

( C O P Y )

COLONY OF FIJI,

RABI ISLAND.

28th January, 1946.

CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the High Commissioner's instructions on the subject of the removal of the Banaban people to Rabi which were conveyed in a letter from the Secretary to the High Commission (No.C.F. 48/5/2., of the 22nd October), to your telegram No.33 of the 11th January and connected correspondence and to submit, hereunder, a report on the progress of the scheme for the temporary settlement of the Banabans on Rabi.

2. In so far as possible the proposals submitted under my letter, Rabi No.3 of the 8th October, addressed to the Secretary, Western Pacific High Commission, have been carried out.

3. The attached report does not include a statement of expenditure incurred. This may be furnished when copies of relevant vouchers have been received.

4. In order to make the report as complete and informative as possible with regard to the present attitude of the Banaban settlers, a meeting of "Elders", comprising the chief members of each of 153 families was convened on Saturday, 26th January, and all actions hitherto taken with regard to the settlement scheme together with proposals for future action were submitted, seriatim, for criticism or approval. The minutes of the meeting are attached. (Appendix 5).

5. It will be apparent from the minutes mentioned above, and from relevant passages in the report, that an important matter of immediate concern to the Banabans was the supply of funds to meet outstanding wages for work in connection with the establishment of Government Head Quarters at Nuku and arrears of annuities and rents. These funds are urgently needed for the purchase of rations and clothing and it is recommended that, if any considerable delay is likely to occur in obtaining the total amount required, as large a sum as possible be remitted at an early date to enable me to make suitable advances on account. The present practice of the Co-operative Society of selling necessary items on credit to the various families, using a "pass book" for each, although satisfactory from an accounting point of view, is fraught with some danger in that the less intelligent people are likely to forget some of their purchases and

The Honourable,  
The Colonial Secretary,  
S U V A, F I J I.

may, later, dispute the debit entries in their pass books.

6. As the above paragraph was being written a telegram was received from the Secretary to the High Commission for the Western Pacific indicating that the funds mentioned will be remitted at an early date. I have decided however, not to delete the paragraph as it serves to record one of several problems the solution of which involves much detailed work.

7. A second matter of importance, if not urgency, is the agreement to be made with the British Phosphate Commissioners for the sale of the remaining mining lands on Ocean Island. It will be obvious from the minutes of the meeting mentioned above that the Banabans have no intention of committing themselves to any further agreement with regard to Rabi until this final agreement with the British Phosphate Commissioners has been satisfactorily concluded. It should be kept in view that, in order to ascertain the areas belonging to different land holders under this agreement, it will be necessary to send ten or more representative land owners to Ocean Island to delineate, for survey purposes, the boundaries of individual holdings.

8. A slight depression of spirits among the older people has been noticeable during the past two weeks. This is probably due to the state of the weather. Alternate damp heat waves and chill damp winds are responsible for a considerable number of pulmonary illnesses while a plague of flies and sand-flies adds to the general discomfort.

It is not expected that this depression will develop into a feeling of dissatisfaction with life on Rabi or with projected developments for the present year. I feel, however, that it would be wise to take steps, at an early date, to implement such of the recommendations in this report as may receive His Excellency's approval, in order that general interest may be aroused in the development of events in which all the settlers have a vital interest. I refer, in particular, to (a) the agreement for the disposal of the remaining mining lands at Ocean Island; (b) plans for education and social welfare; and (c) the construction of specimen houses of a type suitable for homes for permanent settlers.

9. The majority of those men of working age for whom it has been possible to find employment, either on the plantations or on constructional work at Headquarters, have displayed a gratifying, and, for Banabans, an unexpected energy and enthusiasm. Many are developing skill at new work.

Those men of the same age group for whom no employment is yet available have been fishing and exploring the reefs and forest. Pending the temporary division of the lands on the north west side no new gardens have been made, but extra men have been employed under the guidance of Solomon Island labourers in extending the area of the existing plantation gardens with a view to providing an early supply of vegetables which may be distributed to the community through the Co-operative Society.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Donald Kennedy,

District Officer,  
Rambi.

Progress Report on Banaban Settlement Scheme,  
Rabi.

DISTRIBUTION

The Secretary to the High Commission for the  
Western Pacific.

His Honour, The Resident Commissioner,  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

The District Commissioner,  
Labasa, Fiji.

SCHEME

23RD OCTOBER, 1945 TO 28TH JANUARY, 1946

1. On the 23rd October the writer proceeded by air from Suva to Tarawa where he was met at the Betio airfield by the Resident Commissioner, Colonel V. Fox Strangways and the Secretary to the Government, Captain Roberts. He spent three days at Betio as the guest of the Resident Commissioner and during this time explained, in detail, his proposals for the collection and temporary settlement of the Banabans on Rabi.

2. Colonel Fox Strangways readily agreed to provide surface transport for the necessary voyages within the Gilbert Group and for voyages to Kusaie and Nauru to contact the Banabans who had been removed by the Japanese to those places. The writer then made temporary Headquarters at Bairiki, Tarawa.

3. The following table shows his subsequent movements :

<u>Date</u>	<u>Voyage</u>	<u>Vessel</u>
28th to 31st Oct.	Bairiki to all villages Tarawa lagoon.	Launch "Half-tide-Rock".
2nd to 4th Nov.	Tarawa to Maiana and return.	H.M.S. "Kiakia"
5th to 9th Nov.	Tarawa to Abaiang and return.	H.M.S. "Kiakia"
13th to 15th Nov.	Tarawa to Apemama and return.	m.v. "Maureen"
17th to 23rd Nov.	Tarawa to Kusaie via Marakei & Butaritari.	m.v. "Maureen"
26th to 30th Nov.	Kusaie to Tarawa.	m.v. "Trienza"
9th to 14th Dec.	Tarawa to Rabi via Nanumea and Vaitupu.	s.s. "Triona"

4. From all places visited, during this period, Banabans were collected and brought to Bairiki island, on Tarawa lagoon, where a camp had been prepared for them. Throughout the northern Gilbert Islands, they were scattered among the various villages and much time was occupied in collecting them at convenient places for preliminary explanation of the Rabi Island Settlement Scheme. At Kusaie, where there were about 280, all were situated in one camp and the preliminary negotiations took only two days. Some 300 who were at Nauru were brought by the m.v. "Trienza" to Bairiki where the settlement Scheme was explained to them.

5. In all cases, the essential details of the scheme were carefully explained and the people were asked whether they were prepared to proceed to Rabi with the writer for a period of two years with the option of permanently settling there. They were informed that their transport, the cost of establishing their temporary camp at Rabi and their rationing for one month after their

arrival at Rabi would be a charge on Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony Rehabilitation and not on Banaban Funds. They were assured that if, at the end of the period of two years, any or all of them should wish to return to Ocean Island, suitable transport would be arranged and that the expense of their return would also be borne by Government. They usually asked whether the move to Rabi would prejudice their remaining financial interests on Ocean Island and were informed that it would not. They were further assured that their privileges with respect to the Royalty Trust Fund, the Provident Fund and Land-owners Investment Funds would remain the same.

5. With one exception, those present at the various meetings agreed unanimously to proceed to Rabi on the above mentioned terms and conditions. The exception was Beniamina, a Banaban who is descended from the Chief of Ocean Island at the beginning of the century. Beniamina had been on Nauru, and, at a meeting held on Bairiki, on the 3rd November, to explain the settlement scheme he demanded to be allowed to return immediately to Ocean Island. He stated that there were several other families who did not wish to go to Rabi. Beniamina was informed that it was impossible to provide suitable living conditions on Ocean Island for Banaban families since all Banaban villages there had been completely destroyed by the Japanese. The writer repeated a statement which was made early in the discussion at every meeting, viz. that no person would be forced to go to Rabi against his will, and pointed out that those who elected to remain behind would be obliged to fend for themselves in the Gilbert Islands in the same way as they had done during the Japanese occupation. He advised Beniamina, and any others who might feel like declining to go to Rabi, to think the matter over and report their decision on the following day. Two days later Beniamina visited the writer and stated in English "I have decided to accept your leadership and will go to Rabi with you". The names of the "others" were not mentioned and, at the general meeting, when Beniamina made his dramatic objection, no others showed any tendency to associate themselves with him.

(Beniamina previously distinguished himself at a meeting of Banabans with the High Commissioner on Ocean Island in 1939, by appearing dramatically before His Excellency and announcing "salute the Royal Blood of Banaba". He is probably a little unbalanced and his objection to coming to Rabi was no doubt due as much to a desire to be conspicuous as to any other motive. He is now employed as overseer of labour for the Dawson's Bay Plantations on Rabi and seems to be settling down satisfactorily).

6. A nominal roll of the Banabans who have come to Rabi is attached, (Appendix 1). It will be noted that of 1003 immigrants, 300 are described as Gilbertese. Many of these are people who have lived with the Banabans on Ocean Island, in Banaban villages for many years. During the war, they accompanied their Banaban friends to the various places to which they were moved by the Japanese. Others are Gilbertese whom the Banabans have invited to live with them as a result of friendships formed during the war. In the latter case I have required Banaban families, who have invited them, to sign a bond for their good behaviour in Fiji. The bond is for £40 in respect of each adult Gilbert Islander and is so worded

that, in the event of the Gilbert Islander leaving Rabi and being later required by the Immigration Authorities to return to the Gilbert Islands, or wishing to return within two years to his home island, expenses in connection with his return may be deducted from annuities due to members of the household which brought him to Rabi. 51 Gilbertese now on Rabi are covered by such bonds.

