made an unscheduled appearance and was forced, therefore, to listen to some rather plain speaking.

The appointments referred to were that of Dr. J. Gunther as Director of Public Health; a Mr. Young as an administrative officer of the Department of Public Health; Sgt-Instructor J. S. Grimshaw of the South Australian police, as Superintendent of Police in the Provisional Territory; and Mr. J. R. Black, as Assistant Director of District Services.

WE had nothing against these gentlemen personally. Mr. Grimshaw, for example, had an outstanding war record in the Middle East, but his only tropical experience was with the Provost Corps in New Guinea. The job of Superintendent of Police in the Territory has little relation to that of a Superintendent in Australia.

But Mr. Grimshaw now replaces Mr. S. Elliott Smith, a man with an equally fine war record, a former Papuan Magistrate with a vast experience of natives and native police, and one whose courage, integrity and high organising ability won him the respect of natives and Europeans alike, both during and after the war. Elliott Smith has now resigned and is in Australia. Mr. W. Prior, formerly an Inspector of Police in the TNG service, has also resigned. The reason given for Mr. Grimshaw's appointment is that it would save friction between men of the Papuan and New Guinea services.

Mr. J. R. Black was an obscure officer in the TNG services; but suddenly he was attributed with great tropical experience and administrative ability, and was appointed Assistant Director of District Services. As Public Servants, we cannot understand why, and we naturally resent it.

THE position, at present, is as chaotic as it was six months ago.

At present we do not know under what Public Service Regulations we are working, although as far back as December, 1945, Mr. Halligan, the Secretary to the Department of External Territories, told us that the Public Service Ordinance and Regulations would be ready in a few weeks.

Before the war, Papuan public servants enjoyed what was known as long leave—6 months for every 6 years of service. For nearly 12 months the Association endeavoured to find out from the Minister if this pre-war privilege is still ours—without result.

All appointments to the Provisional Administration are "acting," and this "acting" has now spread over a period of 18 months. Some months ago, reclassification officers visited the Territory, but we do not yet know their findings. Officers, therefore, are uncertain of the future, unsettled in mind and, as a result, their work is affected. Resignations have been numerous and, so far, Canberra has not been able to attract many men of class to the Service.

In January, 1946, a protest was made to the Prime Minister concerning the exorbitant prices being charged for commodities in the Territory. A Price Control Officer was subsequently appointed, but the result, as far as the cost of living is concerned, has been nil.



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IN February, 1947, another protest was sent to the PM, this time pointing out that External Territories Minister Ward had not honoured his promises to the public servants of the Provisional Administration. The Prime Minister forwarded the protests to the Minister against whom the protests were made. The results were again nil, as far as redress was concerned.

However, Mr. Ward did so far break down as to challenge the public servants in question to tell him how he had broken his promises. The public servants did just that, and without delay—but Mr. Ward failed to reply.

In view of these things it is hard to see upon what Mr. Ward bases his assertion that public servant unrest exists only in the minds of certain disappointed people—although in most respects I suppose we could all come within the "disappointed" category.

In a sentence, our trouble is that we have no higher authority to whom we can appeal for redress and that, as a disfranchised minority, we have not the weapon of the vote, either.

I am, etc.,

MURRAY MAN.

Port Moresby.
July 1, 1947.

Mr. Peter Griffin, of the Burns, Philp staff, who disappeared in New Ireland when the Japanese invaded early in 1942, is now presumed to be dead. It is thought that he went down when a prison-ship was sunk in February, 1944.

Rev. Father Tremblay, a well-known South Seas missionary, whose headquarters for many years have been in Paapal, Tonga, is at present on a visit to Sydney.

ORGANISED TRADE UNIONS FOR TAHITI

PAPEETE, May 30.

ONE of the last places on earth to adopt the principle of Organised Labour, Tahiti is, now, proceeding in this undertaking with thoroughness and despatch.

Each profession (machinists, stenographers, school teachers, and so forth) has organised as a separate "syndicate."

The stevedores, however, are marshalled under two rival leaders.

This has given rise to the occasional manifestation of "jurisdictional" disputes. The Movement is still too much in the early stage for any authoritative report to be written regarding its procedure and objectives.

There were no May Day parades by the new Labour Unions at Papeete, nor do we believe there ever will be.

Our Tahitians have too accurate a sense of the fitness of things.

To be sure, they like military pomp, and quite likely they would enjoy an Ancient Order of Hibernians' parade, or the tinsel splendour of a Mystic Shrine Imperial Potentate's Processional. But the spectacle of a mob of civilians bearing bed-sheet banners scrawled, "Down with So-and-So" is about as inspiring as viewing a muddy stream carrying on its current a succession of dead cats and old newspapers.

Our Tahitians would have none of that.

One can merely record the fact that the Movement is taking root in the Colony. I am informed that—at the time of this writing—twenty-six (26) "Syndicates" have been registered.

Mr. J. Gaffney, who is remembered in Apia as the builder of the fine, local business premises and copra shed of Burns' Philp SS Co., recently arrived in Apia to take charge of the new building projects of the rival firm of Morris Hedstrom Ltd. A new MH store will be constructed on the Main Beach Road opposite the Customs House, and is not expected to be completed for eighteen months.

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PAPUA-NG NEEDS A TREASURER AND A HARBOURMASTER

THE Papua-New Guinea "Government Gazette" of June 21 calls applications for two first grade positions in the Provisional Administration—Treasurer and Harbour Master.

The commencing salary of the Treasurer will be £1,150, free of income tax. His functions will be to advise the Administrator on financial affairs and organise and control the Treasury Department. He should have a degree in Commerce, or be a member of an Accountancy Institute.

The pre-war Treasurers of both Papua and Mandated New Guinea, either of whom normally would probably have been called upon to fill this position in the Provisional Administration, are both dead.

Mr. S. Smith, formerly Papuan Administration treasurer, died a year or so after the suspension of civil administration in Papua, in February, 1942.

Mr. H. O. Townsend, who was Treasurer of the Mandated Territory Administration, was one of those trapped in Rabaul in January, 1942. He subsequently lost his life, when the "Montevideo Maru" was sunk.

HHEADQUARTERS of the Harbour Master (whose salary will be £786, increasing to £858, free of income tax) will for the present be in Port Moresby, but he will be required to serve anywhere in the combined Territory. His duties will be nautical adviser and marine surveyor to the Administration. Master of the Government vessel, pilot, consultant on wharves, repairs to watercraft, and upkeep of lighthouses and beacons.

"New Order in Papua"

Milne Bay Trader Disagrees With Mr. Ethell

Letter to the Editor.

HAVING read an article, "The New Order in Papua," by Arthur L. Ethell, in your April issue, and being a trader and planter in the area mentioned, I was moved to wrath, but after re-reading it my sense of humour came to the fore, even to the extent of thinking a more appropriate title to be "Arthur in Blunderland." In criticism of this article, my views are as follows:—

Education.—To my mind, as far as the natives are concerned, education is essential if Papua is eventually to become self-governing. Obviously, this will not be in our time; but is it not the right of peoples to govern themselves one of the things for which we fought? Therefore, Mr. Ethell's views savour of the outlook of the Middle Ages, when education was denied the masses on the grounds that they might learn too much.

Building in Milne Bay.—This project started well on paper, but the acting ADO, Milne Bay, failed to complete this plan because he underestimated the quantity of material required to rebuild the native villages. As a result, when the supplies commenced to dwindle, the native enthusiasm dwindled in a like ratio. They had been promised enough material to complete their houses, but though some got sufficient to finish their homes, others were left unfinished because of lack of the necessary timber. The boast that Mr. Ethell has practically rebuilt Milne Bay is classed by myself and other residents of the area as "to-day's funny story." A rebuilt Milne Bay is still a dream.

Villages which had gone ahead have been rebuilt owing to the work and plans of certain native leaders, who could not have carried this out except for the training and education which Mr. Ethell disparages.

Trade Stores.—Mr. Ethell makes some very scathing and almost libellous statements with regard to white traders in the area. I have discussed the article with some of the local traders and I, personally, challenge Mr. Ethell to substantiate his statements or else make an apology. After all, if Mr. Ethell has had any business dealings at all he should realise that the recognised average margin of profit is 33 1-3 per cent. on the landed cost of an article. Does a profit of £4 on a £13 caddy of tobacco appear exorbitant to people other than Mr. Ethell, bearing in mind that £13 is not the landed cost at the store?

I am, etc.,

NEVIL A. BRETT YOUNG.

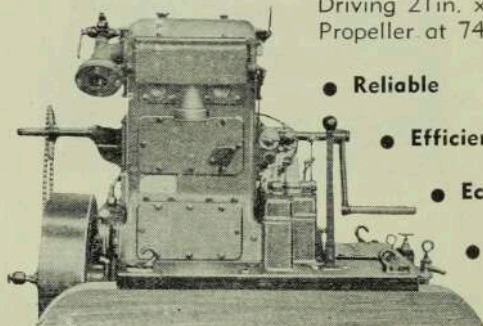
Milne Bay,
Papua, 3/6/47.

SUVA MEDICAL SCHOOL

THE April issue of "Health Horizon" (a quarterly published in London by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and devoted to the publication of non-technical health articles), contained an article on the Suva Medical School, by Macu Salato and Manzoer Beg, in collaboration. These two young men—one a Fijian and one an Indian from Fiji—are graduates of the Central Medical School and recently did a course on Tuberculosis in England. In their article they describe the Central Medical School, its history and its functions.

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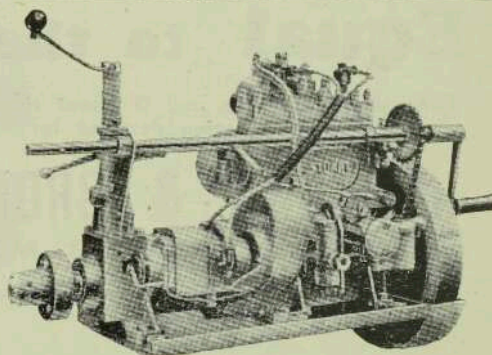
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PACIFIC TRAVELLERS

(Continued from Page 68)

Dale, Mrs. I. E. D. Ewins (and child), Miss C. E. Fraser, Mrs. M. F. Fordham, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Grinter, Mrs. W. H. Gibson, Mrs. R. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Gaspard, Mr. O. O. Grant, Cdr. F. A. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hulek (and child), Mrs. F. G. Hotson, Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Jago (and child), Mrs. H. Jenkins (and daughter), Janki Prasad, Miss E. D. Lewis, Mrs. E. M. Mansell, Miss M. MacKereth, Miss M. H. Maguire, Munshi Ram, Miss M. McGill, Miss M. J. Mune, Mr. J. L. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Norris (and infant), Mr. J. W. Oldham, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. V. Oldmeadow, Mrs. W. F. Ohlson, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. de F. Pennefather, Miss F. M. Perkins, Mr. S. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. F. Robertson, Rulda Mubunga, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. B. Snowsill (and child), Mrs. D. M. Seabrook (and child), Mrs. M. G. Scoles (and child), Mrs. M. V. Shaw (and child), Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Stanley (and child), Mrs. D. Sinclair (and child), Mrs. W. Sago, Mr. P. L. G. Sinclair, Mrs. C. E. Trotter, Rev. and Mrs. A. R. Tippet (and two children), Mr. K. L. Tillak, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Warden, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Warren, Mr. A. Walker, Mrs. S. M. Wendt, Miss S. D. Walters.

FOR APIA: Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Burton (and daughter), Mr. I. M. Carruthers, Mrs. W. E. Elton, Miss K. M. Heaney, Mrs. J. E. G. Innes, Rev. and Mrs. N. H. Mapperson (and child), Miss E. R. Mill (and child), Mr. R. Middleton, Matinuu Mataafa, Mr. R. J. Conway, Miss A. J. Sanft, Mrs. M. Skelton, Mr. W. A. Veitch.

FOR NUKUALOFA: Mr. A. T. R. Cocker.

PASSENGERS who left Australia for Papua-New Guinea by Qantas Airways on:

JUNE 4: Mrs. D. Browne (and infant), Miss G. E. Longmore, Mr. R. Gillespie, Mrs. G. Gordon, Mrs. B. Mossman, Mr. E. F. Folkard, Major E. J. Gerling, Lieut. H. E. Smith, Mr. W. Hodgekiss, Miss H. Campbell, Mr. G. S. Dun, Mrs. M. Anthony, Mrs. M. I. Refshauge, daster R. Bergin, Mr. H. H. Reynolds, Mr. E. V. Jackson.

