In this issue: Productive years for PMB; Whales, whaling, copyright and discretion; Microforms in print; Manus Island and East New Britain photographs; Letters from Lifou; Vanuatu church history; The unprofitable Bounty; Wallis and Futuna; 1990 plans and the Parham papers; Radio cockatier; Thank you too much.

Productive years for PMB

Between May 1987 and December 1989, PMB produced 24 new microform titles (108 reels plus a set of 213 microfiche), 2 hard-cover aids to research and five issues of Pambu, including this issue. Most of the 1989 productions have already been distributed to Member Libraries and "pre-publication" clients, and the remainder will be distributed in 1990.

Through Pambu, personal contacts, correspondence and the cooperation of specialist periodicals and the Australian Broadcasting Commission, PMB's previously existing network has been revitalized - so much so that at the beginning of December 1989 we have 25 possible microfilming projects, very small to very big, on hand for 1990 and beyond.

All PMB Document Series information sheets (nos 1-400) are now in our bibliographic database and the PMB Manuscript Series (nos 1-1014) have been prepared for entry. When entry is complete, it will be possible to search online for very specific topics including dates and names of people and places. It will also be possible to produce individual information sheets, or combinations thereof, as well as printed and indexed catalogues. Until the new catalogues become available, the 1986 catalogues are still in print and are updated by price lists.

Whales, whaling copyright and discretion

With this heading, in our July-August 1989 issue, we drew your attention to copyright or access restrictions on some PMB films. We have now almost completed our revised list of these and have notified, or will notify, Member Libraries and clients of any changes in the status of individual titles. If you would like a copy of this list please let us know.
Microforms in print

We recently received an invitation from the Meckler Corporation to include PMB titles in the 1989 supplement to their Guide to Microforms in Print. In the time available, we weren’t able to provide individual entries for over 1400 PMB and 400 OMPA titles, so we’ll appear in the supplement only under the heading Pacific islands manuscripts, documents and serials.

A quick check of the 1988 edition revealed a surprising quantity of Pacific Island titles recorded by other micropublishers. For official titles only, entries appear under: American Samoa; British Solomon Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia; Gilbert and Ellice Islands; Guam; New Caledonia; New Guinea, Dutch; New Hebrides; Mariana Islands; Marshall Islands; Palau; Papua; Papua New Guinea; Papua, New Hebrides, Solomon and Gilbert and Ellice Islands; Solomon Islands; Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; Tonga; Western Samoa. Other official titles could be listed under the former colonial governments, and individual serials and monographs are also recorded.

A great deal of material is legal and constitutional, while development plans are also represented. The Guide to Microforms in Print is therefore a most useful reference tool for researchers and librarians - and for micropublishers who don’t want to duplicate other people’s work.

Manus Island and East New Britain photographs

For the first time, PMB has produced a microfilm (PMB 1010) consisting entirely of photographs and descriptive notes.

The photographs were lent to PMB by Canberra nurse Ms Jill Clingan, to whom they had been given some years ago by an elderly patient, Mrs Thelma Moore. As they lacked dates and, in most cases, other details, but were of obvious historical and anthropological interest we sought the advice of Mr Ton Otto, of the ANU RSPacS Anthropology Department.

Mr Otto has kindly provided a paper "Some notes on two series of photographs from Papua New Guinea" and, equally kindly, allowed us to reproduce the paper both as preface to the microfilm itself and, in extract, in Pambu. The following extracts show the kind of detective work which Mr Otto undertook to identify the photographs. They show also the potential value of the photographs to historical, anthropological and genealogical research:

"Some notes on two series ..."

Description of the 10 large-size photos.

Characteristic culture elements recognizable in the pictures make it relatively easy to establish the places where the photos were taken. Pictures 1 to 6 have to be located in Manus Province, probably on Manus Island, and pictures 7 to 10 are from the Baining and Tolai areas in East New Britain Province. Both provinces are in Papua New Guinea.
It is harder to indicate a precise time for the photos. However, assuming that the pictures were taken around the same time, it is clear that we have to date them after the beginning of the First World War and before the start of the Second. Evidence for this is a note accompanying picture 4 which says: "The caps the men are wearing have been given to them by the Germans before the war". Without doubt the writer refers to the First World War when Germany lost its colonies in the Pacific. Before that time both Manus and New Britain were German colonies. To date the photos more precisely within the inter-war period is a little bit more speculative. The style of hairdressing of the men in pictures 1 and 4 could indicate that the photos were taken in the 1910s or 1920s rather than in the 1930s, but this is uncertain (see remarks on hairdos under picture 1). The colour of the prints also suggests an early rather than a later dating. However, we arrive at a much more precise date, if we assume that this series was taken around the same time as the other series of 176 smaller prints. The handwriting certainly suggests that the pictures were taken by the same person. If these assumptions are correct we can date the photos around 1916. (Detailed descriptions follow).