7. The s.s. "Triona" arrived at Rabi on the evening of the 14th December and the immigrants disembarked at Nuku on the following day. The camp already prepared for them proved adequate for their accommodation. The weather remained fair for several weeks and families were able to prepare individual cooking facilities, an arrangement which suited them better than having their food prepared by camp cooks.

#### Government

8. The personnel of the old Banaban Government at Ocean Island were requested to carry on at Rabi as they had done at Ocean Island until a new system could be established. They were informed that their "Court" functions would be suspended as there was no legal authority for any action they might take in the Colony of Fiji.

Executive orders regarding hygienic measures and other temporary regulations for the smooth working of camp routine have been enforced by responsible members of Government offering minor offenders the choice of bringing in stipulated quantities of coconuts for the use of the camp or of appearing before the District Officer. No offenders have yet been brought before the latter.

There have been no serious offences.

9. When a copy of the Banaban (Settlement) Ordinance, 1945 was received, it was read and carefully explained to the people who were requested to consider the matter of the Rabi Island Council, which is established by the Ordinance, and to be prepared to submit their nominations for councillors at a meeting to be held at a later date.

10. On the 26th January, a meeting of the heads of families was convened at Nuku. 153 families were represented. A form of council to be elected annually at the general meeting of elders was suggested and graphically demonstrated as shown at Appendixes 2, 3 and 4. The system was designed to provide a Council of ten members and a chairman. Seven of the members and the chairman would be elected by the heads of families. Three members would be nominated by the Chairman in consultation with the D.O. One of the three members, so nominated, would be the deputy chairman.

11. Since the affairs of the Banaban Community are, by their own wish, to be handled exclusively by their own Co-operative Society, working in collaboration with their own Government, it is thought that the Manager of the Co-operative Society who is subject to election by the same body of family elders who elect the Government Council, could well be, usually, the Chairman of Council and that the deputy chairman could similarly be the Accountant for the Co-operative Society who will normally be Deputy Manager of the Society. The other two nominated

members would usually be conservative elders. The council would have both legislative and executive functions as shown in Appendices 2 and 3.

12. After explanation and discussion, the suggested form of council was accepted unanimously, with some enthusiasm, and the councillors whose names appear on Appendix 2 were elected or nominated as shown. A copy of the minutes of the meeting is attached (Appendix 5).

13. Rotan, who was unanimously elected chairman, has been the Chief leader of Banaban affairs for the past fifteen years. He has also been elected Manager of the Co-operative Society. He requested that Taakai, the Accountant for the Co-operative Society should be a nominated councillor and Deputy Chairman.

14. The other two nominated members, Iete and Keangibo are both over sixty years old. Their presence at council meetings would tend to check reckless enthusiasm and they have sufficient social seniority to criticise ineptitude on the part of the executive councillors.

15. The first meeting of the council to discuss and formulate the Island Regulations to be made under Section 5 of the Ordinance will be held on the first Wednesday in March, and thereafter, the regular meetings will be on the first Wednesday of each month.

#### The Banaban Co-operative Society

16. The Banaban Co-operative Society was founded at Ocean Island in September, 1940. All Banaban family groups are members and the Society's affairs are controlled by majority decision at general meetings of the heads, or "Elders", of these family groups. The Society's Executive Officers are elected at the annual general meeting.

17. The financial state of the Society from its pre-war operations on Ocean Island is shown by the balance sheet attached hereto as Appendix 6.

Owing to the necessity of obtaining large quantities of stores at Rabi to provide immediate facilities for Co-operative trading on the Island, orders have been placed through Messrs. Morris Hedstrom Ltd. Suva, as agents for the Society, for large quantities of materials, food stuffs, etc. These in the first instance, should be paid for out of the Royalty Trust Fund, and such payments recovered by that Fund, from the Banaban Co-operative Store when the goods have been sold and when the balance of their own funds, from pre-war operations becomes available.

18. It was decided that, until a final agreement is reached with the Banaban Community as regards their permanent settlement on Rabi, property in the island should vest in the Banaban Co-operative Society, and that the commercial working of the island, to the advantage of the Community, would best be directed by the Executive officers of the Society.

After full discussion, the Society decided to accept the writers suggestion to attempt to work the plantations on the south and east sides of the island, as ordinary commercial plantations, and to lease (at a peppercorn rental) suitable holdings on the north west side, to the various family groups.

During the first week in January, Banaban workers were enlisted, for the two plantation centres, to work alongside the previous Fijian and Solomon labourers. This arrangement is to continue until the end of March, by which time, most if not all of the Fijian and Solomon labourers will have departed. The Banaban learner-workers are being paid at the same rate as the local Fiji labour, viz., £3 per month. The excessive labour force employed at this rate of pay, while the Banaban labourers are still learning the work, will leave, if any, only a very small margin of profit. Later, when the normal number of Banaban labourers can work the plantations by themselves, the profits to be expected, while the present price of copra holds, will be taken up by the Banaban Co-operative Society, and dealt with the same way as their profits from the store at Nuku. This will probably take the form of 20% to reserve, 40% to development, and 40% to dividends.

The present plantation labour force consists of 25 Fijian, and Solomon Islanders and 51 Banabans.

On the north west coast the copra produced on the temporary family holdings, will be sold, green, to the Co-operative Society's Store at a rate which will leave a margin of profit to pay for the operation of the drier's at Nuku, and the preparation and shipment of the copra by the Society.

19. Workers on the plantations will be rationed in the customary manner partly from gardens and partly with imported foodstuffs, while their wages will enable them to purchase any extra necessities for their families from the Society's Store at Nuku, Rationing is estimated to cost 28/- per month per unit.

The settlers on the north west coast will live by fishing, gardening, and selling copra to the Society's Store. Until their gardens come into bearing they will be obliged to use a portion of their accumulated arrears of annuities and rents from Ocean Island, for the purchase of foodstuffs.

#### Plantation Cleaning

20. Owing to the excessively overgrown state of the plantations, which was mentioned in a previous report, areas comprising some hundreds of acres have recently been ravaged by "Stick" insect. In order to check the spread of this pest, and also in order to clear up the mass of undergrowth, so that nuts can readily be found by the copra cutters, it has been necessary to employ a force of 60 men on permanent clearing work. These men have been employed since the first week in January and it is estimated that it will take them about five more months to complete the work of clearing. After that time a force of 10 - 12 men should be sufficient to maintain the plantations, roads and drains, in good order.

The cleaning gangs are employed at the same rate of wages as the plantation labourers, namely the basic wage of £3 per month, with £1 per month extra for overseers. An imprest account has been asked for to enable



the writer to settle up outstanding wages for this clearing work. A claim for £900 from Messrs. Levers Pacific Plantation Pty. Ltd. is being made in respect of the deterioration of plantations during the 3-1/2 years of their tenancy, if this claim is successful a large proportion of the expenditure for wages and rations for the clearing force will be recovered. In the meantime it has been suggested that the expenditure be charged to the Rabi Property Account under which the rental paid by Messrs. Lever Bros. for approximately 3-1/2 years has accumulated.

It is proposed to purchase the rations required by the labourers engaged in clearing (at cost price) from the Co-operative Society's Society.

21. Appendix 7 shows the present arrangement of the Society's executive Staff.

Constructional work at Nuku in connection with the Banaban Settlement Scheme.

22. The house at present occupied by the writer is shown as Item 22 of Appendix 1 of the writer's Confidential Report No. 1 of the 28th September addressed to the Secretary to the High Commission for the Western Pacific.

The house, although 30 years old, is of sound construction but was in a dilapidated condition and the plumbing and drainage had so deteriorated as to be worthless. £575 had been authorised for its repair and improvement. Before proceeding to the Gilbert Islands in October, the writer had arranged with the Whan Construction Coy. Ltd., Suva, while they were engaged in erecting the wooden huts which had been purchased for the Banaban Camp, to renovate this old house and prepare it for the writer's immediate use. It was disappointing to find on arrival with the Banabans, that this had not been done. A few mosquito screens had been made but the house was unpainted and dirty and the plumbing and drainage were still in the same state as when the house was inspected in September. The writer was therefore obliged to live with the retiring Manager of the Estate, Mr. G.B. Crabbe, at Vunisinu, some 9 miles away from the Banaban camp. This necessitated voyages by launch from Vunisinu to Nuku which occupied three hours daily.

Immediate steps were taken to cancel the verbal arrangement made with the Whan Construction Coy., and the former estate Carpenter, Mr. Maurice Sutherland, who is a most competent tradesman was put on the work of renovating the house.

23. Five Banaban carpenters and twenty-two workmen were engaged to assist Sutherland. The rate of pay is a flat rate of £3 per month for all except Sutherland who receives £15 per month and the Head Banaban Carpenter who receives £6 per month. Sutherland's mate, a competent Fijian, has been promised £5 per month. He was formerly working as a plantation labourer at £3 per month. All receive rations.