JUNE 6: Mr. A. Stephens, Mr. D. A. Davis, Mrs. J. Leahy (and daughter), Mr. G. Bowens, Mr. J. R. Black, Mr. D. H. Black, Miss I. R. Baker, Mr. W. F. Allen, Mrs. D. A. Hoskins, Mr. F. H. Fearon, Mr. H. J. Bird, Mr. H. J. McKenzie.

JUNE 9: Mr. R. A. Marshall, Mr. K. L. Andrews, Mr. H. B. Gardner, Mr. J. H. Quinn, Mr. O. R. Whalan, Mr. R. S. Perry, Mr. N. Hodge, Mr. A. M. Gould, Mr. R. Moody, apt. C. Stearn, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. H. Briggs, Mrs. Briggs, Mr. J. D. Summers.

JUNE 11: Sister J. White, Mr. G. A. Hayes, Mr. J. J. Neville, Mr. H. H. Bell, Mr. Serapiny, Mr. W. Mitchell, Mr. Idstein, Mr. Slater, Miss G. Murray.

JUNE 13: Mr. R. A. Clark, Mr. R. E. Day, Mr. H. P. Stephenson, Mr. H. H. Chidgey, Mr. Hittick, Mr. Muller, Mr. Rischmueller, Mrs. elson (and infant), Mr. J. W. Taylor, Mrs. W. atthews (and infant), Mr. Scholtz.

JUNE 16: Mr. Fauth, Mrs. Fauth, Miss D. yor, Mr. E. J. Wauchope, Mr. Williams, Mr. arlow, Mr. Sutherland, Mrs. C. M. Gee, Mr. Graham, Mr. G. Shaw, Mrs. M. Mason, Mr. Maret, Mrs. Emanuel, Mr. H. Roan, Mr. G. Fraser, Mrs. Furler.

JUNE 18: Mr. R. Douglas, Mr. J. Lynberg, Mr. A. H. Bloxham, Mr. W. McCarthy, Priv. Clark, Priv. J. Salvesen, Sister Haggin-orn, Mrs. R. J. Smith (and infant), Mr. J. Bright.

JUNE 20: Mr. P. Hinks, Mr. A. F. Foster, pt. Gibson, Mr. J. E. Johnstone, Mr. L. S. ack, Mr. W. A. Marshall, Mr. A. M. Pap-ott, Mr. J. B. Sibbald, Mr. R. Prevost (and o children), Mr. C. A. Jones, Mr. H. S. Faddy, t. L. McRae, Mr. J. Silvermar, Mr. C. R. iberley, Mrs. M. H. Jewell, Mr. J. B. Rogers, t. C. A. Warner, Mr. E. R. Wakeman.

JUNE 26: Bishop G. J. Vesters, Mr. S. P. od, Mrs. Seale (and infant), Master Seale, t. M. Cooley, Mr. M. McKidson, Mrs. J. H. gnet (and child), Capt. P. Innis, Mrs. Mac- n, Mr. H. C. Paul, Mr. C. A. Cockshott, Mr. Bruce, Mr. V. K. Ball, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. mbery, Mrs. Farnsworth (and infant), Miss nsworth, Mrs. K. Ingoles, Mr. F. W. achar, Mr. K. A. Brown.

JUNE 30: Mr. J. McDouglas, Mr. K. W. ssen, Mrs. P. J. Barea, Mr. V. Savattoro, t. L. Roberts, Mr. E. G. Matson, Mr. J. H. bbs, Mr. A. B. Sowarth, Mrs. B. E. Sully, M. E. Draper, Mr. J. Mackson.

JULY 1: Mr. W. Maxwell, Mrs. W. Maxwell, Mrs. E. C. Brown, Mrs. Orr-Harper (and infant), Miss Orr-Harper, Mr. D. J. Bates, Mr. J. L. Anderson, Mrs. C. Morgan, Miss E. Goffon, Mrs. N. Levi, Mr. R. Cross, Mr. J. O'Connor, Mr. C. G. Gray, Mr. Kerritt, Mr. Breerton.

JULY 4: Mr. G. A. Walburn, Mr. D. H. Cameron, Mr. D. Duff, Mr. T. W. Stocks, Mr. C. A. Marshall, Mr. R. G. Harris, Mr. A. F. Skinner, Mr. R. McWhae, Mr. R. Brennan, Mrs. J. Murray, Mr. J. W. Drosten, Mr. P. E. Blucher.

JULY 7: Dr. N. Goldsworthy, Mr. C. K. Smith, Mr. R. Ellis, Mr. E. J. Thomas, Mrs. N. Fowler, Mr. J. Callard, Mr. H. Stewart, Mr. G. W. Young, Mr. McLauchlin.

PASSENGERS from Papua-New Guinea to Australia by Qantas Airways on:

JUNE 1: R. Coleman, S. A. Cottrell, H. Stretter, C. Saville, H. Saville, R. Brindley, R. Cordukes, Mr. A. Leamonds.

JUNE 4: G. Saville, Brig. Irving, G. H. Gibson, H. E. Hamilton, J. Brammell, P. M. Brammell, H. Martin, Mr. E. E. Kendall, Mr. L. McNeil.

JUNE 7: Mr. R. H. C. Paul, Mr. D. Atkins, Mr. H. C. Spry, Mr. T. Carey, Mr. E. C. Bonter, Mr. G. Shaw, Mr. D. J. Lee, Mr. R. Harton, Miss R. S. Smith, Sister Hagelthorn, Mrs. Pearson (stretcher case), Master Pearson, Miss Heath, Miss Leigh, Major-General White-law, Lieut. Brown, George Lolomai.

JUNE 8: Mr. B. Anderson, Mr. A. K. Cham-bers, Mr. W. D. Cavanagh, Mr. I. F. Downs, Mrs. I. F. Downs (and infant).

JUNE 12: J. Ahearn, C. Gassner, Mr. E. S. Birrell, Miss M. Toyne (11 years), Mr. E. A. Stephens, Mr. P. W. Smith, Mr. Meehan, Mr. L. Johnston, Mr. P. Hill.

JUNE 18: Mr. H. J. Heywood, Mr. G. Hey-wood, Mr. Whittick, Mr. Cassidy.

JUNE 20: Miss S. Greenwood, Kim Seto.

JUNE 21: Mr. A. L. Haynes, Mr. J. S. McAdam, Mr. F. A. Fenstead, Mrs. F. A. Benstead, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Steege (and child), Mr. F. L. Burke, Mr. C. O'Dea, Mr. C. Kinnorley.

JUNE 23: P. G. Marlow, E. E. Smith, B. H. McMahon, A. Williams, A. F. Bromley, F. Geddes, R. Quinlan, W. Ryan, Mr. Holliday, Mrs. M. Gilbert, Sister Stringer.

JUNE 25: Mrs. A. Cotman, Mr. J. Little, Mr. W. L. Conroy, Capt. M. Hauer, Mr. I. K. Chester, Major Darcy Weatherby, Mr. R. Gillespie, Mrs. J. Gunther, Mr. S. M. Paul, Mr. G. A. Johnston, Mr. J. J. Ryan, Mr. J. M. Hardie.

JUNE 27: Mr. B. R. Connelly, Monsignor Hannon, Father McConville, Mrs. Grose, Mr. O. Rondahl, Mr. Kerim.

JUNE 28: Mr. W. Young, Mr. M. Osborne, J. McLauchlin, R. Bruce.

JUNE 29: W. F. Brightwell, Mr. Corbett, R. D. Murphy, Mr. A. Browne, Capt. Gibson.

JULY 2: J. Gillies, B. Griffiths, Mr. Petrie, A. Sutherland, F. Fearon, R. Hughes, Mr. R. N. Follows, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Thorpe, Mrs. Poland, Miss Timmon, Mr. Goddard, Sister Weir.

JULY 4: Mr. H. T. Allan, Mr. S. Hummarston, Mr. Bannister.

JULY 5: Mr. W. C. Fraser, Mr. W. S. Taylor, I. O. Evans, B. Moore.

JULY 6: A. Austen, C. Maberley, R. Gregory, Capt. Reece, K. Llewellyn, J. Humphries.

Mr. Maurice Scott, son of Sir Henry Milne Scott of Suva, has been asked by a section of the European and part-European residents of the North-western Division of Fiji, to become a candidate for that Division in the forthcoming Legislative Council elections. Mr. J. P. Bayly has already announced that he will be a candidate for that Division. Mr. Scott recently flew to England to be married to Miss Pamela Coldham, whom he met while both were serving in the RAF.

Mr. J. E. Minto proceeded to Papua last month to join the BP staff.

Mr. H. E. Maude, MBE, Resident Commissioner of the Gilbert & Ellice Islands Colony, recently paid a visit to Sydney. He then went to New Zealand, whence he sailed for England on furlough.

Day-Old Chicks BY AIR

AMALGAMATED Hatcheries (Reg.) of Bankstown, near Sydney, N.S.W., can dispatch limited numbers of chicks by

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Amalgamated Hatcheries are the largest distributors of day-old chicks in Australia, last year over 1,000,000 chicks being sold by us in N.S.W. alone.

Our scientific method of packing and dispatch has resulted in a loss of less than 1 per cent. of chicks sent by plane.

If any chicks in your consignment arrive dead, we will replace them free, provided the extra freight is paid by the purchaser.

Chicks available are R.I.R., Australorps, and W.L.

Price, £10 per 100, landed at your airport, for unsexed chicks, and £14 per 100 for all pullets.

(Guaranteed 96 per cent. accurate sexing.)

These chicks are the cream of Australia's stock, produced under ultra-violet rays to guard against disease; the adult stock is blood-tested monthly by veterinary officers and each individual order carries a N.S.W. Government certificate that the chicks are healthy and from tested stock.

Payment for chicks should be made by draft with the order, or credit arranged through our Bankers, the Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd., Bankstown, N.S.W.

Drafts and remittances can be sent direct to Amalgamated Hatcheries, Bankstown, N.S.W., or to the following agents: Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Co., Suva-Fiji, or any Island Branch. Also to: Marcel Legras, 88 Rue de Verdun, Noumea.

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ALL-TIME HIGH!

AFTER three months' health recuperation in Australia, Mr. Frank E. Exon returned in June to his job in Suva (he is Fiji manager of Amalgamated Wireless) "100 per cent. fit." In New Caledonia (he was travelling Panair) Mr. Harold Gatty joined the air-liner; and, just to keep that cheery optimist on his toes, Exon reminded him of what often happens to Trans-Pacific craft when he (Exon) travels on them. The "Niagara" was blown up; a TEA plane just made Lord Howe Island. The Panair man responded nobly; "and," reported Exon,

"we had my all-time high in whisky-and-soda—at 10,000 feet, at 250 mph, at 1 dollar 75 cents." But his envious friends do not know, yet, whether he was speaking in terms of altitude or currency.

The appointment of **Mr. William James Johnston** as a Magistrate for all native matters in all districts in Papua was gazetted in the Papua-New Guinea Government Gazette of June 10.

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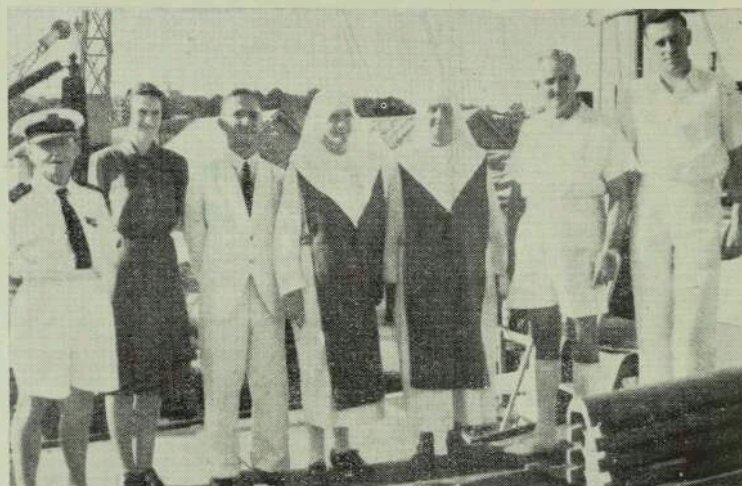
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WITH THE "SOUTHERN CROSS" IN SUVA

The Melanesian Mission's vessel "Southern Cross" is now chartered to the British Solomon Islands Protectorate pending the appointment of a successor to Bishop W. H. Baddeley. In May the vessel visited Fiji, for the first time in its history, where this photograph was taken. Several members of the Mission were on board, including those shown here. From left to right: Captain H. P. Upward; Sister N. P. Talbot, of the Mission Hospital on Malaita; the Venerable H. V. C. Reynolds, Administrator of the Diocese; Sisters Gwen and Madeleine, of the Community of the Cross; Chief Officer, Mr. G. Hoare; and Second Officer, Mr. S. G. Higgs.