Concerning the series of 176 small photos.

As these pictures are accompanied by some information concerning place and content, I will not attempt a detailed description here. No time is mentioned in the notes, but through the kind help of Dr W Gammage and Dr H N Nelson, both of Pacific and South-East Asian History (Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU) it was possible to date this series quite precisely.

Photo 49 is described as the "New Guinea Company", which was German. By 1924 all the German possessions were expropriated. Several clues indicate that the photos were taken before 1921. In that year Australian military rule ended (pictures 69, 75, and 52 which shows the "garrison barber") and New Guinea became a Mandated Territory held by Australia under the supervisory control of the League of Nations. The native police in picture 65 still wear German uniforms, just as the man in picture 110.

Other clues point out that we have to locate the photos in the war period. There are a lot of white soldiers in picture 75 and the officers in picture 69 do not wear any service ribbons, which they would have received in 1918.

The most exact dating derives from a combination of information in pictures 69 and 71, and other sources (Mackenzie 1987; Rabaul Record). The "governor" in picture 69 was identified by Dr Gammage as Commander Colonel S.A. Pethebridge who was Administrator from January 1915 to October 1917. He left New Guinea ill with malaria and died in January 1918. This is in agreement with the note concerning picture 69 that the governor is "now dead". After April 1915 Pethebridge did not undertake any official visits to outstations. His only absence from Rabaul was a trip to New Ireland from 16 February to 28 February 1916. The reception after a holiday (picture 71) must thus apply to this trip in February 1916. This gives us a very accurate dating of the photos.

Most of the pictures are located in the area of Rabaul and Kokopo (East New Britain). Kokopo had been the German colonial headquarters
until they were moved to Rabaul around 1909. The photographs give a good impression of the state those places were in when they were taken over by the Australians. Pictures 166 to 172 were taken in Port Moresby, then the headquarters of the Australian colony of Papua and now the capital of the state Papua New Guinea. Pictures 118 and 173-176 are from Samarai which is in Milne Bay Province."

(References cited in these extracts)


Rabaul Record, 1914-1918.

Letters from Lifou

Biographical details regarding Mademoiselle Eugenie Peter-Contesse supplied in 1988 by Lydie Peter-Contesse, show that Eugenie Peter, as she was often known, was born in Switzerland in 1889 and died there in 1974 after having spent most of the years 1923-1951 in New Caledonia. As a missionary teacher for the Societe des Missions Evangeliques (Paris) she was based chiefly at Bethanie in Lifou but made duty visits to the other Loyalty Islands (Mare, Ouvea and Tiga) and to Noumea, Do Neva (Houallou) and elsewhere on the Grande Terre, often to attend the annual Protestant conferences. She was based in Do Neva for several months in 1939.

Eugenie Peter's letters begin in Marseille on 16 May 1923 and end in Noumea on 28 August 1951, with two interruptions, in 1929/30 and 1937/38, for visits to Europe. Her letters were typed and circulated to members of the large Peter-Contesse family. They were subsequently also photocopied. The present photocopied set, lent to the PMB by Mlle Therese Peter-Contesse, has been microfilmed as PMB 1011.

Her letters are usually in fact "letter-diaries", begun on one day and finished as time allowed or when it was possible to post them. They provide therefore a detailed record of New Caledonia Protestant mission life. They contain detailed accounts of relations with the Boula and Haeweng families and of the teaching, nursing, childcare, gardening, marriages, births, deaths, festivals, epidemics, cyclones and droughts which made up the annual cycle of her life on Lifou and in New Caledonia over nearly 30 years. Her visits to Tahiti, Fiji, Sydney and elsewhere, en route to and from Europe, are also included.

An energetic, outspoken and at least in her earlier years, indefatigable woman of strong but undemonstrative Christian faith, she took a very practical view of her mission. Conditions of life in the Leper Hospital in Noumea were at that time deplorable. On her first visit there Mlle Peter, having been told that the hospital concerned itself chiefly with the "surnatural", recorded in her letter/diary that she didn't really know what that might mean, doubted that the patients knew either and thought that the patients would really prefer more attention to their physical wellbeing.