If certain sanitary and plumbing fixtures, which are on order, are received in time, the house should be finished by the end of February. In order to avoid long and expensive daily journeys to Nuku, the writer and his family moved into the above mentioned house during the first week in January and are now living in two rooms with a substitute kitchen.

It will be necessary to pay the workmen at an early date in respect of work for the past six weeks, and it is hoped that it will be possible to arrange for this and for future payments by means of an Imprest Account.

24. The District Officer's Office at Nuku has also been under construction and is expected to be finished by the end of February. Some of the carpenters engaged in constructing the District Officer's Residence have been diverted to this work.

The office, which is being constructed partly of used materials is estimated to cost about £100.

25. For clearing the Headquarters station at Nuku, repairing and constructing wire fences, constructing paths and cutting drains, it has been necessary to employ a gang of 14 men. These have been engaged at the same flat rate of £3 per month. It is estimated that they will be fully employed until the end of April. They also receive rations.

26. Since the 15th January when the Banabans ceased being rationed at Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony Government expense, rations for persons employed on clearing the estate and on constructional work for the Settlement Scheme at Nuku, have been provided on loan from the Banaban Community Store. It will be necessary to replace these at an early date and orders on the relevant accounts for replacements and for rations to carry on the various works described above are being prepared.

Projected Developments:  
Education, Hospital and Child Welfare,  
Specimen Houses.

27. From time to time, questions are asked, particularly by parents of young children, as to whether it will be possible to establish schools both for boys and girls.

At the present time, a marquee tent is being used as a schoolroom and two former assistant masters of the Banaban School are holding daily classes and giving oral instruction.

It is considered essential that plans should be drawn up at an early date for the construction of suitable schools, and that, if approved, an endeavour should be made to have the necessary buildings completed, the teaching staff engaged and all necessary equipment on hand to commence educational work by the beginning of July.

It is considered that the present staff of carpenters and their assistants are capable of constructing the school buildings and staff quarters.

A report will be forwarded as soon as possible, indicating the number of children in various grades in order that architect's plans and specifications may be submitted for the approval of the Community.

28. Hospital facilities are, at present, in a very primitive, though not necessarily inefficient, state. A Fijian N.M.P. is stationed at Nuku pending the arrival of a Banaban N.M.P. from the Phoenix Islands.

The present N.M.P. is giving satisfactory service under difficult conditions.

Health statistics, as recorded at the hospital, are shown at Appendix 8. The incidence of pulmonary complaints is much more severe than is usual among the Banabans and this can only be attributed to the change of climate and particularly to the dampness of the Fiji climate at this time of the year.

When the Banaban N.M.P. has arrived, plans will be drawn up for better hospital facilities and rough sketches of requirements will be forwarded in order to obtain suitable plans and specifications from the Government Architect. As with the schools, the hospital buildings could well be erected by the present carpenters, and at much less expense than would be the case if the prevailing high rates for workmen from Suva had to be paid.

29. In addition to the N.M.P., the hospital staff consists of a trained Banaban Dresser, an Ellice Islands Dresser on loan from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony and a trained Banaban Nurse.

When the people in camp at Nuku have dispersed to their temporary holdings along the north west shore, (and this dispersal should be completed within the next two months), it should be possible to return the Ellice Island Dresser to his substantive post at Tarawa.

On the arrival of the Banaban N.M.P., the hospital staff will then consist of one N.M.P., one Dresser, and one Nurse, all of whom will be Banabans.

It is hoped that, at a later date, it will be possible to send a second Banaban nurse to Suva for training, especially obstetric and child welfare work.

A Child Welfare Clinic has been initiated at the present temporary hospital where some 30 undernourished children are receiving pasteurised fresh milk from the Rabi dairy cattle.

30. It is the writer's opinion that it is highly desirable to consider, at this stage, a type of permanent housing suitable for Banaban families. It is certain that there is nothing on Rabi which would appeal to the individual Banaban so much as the security represented by a convenient, modern type of house on his own land. In common with most other islanders in the Pacific today, he is not overjoyed at the prospect of continuing to build, and rebuild, houses of native material which have to be thatched regularly every few years.

The writer advocates the immediate construction of two houses of the type and size recently constructed for members of the Western Pacific High Commission clerical staff. These houses, which were estimated to cost £700 each in Suva, could probably be constructed on Rabi, with local labour, for half that amount. It is felt that, if two such houses could be constructed for the use of members of the staff at Nuku, and if the possibility of ultimately constructing such dwellings for all families who might decide to remain at Rabi, could be pointed out, the inducement to remain at Rabi, rather than return to Ocean Island, would become almost irresistible.

From 150 to 200 such houses would probably be required, and the drain on the Provident Fund could be eased, as well as a satisfactory psychological reaction, in the sense of acquisition through self-denial, achieved, by requiring each owner of such a house to contribute 25% of its cost, by deductions from future instalments of annuities due to his family.

Division of lands

31. Reference has been made above (para. 18) to the letting, by the Co-operative Society, of suitable holdings on the north west side, to various family groups. No scheme which is entirely free from objections, has yet been formulated for the final division of land holdings, should the community decide to remain permanently on the island. It is felt, therefore, that the letting of temporary holdings, which has received the approval of the General Meeting of Elders, will provide data on which a satisfactory scheme for the final division of the lands, may be based.

The operation of the present scheme will be for one year in the first instance. In the event of lands changing hands at a subsequent date, the outgoing tenant will have the right to emblements which are the result of his own labour as well as to suitable compensation for work done in clearing new garden areas, and for such other improvements as he may have effected on his temporary holding.

District Officer's Staff

32. The District Officer's Staff consists of one Clerk and one Messenger. The post of Clerk is at present being filled by Karuteiti, a Banaban who was formerly employed as clerk and typist in the office of the Manager for the British Phosphate Commissioners at Ocean Island. His commencing salary is £4/10/- a month, with rations. The scale of increments has yet to be decided.

The Messenger is Kareaiti, who was formerly Chief of Banaban Police on Ocean Island. He has been engaged at £4 a month, plus rations. The salaries of these two officers will normally be paid for by means of the imprest account for £500 for which application has already been made. Their rations are at present being drawn on loan from the Banaban Community Store, and orders for replacements and for future rations, as in the case of the clearing gangs, and the headquarters workmen, are being prepared.

(Signed) Donald Kennedy.

Nuku,  
Rabi,  
28th January, 1946.

S U M M A R Y

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>BANABANS</u>	185	200	318	703
<u>GILBERTESE</u>	152	97	51	300
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<u>TOTALS</u>	337	297	369	1003
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

BANABAN IMMIGRANTS

R A M B I

DECEMBER 1945

N O M I N A L R O L L

BANABANS

<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Children</u>
Akeriba	Atentati	Arobati
Aki	Aurane	Aranuea
Aron	Aibonga	Abiuta
Aneri	Atara	Aotai
Amon	Awaki	Areke
Airu	Ataruru	Atera
Abakuka	Akineti	Atiri
Akata	Abitara	Aroito
Abetai	Aribo	Aotai
Bureitetau	Aita	Ani
Boata	Auti	Abitiai
Betero	Abanei	Atera
Barereka	Atibure	Ata
Biribo	Amtara	Abisaloma
Burataake	Abane	Amitara
Binaoro	Borataake	Beretiata
Bakoa	Bobo	Beronika
Beiata	Bukauea	Bobo
Biremon	Beia	Bureka
Boua	Bouatetaake	Bone
Buaka	Bakaineaki	Banati
Bureti	Beta	Bukauea
Beiaun	Birori	Bureti
Burangitara	Benerike	Bakaua
Baakai	Beretekira	Banian
Beniamina	Bateteba	Burentau
Bebeia	Biriata	Baitere
Burentetabo	Bakuao	Baira
Baneta	Emima	Babai
Baiana	Eritabeta	Betero
Bakoa	Eritabeta	Buka
Barere	Eritabeta	Bebe
Boti	Iti	Baeang
Burebure	Kabwebweiti	Bianeke
Bauro	Kaekoa	Bwebweia
Betero	Kureiti	Beteri
Enoka	Kaue	Beibeti
Ioteba	Katiria	Beatebure
Itinteang	Kaburatoa	Batibubua
Ikamawa	Kateaua	Biritema
Itintarawa	Kataoa	Burenimaneaba
Itaaka	Kabwebwea	Bauro
Iete	Kaititaake	Burenimatang
Kautunibanaba	Kaua	Betero
Karoro	Kauae	Benieri
Kirennang	Karianna	Beia
Kureta	Katuroroa	Baoa
Kautu	Keang	Bato
Kaitu	Kinati	Birateiti
Kaiekieki	Katua	Buraoranti
Kataobure	Kamarawa	Enere
Kaintong	Kiebu	Eketaake
Kareaiti	Kiraua	Ereti
Kaitangare	Karinea	Ewekia
Keangibo	Katangnga	Ekeniman
Kiritian	Katenaitina	Emeri
Katarake	Kaia	Eriu
Keangibo	Kautu	Eribereta
Kakiaman	Kekebo	Eketi