TWO SHIPS FOR TERRITORIES PORTS

"MONTORO", for Port Moresby, Samarai, Lae and Madang, sailed from Sydney on June 11 with 78 passengers. Among them was Mr. Dan Leahy, well-known explorer and miner, of the Morobe-Mount Hagen districts, returning to join his brothers after a trip to the USA for eye-treatment. The Madang list included Mr. and Mrs. E. V. O'Brien, Mr. W. M. Middleton and Mr. Jack Sedgers, general manager of the WRC Company, who was accompanied by his wife and family.

"Malaita", sailing for Port Moresby, Samarai and Rabaul, departed on June 18 with 40 passengers aboard, and Capt. Bill Wilding as master and Mr. Harry Short as chief steward. Rabaul passengers included Mrs. Ken McMullen, joining her husband at Kokoro; Mrs. Gwen Ives and daughter, Patricia, who in pre-war days lived in the Namatanai district; Mrs. E. Cruickshank and Mrs. Clara Scott, returning to their planting and trading interests in the British Solomons; Mrs. C. Schuy and two children. Mrs. Schuy is the wife of the Mission doctor at Vunapope, and spent the Pacific war years as a captive of the Japanese at Vunapope and Ramale camp.

Asthma, Bronchitis Coughing, Curbed in 3 Minutes

Do you have attacks of Asthma or Bronchitis so bad that you can't sleep? Do you feel weak, unable to work, and have to be careful not to take cold and can't eat certain foods?

No matter how long you have suffered or what you have tried, there is new hope for you in a doctor's prescription called Mendaco. No dopes, no smokes, no injections, no atomizer. All you do is take two tasteless tablets at meals and in 3 minutes Mendaco starts working through your blood, aiding nature to remove phlegm, promote free easy breathing and bring sound sleep the first night, so that you soon feel years younger and stronger.

No Asthma in 2 Years

Mendaco not only brings almost immediate comfort and free breathing but builds up the system to ward off future attacks. For instance, J. Richards, Hamilton, Ont., Canada, had lost 40 lbs., suffered coughing every night, couldn't sleep. Mendaco stopped Asthma

spasms first night and he has had none since in over two years.

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The very first dose of Mendaco goes right to work circulating through your blood and helping nature relieve you of the effects of Asthma. Try Mendaco under an iron-clad money back guarantee. You be the judge. If you don't feel fully satisfied after taking Mendaco just return the empty package and the full purchase price will be refunded. Get Mendaco from your chemist to-day and see how well you sleep to-night and how much better you feel to-morrow. The guarantee protects

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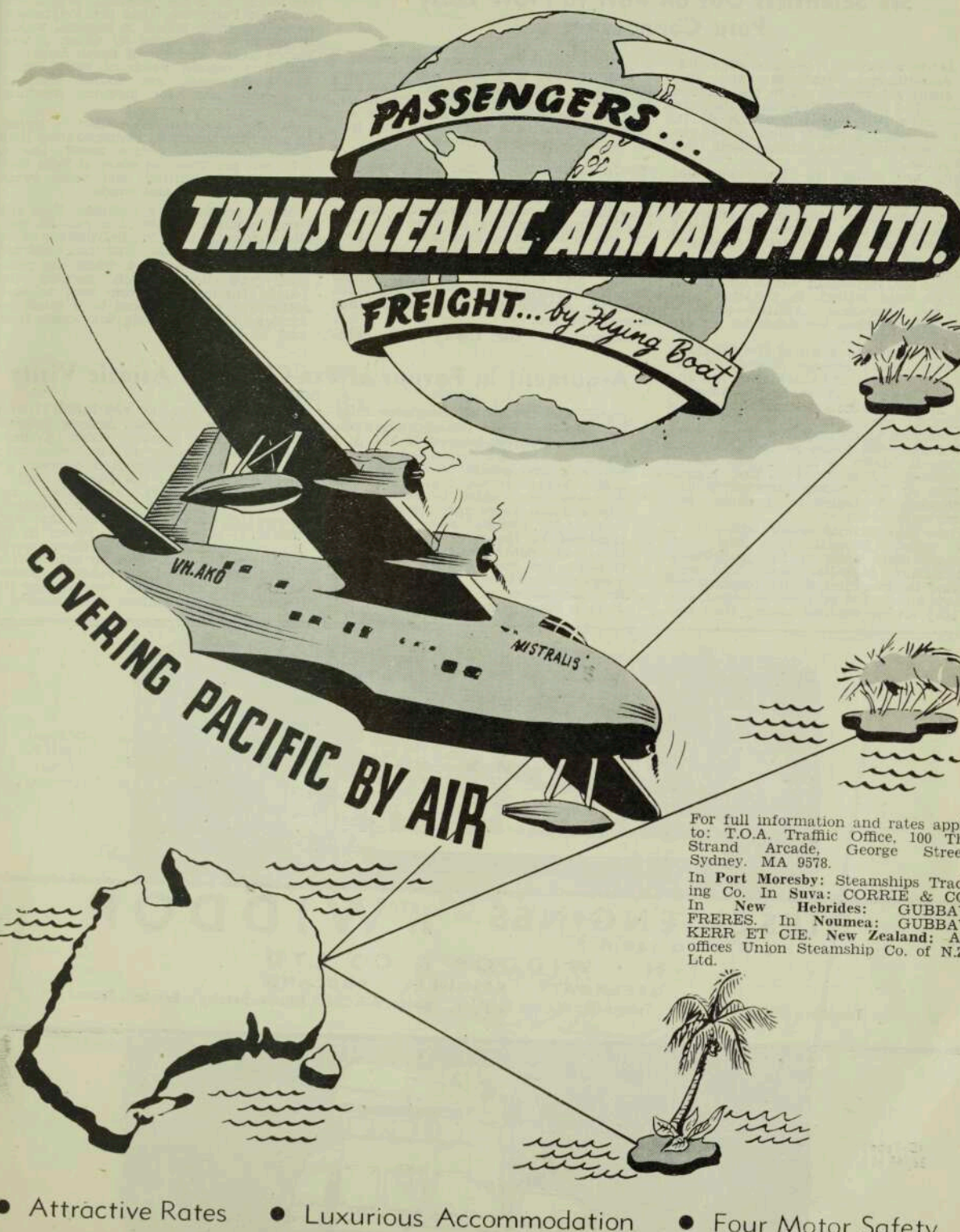
DEATH OF MR. C. PEDERSEN

THE owner of Volupai Plantation, Tala-sea, New Guinea, Mr. Christian Pedersen, died in Sydney on July 2, at the age of 86.

Mr. Pedersen was a native of Denmark, and he went to Australia many years ago, and joined the dairy section of a Government Department of Agriculture. When he retired, in 1930, he bought Volupai, and became a copra-producer.

He had a narrow escape from the Japanese in 1942. When civilians were removed he was very ill, suffering from ptomaine poisoning, and had to be left behind at the Catholic Mission. A little later, however, the missionary, Father Frankl, got him away in a launch, and they connected with the "Lakatoi," which was escaping from the North Coast. Mr. Pedersen was in poor shape when he arrived in Sydney, but he soon recovered.

Mr. Pedersen was married twice. By his first marriage, he had one daughter. In 1920, he married Mrs. Woolcott, whose two sons are well known in New Guinea—one of them was lost in the Jap invasion of Kavieng.



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ORIGIN OF ISLANDS RACES

Six Scientists Out on Raft to Prove Early Peru Connection

SO far as is known, a party of six young Scandinavian scientists are still adrift somewhere out in the Eastern Pacific. Led by Thor Heyerdahl, they are living on a raft which measures 45 ft. by 18 ft. (At the end of June it was reported that they had drifted well over 3,000 miles.)

They are using the Humboldt and south equatorial currents, from Ilo, on the coast of Peru, to the Tuamotu Archipelago, 4,000 miles away, in an effort to prove a theory that Polynesia was settled some 1,500 years ago by pre-Incan peoples, fair-haired and blue-eyed.

According to the theories and arguments of Mr. Heyerdahl, North and South America were settled, in the very long ago, by low-class Asiatics—nomadic people who reached the Americas by way of Behring Strait.

Then, about the dawn of the Christian era, there was a strange flare-up of culture in the region of Central America, and the north-west part of South America. The low-class aborigines, under brilliant leadership, were suddenly organised into communities which undertook great works and contributed much to the arts. The movement began in Mexico, and spread to Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. It was as if a ruling class of culture teachers had suddenly appeared, and taken control.

These now extinct people were said to have differed from the local inhabitants through their white or fair complexion, tall stature, beak-like noses, and long, flowing beards. They settled for extensive periods among the peoples concerned, and, as they always married among their own

kin, they formed the hierarchy and the ruling classes. They organised communities, built temples and cities, roads and monuments; they introduced agriculture, and they worshipped the sun. They are always said to have left in the end, just as suddenly as they arrived.

INCA historians say that the white and bearded people had a sacred leader, called Viracocha, whose other name was Kon-Tiki, who was regarded as the earthly representative of Kon, the sun. In the course of a long war, the progenitors of the Incas defeated the white people, massacred them on Titicaca Island, and drove the remnants, under Kon-Tiki, down the west coast of South America, whence it is believed they fled across the sea.

Support for the theory that light-

skinned people went from South America into the islands of the South-east Pacific (Polynesia) is given by the facts that the sweet potato, and the calabash, both essentially of South American origin, are found in Polynesia; that the Polynesian name for sweet potato is kumera, which is similar to the name by which it was known to the ancients of South America; and that certain words of early South American origin are found also in Polynesia—"tiki", for instance, meaning god.

At any rate, Mr. Heyerdahl is trying to prove his theory by demonstrating that a vessel without motive power, like a raft, can get from the coast of Peru into Polynesia by drifting, and being swept along by currents and winds.

Many people have assumed that the Peru-Polynesian theory is in conflict with the arguments that the Polynesians came from South-east Asia. But that need not be so. It may be that, while the principal migrations which peopled the Pacific Islands were from west to east, settlement was influenced by a small incursion of clever people who came from east to west.

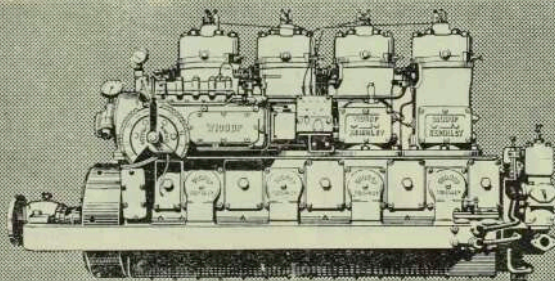
Argument in Favour of Pre-Christian Asiatic Visits

ONE who follows all discussion relating to Pacific Islands' migrations with keenest interest is Mr. A. J. Vogan, 80-year-old writer and scientist, who now lives quietly in Sydney.

Mr. Vogan argues that certain inscriptions, etc., which he examined in Fiji a dozen years ago, are Asiatic in origin. He claims also that ships launched by the now extinct civilisations of South-western Asia came through the Pacific more than 2,000 years ago, and left their marks upon the sandstones of Eastern Australia. Here is his argument:

IN the long ago, an old family friend, Sir John Lubbock, famous entomologist and banker (Lord Avebury, later) used to say: "All civilisation originated in that part of Asia between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf."