Her boarding school was therefore run with due regard both to Christian principles and to domestic and gardening skills, so much so that "her"
girls were in high demand as wives. She and her colleague Marguerite Anker, who ran the dispensary at Bethany and elsewhere, wrote accounts of their teaching, nursing and mission work with young people for the Journal des Missions Evangeliques (PMB Doc.101-173). Their letters and articles, and those of other colleagues, are detailed on pages 241-245 of Patrick O'Reilly's Bibliographie ... de la Nouvelle Caledonie (Paris: Musee de L'homme, 1955).

Vanuatu and Church history

Dr J. Graham Miller and Mrs Flora Miller were missionaries in Vanuatu for the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand. They served on Tongoa Island in the Shepherd Group from 1941 to 1947, when Dr Miller became principal of the Tangoa Teachers' Training Institute on Santo Island, where they remained until 1952. In 1971 they were invited, by the Presbyterian Church of the New Hebrides, back to Tangoa to set up a Presbyterian Bible College and "to prepare for national leadership of the college in 1973" (quoted from Dr Miller's introduction to his South Pacific Missionary Conference papers).

Dr Miller has provided separate introductions and contents lists for his papers relating to the development and inauguration of the Presbyterian Church of the New Hebrides, and for his papers for the South Pacific Missionary Conference. He has also provided his 1961 John G. Paton Memorial Lecture; all have been microfilmed as PMB 1012.

The 12 papers relating to the Presbyterian Church of the New Hebrides begin with the 1892 New Hebrides Presbyterian Mission Synod. In his introduction, Dr Miller describes the progress made between 1892 and 1948 towards an indigenous church. He particularly emphasizes the role of the Rev. F.J. Paton of Malekula in the Mission Synod of 1941 in moving for the representation of national pastors on the Synod. Dr Miller himself was later appointed as "Convenor of the Committee to prepare a Constitution for the Presbyterian Church of the New Hebrides", and describes the "inauguration of the Presbyterian Church of the New Hebrides, at Tangoa on 13 July 1948, a century after the founding of the Mission" as "not a day too soon".

Most of the papers in this series were written by Dr Miller. Another contribution is that of Miss A.G.M. Skinner who inaugurated the Presbyterian Women’s Missionary Union in Port Vila in 1945, and who describes the 1946 Nguna conference at which, unusually, women were present. The report of Mrs Holmes, PWMU (Victoria) president, on the 1948 inauguration and centenary celebrations, and Rev. J.S. Murray's Report on visit to the New Hebrides 11/6/48-8/8/48 are also included.

The South Pacific Missionary Conference papers are mainly Dr Miller's replies to questionnaires sent out by Conference convenors to missionaries in the field. They cover: women's work, including Miss E.A. Down's report; education; church, community and state; native culture; and the indigenous church, including an account of the first Vanuatu cooperative society, the Church Co-operative Store of Tangoa.

A search carried out by the Australian National University’s Menzies Library, and by the Bureau, did not find any sets of the South Pacific Missionary Conference papers in Australia. A possibly complete set is recorded as:


The third of this series of J.G. Miller papers is his John G. Paton Memorial Lecture 1961: the practice of church discipline in a young church. In this he traces the evaluation of the principle of church discipline in the Presbyterian church of Vanuatu, which he describes as being "today stronger than at any time in the past one hundred and thirty years".

In retirement Dr Miller has published a 6 volume set of Live: a history of church planting in Vanuatu (originally: in the New Hebrides). These deal with the religious, social, economic and political life of Vanuatu. They are available from the Presbyterian Church of Vanuatu (Box 150, Port Vila, Vanuatu) or from Dr Miller who is at present completing the 7th volume, relating to Espiritu Santo. Dr Miller's present address is: 14 Franklin Street, Wangaratta VIC 3677.

The unbountiful Bounty

Max Jenkins and three friends (Ken Furley, Raymond Brierly and Neville Sunderland) left New Zealand on Ken Furley's yacht Bounty for what was intended to be a nine month cruise in the South Pacific.

The voyage began in May 1953 and ended two years later, via Tonga, Fiji, Vanuatu, New Caledonia and Australia, where they had left the Bounty "a mere floating and scarred hull" (manuscript, p.211).