BANABANS

<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Children</u>
Kition	Manranga	Eria
Kabanti	Maere	Etita
Kiritama	Mimi	Eritabeta
Kaiekieki	Mone	Ereno
Korauea	Mine	Itieta
Kaibati	Makimaki	Itinimaneaba
Karaiti	Maria	Itinaba
Kariatabwewa	Mareta	Itimaera
Kabuta	Mareta	Itinaorua
Kautuntaake	Maaka	Itinimatang
Kabanei	Maeten	Iareta
Karuoteiti	Makin	Iobi
Kawate	Metian	Iuta
Kaimata	Mitara	Itinnokuaki
Kaiaba	Mereara	Itinrerei
Karotu	Mee	Iorim
Mataio	Meruta	Inoki
Moutu	Maewe	Kiritome
Maata	Marea	Kairaai
Mataro	Mere	Kabwebenimarawa
Nakura	Meri	Kaewa
Ngaiwaka	Naomi	Kiata
Naikara	Ntarie	Kaekeamatang
Nakau	Ntea	Kurititina
Nabure	Naomi	Kaewanimone
Natua	Ngeaua	Keetia
Namai	Nnera	Kaotinuea
Obaia	Namoriki	Kaaro
Reo	Nnaua	Kora
Rotan	Notue	Kaotia
Rui	Nuaru	Kabunare
Rewi	Namo	Katangaua
Ribantai	Oreba	Kauongo
Rewi	Ruta	Kaua
Ringa	Rakena	Kirite
Ribauea	Rote	Kaoma
Tebuke	Roiti	Katabukia
Tekewa	Riria	Kabure
Tito	Rutira	Kaokia
Tororo	Raitinibure	Kuaua
Tekaaki	Rawatu	Kirata
Tinarubena	Ruiti	Kaitiro
Tubara	Routamone	Korati
Tebetanga	Rakaba	Kaetea
Tanaera	Ririan	Kananoa
Timeona	Roe	Kaitiata
Tuteariki	Rutiana	Kataunati
Tione	Rianua	Karawa
Tamoa	Rube	Karuruko
Tabuariki	Raeterenga	Kiritiano
Tebungai	Rebeka	Kabumarou
Timau	Temanibwebwe	Kiraraiti
Teia	Takeiti	Kuta
Teekabu	Tina	Kabunimatang
Tekoruru	Temaiti	Kabwebwea
Toaiba	Terekita	Karinea
Taebonteun	Tabauea	Korieta
Tenamo	Tentabuariki	Keangimawa
Tiaeke (Jack)	Tokamaea	Kabuati
Tamaroa	Taebao	Keke
Tokintekai	Tebora	Kirata
Taati	Teure	Mote
Tamton	Takawau	Matu
Tamton	Tereua	Mereba

BANABANS

<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Children</u>
Terarikinnang	Terea	Mere
Tetebano	Turenga	Makei
Teinimaki	Teaoia	Makin
Tekatau	Tatau	Mabubu
Tenikomumun	Toaua	Meruta
Tatake	Tarai	Mina
Teikake	Tongobo	Mone
Tikaua	Tairi	Meri
Tauakitari	Teanau	Mebon
Tengata	Tauca	Merita
Tikoro	Tekaure	Mariano
Toma	Taake	Marikita
Taukai	To	Mangoua
Tekaai	Tatabo	Matou
Teangoa	Tekiakia	Miriam
Tourakai	Tebomanti	Mereki
Taorereiti	Tetangare	Makin
Tekonnang	Tabuariki	Manibure
Tiare	Teburentang	Monika
Tekaobwere	Tebaara	Morina
Tokabeti	Tebwebwenikarawa	Moataake
Terakau	Tamariti	Marae
Tomton	Tebora	Matauea
Teiannang	Taara	Mikara
Teakai	Teang	Mere
Tamueru	Teaibure	Noa
Teaoua	Teraieta	Nareantabuariki
Terama	Tokamarewe	Nakau
Tion	Taauca	Noa
Teai	Temoa	Namaua
Taukarawa	Tion	Nabure
Teera	Titoa	Obati
Tekenimatang	Taeam	Reiati
Tabunawati	Terenga	Rabaere
Taukatea	Tanana	Ruti
Tebiraki	Tanuantaiti	Rubena
Tarakai	Tirouna	Raeri
Teremita	Tioua	Rita
Teburetau	Teraiti	Reia
Teikabua	Tekima	Reone
Taremon	Timou	Ratinu
Terakoro	Terubea	Rere
Tiomaia	Tebwebwe	Riritara
Tiare	Tebabuti	Rekau
Taakai	Tamara	Raitiera
Tawaka	Tebwea	Rara
Taraing	Tiriobo	Riti
Tutara	Teburerai	Rita
Tamueru	Teneboieta	Rabinoniti
Tematenako	Terira	Rabaua
Tamia	Taraniman	Rise
Tarau	Tekotara	Rimon
Tokinteiti	Teraumwemwe	Tearintongo
Teitiaki	Tauata	Tebwebwenikarawa
Urebano	Terenga	Taratau
Uaieta	Tawana	Tauro
Uakirerei	Tebetia	Tebuari
Uriaria	Teruia	Tawita
Uereti	Tabita	Tikawa
	Toanimaiango	Tekaie
Iotua	Tare	Tebuaiti
Ietera	Tibeti	Teroata
Ioteba	Terutara	Tebike
	Tearei	Tawita
	Tetaba	Tarantaake



BANABANS

Men

Women

Children

Tekeinnang  
Tekaruontake  
Tauraoui  
Teinamawa  
Tauantabo  
Tenekeata  
Taberananginiti  
Uata  
Waka  
Wawa  
Waumua  
Watati

Terane  
Taonibeia  
Teingira  
Terautete  
Temate  
Tebiro  
Tawana  
Takabi  
Teatirei  
Temarin  
Tarame  
Teaitoa  
Toanimatang  
Tura

Children

Children

Terekita  
Taniera  
Tumairang  
Tabwebwe  
Tekanan  
Teiti  
Teretia  
Toaitinimatang  
Tereikabu  
Tetsake  
Tiebe  
Tione  
Teueanimatang  
Tonana  
Tehabwebwere  
Taboraua  
Tekanu  
Tetera  
Tabotari  
Taneriwe  
Tabetaake  
Tarike  
Tawita  
Tabukintarawa  
Taranuea  
Takeiti  
Tauamarawa  
Tautere  
Tebaiti  
Tekoniti  
Tekanabu  
Tutara  
Teikata  
Tete  
Tokaniman  
Tokonikarawa  
Tokanikai

Teitirere  
Teroti  
Tonganariki  
Teiakarawa  
Tion  
Tebutiaki  
Tebure  
Tongauea  
Tabwere  
Tekabu  
Teretitake  
Teraka  
Takabwebwe  
Teingira  
Taumarea  
Teientinaniku  
Tiribo  
Takaro  
Tebana  
Tamau  
Tibe  
Tebakoia  
Taboua  
Taunebo  
Teneita  
Tabunawati  
Timeri  
Tenanikabuti  
Teburon  
Tanagroa  
Tereitaake  
Takie  
Torongi  
Tekoti  
Tubaina  
Tarota  
Takea

Teue  
Teina  
Takirara  
Tenna  
Tekerau  
Tarabito  
Tekinoa  
Tera  
Tetiro  
Tatoka  
Tenamoti  
Tebakarere  
Tewe  
Tawata  
Takeke  
Teribabaiti  
Tarome  
Teretia  
Tekimaua  
Tinaua  
Tematang  
Toataake  
Toaua  
Tebwe  
Tekatoa  
Tebikea  
Tebwebwenikai  
Tekoieta  
Tokiteba  
Toreka  
Teuia  
Tebwebwenikarawa  
Teibiario  
Tenna  
Tute  
Tabeta  
Tebuke  
Teiti  
Temarin  
Uatu  
Uere  
Rurunterenga

GILBERTESE

<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Children</u>
Aukitino	Aute	Banaba
Alefaio	Ana	Binataake
Aba	Ana	Burenga
Asielu	Angiruru	Baia
Atauea	Aribo	Boutu
Antiba	Arabo	Boniti
Abere	Atarake	Batua
Bakateke	Aro	Biamaroti
Barabara	Baintaake	Eren
Baraimo	Bwebwe	Erona
Benaia	Beia	Ekeniman
Bonebati	Bereti	Etita
Biribi	Beretati	Esau
Bouatoa	Boboua	Ebiri
Baia	Beruro	Fangofango
Bio	Baroi	Feruaina
Boia	Eritabeta	Ioane
Biara	Ekewi	Itintebure
Buaua	Ekebure	Kautuntarawa
Bitoi	Fipe	Katata
Barai	Kamarawa	Kaitetara
Bauro	Karo	Kuraa
Bakoaiti	Katita	Maria
Betueru	Kaiamakin	Meri
Ben	Katarina	Nnari
Binauea	Kaitiro	Nauru
Bureti	Karaete	Nanoiaki
Binataake	Karubea	Raine
Ekeuea	Kateia	Robin
Eria	Kaeroa	Rewi
Etei	Mikara	Rona
Iobi	Marima	Riteri
Iona	Matereta	Taake
Itaia	Maure	Take
Ioane	Mere	Teruakai
Ioane	Mereta	Tekanana
Karekenna	Maere	Tamara
Kairaoi	Mata	Turia
Kaburoro	Marikarita	Tibeti
Kaiarake	Merea	Tikauti
Kamon	Mita	Teringa
Kauriri	Naomi	Teitibwebwe
Karekenano	Ngaia	Tekainnana
Kotua	Ngauming	Toakarawa
Keakea	Nanoua	Tarona
Kokoria	Nere	Tawita
Korotabu	Nnaua	Tokaniaki
Kamarie	Oreba	Tekarutaake
Karotu	Otebina	Tom
Kataenano	Rote	Uba
Kantati	Ruita	Uabong
Kaitarawa	Rara	
Karebanga	Ritia	
Kirata	Riteba	
Koina	Roren	
Kannanna	Tatu	
Kourabi	Takaue	
Kinono	Taua	
Kiribati	Tarimwe	
Mote	Tamarawa	
Matia	Tabita	
Matia	Taoia	
Mange	Teaibo	
Mote	Teruamaere	
Makanga	Tekeke	
Matibeia	Tenta	