Since those days, archaeology, and numerous writers—H. D. Daunt, Elizabeth Goldsmith, W. N. Sullivan, and that wonderful 17-page article on Persia in the Encyclopaedia Britannica—have shown that what Western Europe gained from the Phoenicians of the Palestine portion of this "Centre of Asia Culture," the NW Pacific coastal countries had supplied to



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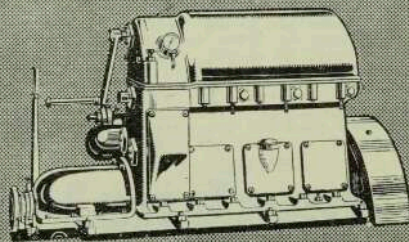
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16th July, 1947.

R. W. Robson, Esq. F.R.G.S.
Editor, "Pacific Islands" Monthly,
SYDNEY.

Dear Sir,

There may be some of your readers who missed my letter of the 15th June about the change in administration of Green Point Naval Boatyard. That Yard has now been taken over as a going concern by this Company.

All facilities for ship repair and construction, including the Patent Slips, will now be available for use by shipowners and Shipping Agents generally.

The high standard of workmanship which was maintained in the construction of war service vessels for the Department of the Navy has become an inherent characteristic of the Green Point organisation and will be maintained in relation to future private work.

The facilities provide for wooden shipbuilding, boatbuilding and special skill in lifeboat construction, ship repairing both in wood and steel, general engineering including complete overhaul and servicing of diesel and petrol engines.

Developments now being put in hand will provide facilities for the construction of steel vessels.

Yours faithfully,

Cecil E. Boden

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The Cystex treatment is highly scientific, being specially compounded to soothe, tone and clean kidneys and bladder and to remove acids and poisons from your system safely, quickly and surely, yet contains no harsh, harmful or dangerous drugs. Cystex works in these 3 ways to end your troubles:—

- (1) Starts killing the germs which are attacking your Kidneys, Bladder and urinary system in two hours, yet is absolutely harmless to human tissue.
- (2) Gets rid of health-destroying, deadly poisonous acids with which your system has become saturated.
- (3) Strengthens and reinvigorates the kidneys, protects you from the ravages of disease-attack on the delicate filter organism, and stimulates the entire system.

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"I have been taking Cystex for Kidney and Bladder trouble, and it has made a different woman of me. I am feeling splendid, can do all my work, run about and walk miles although I am 43 years of age. Cystex does all you claim for it."—(Sgd.) M. L. Zessin, Thompson Estate, Brisbane.

Now Able to Walk Without Stick

"I had Kidney and Bladder complaint, pains in leg and back; in fact, I had to use a walking stick. I have used two bottles of Cystex, now I have no pains anywhere. I consider Cystex the greatest medicine in the world for Kidney complaint."—(Sgd.) J. McPherson, Nangerihone Station, N.S.W.

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Treatment
for Your Kidneys, Bladder, Rheumatism

them in like matter; by the trading and exploring populations of this now almost forgotten source of the ancient expanding civilisation, whose early days are lost in the mists of antiquity.

Professor Pietschmann, of Gottingen, explained to us how closely the Phoenicians and the Persians were connected, and how their combined fleets were defeated by the Greeks 500 BC. So we can understand what other writers tell us about these energetic, exploring, penetrating sailor-folk—how they had boats that could carry 500 persons; how they traded and "slaved" along the Indian coasts and down that of eastern Africa—where they picked up sailor-slaves who, being occasionally wrecked upon the shores of Viti Levu, apparently left an interesting impress upon the native tongue of those lovely islands.

In 1885, I met Dr. Tenison Woods, Victorian Government geologist, who introduced me to that interesting geological formation, known in eastern New South Wales as the Hawkesbury Sandstone. Here I first saw those misnamed "native carvings," which had evidently been inscribed with the aid of iron tools, which, of course, the aborigines did not possess. Dr. Woods agreed with me that the engraved stones probably were the work of Asiatics who, passing that way, had been forced to remain, by ship-wreck, or for some other reason.

ARCHAEOLOGY is the hand-maid of History, just as geology is help-meet of the field engineer; and, as I visited all parts of Australasia upon mining business, I found what I believe to be evidence that innumerable Asiatics in the past had visited these lands. But I never quite understood from what part of the great Asiatic Fatherland of all civilisation they had come, until on the advice of the late Mrs. Routledge, the Easter Island authority, I spent some time in the Fiji group. I claimed that I had already traced the Ma-Oris of New Zealand, to Asia—to Northern India, in fact; and that authority upon Asian languages, Colonel R. G. Burton, had written to me on the subject of their language being derived from the ancient tongue, Sanscrit. Thus evidence once more pointed towards the same mysterious Centre of all beginnings of language, writing and culture. The Sepoys of India (properly "Sipihi," or soldier) in fact spoke a half Ma-Ori tongue as recently as Mutiny-time. On one occasion, at the Siege of Delhi, when a British officer had done some particularly brave act, his orderly Sepoy exclaimed, "Achcha, achcha Kia

kaha!"—which cry you can still hear in NZ on any football field.

The value of all such inquiries, in which archaeology takes so prominent a part, lies in the facts that Mankind has derived its nature, apparently, from one central sphere; and that what has happened in the past will eventuate again and again in the future.

There was that vast conglomeration of active and powerfully intelligent nations—Media, Parthia, Assyria, Mesopotamia, Syria, etc.—whose populations formed the great Empire of Persia, dominating not only Asia, but the islands adjacent to that continent. And, to-day, it has no political significance—it is little more than a name to the peoples of the Western world. The warning is similar to that presented by the formerly great Indian empire, under Chandragupta, and the Empires of Egypt, Greece, Rome, France, etc.

Apparently, when a community is "ripe unto bearing," and is under direction of a few of its ablest individuals, it rises into prominence, strength and ability. But, when that selected guidance has departed, and there is only mob-rule, that nation or empire goes onto the down grade; it becomes one of the world's audience, instead of occupying a position on the stage.

I CLAIM that in Fiji I found archaeological evidence that wandering Asiatics reached right across the Pacific. At Woy Woy, over 20 miles north of Sydney, is a carving of nine hares, engraved on a rock opposite the railway station. This must have been executed hundreds of years ago by sun-worshippers, for hares were not introduced into Australia until about 1832. Our "Man-in-the Moon," is termed the "hare" by sun-worshippers; and is sacred to maternity, as the moon's period is the same.

This scientifically valuable piece of ancient carving should be preserved. But our Shire Councils, all too accurately, represent our present public, and the majority of folk care little, or nothing, about such matters—although their immediate ancestors, who made the country, were supporters of all branches of scientific research.

The Woy Woy hares, and the archaeological evidence at the Yasawas (Fiji) show a connection, I think, as both were made by sun-worshippers from Asia. Many of our coastal carvings, and some of those on the various Islands between Papua and Fiji, show an affinity to those of the Persian Gulf, and right along to Indo-China.

As has been shown long since, the first gold obtained in Papua was won by Asiatics, some 1,500 years ago, when the great Persian community-of-nations was reaching forth its inquisitive tentacles of trade and treasure-seeking over the Pacific—just as its western (Phoenician) representatives were introducing those "stepping-stones to culture," iron, a written-language, music, and picture-making, to ignorant Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Boye of Vanikoro, Santa Cruz Group, BSI reached home after leave in Australia, in March, 1947. Although Vanikoro is nearer than Rabaul to Australia, it took the Boyes many months travelling to get their holiday. The forward journey was made via Fiji; the return trip was by steamer to the New Hebrides where, after a wait of six weeks, they were picked up by Mr. F. L. Jones of Vanikoro in his boat. Mr. Boye is manager of the Kauri Timber Co. Pty., Ltd., which has an extensive establishment on the island. The Boyes stayed on Vanikoro during the Pacific war when Mrs. Boye maintained radio contact with Allied headquarters. For her services she was decorated.

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Maddening Merry-go-Round in French Pacific Colonies

THERE is much scrambling for United States dollars in the French Territories of the South Pacific.

France, like Britain, is in desperate need of dollars; and Paris is well aware that the Pacific colonies, during the American drive against Japan in 1942-44, accumulated huge stores of US currency.

So France recently asked New Caledonia for 2,000,000 dollars, in exchange for sterling credit. New Caledonia decided to transfer 1,500,000 dollars, in return for its equivalent in sterling; and the sterling is to be used to pay for Australian goods sold to New Caledonia, which have reached large proportions.

New Caledonia made one important condition—that she be allowed to sell her chrome to the United States, where there is a good and eager market. Naturally, France agreed—it means more dollars.

Meanwhile, French Oceania not only finds herself without dollars for the Mother Country—she has no dollars wherewith to buy essential goods from the United States. She is obliged to sell all her copra to France, but she cannot get from France the goods she needs—so she has asked France for credit of 2½ million dollars. French Oceania sells considerable Makatea phosphate to Australia and NZ, and thus obtains goods from those countries; but they do not fulfil her needs.

It is all a national treasurer's nightmare—but typical of conditions in the world to-day.

SYDNEY CUSTOMS DELAY IN CLEARING SICK WOMAN

COMPLAINTS were made by Sydney Central District Ambulance men during June, when they were prevented for almost 1½ hours from moving seriously ill New Caledonian woman, Madame Marguerite Cassier, from a PAA plane.

Madame Cassier had come to Sydney for medical treatment; the ambulance was waiting when the plane arrived; but the ambulance men were not permitted to attend her and she lay on an improvised stretcher while other travellers were put through the Customs.

Ambulance men said that the delay was caused by Customs officials awaiting a declaration from Madame Cassier, who could not speak English. In the meantime, a 15-stone American wrestler was put through the Customs in 30 minutes.

Later, Pan American Airways officials, the Medical Officer and Customs officials declared that they had not known of a sick woman was on the plane.

US MISSION YACHT FOR PACIFIC

THE auxiliary schooner, "Morning Star VI," a missionary ship, will sail from Boston on July 27, for Truk (Caroline Islands), where it will be based. American Board of Foreign Missions work among the Carolines and Marshalls. The American Board of Foreign Missions over many decades, has sent five vessels into the Pacific. All were called "Morning Star."

NOTE: NADI IS 130 MILES FROM SUVA!

HARASSED Suva residents have asked this newspaper to tell the world that Suva is not Fiji—and that, emphatically, it is not Nadi.

When people in Australia and elsewhere say farewell to friends travelling trans-Pacific by air, they often dash to the radio office, and ask someone they know in Suva to "contact old Bill Smith at Nadi on his way through and buy him a drink."

Suva men are the souls of hospitality. But trans-Pacific planes remain only a short time at Nadi; and Nadi, isolated in the middle of a featureless plain in north-western Viti Levu, is 130 miles from Suva—a day's hard travelling.

One popular Suva merchant received, in one week, five cables asking him to say "Cheero" to air travellers at Nadi.

The French flier, Pierre de Verneilh, has been killed in action in Indo-China. He was a son of the noted aviator, de Verneilh who, in 1932, made history by flying from Paris to Noumea. A street in Noumea's Quartier Latin bears his name and a monument at Tontouta drome records his great flight.

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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RABAUW WISHES TO ESCAPE PM CONTROL

Plea For Separation From Papua

From Our Own Correspondent

MANY residents of the Territory, alarmed at the slowness of rehabilitation and the wastefulness of Administration, are convinced that our last hope of survival is separation from Papua.

Apart from all the more petty results of the uneasy union of the two Territories, the Provisional Territory is too large and unwieldy to be administered successfully from Port Moresby.

It would have been difficult enough pre-war, when shipping services functioned well and the Mandated Territory was materially whole and economic-

ally sound. But to-day, to attempt to administer the two Territories, when one has been devastated by war, and Services of all kinds are nil, is to create chaos.

A number of New Guinea organisations are now considering ways and means of achieving a separate administration, with an advisory council of experienced men who would re-establish control and lay the foundations of stable policy. Many who were formerly in favour of the amalgamation of Papua and New Guinea have now changed their views and cannot see how the retention of this present form of Government can lead to anything but disaster.

IN Rabaul just now the business houses are doing a large amount of business. Chinese merchants and the Chinese population generally are very prosperous. Large consignments of all kinds of cheap, commercial manufactured lines and some trade goods have arrived from China. These have been augmented by Canadian and American goods that are reaching Rabaul via Hong-kong.

This business is largely a result of the utter disregard the native has for the money that is being lavished on him in the way of war damage and Government grants of various kinds. When this easy money is finished we will be faced with the realisation that production in these parts has suffered by neglect to such an extent that economic recovery will be almost impossible. Those natives who will then need employment will not find it—their means of livelihood will have disappeared.