Mr Jenkins' manuscript was written up in New Zealand just after his return in 1955. It is based partly on his memories of the voyage, and partly on his letters home and refers often to newspaper accounts of the voyage including the Australian Women's Weekly interviews with Jean, a woman passenger, following their 11 April 1955 entry into Coffs Harbour, Queensland (manuscript, p.211).

Their first serious problem arose in Tonga where they were almost wrecked on the Nuku'alofa reefs, necessitating extensive repairs. They visited Vatoa and Totoya in the Lau Islands on their way to Suva, where they installed a new mast, only to have it broken during the earthquake and tidal wave of October 1953.

Further repairs having been made, they moved to Vanuatu in search of work, which they found at the Aneityum Timber company for about six months. They also undertook charter trips to Tanna to seek labour for the Freeman and Jackson plantations on Aneityum and on one occasion were blown off course, almost to Lifou, by a cyclone, so that they took "six days to do what is normally a 7 hour trip" (manuscript, p.127).

Encouraged by Bob Paul of Tanna and by the success of Robert Michelle who harvested about a ton of shell in one week off Aneityum, they engaged 4 divers from Futuna to dive, also off Aneityum, for green snail and trochus shell. They however were less successful, harvesting only 3/4 ton. Discouraged by learning from Burns Philp that "the bottom had dropped out of the market" (manuscript, p. 139) they gave up on the venture and set off for New Caledonia.

After several days on Mare Island in the Loyalty Group they spent two and a half months working on the wharf in Noumea, New Caledonia.
They left there in August 1954 for Brisbane, Queensland and found work in a timber town north of Kilcoy.

In about October 1954 they sailed for Sydney to collect their trochus money from Burns Philp. In Sydney they found work again, did further repairs on the Bounty and in January 1955 they left for New Zealand via Lord Howe Island.

They left Lord Howe Island on 12 March 1955. On 18 March they ran into a gale and capsized. The Bounty righted itself but needed re-rigging. They attempted to sail for Norfolk Island but ran into another squall which dismasted them again. "Re-re-rigging" as best they could they aimed for Coff's Harbour which they reached on 11 April 1955, after having been given up for dead.

They returned to New Zealand separately. The Bounty was later repaired and in 1989 was still in use.

Max Jenkins' account of the voyage and descriptions of village life, and of working conditions on land and sea in the Pacific provide a valuable record of Tonga, Fiji, Vanuatu, New Caledonia and Australia in the early 1950s.

Researchers may also be interested in the Pacific Islands Monthly entries listed under Bounty (yacht) in the Cumulative Index to Pacific Islands Monthly ... August 1945-July 1955 compiled by Margaret Woodhouse and edited by Robert Langdon (Canberra: Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, 1984). Leads to newspaper accounts and to the Australian Women's Weekly interview can be found in the manuscript microfilmed as PMB 1013, on the same reel as Dr Miller's Vanuatu papers, PMB 1012.

Wallis and Futuna: history, language and ethnology

With the addition of PMB Doc.399 Les iles Wallis: histoire et ethnologie and PMB 1014 Wallis Island papers, there will be, in the Bureau and OMPA project microfilms, over 40 titles covering the history, language, material culture and social structure of the Wallis and Futuna Islands. Compared to the much larger French Pacific Territories, French Polynesia and New Caledonia, the literature of Wallis and Futuna is meagre and the PMB contribution of unpublished or semi-published material is correspondingly important.

The two new titles were provided to the Bureau by Dr Georges J.L. Renaud, who was born in France in about 1900. His medical and administrative career in the French Government service took him to French colonies in Africa, the Antilles, Guiana and the Pacific. In about 1930 he was chief medical officer and surgeon at the Gaston Bourret hospital in Noumea, New Caledonia and between 1931-1933 Resident and medical officer in Wallis and Futuna.

On Wallis Island, he collected, for the Musee de l'Homme in Paris, stone axes and arrows, pearl shell fish lures and scale models of traditional houses and double canoes. His privately published book Les iles Wallis was written in 1983, and based on his own observations and on discussions with Wallis Islanders, on the health and social organization and material culture of Wallis Island during the early 1930s.

It includes also line drawings of traditional houses, double canoes, paddles, fishing gear, tattoo designs and the seating patterns for
kava ceremonies. Written chiefly for private circulation, Les îles Wallis is now out of print but remains in demand. Researchers who ring Dr Renaud "in the middle of the night" from Sydney and elsewhere may be pleased to know that PMB Doc.399 has solved their access problems.