GILBERTESE

<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Children</u>
Mote	Tebarai	
Mareko	Tongauea	
Maritino	Tuanna	
Mikaere	Tokaniti	
Nataua	Teuota	
Nakara	Tibea	
Nutira	Tiria	
Nanton	Teburenga	
Nakabwere	Tebitannatu	
Nome	Tamarawa	
Nete	Tanari	
Nabu	Teuea	
Noa	Teangua	
Otiong	Tote	
Rerebu	Teramanaba	
Ruria	Tuana	
Tietaria	Tota	
Takita	Tuka	
Taake	Terengaiti	
Takenimeang	Taunari	
Tarieta	Temoaiti	
Tabora	Tikenati	
Tataua	Temaranga	
Tareta	Touatereke	
Tabore	Tue	
Tanu	Taruma	
Tekiau	Takeiti	
Tekaai	Uareta	
Teairo	Uneke	
Tetabo	Wineta	
Tebaka	Wae	
Tebureio		
Tewe		
Teaitua		
Tekinene		
Teitikai		
Tina		
Towaki		
Terubea		
Teuanna		
Taake		
Tekairaba		
Teburea		
Teinimaki		
Takamwe		
Temarua		
Tikeru		
Tebubua		
Teba		
Tieke		
Teba		
Taboia		

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<u>Men</u>	<u>Men</u>
Tio	Tonoua
Toaia	Tione
Teriaki	Teaboka
Turi	Tetaake
Tokintekai	Teboitabu
Tabeti	Tekoriri
Tekaie	Takabwebwe
Takoto	Tewai
Toti	Tiare
Toromon	Taomati
Teariki	Tarakai
Terabwena	Taurerei
Tueri	Teweia
Tokoia	Toma
Tabe	Tebero
Tiaterenga	Uarete
	Wiriam

# GOVERNMENT RABI.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL



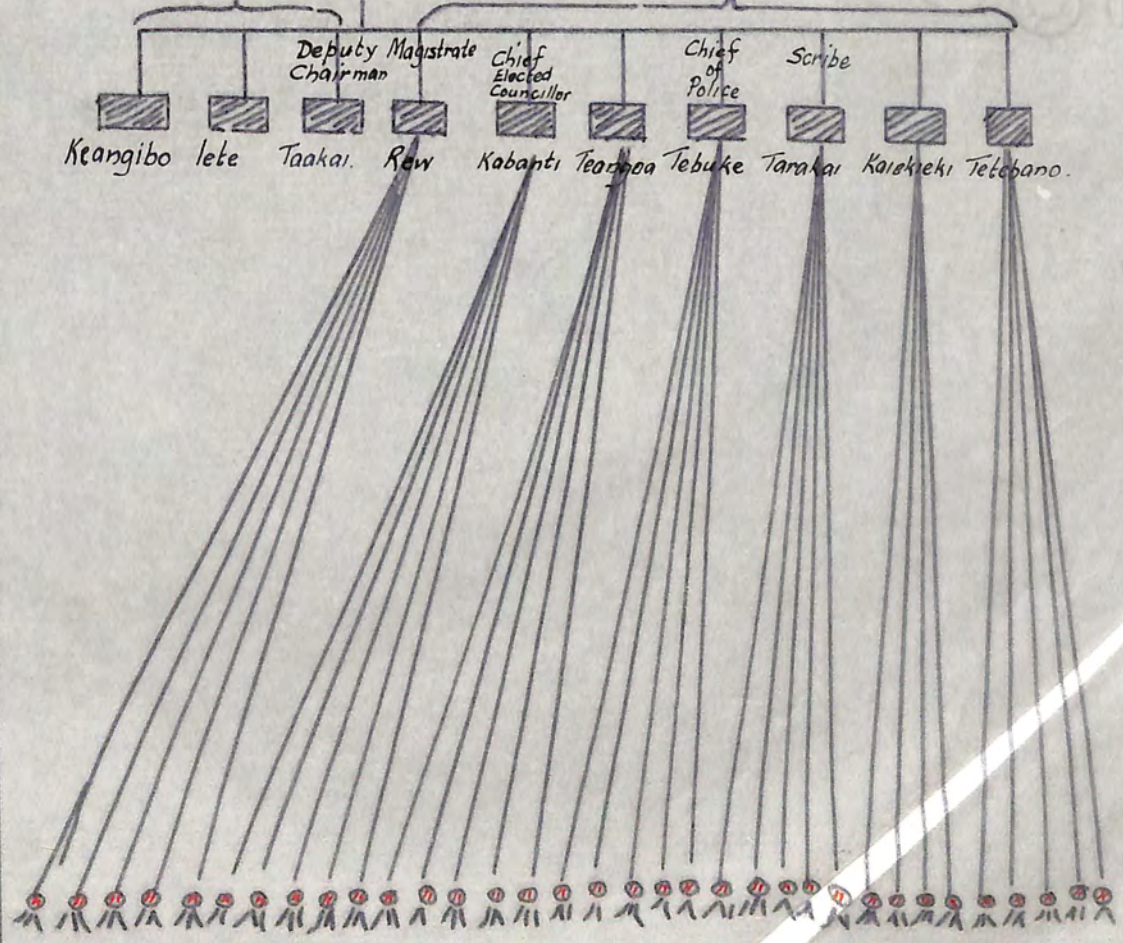
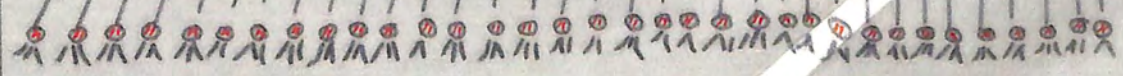
D. O.



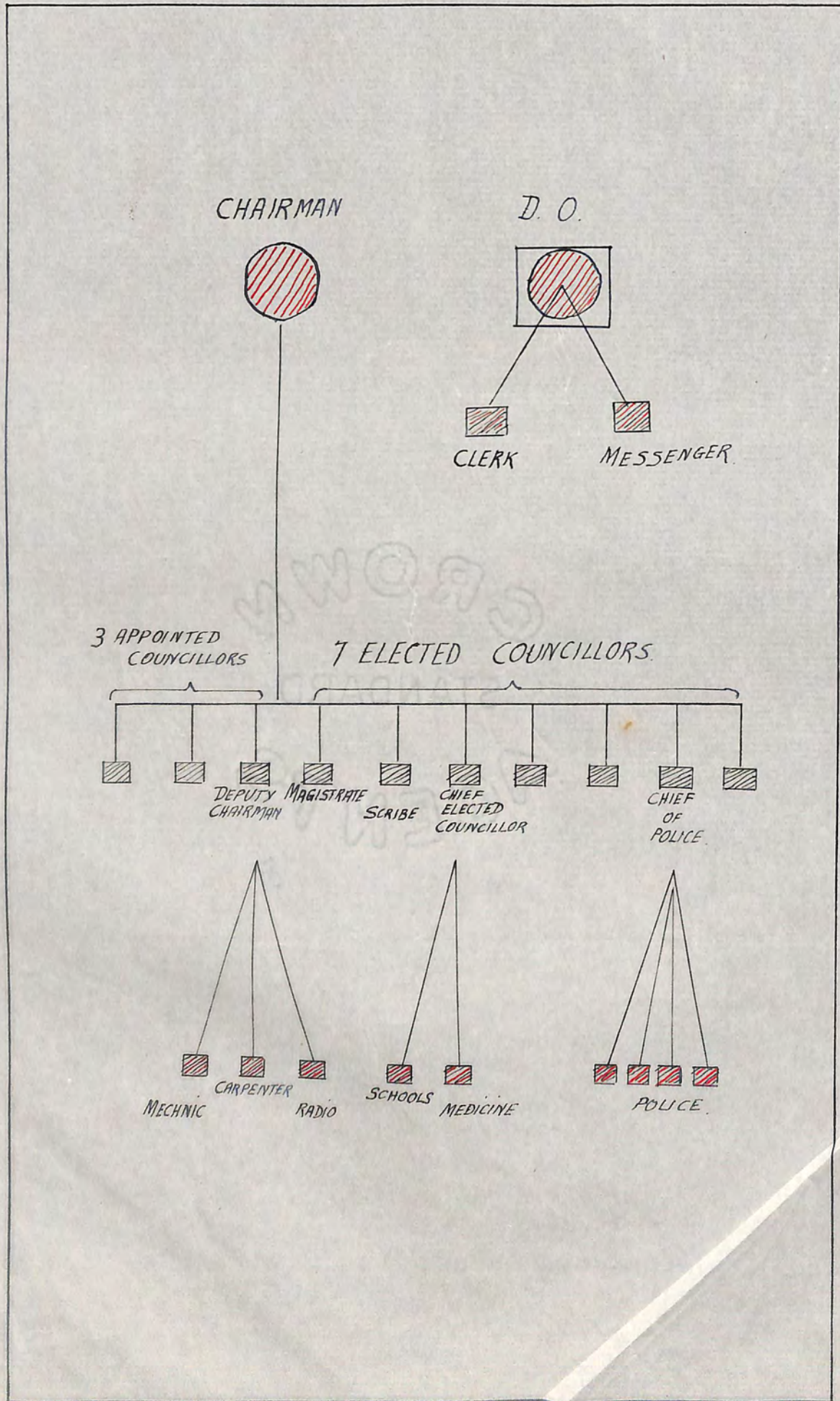
3 APPOINTED COUNCILLORS.