THE inter-island shipping position is described in the "Rabaul News," a paper produced in Pidgin English by the Administration for the benefit of the natives, but read by the Europeans who have no newspaper of their own. A perusal of it discloses that a large number of the inter-Island ships are out of action.

There are still no means of regular mails to the outposts, no means of distributing urgently-needed food and industrial supplies, and no means of shipping produce. The people of Bougainville, New Ireland, and a number of smaller islands are in an unpleasant position, and a few planters have already been forced to leave their plantations after having spent large sums of money on them in an endeavour to bring them back into production.

THOUGH the Territory is suffering severely from a shortage of timber supplies, some wizard is now monkey-ing with the Forestry regulations in an effort to deprive former holders of timber permits and leases from resuming work on them.

Rumour has it that Big Business concerns have designs on the timber areas of New Guinea. In the meantime, we go without much-needed timber required for local rehabilitation purposes.

MR. OSCAR RONDAHL has left by plane for Australia. He has been very busy during the past few months trying to rehabilitate his pre-war headquarters at Kabakaul, near Kokopo. He has disposed of several of his plantations, but will retain the Kabakaul property. Mr. Rondahl has purchased a property in Clare, South Australia, and is now an enthusiastic sheep-breeder. He tells some good yarns about a blue cattle-dog, but denies that the crows in SA fly backwards—not as often as some people say they do, anyway.

Oscar Rondahl and his charming wife will make periodical visits to New Guinea. We all wish them good luck in their new venture.

HARD-WORKING Mr. Jack Gannon of the Commonwealth Bank, has re-established the Rabaul branch very successfully, despite the many difficulties that beset anyone trying to get anything going hereabouts.

With two assistants, Mr. Gannon must have been hard pressed to cope with the banking business here, and attend to the building of the bank premises. He now has received some further assistance in the shape of two young men from Australia.

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When "Number One" Was Off Schedule

HIS HONOUR COL. J. K. MURRAY, Administrator of Papua-New Guinea, paid an official visit to the District Office at Sohano, Buka, on June 8. Actually, he was due to arrive on June 3, on which day the usual out-station window-dressing had been applied; the donning of stiff, starched whites, the drill rehearsals of the native police and the general what-have-you preparatory to the arrival of any very high official at a Territorial out-post.

None of these preparations was in evidence when His Honor walked ashore from the mine-sweeper "Condamine," to be welcomed by a surprised medical assistant instead of a senior officer—who, however, soon put in an appearance, and, being an old soldier of long experience, carried off the situation with aplomb.

Native chiefs, long awaiting this great event, and gathered from all the points of the Buka compass, were disappointed at not having an audience with the Number One, who only stayed a couple of hours at the station.

Other recent visitors to Sohano have been Chief Medical Officer Dr. Gunther, and Director of Agriculture Cottrell-Dormer—not forgetting the Administration yacht, "Laurabada," which experienced a spot of bother in the reef-infested straits between Lalahan and Madehas, in Buka Passage. But all's well that ends well—the high tide floated the vessel off without any noticeable damage.

Three boats were unloaded at Sohano or the Agricultural Department's representative. Local indigines are asking whether the three pigs represent the sum total of live-stock for the publicised re-stocking of the district.

WHARFIES' BAN ON BUILDING MATERIALS FOR NG

Letter to the Editor

TODAY the ABC announced that roofing iron that was to have been despatched by the "Malaita" would not be loaded.

A Methodist minister apparently decided, like our "Indonesian Comrades," to ignore the Government of Australia, and appealed to the wharf labourers direct not to load the iron as he considered it was more urgently needed in Australia.

These people seem to lose sight of the fact that Government approval is obtained for the purchase of building material in Australia before it can be purchased and shipped to New Guinea. Another point is, that the purchaser is entitled to the use or possession of his property.

Some responsibility for loss, delay, damage, etc., should be sheeted home to those people, be they wharf labourers or missionaries.

I am, etc.,

W. R. B. THOMAS.

Abaul, NG.
June 10.

(Ed. Note: The ban on shipment of building materials to Papua-New Guinea was subsequently lifted by the Sydney Terrisiders. It was proved to them that the material was needed to construct stores in New Guinea").

Miss Elsie Luff, formerly of Daru, Papua, was married to Mr. Norman Emmitt, of Townsville, in Cairns on June 14. Miss Luff is the second daughter of Mr. Leonard Luff, a well-known resident of Papua, and Mrs. Luff.

Home at any Price

Javanese Leave New Caledonia By Air

From Our Own Correspondent

NOUMEA, June 10.

IT was a red letter day in local Javanese affairs, on May 29, when the Qantas sea plane "Coriolanus" took off for Australia carrying, amongst others, seven Javanese. They were former indentured labourers and latterly "residence libre;" they had waited years to go home to Java, via Australia.

Two hundred envious compatriots were on the wharf to see them off. They had started assembling as early as 4 a.m., and their concerted sigh of envy almost drowned the roar of the "Coriolanus" as she lifted into the sky.

For several years the Javanese here have been awaiting a Dutch boat to carry them home, but so far it has not materialised. The price of the through air trip to Java via Australia cost the Javanese 23,000 francs each (£A140) and was paid for in American dollars, which they had to find themselves because the local Administration will not, of course, sell them. This is an enormous sum for these Javanese who are, after all, laborers, but the call of home is strong.

With few exceptions, all the Javanese here are longing for the day when they can get away; they pay no heed to what may be in store of them on arrival in Java.

Conditions here are excellent. Any unskilled labourer can earn almost £A1 per day, and a tradesman much more. Most of them, however, are content to work half-heartedly for a few days a week—just enough to keep themselves and have a little over for the cinema.

With regard to air travel, it is interesting to note that Pan American Airways will accept payment in francs for passages; this is a strong selling point in their competition with Qantas, which will only take dollars or British currency.

Mr. M. R. Gallen, who was recently appointed a Warrant Officer of Police, at Port Moresby, was in the Queensland Police Force for seven years. Known to his friends as "Mick" Gallen, he is a first-rank footballer and tennis player.

Ray Parer and a Mission Launch

From Our Cairns Correspondent

THAT well-known Territorian, Ray Parer, appeared in Cairns on June 18, engaged in a new kind of adventure; he was sailing the 45 ft. launch "Lady Yetive" from Brisbane to Samarai, for the Methodist Mission at Salamo (Goodenough group).

The Mission bought the launch from the Australian Army; and, before it went to war, it was a Darwin pearling lugger. It had undergone repairs at Brisbane when Ray took over, and set off northwards with Engineer Tom Holack, of Mackay, and a crew of four natives.

Next day, the engine gave trouble. Next day it went out, and the vessel proceeded under sail, while the oil-feed system was repaired. At Palm Island, 60 miles south of Mackay, they ran out of oil. Another launch gave them oil, and they got to Mackay, and underwent repairs.

They left Palm Island on 15th, met bad weather and lost oil pressure, and returned to Palm Island.

They got to Cairns on the 18th, dismantled the engine and spread it around for a badly needed overhaul. Ray, normally a patient man with engines, was prevented by force from dancing upon the bits and pieces.

The launch left a week later for Samarai direct. Ray himself is headed for Lae.

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Mr. R. C. Macpherson, formerly a reporter on the "Fiji Times"—he resigned in 1943 to enter Queensland journalism—has been appointed night sub-editor of the "Daily Mercury," Mackay.

Mr. Des. Cahill, a well-known Port Moresby lad, recently took up duties with Bulolo Gold Dredging, Ltd., in New Guinea.

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BLACK WEEK FOR PIGS AND CHICKENS!

Maori Party Lavishly Entertained in Rarotonga

A LARGE crowd gathered at Rarotonga airport on June 21, to welcome the party of notable New Zealand Maoris who were taking the opportunity to visit the Cook Islands, after attending the royal wedding in Tonga.

The party was headed by Princess Te Puea Herangi, the grey-haired little lady who has done so much for the NZ Maoris, and Princess Piki Koroki Mahutu, young daughter of the NZ Maori King Koroki.

Other members of the party numbered 14, including Mr. M. R. Jones, private secretary to the NZ Minister of Native Affairs. The visitors were greeted by Mr. W. Tailby (Resident Commissioner) and Mrs. Tailby, the Arikis and members of the Island Council. A team of Manihiki Islanders performed welcoming drum-dances on the air-strip.

Travelling in cars to Avarua, the party was given an official reception on the verandah of the Administration building, with a public audience.

In his address, Mr. Tailby remarked that this occasion held particular interest in view of the fact that some of these people, visiting Rarotonga for the first time, undoubtedly were descendants of some of those great Polynesian navigators who sailed from Rarotonga to New Zealand centuries ago. They came back, not in sailing canoes, but in "Pia Rere"—the "flying ship."

The party proceeded to the residences of Makea Nui Ariki and of Vakatini

Ariki. In the traditional manner accorded to Polynesian royalty, Princess Piki Koroki Mahutu was carried on a large decorated raft borne by many chanting "warriors", wearing kilts of the sacred rauti leaves, while rauti-clad vahines lined the route. Princess Te Puea Herangi refused such transportation, insisting that the honour be reserved for the daughter of the Maori king.

Thence forward, for a week, the visitors were ceaselessly entertained, with ceremonial hospitality and presentations. It was a black week for Rarotonga pigs and chickens.

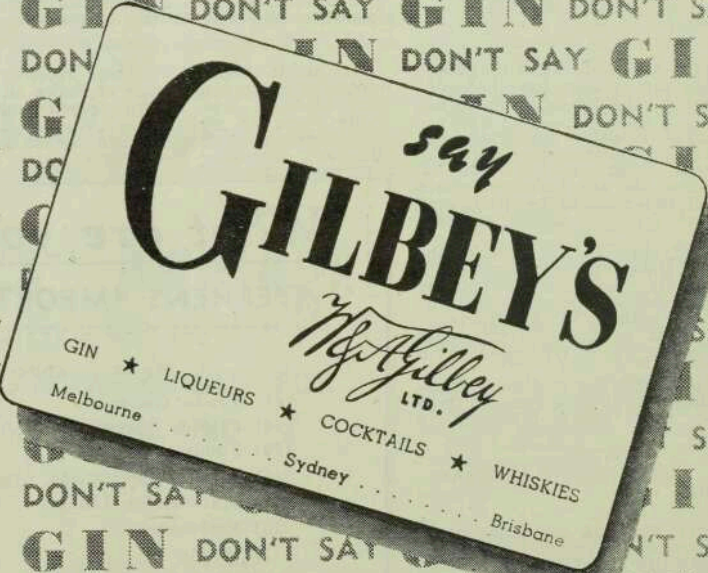
Territories' £2,573 for British Flood Relief

THE people of New Guinea-Papua have raised no less than £2,573 for the British Flood Relief Fund, and already £1,500 of it is in the hands of the Lord Mayor of London.

Officials and members of three organisations (Papuan Citizens Association, Public Service Association, and Returned Soldiers Association) combined for the drive for funds, and money was raised many ways. Raffles brought over £150; dance tickets, £418; and "Race" meetings—jolly affairs held on Ela Beach—nearly £800. Straight donations totalled £1,422.

The Papuan Citizens Association, formed some four months ago, has the following office-bearers: President, Mr. Tom Flower; vice-presidents, Messrs. Hurd (Commonwealth Bank), C. Cox (Bank of NSW) and E. A. James; secretary, Mr. Norman White; Committee, Messrs. G. Cadden, Roy Field, James Ellis, Reg Eginton, Ian McDonald, Mrs. S. E. Reilly, Mrs. Burke, Miss Thwaites.

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Index to Volume XVII.

AUGUST, 1946, TO JULY, 1947, INCLUSIVE

[First numeral indicates number of issue and second numeral gives page.]

AIRWAYS AND AVIATION.—1-13, 2-8, 2-11, 2-71, 3-7, 3-49, 4-7, 4-70, 5-6, 5-9, 5-40, 5-72, 6-11, 6-24, 7-7, 7-10, 7-62, 8-5, 8-9, 8-29, 9-7, 9-47, 10-7, 11-9, 11-10, 12-11.