The second title, Wallis Island papers (PMB 1014) was also made available to the Bureau by Dr Renaud who, while in Wallis, had discovered a carbon copy of an anonymous work on Wallisian grammar: "Les elements de grammaire wallisienne". He believes it to be the work of one of his predecessors whom he does not name, not being sure that his belief is correct. It may possibly be the grammar by Dr Maxim Viala. According to Paul Privat-Deshanel, cited by Patrick O'Reilly in his Bibliographie ... des îles Wallis et Futuna (Paris: Musee de l'Homme, 1964), Dr Viala, while Resident and medical officer in Wallis in the early 1900s, compiled a Wallisian grammar and dictionary which was expected to be published. P. O'Reilly notes that, to 1964, it had not appeared.

Another, possibly the original, copy of the manuscript was owned in the 1950s by Professor J. Guiart, then in New Caledonia. It was microfilmed under the South Pacific Commission's Preservation of Manuscripts programme and recorded in Deposit Notice 36. Positive copies of this microfilm and of others microfilmed under the programme are held in the National Library of Australia and the Menzies Library of the Australian National University.

At the time of writing, it's not clear whether the negative is still available in the National Library of Australia or whether, even if it is available, it's of sufficiently good quality for reproduction.

The Elements de grammaire wallisienne manuscript is therefore refilmed by the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, together with the text of a lecture Les îles Wallis et Futuna given by Dr Renaud in Paris in about 1960 but based on his 1931-1933 experiences and subsequent researches.

Now retired and in his ninetieth year, Dr Renaud is still writing. A current project is a further book of reminiscences of life in the early C20 Pacific, Africa and the Caribbean, similar to a work published in 1987, under a pseudonym to avoid causing distress to friends, relatives and colleagues. His present address is 31, rue de la Suede, 17000, La Rochelle, France.

1990 plans and the Parham papers

As noted earlier in this issue, the Bureau has at present on hand 25 possible microfilming projects. It's too soon to say how many of these will be undertaken, except that the Parham papers are ready for microfilming in Canada in early 1990.

To whet your appetite for these, we include some extracts from Mrs Phyllis Parham Reeve's introduction:

"Charles John Parham was born in 1859 in Russeltown, just north of the Canadian-American border (and as an adult migrated to New Zealand with his wife Richenda and their five children. However) by 1919, Charles Sr. despaired of New Zealand and conceived his final scheme to give them all a new start: a coconut plantation in Fiji. He took Wilfrid on an exploratory journey, and returned the following year with Bayard to take up land in Bua Province, Vanua Levu."
The entire family relocated to Vanua Levu in 1921. Wilfrid was on the plantation until 1930. His diaries tell of struggles with the land and the climate, his father's growing cancer and death in 1926, relationships with the people of the three neighbouring Fijian villages and with the few other European settlers. Charlie looked for greener pastures and more excitement on Wakaya Island, then in Australia and the Solomon Islands, and back in Suva before returning to New Zealand. His journal of his first days in the Solomons is especially vivid.

Bayard attended university in New Zealand. This collection includes numerous letters written at the beginning of a distinguished career. His extensive publications on botany and agriculture are available elsewhere.

While on the plantation, Richenda wrote novel after novel, some based on family history in England, others set in New Zealand and Fiji. None of these were published. She was more successful with two series which she continued after her husband's death and her move to Suva. These were Letters of a New Plantation, fictionalized but accurate accounts of events and encounters in Bua, and her Early History of Vanua Levu. She wrote poetry continuously, much of it printed on a "Multigraph" machine which Charlie purchased in Australia. Her lifelong interest in botany, which she communicated to her children, became a fascination with the folklore and indigenous use of native plants. The Multigraph publication Some Medicinal Plants of Vanua Levu was the forerunner of a monograph published by the Polynesian Society. She continued her writing and her interest in botanical and historical research until her death in 1947.

After 1930 Wilfrid worked for the Fiji Department of Agriculture in central and eastern Viti Levu, with a briefer assignment in Macuata, Vanua Levu. His journals became an increasingly detailed narrative of work in isolated regions in close association with the Fijians who lived there and cultivated the land. The Civil Service journals consist of lists and abbreviated accounts of crops tested, and personnel and communities trained and visited. After a leave in Canada and England in 1935-6, and his subsequent marriage to a Canadian cousin, his personal journal was replaced by letters, first to her, then from her to relatives in Canada, describing everyday life during the war in the Pacific. All this ended with his sudden death in 1942, and her return to Canada.