7 ELECTED COUNCILLORS.

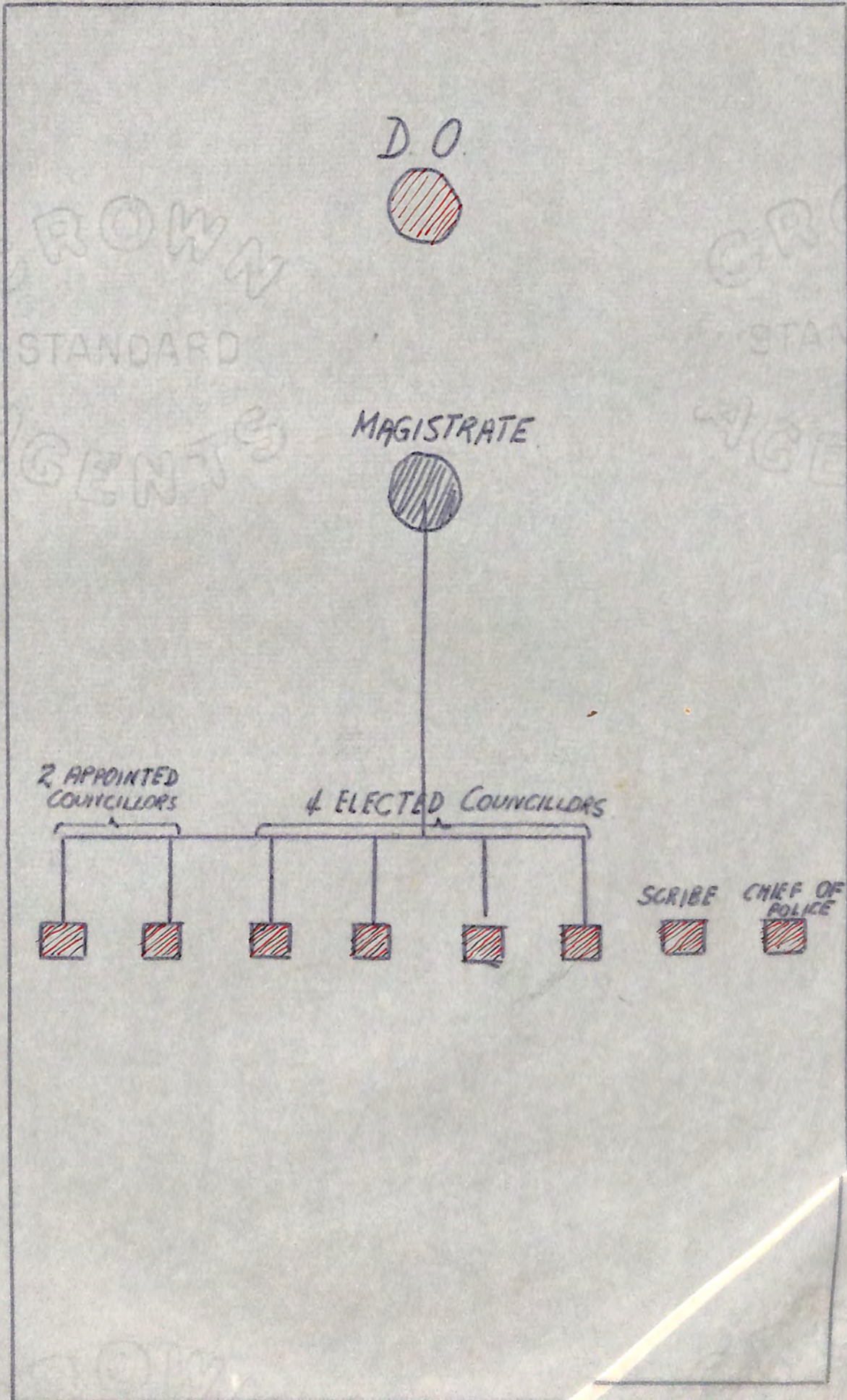
- Keangibo
- lete
- Taakai
- Raw
- Deputy Magistrate Chairman
- Kabantı
- Teangoa
- Chief Elected Councillor
- Tebuke
- Chief of Police
- Tarakai
- Scribe
- Kaiskiki
- Tetebano



# EXECUTIVE COUNCIL RABI.



# COURT RABI



COPY

MINUTES of

General Meeting of Banaban Elders  
Held at Nuku, Rabi, on 26th January, 1946.

Present :-

Major D.G. Kennedy D.S.O.  
Tarakai, Interpreter  
Rotan, Chairman.  
Iete,  
153 Elders representing  
153 Banaban families.

Major Kennedy addressed the Meeting and, lacking Minutes of the previous General Meeting of Elders held at Nuku, Rabi on 31st December, reminded those present, of matters discussed at that meeting. He stated that the purposes for which they were gathered were two.

Firstly to discuss the form of Council which would be suitable for their local government, and to elect the Councillors.

Secondly to discuss the present establishment of the Co-operative Society, and to decide whether it was considered suitable for the current year.

The speaker proceeded to describe a form of council, having both Legislative and Executive functions, and some of whose members would constitute a Court for hearing criminal and civil actions, under the local regulations made by the Council. He said that this form of Council suggested itself to him as eminently suitable to the social conditions which were likely to develop on Rabi, but reminded the meeting that they were gathered for the purpose of putting forward their own views, and not merely to accept his suggestions without criticism.

Graphic illustration of the Legislative, Executive and Court establishments under the suggested scheme, was furnished by wall posters showing the personnel of such government bodies and how they derived from the will of the electors.

He then asked for suggestions from the meeting, or criticism of his own suggestion.

Mataio :- What exactly are the family groups (utu) who elect the Elders? What is the constitution of a family which elects an Elder to this Meeting?

Major Kennedy :- I have considered that point. I am aware that you have many kinds of family groupings based (a) on the intricacies of marriage relationships. (b) on historical associations. (c) on old Banaban village, or locality associations. (d) on modern economic associations.

It is impossible, in my opinion, to give consideration to each of these and, I think that the family group, for political purposes on Rabi, should be based on present economic considerations only. Briefly, those people who eat over one fire form an economic family group, and they are entitled to elect one Elder to this meeting.

After general discussion this suggestion was adopted unanimously. There were no further questions.

After further general discussion the form of government suggested and illustrated was unanimously approved.

Major Kennedy stated that the next annual General Meeting would be able to ask for changes if experience should show this form of government to be unsuitable.

Nominations for elected Councillors resulted in the following :-

Chairman of Council	..	..	..	..	Rotan
Chief Elected Councillor	..	..	..	..	Kabanti
Councillor and Magistrate	.	..	..	..	Rewi
Councillor and Chief Police	..	..	..	..	Tebuke
Councillor & Government Scribe	..	..	..	..	Tarakai
Councillor	..	..	..	..	Tetebano
Councillor	..	..	..	..	Teangoa
Councillor	..	..	..	..	Kaiekiki

Nominated Councillors :-

Deputy Chairman of Council	..	..	Taakai
Councillor	..	..	Iete
Councillor	..	..	Keangibo

Major Kennedy referred to the graphic representation of the present establishment of the Co-operative Society, and asked the Elders whether they were prepared to approve it, or whether they considered that changes were necessary.

After general discussion the establishment as shown (Appendix 7) was approved unanimously.

Major Kennedy revised the essential points of the current economic arrangement for the life of the community on Rabi, including the working of the plantations, and the proposed short term basis for temporary holdings of agricultural land on the remainder of the island, and asked whether these arrangements were approved or otherwise.

After short discussion the arrangements were approved unanimously.

Major Kennedy asked whether the Elders were prepared to say, at this time, that they would permanently settle on Rabi.

After prolonged discussion Keangibo replied :-

" We would prefer not to consider the question until  
" our final agreements with the British Phosphate  
" Commissioners have been completed. "  
(During the discussion two old women were heard  
to call out - "Let us return to Banaba")

Rewi asked -

" When may we expect to receive the balance of our  
" annuities and rents ? Having no gardens, we  
" are obliged to purchase foodstuffs, as well as  
" clothing, and we are afraid of purchasing too  
" much on credit. "



Major Kennedy replied that everything possible was being done to make available the balance of moneys owing to them, and that he was confident that they would soon receive them.

Keangibo asked -

" If we return to Ocean Island, will you agree  
" to come with us " ?