Asiatic Countries in Pacific.—NEL, 1-3, 1-62, 2-62, 5-8, 6-45, 8-31, 10-59, 12-5; Philippines, 1-24; Timor, 2-33, 11-11; Malaya, 2-51.

BOOK REVIEWS.—"Folk-Tales from Papua" (Bruce Hamilton), 1-41; "From a South Seas Diary" (Sir H. Luke), 1-41; "Culture Changes in Kiririna" (Leo Austen), 2-40; "Savage Tales" (L. Letti), 2-40; "Safety Last" (Rita Snowden), 2-40; "The Coast Watchers" (Eric Feldt), 4-44; "Daughter of the Islands" (Evelyn A. Downes), 4-44; "The Making of Modern NG" (S. W. Reed), 5-50; "Who Travels Alone" (Greenop), 6-44; "Pacific Science" (Quarterly Magazine), 8-62; "My Ship Is So Small" (Lloyd Rhys), 9-38.

CANTON ISLAND.—10-60.

Coast-Watching, 1-13, 3-32, 4-49, 5-33, 7-51, 8-33, 9-33, 10-33, 12-46.

Cocoa (see also W. Samoa).—5-47, 3-50, 5-47.

Cook Islands.—Unionism, 1-14, 10-16; Fruit, 2-55, 5-55, 10-48, 10-78, 12-63; Rescue off Atutaki, 1-54; CIPA, 2-28, 3-57, 7-58, 10-16; Isal Escapes Destroy Big Store, 4-10; Legislative Council, 5-14, 11-46; Puka-Puka, 5-59; Sugar, 5-71; Young Adventurers Put to Sea, 6-65; Marriage and Divorce, 8-43; Onions, 8-44; The Haunted Tree, 8-66; W. H. Watson Retains Seat on Island Council, 5-9; Puka-Puka Cowboy, 4-40; Puka-Pukans Would Like Nassau Island, 4-50; Seamen Demand Better Pay in NZ, 10-7; Further Term for Administrator, 10-10; New Iangaia Church, 10-36; The Bread Season, 10-43; Voting by Radio, 10-47; RC Reports to Council, 1-19; Keen to Work on Phosphate Island, 12-20; To Sunday Work, 12-40; Need of Local Air Service, 12-51; Visit of Maori Party, 12-84.

Copra.—1-8, 1-25, 1-30, 2-24, 2-25, 4-6, 4-9, 4-7, 7-6, 7-12, 7-18, 7-64, 8-48, 9-14, 9-24, 10-7, 11-15, 11-18, 11-21, 12-29.

DEATHS.—John Rowe, 1-3; N. H. Macdonald, 5; Peter Kyllert, 1-23; Miss A. Gibson, 1-29; O. Moulton, 2-11; W. W. Bolton, 2-12, 11-43; Sister Mary St. Yves, 2-26; Alan Campbell, 2-77; E. Spence, 3-3; E. Manly, 3-10; Doepke, Mr. and Mrs., 3-11; Mr. and Mrs. J. Gareis and child, 3-11; Sister M. Molnar, 3-11; E. W. G. Wentymann, 3-14; Mrs. C. G. Chatterton, 3-56; Fryer, 4-8; J. Costello, 4-11; apt. E. Twentyman, 4-17; C. Whippy, 4-20; Mrs. J. B. Brown, 29; Mr. R. Blakelock, 4-29; J. Eastgate, 4-29; J. Staitte, 4-29; William D. Bryan, 4-46; Alfred Massagniol, 4-66; Victor Herault, 4-66; R. B. Oberis, 4-74; A. L. Bralsby, 5-9; P/O B. P. Esser, 6-19; Mrs. Gladys Baker, 6-22; J. L. Enman, 6-27; A. E. Allman, 6-32; Lloyd Cox, 36; John Hayes, 6-50; Henry Dexter, 6-72; W. Priest, 7-2; Sgt. Metoa, 7-14; Dr. S. M. Lamart, 7-16; D. B. Coutts, 7-18; Robert Lepper, 27; Mrs. R. D. McPhee, 7-23; W. J. Lambden, 27; K. Parker, 7-28; R. A. Gale, 7-46; Harrison Smith, 7-56; William C. Dexter, 7-56; Dr. A. J. Ass, 7-74; Edward Auerbach, 8-4; Capt. Viggo smussen, 8-8; R. Jones, 8-11; G. Aumuller, 12, 9-12, 10-16; H. I. Horton, 8-47; Dr. P. E. Pitt, 8-70; W. B. Jones, 8-70; Miss E. H. Anley, 8-70; Mrs. L. Glover, 9-11; Mrs. S. A. dis, 9-16; Mrs. J. Walstab, 9-27; Mrs. M. J. Jagger, 9-46; J. G. C. Bennie, 9-52; Alan O. Kenzie, 9-67; Mrs. Twentyman, 9-69; Mrs. C. Johnson, 9-70; Marama Tane, 9-75; Capt. ve Brewster, 10-25; Ernest Till, 10-30; Mrs. P. Nelson, 10-36; Mrs. J. M. C. Forsyth, 48; Irving G. Smith, 10-51; V. Gentles, 11-9; S. S. Weatherby, 11-8; Mrs. Alice Roberts, 10; A. A. C. Hall, 11-20; Geoffrey White, 28; Henri Walker, 12-7; S. Young, 12-9; Mrs. T. Dickson, 12-16; Capt. H. Low, 12-35; Capt. J. G. Warren, 12-38; Mrs. Rankin, 12-70; Pederson, 12-76.

Decorations.—Paul Mason, 1-5; Capt. R. C. ge, 1-10; Major T. Grahamslaw, 1-65; Flt./ut. H. W. P. Newall, 2-62; C. H. Meen, 3-11; v. Jean Camille Haumont, 3-58; H. C. R. F. llams, 5-27; H. H. Ragg, 6-9; R. N. Cald-1, 6-8; Hon. Ata, 6-9, 7-20; A. S. Frater, 6-9; s Merie Farland, 11-20; Dr. D. W. Hoodless, 10; Sefariki M. Koto, 12-10; B. F. Hooper, 10.

LECTION.—1-41, 2-72, 5-73, 6-41, 7-40, 9-44, 12, 11-44.

iji.—Common Roll, 1-8; Fijian Affairs, 1-11, 6-12, 11-8, 12-29; Brewster, Clive, 1-11, 5, 12-25; Trade, 1-12, 9-16, 9-20, 11-60;

Liquor, 1-33; New Industries, 1-34, 3-17, 7-55; Fijian Chiefs in England, 1-57; US War Dead, 1-65; Bell of "Fiji", 2-23; Medical Services, 2-28; Rabi Island, 2-34, 8-76; Rotuma, 2-46, 8-40, 11-30, 12-11, 12-44; Candlenut Oil, 2-43, 8-7, 8-28; Population, 2-47, 3-63, 5-12, 9-17, 11-7; Comparison with W. Indies, 2-53; Sukuna, Ratu, Sir Lala, 2-58; NMP's and Medical School, 2-76, 6-31, 9-78, 10-29; Repatriation of Fiji Indians, 3-7; H. Sabben Retires, 3-11; Suva Bowling Club 21st Birthday, 3-14; Education, 3-28, 4-14, 4-48, 6-51; Coal Shortage, 3-29; Archaeological Research, 3-47; Pineapple Cup, 3-54; Revenue, 3-69; Development Plan, 4-8, 4-48, 5-21, 6-54; Copra, 4-9, 6-19, 11-7, 11-18, 12-29; MH Scholarship, 4-9; Indians and Land, 4-11; Public Service, 4-12; RSPCA, 4-29; Gifts for Britain, 4-33, 5-14, 12-32; Retirement of Dr. H. S. Evans, 4-47; Rice, 4-51, 6-33; Oysters, 4-68, 11-28; Official History of Fiji Published, 5-9; Votes for Civil Servants, 5-10; Tourism, 5-16; Sugar, 5-19, 6-54, 8-39, 10-69; Nadi Airport, 5-20, 6-15, 7-69, 8-36, 9-57, 12-81; Wartime "Mysteries," 5-44; Cession Memorial, 5-48; Marriage Bill, 5-57; Chemical Eradication of Weeds, 5-60; Student Permits to NZ, 5-64; Peanuts, 5-67; Finance Regulations for Travelers, 6-6; Gold-mining, 6-8, 8-4, 11-40; Sir A. Grantham, 6-9, 7-7, 9-9, 9-11, 9-23; Dr. D. W. Hoodless, 6-25; Public Relations Office, 6-28; New Map, 6-33; Agriculture Scholarships, 6-50; 7-48; European Electors' Association, 6-72, 9-75; Supply and Production Board Disbanded, 7-22; Labour, 7-25, 11-24; Signals Unit, 1939-40, 7-49; British and US Cars, 8-5; I. E. Lucchinelli, New Police Commissioner, 8-10; Suva Yacht Club, 8-12; Bird Paintings, 8-17, 9-73; Union Club, 8-26; Land Subdivision, 8-74; NZ Teachers, 8-77; Floating Mines, 9-13; Filming of "Blue Lagoon," 9-20; Housing Shortage, 9-24; Fiji's Harbour Master, 9-38; Is the Fijian a Micronesian, 9-49, 10-61; Col. Workman Leaves Colony, 9-50; Rehabilitation Board, 9-71; Cost of Living, 9-79, 10-56, 11-6; Food Subsidies, 10-7; Aerial Crossroads, 10-7; Sir M. Hedstrom, 10-22; Indian Interference, 10-30; Arts and Crafts, 10-33; Town Board's Plans for Lautoka, 10-47; "PIM" Editor's Notes, 10-50; Bananas, 10-72, 11-46; Rugby Football, 10-73; TB Campaign, 10-79; More Indians Arrive, 11-17; Visit of Archaeologist, 11-17; War Funds, 11-25; Overcrowding in Suva, 11-26; "Acting" Officials, 11-26; P. Costello for Executive Council, 12-10; Fiji-English, 12-42.

GILBERT AND ELLICE IS. COLONY.—New Administration Centre, 3-28; Copra Tax, 4-8; Handbook on Ellice Language, 5-36; New RC, 6-7; Lands Officials, 6-10; Japs at Butaritari,

7-71; Taxes, 9-12; New SDA Ship, 9-67.

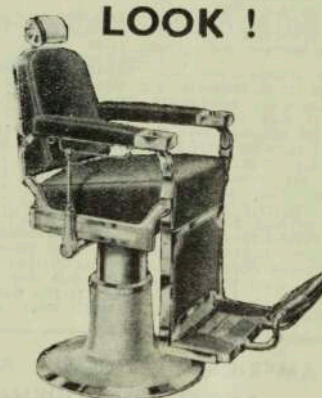
HAWAII.—General, 1-57, 6-53, 10-45, 12-7; Where Are Hawaiians, 1-9, 11-48; Japs Martial Spirit, 12-39.

Health.—Tropical Ulcers, 2-16; DDT and Malaria, 2-23, 2-54; Malaria, Treatment of, 2-28, 3-53, 3-64, 3-76, 6-72; South Pacific Health Service, 4-23, 8-9; Elephantiasis, 5-8, 6-34; Mosquito Repellants, 5-52; Dengue, 10-36; Mosquito Control, 11-50; East and West Disease Zones, 11-51, Hedstrom, Sir M., 1-36, 2-57.

MARSHALLS, MARIANAS AND CAROLINES.—8-46, 9-10, 11-7, 11-26, 12-7.

(Continued next page)

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Missions and Missionaries.—Bishop W. H. Baddeley, 6-10, 8-14, 9-28, 12-25; Unevangelised Mission, 3-76; "Mission in the Mud" (Bamu River Mission), 6-64; Methodist, 7-26; London Missionary Society, 7-74, 9-76, 10-49, 11-22; Eight Denominations in Papua, 10-21; War Damage of Mission Half Million, 11-11.

NAURU AND OCEAN IS.—Phosphate Industry, 1-9, 1-32, 2-12, 6-12, 8-7, 10-19; Australian Rationed Goods, 2-34; How Administrator and Others Were Murdered, 2-77; Anzac Day on Nauru, 11-29.