Charles, Richenda and all their children wrote letters. At any given time at least one of them was absent from the family circle, and there was no question of losing touch. Consequently, letters comprise a large proportion of the total documents in the collection. Wilfrid's journals and Richenda's manuscripts are also voluminous. Other journals and papers are more fragmentary.

"The girls" early formed the habit of daily shopping and visiting tours of the town, normally culminating in a stop at the public library. They kept this habit through their fifty years of residence in Suva, where they added regular attendance at sessions of the Legislative Council. Every encounter with anyone, of whatever age, sex, race or walk-of-life, they recorded in diaries and letters.
Much of the material is intensely personal. Much betrays strong political, religious or racial bias. There is no practical way to separate such material or to limit access. Moreover, it is the expression of emotions and attitudes in the historical, late colonial context, which gives the collection its unique value."

In addition to making the Parham family papers available to the Bureau for microfilming, Mrs Reeve has published a book: On Fiji Soil: Memories of an Agriculturist; based on the journals of W.L. Parham, 1918-1942 (Suva: Institute of Pacific Studies, 1989). Enquiries about the book may be addressed to the Institute of Pacific Studies, University of the South Pacific, Box 1168, Suva, Fiji.

Radio cocotier

- Kaori O’Connor, Editor and Director of Kegan Paul International Ltd, PO Box 256, London WC1B 3SWK, would like you to know that Kegan Paul is interested in extending its range of Pacific publishing and is looking for prospective authors.

- Jayshree Mantora, Pacific Information Centre, c/- University of the South Pacific, Box 1168, Suva Fiji, has, at the request of Pacific Island librarians, our questionnaire on Pacific Island microfilming projects. If you would like a copy, write to Jayshree. The completed questionnaires should reach Bess Flores at her home address, 21 McIntosh Street, Scullin ACT 2611, by 30 January 1990. (Thank you, Emma Pen, for your early reply!)

Thank you too much

- All the people who have made material available to us for microfilming. Those in this issue include Ms Clingan (PNG photos); Therese Peter-Contesse (Lifou letters); Rev. J.G. and Mrs F. Miller (Vanuatu and church history); Max Jenkins (Bounty voyage); Dr G.J.L. Renaud (Wallis and Futuna); Phyllis Reeve (Parham papers).

- All the people who replied to Ian MacNamara’s ABC Australia all over broadcast of our letter:- M. Stewart, Merimbula NSW (W.W. Gill); J.R. Price, Bundoora VIC (PNG psychological research, 1970s); Margaret Aspinall, Charlestown NSW (Ocean Island, 1919); Jean Swanson, Bribie Island QLD (Kanakas, QLD, 1920s); David Johnson, Nabarlek NT (Fiji 1900-1970s memoirs); Frances Evensen, Morisset NSW (Rabaul volcano, 1937); Ruth Dean, Kew, VIC (Tanna 1914-1970s); D.A. Hartley, Tuross Head, NSW (Rev. H. Royle, Atutaki)

- The Overseas Pensioner and Dr N. Mawhood, Birmingham UK, who offered his 1970s Vanuatu consultancy materials.

- The Royal Geographical Society (London, UK) and Dr Tim Bayliss-Smith, Cambridge, UK, who sent us a good set of the BSI Central District Newsletter 1967-1972.

- Pacifica: Journal of the Pacific Islands Study Circle of Great Britain and John Darnell, Devon, UK, who sent us typed transcripts of his 1834 Harriet (J.E. Bunker Capt) and 1909 Eric P. Monckton letters re Solomon Islands.

- The Carlyon family and staff of the South Seas Evangelical Mission, Laurieton, NSW, for their hospitality during the Executive Officer’s

- Brother Valens Boyle of Marcellin College Randwick, NSW for the gift of his Sacrifice, not romance: the Marist Brothers in the Solomons (Drummoyne, NSW: Marist Bros., 1989 ISBN 0959000000). This book which contains many previously unpublished photographs and was "written as much from the heart as from the head" costs $17.50, direct from the Marist Brothers, 14 Drummoyne Ave., Drummoyne NSW 2047.


- The American Philatelist, Anthropology Today and Centre for South Pacific Studies Newsletter for continuing to publicise our activities.

- and finally, all those people mentioned in previous issues or not mentioned at all who have helped and encouraged us in so many ways over the past years.

TE HAA MAURURU TU NEI AU

IA OUTOU POUROA TE RATA TAʻU PAPAI

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E IA MAITAI OUTOU ITEIE MATAHITI API 1990.

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