Major Kennedy replied that he was unable to give a direct answer to the question, as he was subject to the orders of the High Commissioner.

Rotan explained to Major Kennedy (aside) that the question was subtly designed to discover whether the Government would leave him to assist them indefinitely on Rabi, should they desire to settle there.

Major Kennedy replied to Rotan that he had no doubt that the High Commissioner would instruct him to remain on Rabi as long as his services there were considered to be essential, but that he was not authorised to give them any such assurance on behalf of His Excellency.

It was agreed that the Council should meet early in March to discuss local Legislation.

The Meeting was then declared closed.

THE BANABAN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

Working Capital : £3525, provided from Banaban Funds as follows :  
Free grant £1525.  
Interest free loan £2000.

The accounts herein represent the position as at 28/2/42. They are not as full of detail as might be desired, but it must be remembered that we evacuated Banaba on the evening of that day.

Further business was almost certainly transacted after we left; Rotan may have been able to preserve the records.

There may have been further transactions in the Trust Account held by Government.

The Melbourne Agent Mr. H.F.S. Dunne, of 110 Little Collins St., had purchased and shipped a cargo on the "Trienza". This vessel, of course, had to put back; the cargo was re-sold by the Agent, and the present balance in his hands amounts to between £900 and £1000, £100 of the loss being covered by the reserve set aside.

(Signed) A.W. Dickes.

BANABAN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETYACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 28TH FEBRUARY, 1942.TRADING ACCOUNT

1942			1942		
February 28.	To Purchased during year, less Stock on hand 28/2/42.	5185 13 -	February 28.	By Sales, less Sales Tax	5964 19 5
	To Profit & Loss Account, being gross profit transferred	<u>779 6 5</u>			
		£5964 19 5			£5964 19 5
		=====			=====

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT

1942			1942		
February 28.	To Insurance, Buildings, Plant & Stock	50 7 6	February 28.	By Excess Insurance on lost cargo	32 17 8
	To Wages	207 16 8		By Freight rebates	92 11 7
	To Local Cartage	24 1 10		By Gross Trading Profit	<u>779 6 5</u>
	To General Expenses	55 1 8			
	To Depreciation, Buildings and Plant	53 5 6			
	To Reserve for anticipated loss by "Trienza" freight	100 - -			
	To Nett Profit carried forward	<u>414 2 6</u>			
		£904 15 8			£904 15 8
		=====			=====

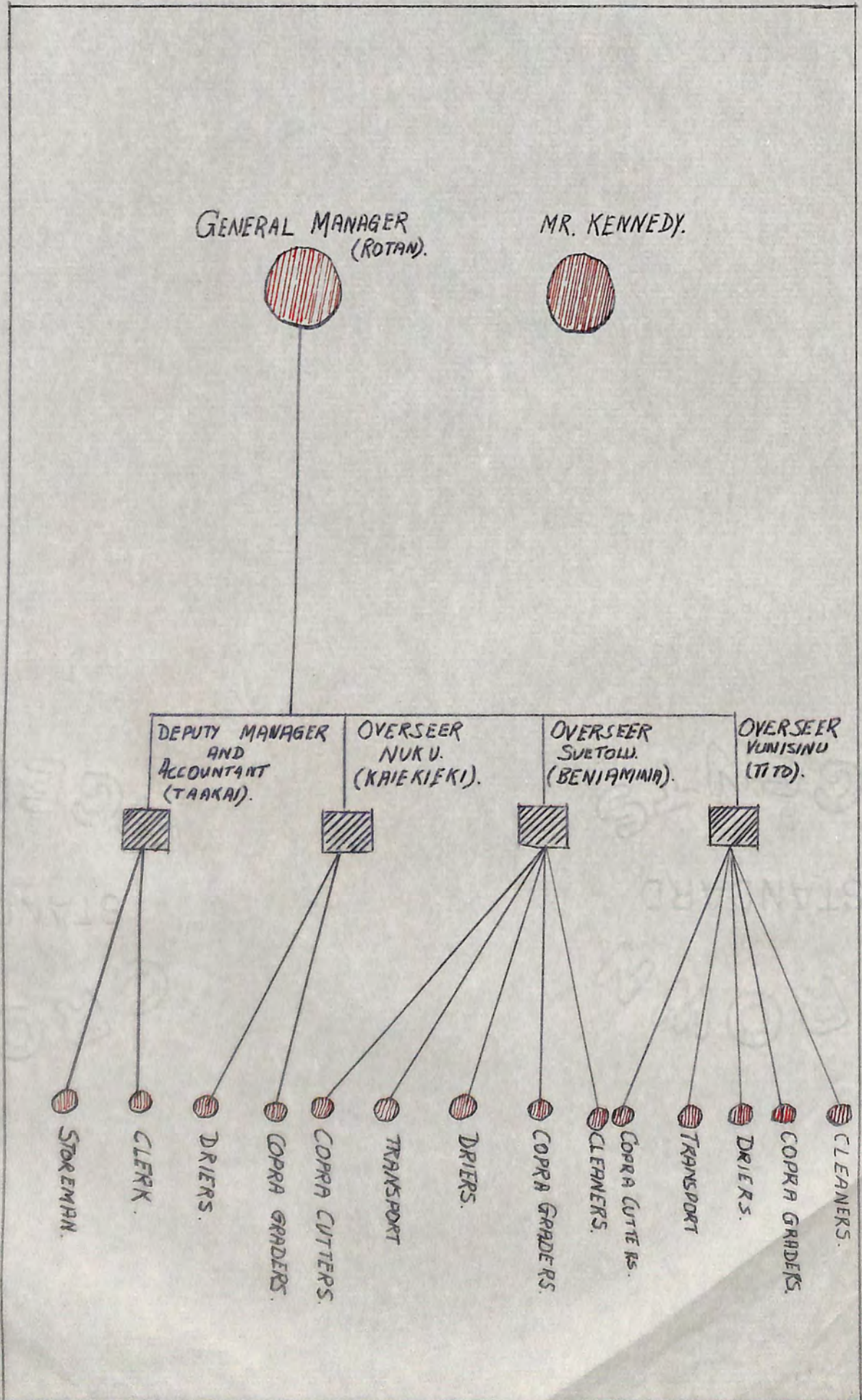
LiabilitiesBalance SheetAssets

1942				
February 28.	To Capital (being free grants from Banaban Funds)	1525 - -	By Buildings at cost	506 2 6
	To Loan from Banaban Funds (interest free)	2000 - -	Less depreciation	<u>36 2 6</u>
	To Deposits	9 5 6	By Furniture & Fittings	171 12 -
	To Suspense	2 5 4	Less depreciation	<u>17 3 -</u>
	To Reserve for "Trienza" freight loss &c	100 - -	By Stock on hand	102 16 1
	To Profit and Loss Account :		By Sundry Debtors	69 3 1
	Nett profit carried forward	<u>414 2 6</u>	By Cash: In hand	274 17 7
		£4050 13 4	In Govt. Deposit A/c.	1876 - -
		=====	With Melbourne Agent	<u>1103 7 7</u>
				3254 5 2
				£4050 13 4
				=====

I hereby certify that I have examined the accounts of the Society and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above Balance sheet is a true and correct statement of the Society's financial position as at the 28th day of February, 1942.

(Signed) A.W. Dickes,  
Honorary Auditor.

# COOPERATIVE SOCIETY RABI.



HEALTH STATISTICS

BANABAN COMMUNITY RABI

PERIOD 15TH DECEMBER, 1945 TO 28TH JANUARY, 1946.

BIRTHS

5.

DEATHS

3. (Ages in years, 49, 79, 1½).

OUT PATIENTS

Injuries .. .. .	84.
Ulcers Boils, etc. .. .. .	274.
Skin diseases .. .. .	55.
Chest pain cough etc. . . . .	110.
Influenza .. .. .	13.
Constipation Colic etc. .. .. .	139.
Diarrhoea Vomiting etc. .. .. .	60.
Rheumatism . . . . .	6.
Otitis Media, Earache, etc.. .. .	9.
Ophthalmic . . . . .	153.
Coko .. .. .	129.
Kakaca, Soki .. .. .	99.
Various . . . . .	90.

121

INJECTIONS NAB 140.

MINOR OPERATIONS

Incisions .. .. .	9.
Sutures .. .. .	12.
Dental extractions .. .. .	15.
Ophthalmic .. .. .	1.
Various .. .. .	120.

-----oOo-----

Note :

Six cases of Lobar Pneumonia were successfully treated.  
 Four cases of Dysentery were successfully treated.  
 Tuberculosis - 12 cases (some are suspects only).  
 Leprosy - 2 cases awaiting transport to Makogai.  
 Beriberi - 12 cases under treatment mostly children.  
 All responding well to injections of  
 thiamine hydrochloride.

~~No. 2.~~



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FIJI.

13th January, 1946

Dear Maude,

After my letter of the 10th January had been put in the bag and sent on to the "Margaret", the "Margaret" was delayed. This is fortunate as it enables me to answer your letter of the 30th December which arrived this morning on the "Awahou". I will deal with the points you raise in your letter seriatim but, first of all, in these personal letters will you please in future number the paragraphs (this saves time when replying) and send me a duplicate copy in case I wish to send it on to Jeffries at the C.O.. Jeffries by the way has taken over from Gent the Fiji and Western Pacific. I presume that he, Jeffries, will continue to be Officer in charge personnel.