New Caledonia.—Cost of Living, 1-34, 3-11; 50m. Franc Loan, 2-45; US Forces Leave, 2-58, 7-66; Governor Laigret and Americans, 2-61; Forgotten Garrison on Wallis Island, 2-72; Dramatic Events of 1942, 3-40; Labour, 3-73, 4-47, 12-16; M. Henri Sautot, 4-2, 5-10, 6-20, 11-7; Noumea Casino, 6-12, 11-6; "Nova" Survivor, 6-50; New Governor, M. Georges Parisot, 7-12; Native Welfare, 8-47; Cyclone Damage, 9-12; Asbestos Deposits, 10-7; Developmental Plans, 10-8; Australian Consulate, 12-70; Javanese Leave by Air, 12-63.

New Hebrides.—The Condominium, 2-31, 3-29; Native Welfare, 9-67; Trade, 11-28.

New Guinea (See also Papua-NG).—NGVR, 1-8, 10-13; Radiophone, 1-8; Group-Capt. W. J. Duncan, 1-15; Scholarship Fund, 1-23; 2-19, 3-65, 4-31, 5-66, 6-62, 7-21, 8-17, 9-68, 10-71, 11-79; How 250 Refugees Were Rescued from Rabaul in 1942, 1-44, 6-55, 7-32; Reconstruction, 1-63, 2-21, 4-54, 6-21, 7-26, 8-10, 9-30, 12-60; Timber, 1-75, 7-10; Air Transport, 2-12, 3-49, 9-31, 10-7; Labour, 2-18, 2-64; Giant Snails, 2-22, 2-76, 4-76, 5-30, 12-7; POW Experiences, Rabaul, 2-36; US War Dead, 2-59, 3-66, 12-35; Labu-Wau Road, 2-60, 4-17, 5-38, 9-12; Stevedoring in Madang, 3-16; Missing Rabaul Residents, 3-31, 10-69; Chinese, 4-10; Cargo Pilfering, 4-32; Central Plateau and Quinine, 4-40; War Graves, 4-46, 4-59; Lae and Salamaua in Late 1946, 4-63, 10-74; Rabaul Hospital Orderlies on Strike, 4-67; Gold, 4-69,

5-28, 6-69, 7-72, 8-7, 9-8, 10-65, 11-40, 12-11, 12-36; Last Jap POW's Leave, 4-78; Trade Stores, 4-79; Rabaul Woman Attacked on "Duntroon," 5-18; Women's Clubs, 5-19, 6-69, 8-11, 8-74, 9-24, 10-8, 10-73, 11-79, 12-7; de Rays' Expedition, 5-25; Missionary Killed by Japs, 5-56; Citizens Associations, 5-56; Madang, 1946, 5-78, 10-74; New Britain 63 Years Ago, 6-10; Jerry Pentland, 6-38; Capt. J. Laird, 6-70; Kokopo Instead of Rabaul, 7-6, 8-42, 10-77; Plane Fatalities, 7-13, 9-8; NSW Bank at Lae, 7-14; Tribute to Mr. H. Downing, 7-56; January 23, 7-70; Plans for Highlands, 8-14; Rabaul War Criminal Trials, 8-15; Planters and Traders' Association, 8-53; New Guinea Widows, 9-8; Old Lae-Salamaua Photo, 9-39, 11-9; Alleged Famine in Bougainville, 9-61, 10-9, 12-70; Dependents' Allowances, 10-9; Rabaul Hotel (Cosmopolitan), 10-24, 11-7, 12-11; Emi Rau Plantation, 10-38, 11-51, 12-64; Tasman Group, 10-40; German Internees Now Released, 10-57; RC Missionaries Lost in War, 10-75, 11-16; Rabaul's Floating Dock, 11-8; Buka-Bougainville, 11-9; RSSAILA, 11-17; Bark Accounts of Sepik Natives, 11-46; Northern New Guinea, 11-47, 11-49, 11-65; Escape from Manus in 1942, 11-63; Wau Has a Picture Show, 11-78; Crocodile Hunting, 12-7; Naturalisation of Aliens, 12-15; D. O. Bates, 12-16; Rabaul Masonic Lodge, 12-26; Col. Woodman Retires, 12-27; R. Kennedy, 12-27.

Norfolk Island.—8-52, 12-22.

OIL SEARCH.—4-51, 5-9, 5-52, 6-6, 6-71, 7-30, 8-25, 9-73, 10-59, 11-6, 11-52, 12-6.

PAPAIN.—3-29, 5-68.

Pacific (General).—Polynesian Playtime, 1-37; Sir Albert Ellis' Story of Jap Surrender in Mid-Pacific, 1-39; Languages, 1-51; Pacific Is. Society, 1-51, 4-67, 10-76, 12-20; Publications on Pacific, 1-53; Fishing Industry, 1-62; Socialist Controlled Transport, 2-7; Polynesian Club, Sydney, 1-15, 9-36; Small Ships' Rich Reward, 2-23; Hydroponics, 2-30; Palolo, 2-71, 4-27; Socialistic

Planners, 3-5; Australian Research Council, 3-7; South Seas Regional Commission, 3-19, 6-7, 7-5, 7-8, 8-8, 8-77, 9-8, 11-16; Broadcasting, 3-31; Europeans Uncertain Future, 4-5; Robt. Gibbings, 4-33, 7-31, 10-47, 11-46; Night Landing on Palmerston, 4-39; Market for Fungus, 4-74; Signs of New Political Set-up, 5-9; Societe Des Oceanistes, 5-25; 9d. Coconut Lunch, 5-32; Trans-Pacific Cable, 5-43, 11-38; Sponge Industry, 5-59, 6-54; Remembrance Day Observance, 5-22, 5-64, 11-29; 1900-1914 Boom Period, 5-67; National Freedom for Polynesia, 6-5; Gold-mining, 6-8, 11-40; British War Damage Compensation, 6-13; Polynesia Takes To The Air, 6-40; Round-the-World Yachmen, 7-10, 9-73, 10-10; Tele-Communications Takes Over AWA, 7-14; Beatrice Grimshaw, 7-36; Traders Tales, 7-37; South Pacific Islanders Come All Ways, 7-38; Citrus, 7-48, 11-8; Labour, 8-3; Trade Boom, 8-9; Origin of Polynesians, 8-34, 10-71, 12-78; New Year Honours, 8-43; Musiek Memorial Alradio Station, 8-44; Museum Collections, 8-60; Quentin Pope, 8-65; Japs Still at Large, 9-8; Missing US Airmen, 9-19; Cultural Federation of Polynesia, 9-77; Future of 23 Line Atolls, 10-10; Watersiders' Conference, 11-8; "PIM's" 17th Birthday, 12-8; Anglo-American Frontier, 12-21; Maori Party's Visit to Polynesia, 12-20; South Seas Club, 12-31.

Papua (See also Papua-NG).—Rehabilitation, 1-64, 1-71, 6-49, 7-25, 7-66, 9-25, 9-49; Public Service Association, 2-8; Bank NSW Returns, 1-8; Housing, 3-8; Vernon Memorial, 3-49, 4-69, 5-32, 6-11, 7-2, 7-48, 8-66; Native Soldiers Drowned, 3-76; G. M. Rio, 4-57; Samoan Missionaries, 5-49; 1883 Annexation, 5-64; Loss of "Mamutu" in 1942, 6-29; November Cyclone, 7-55; Mystery of Abandoned Mining Machinery, 8-15, 9-27; Fly River Water for Australia, 9-76; First Clinchona and Coffee Seed, 10-47; Recreation Reserve in PM, 10-68; Elliott Smith Leaves, 11-70; Port Moresby, 11-73, 12-62; Food for Britain Fund, 12-7; Kurukuru Grass, 12-15; Timber, 12-32; 9 PA, 12-81; Citizens' Association, 12-84.

Papua-NG Provisional Administration.—Rehabilitation, 1-9, 1-19, 1-26, 2-9, 3-53, 5-11, 10-14; Broadcasting, 1-12, 8-58, 12-81; Banking, 1-13, 7-14; Cost of Administration, 1-14, 5-17, 12-50; Landing Bond, 1-33; Native Labour, 1-52, 4-7, 8-68, 9-61; Record of PIB, 1-55, 2-55; Students for Suva Medical School, 1-5, 3-75, 6-10, 7-10; Manus, 2-56, 3-22, 4-18, 10-9, 11-5; MP's Malign Territories Servicemen, 2-69, 9-76; War Damage, 2-70, 6-32, 8-29; The New New Guinea, 3-9; Shipping, 3-2, 3-45, 3-69, 4-10, 6-69, 7-7, 8-7, 10-10, 12-17; Academic Survey, 3-49; Import Licences, 3-53; Strength of Public Service, 3-67; Copra, 4-6, 4-9, 7-6, 11-7, 11-15, 11-21; Col. S. K. Murray, 4-9, 4-19, 10-59, 12-33; Commonwealth Disposals Commission, 4-12, 5-11, 5-25, 5-57, 6-71, 8-50; Cargo Cult, 4-14, 9-60, 12-49; European Education, 4-25; Battles Plagues, 4-27; "Jeepers," 4-38; ANGAU, 4-55; Administration—Mission Conferences, 4-72, 11-75; Shoe Imports, 5-18; PWD Plans, 5-55; Legal Practitioners, 5-76; K. McMullen Resigns, 6-8; "Window-dressing" in Moresby, 6-36; Government Taking Staff from Private Firms, 6-46; Agricultural Policy, 6-63; Termination of Suspension of Leases, Licences, etc., 7-6; Native War Damage, 7-24, 8-57; Aust. Export Levies, 7-73; Departmental Committees of Inquiry, 9-6; Customs Duty, 9-7; Dr. Stanner's Visit, 9-52; Lack of Territory Newspapers, 9-59; Mr. Ward's Visit Abroad, 10-5, 11-7; Public Service Unrest, 10-72, 11-59, 12-72; Ban of Roofing Iron, 11-8, 12-83; Australian Trade Agreement, 11-10; Criticism of Administration—Col. Allan, 11-13; School of Pacific Administration, 11-22; Papua-NG Policy Debated in Parliament, 11-23; Amalgamation of Territories, 12-31, 12-82; New Public Service Association, 12-36.

Pearling.—1-34, 2-54, 3-11, 4-79, 7-54.

SAMOA, WESTERN.—Population, 1-30, 3-29; Trade Stores, 2-26; Cocoa, 2-47, 8-71, 9-9; Newspaper Correspondent's View, 3-25; Radio Station, 3-31; Prosperity, 3-56, 12-10; Fono Tackles Problems, 3-67; Copra Fire, 4-13; Self-Rule, 5-10, 5-12, 8-6, 10-13, 11-11, 12-9; Labour, 5-75; Missionary's Son Rhodes Scholar, 6-15; Chinese, 8-4; Roads, 8-7; Robert Louis Stevenson, 8-41, 12-11; North American Goods, 9-59; Cost of Living, 10-67; Background History, 11-33, 12-54.

Samoa, Eastern.—Lorry Driver Killed by Mob, 4-21; Islanders Buy Ship, 10-21; Citizenship, 11-26.

Ships and Shipping.—"Hifefua," 1-17, 7-64; Messageries Maritimes, 1-23; "Viti" To Be Sold, 3-6; New WRC Line, 3-8; New USS Co. Ships, 3-64; "Rabaul," 4-11; "Umboi II," 4-48, 5-6, 7-57; "Myrtle S," 4-68; Wreck of "Pagan" in Fiji, 5-13; "Ambon," 5-33; Oceanic SS New Ships, 6-11, 10-9; "Desikoko," 6-15; "Idle Hour," 6-42; State-owned Ships, 6-46; "Stella Maris II," 6-50;

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87

"Siren," 6-79; "Moala," 8-6; "Ruena," 8-11; "Vellomani," 8-26; "Galilee," 8-46; "Niagara's" Gold, 9-20; "Davara," 9-21; "Alone," 9-73, 11-11; "Melanesian," 10-8, 11-27; "Malaita," 10-10; "Davara," 10-18; "Emk," 10-79; Matson Line, 11-6; "Wairuru," 11-79; "Morning Star," 12-81.

Solomon Islands.—Bogese, 1-3; Rehabilitation, 1-11, 1-27, 2-14, 3-58, 4-32, 5-26, 7-24, 8-23, 10-17, 12-61; Residents Return, 1-14, 3-38, 8-11, 12-70; Jimuru, 1-56; John McDonald, 1-70; Chinese Residents, 2-10; British Officials, 2-14; Masinga Lo Movement, 3-7; Export Tax on Copra, 4-8, 10-17; War Damage Claims, 5-11, 6-16, 7-28, 8-19, 9-9, 9-22; Gold-mining, 6-8; Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Boye, of Vanikoro, 6-51; Spelling of Guadalcanal (R), 8-70, 9-25; Shipping, 10-11; Revised Laws, 11-10; Blow-pipes and Shotguns, 12-6; Interest Free Loans, 12-21.

Stamp Collecting and New Issues.—2-43, 6-11, 8-28.

Sunday Is. (Kermadecs).—2-38, 4-58, 9-27.

TAHITI (AND FRENCH OCEANIA).—General, 2-12, 2-13, 2-52, 3-47, 4-14, 4-67, 5-18, 5-61, 6-7, 9-71; Tourism, 2-50; Seven Men Rescued at Sea, 2-64; Losses in Tidal Wave, 3-11; Artists, 4-52; Inter-Island Travel, 6-39; Chinese, 9-6; Population, 9-11; Marquesas, 9-52; Oranges from Tahiti, 11-45; New Governor, 12-7; Levy Against War Damage, 12-7; Unionism, 12-73; Currency Difficulties, 12-81.

Thursday Is. (including Torres Islands).—5-31, 6-47, 8-30, 10-44.

Tonga.—Public Service Charges, 1-21; New Secondary School, 1-57; New Industries, 2-12; Few Magistrates, 2-12; Gaol Escapees, 2-22, 6-1, 7-58; Arrival of SDA Vessel "Meline," 2-44; New Laws, 2-47; Eruption on Niuafo'ou, 3-17, 4-28, 6-12, 8-7; Copra, 4-9, 6-50, 11-21; Waste of Melon Crop, 4-22; President of Wesleyan Conference, 4-29; Whale Steak, 4-46; New Royal Palace, 4-71; Dictionary, 5-30; "Family Nursing," 6-61; Flor Tax, 6-64; Sly Grog, 7-58; Royal Announcements and Weddings, 7-65, 8-21, 10-9, 11-9, 1-13; Cost of Tea, 11-11.

Tourists and Travel.—2-50, 5-12, 5-16, 5-30, 5-8, 8-19.

Trading Companies.—Robt. Gillespie (NG), 6-1, 1-5; W. R. Carpenter & Co., Ltd., 3-3, 6-11; Steamships Trading Co., Ltd., 3-21, 4-59;

Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd., 5-12, 10-11, 11-77; Morris, Hedstrom Ltd., 10-22, 12-8; Trochus Shell.—1-66, 12-10.

UNITED NATIONS AND TRUSTEESHIP.—1-7, 1-9, 5-5, 7-7, 8-6, 10-13, 11-11, 12-9.

VASKESS, H. H.—6-8.

WEDDINGS.—Hon. Ata-Fualupe Manovahetau, 2-56; de Neiderhausern-Stinson, 4-30; Bredie-Shields, 4-32; Innes-Blundell, 8-11, 9-71; Cooper-May, 8-9; Cobcroft-O'Reilly, 8-68; O'Keefe-Innes, 8-73; Davie-Goulden, 8-73; Frazer-Lealie, 9-71, 10-67; Chugg Silver Wedding, 11-69; Blake-lock-Hurley, 11-74; Clark-Digges, 11-74; Humphries-Lock, 12-71; Hafermann-Sanders, 12-7.

Several cases of typhoid fever, with a number of deaths, were reported among the natives in the Kokopo district of New Britain at the end of May.

H. T. Allan, Barrett & Read

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Licensed Customs Agents, Planters, General Agents and Haulage Contractors, Managing Agents, Deceased Estates

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Derby & Co. (London).
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D 446

ISLANDS PRODUCE

(Quotations in Australian Currency)

COCOA

Official prices for New Hebrides cocoa beans, controlled by the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Committee, are as follows:—

Buying (unofficial source): £100 per ton f.o.b. Island port.

Selling: Delivered Sydney. No quotations.

Acra: No quotations.

New Guinea cocoa beans: No quotations.

The above are the "official" prices fixed by an Australian Government Committee. They plainly are ridiculous, and should not be accepted seriously. In mid-February we were informed that owing to the increased price for New Hebrides cocoa beans, no information was being announced on the price per ton delivered at Australian ports. Mid-July: No official information.

Samea cocoa beans: £185 per ton, f.o.b., Apia.

TROCHUS SHELL

Some parcels have recently changed hands. Nominal quotations in April show prices at the following levels: New Hebrides-New Caledonia type, f.a.q., £85 per ton. Straits type, £95 per ton.

COFFEE

No purchases are permitted in Australia 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, £124 per ton (f.a.q.). Robusta, £104 per ton (c.i.f. Sydney).

Mysore: £220 to £240 (c. & f. Sydney).

New Guinea and Papua: £112 per ton (c.i.f.).

Java: No quotations.

VANILLA BEANS

No supplies available. Nominal quotations only.

KAPOK

Very little movement in Javanese kapok. Nominal quotation 2/1½ per lb. Indian kapok is being quoted for indent at 1/6 per lb. c.i.f. sg.

Purchasers at Full Market
Prices on Assay Value of

GOLD SILVER PLATINUM

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Official Assayers to the Bank of New South Wales. Gazetted Agents of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, under the Gold Regulations of the National Security Act.

COTTON

Controlled in Australia. 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.

RICE

No quotations.

GREEN SNAIL SHELL

F.a.q., £100 per ton, in store, Sydney. Market in chaotic condition; no orders are being received.

PEARL SHELL

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

BUYING PRICES AT SUVA, FIJI, PRODUCE REPORT

(Fiji Currency)

Copra (Plantation Grade)	£36/19/-
Copra (FMS Grade)	£36/13/6
Kerosene, per gallon	3/4
Flour, per 150 lb. sack wholesale	49/10½
Flour, per 2 lb.	8½d.
Sharps, per 140 lb. sack wholesale	46/6
Sharps, per 2 lb.	8½d.
Trocas Shell, per ton	£35 & £25
Benzine, per gallon	2/5

PRICE OF GOLD

Fine	Standard
oz.	oz.
£10/15/3	£9/17/3¾

(Australian Currency)

COPRA

COPRA PRICES DURING WORLD WAR II
The copra market was controlled by Governments from outbreak of war in 1939 until the end of the war in 1945. Controls are still being exercised in the post-war period.

London Fixed Price, per ton, c.i.f., Plantation
Hot-air:

October, 1939—January, 1940	£12 7 6
January-April, 1940	13 5 0
After April, 1940	12 17 6

Fiji Fixed Price, per ton, f.o.b., Fiji Currency:

	Plant'n	FMS
February, 1942	£15 15 0	£14 15 0
June, 1942	16 0 0	15 0 0
July, 1942	16 12 6	15 12 6
June, 1944	19 10 0	18 0 0
October, 1944	20 0 0	18 10 0
December, 1945	19 7 6	17 17 6
January, 1946	18 5 6	18 0 0
August, 1946	23 10 6	23 5 0
February, 1947	29 15 6	29 10 0
June 9, 1947	36 19 0	36 13 6

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

ANGPCB Fixed Price at Plantation:

	Hot-air	Smoked
Sept. 28, 1946	£22 5 0	£21 5 0

ANGPCB Fixed Price, Delivered ex Ships Slings:

	Hot-air	Smoked
Jan. 7, 1947	£28 0 0	£27 0 0
June 17, 1947	£31 2 0	

Increased prices announced on January 7 operated from December 1, 1946. Prices quoted are for copra delivered to ships' slings, or to the Board's warehouse.

Official Prices for NG Copra landed at Sydney.

	Hot-air Dried	Smoked
January, 1947	£36 10 0	£35 10 0

RUBBER

	Para.	Plantation
	per lb.	per lb.
London Price on—		
January 8, 1933	4½d.	2.43d.
July 7	5½d.	3.71d.
January 5, 1934	4½d.	4.28d.
July 6	5½d.	7.06d.
January 4, 1935	5d.	6½d.
July 5	5d.	7½d.
January 3, 1936	6½d.	6½d.
June 5	9d.	7½d.
January 8, 1937	1½	10½d.
June 4	11d.	9½d.
January 7, 1938	7½d.	7d.

July 1	8½d.	7½d.
January 6, 1939	7d.	8½d.
July 7	7½d.	8½d.
January 5, 1940	13d.	11.6½d.
July 5	15d.	12½d.
January 3, 1941	13d.	12.47½d.
April 4	15d.	14½d.
June 6	16½d.	13.5½d.
August 1	17d.	13½d.
October 10—Price officially fixed at	13½d.	

Papuan Rubber Prices Under Australian Government Control—Payable on Plantation or Nearby Port, per lb., Australian Currency:

	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
September, 1943	1/6½	1/4	1/2
September, 1944	1/6½	1/5½	1/3½
July, 1944	1/4½	1/3½	1/1½

QUOTATIONS FOR MINING SHARES

	Aug., 1939	Mid-June	Mid-July
Emperor Mines	9/11	s17/7½	s19/-
Loloma	25/6	b21/3	b22/3

NEW GUINEA

Bulolo G.D.	124/-	b152/6	b150/-
Guinea Gold	13/3	s14/9	s14/9
N.G.G., Ltd.	1/10	s3/-	s3/-
Oil Search	4/-	s10/1	s8/1
Placer Dev.	68/6	s145/-	
Sandy Creek	1/5	s1/6	s145/-
Sunshine Gold	6/5	s8/6	s1/4

PAPUA

Cuthbert's	16/6	b12/3	s5/-
Mandated Alluvials	3/8	s5/-	s13/6
Orlomo Oil	5/-	s5/-	b5/-
Papuan Apinaipi	4/11	s10/1	s4/-
Yodda Goldfields	1/3	b1/4	s8/9

Exchange Rates

THE following exchange quotations show the rates existing in July:

FIJI

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

	Buying	Selling
	£ 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.
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

Bank of New South Wales, which now has branches in Port Moresby and Lae, quotes an exchange rate between Australia and NG-Papua of 10/- per £100.

FRENCH PACIFIC COLONIES

SINCE December 25, 1945, the franc, instead of having the same value in all parts of the French Empire, has been given different values in different parts of the Empire. There are three groups. Group 1: France, North Africa, West Indies, French Guiana. Group 2: All African Colonies, Madagascar, Reunion, St. Pierre, Miquelon. Group 3: New Caledonia, New Hebrides, French Oceania. Exchange values, in francs, are approximately:

	£ stg.	USA Dollar	£ Aus.
Group 1	480	119.1	384
Group 2	282.9	70	227
Group 3	200	49.6	160-163

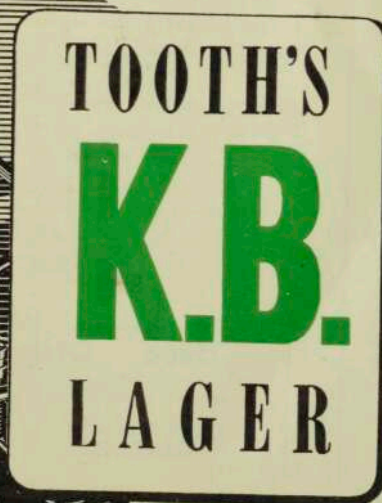
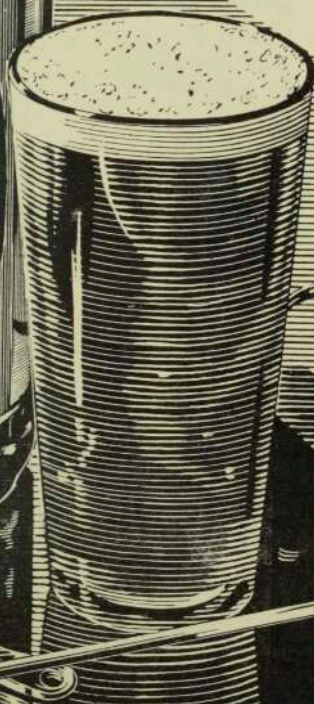
JULY, 1947—PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

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tropical thirst . . .

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"K.B."



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there is nothing quite so satisfying
and thirst quenching as a long, cold
glass of "K.B." Your friends and
guests, too, will ap-
preciate this really fine
Lager, for "Everybody
drinks K.B."



K.B. 2.46

PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—JULY, 1947



Capital £1,000,000

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