2. I am quite content to leave it to you as to how and when you deal with the situation regarding Bauro being treated as a European.

3.

H. E. Maude Esq., M. B. E.

3. As a rule I consider it undesirable for officers to consult their wives on any secret or confidential official matters, but in your case I have no such objection. In fact, very much the reverse, for not only is your wife completely au fait with Colony matters but you have no one else with whom you can talk things over. Please therefore consider yourself free to show her anything that you wish.

4. There is nothing I should like better than to say "goodbye" to Clarke, <sup>but</sup> ~~and~~ until and unless we can get someone competent to take over as Treasurer, I do not see how we can afford to let him go. Ackland in the Fiji Audit Department was, I believe, your choice for the Treasurer, but he is ear-marked for promotion to the Fiji Treasury. If you have any other bright ideas, please let me know. There would not be much point in getting any one from Australia or New Zealand because he would be ignorant of government procedure. It therefore rather looks as though we shall have to carry Clarke for another 6 months, if not a year.





GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FIJI.

-3-

5. I am interested to learn that you aspire to take over from Vaskess when he goes. I have had word privately from Jeffries that they are considering Fox-Strangways for a transfer, but nothing definite yet. My idea was, if Fox-Strangways left, to recommend you for the post of Resident Commissioner. As regards Secretary, W.P.H.C., I had intended to get an Administrative Officer with secretariat experience from another Colony, with the idea that he should remain from 3 to 5 years with us. He would, of course, require as Assistant Secretary someone with experience in either the G. & E.I.C. or the Solomons. This would be very much in line with Colonial Secretaryships. I should be glad of your views, particularly as regards yourself. In the same connection we have just had word from the C.O. that Stapledon is coming out as Financial Secretary and leaving England some time in March. He will be here on two years' secondment. He was my choice. He is a Nigerian Administrative Officer and has for the last few years been attached

attached to the staff of the Resident Minister, West Africa ( a post which has been abolished since the advent of the Labour Government) engaged on supply matters. This means incidentally that we shall have to get him a house in Suva, - we are already on the track of one, - and more office accommodation. I am discussing the question of office accommodation with Vaskess and the D.P.W. tomorrow. It should be possible to get some Army huts and convert them.

6. In your letter, when referring to the question of Bauro's status, you say " it raises questions I had wanted to mention but felt I should not". I must take you to task over this! and would refer you to the second and third sentences of my letter of the 7th December. A Governor or High Commissioner is in rather an isolated position and unless his senior officers tell him everything he may make bad mistakes because he does not know the background or what is really at the root of any particular trouble.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
FIJI.

16th January, 1946

Dear Maude,

The "Margaret" is further delayed because there is a deep depression to the North West of Fiji.

Bent has just been to Suva and has convinced me that he can spare the time to go to the Gilberts and have a look at Abemama now. Whilst he is there, would you please also get him to look at the harbour dredging project on Betio.

Gatty of P.A.A. has also just flown through on a survey flight. He says that in February or March he is coming permanently to Fiji and will slide out of active operations in P.A.A., merely remaining on in a consultative capacity. This will enable him to get on with his fishing project, on which he is very keen. He has already had discussions with Lloyd at Canton on his way through there recently. I told him that we would do all we could to assist him.

Yours very sincerely,

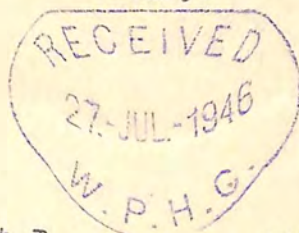
*M. Maude*

H. E. Maude Esq., M. B. E.

Trevor Johnson

H.B.M.'S AGENCY AND CONSULATE,  
TONGA.

16th January, 1946.



My dear Harry,

I am afraid that I have been some time in replying to your letter of the 20th October, but then the Tonga Government have also been in finding for me the particulars you wanted in Parsonage built. I have now been definitely promised a copy of the plan for next week's mail, although the prospects of obtaining particulars of the slight. Whatever information I get I shall send to Vaskess, for and on behalf of your clients in Pitcairn.

My Centenary indeed! Unless you meant it in the sense that it took that number of years off my life. I smiled when I looked back on my file the other day and saw my quite innocuous original despatch on the subject. How that Centenary file increased and multiplied! It was the visit of the High Commissioner (which went off very well) that caused most of the fun and games, because this meant much pre-occupation with minute details designed to prevent the august representative of His Majesty the King from being trampled upon by hordes of excited Tongans. Air transport facilities have caused us all to forget that a visit of the High Commissioner to Tonga used to be a tremendous occasion, which only happened once in about 5 years. Harry Luke, of course, used to bob over here about once a month. Even so, each and every visit of a H.C. results in many conferences and much deliberation. But everything went off well and a good time was had by all. I am now an old man, but after all what does that matter?

The Chief Justice came over, complete with wife and servant, and stayed with Brownlees for 3 weeks. Vaskess writes that he has paid the claim for all 3 air passages and for their excess luggage and has left it to us to protest should we wish to. I have already told Suva that a Puisne Judge, or even a Resident Magistrate, would be able to deal with our Judicial work; however, everyone liked the Setons so maybe all will be well.

Woodbridge is back, rather the queerer for his trip I should say. He has been transferred to Nuku'alofa, so we shall see much of him.

How did you manage to palm off the Banabans on to Vaskess? I wrote to him the other day and

H.E. Maude Esq., M.B.E.,

2.

suggested he should read up all about Mrs. Jellaby's efforts to settle 250 families on the left bank of the Niger. He won't be amused I fear. *ZV must be making a large income from all the messages to Kabi about the Banabans.*

Did you hear Paddy McDonald telling us all about it on the B.B.C. the other evening? Trinidad seems to have made him serious.

I hope you find Tarawa to your liking.

A happy New Year to you both.

*As ever,  
✓ Trevor.*

---



BAIRIKI,  
19 Tianuare, 1946

Secretary to Government,  
G. & E. I. C.

Sir,

E a butiko am toro n te ingabong aei, ko bia kabara au bure iai ma n akoai ni buokai. Ko bati naba n raba iai.

(1). E a tauraoi ngkai te moan iteraniba ibukin "TERO !!" are bain Tianuare 1946, ao I a kanakoa nako im ke e tei raoi arona anne ke e aki.

(2). Ngkana ko taku ba e a riai anne ao I butiko ke e kona n reke ana tai Ieiera n taibi iaon te Stencil, ao N na boni korea te tamnei rimwi.

(3). Ko bia kona ni buokai ni kaeti taian tongorongō akanne ma taekaia ni Buritan, ba a rawa n iai te kairua teutana n rairan taian taeka nako ibukina ngkae e tuai n roko te tia buokai ae Mr. R. T. Cowell n te bong aei. Ti ngaia. E bati ni karabako am toro n am akoi.

Am toro ae,

You know,



Here is Popinot's letter as requested  
I have presumed to keep the essay; do you  
object?

Frank Butler

c/o W.P.H.C.,  
Suva, Fiji,  
9th December, 1945.

H.E. Maude, Esq., M.B.E.,  
Tarawa, Gilbert Islands.

Dear Sir,

I am sorry that I have to send you this letter by an unrespectable way. The mail closed yesterday and I could not manage getting it away in time.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of an essay entitled "Brthers, I want to say Something to you" written on 24th February, 1939, when I was still a student at Bairiki. Your "Memorandum on Post-War Reorganization and Administrative Policy", which I have just seen after your departure, and also which has helped strengthened me these days, urged me strongly to send the essay on to you. This urge is not new. Many times I wanted to show you the essay, but the urge was not basic nor strong enough. The essay is now being sent to you, firstly to reveal a little of what I had and still have in mind for the benefit of our people; and secondly, for publication in the Colony's News Sheet, if you think it will be of any help in the drive to speed up the realization of your labours. Should you decide that it be published, I humbly ask you, Sir, to revise it to suit the purpose, and also to let the name of the author unmentioned, please.

You may be wondering why I should still be thinking of the islands: this I will write you, if you permit, as soon as the circumstances permit. But for the moment, allow me to say that no sane man can pursue his own happiness without making an equal contribution to the happiness of his fellow-countrymen, in the case of our islands.

Should I offend you, Sir, by this letter or by any part of it, I humbly ask pardon; and I would explain that I am writing to you not as you are the Ag. R.Cr., but, as you are one of the few, the very few, whom, as far as I know, have the sincere desire to help us natives.

With best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

I beg to remain,  
Your obedient servant,

*Jouatofinga*



To All whom it may Concern.

The bearer of this letter, Mr H.E. Maude, M.B.E., Resident Commissioner of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, is proceeding to the United States of America and the United Kingdom on urgent British Government business,

Anything that you may be able to do to facilitate or expedite his journey would be greatly appreciated.

Secretary to Government,  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

Tarawa Island,  
29th January, 1946.

INCOMING

523

FROM: CINCPAC/CINCPDA HEDPEARL

PRIORITY

TO : ATCOM MAJURO, TARAWA; Z6N (NOT LISTED)

PLAIN

INFO: ATCOM KWAJALEIN; COMMARIANAS AREA

290349

29 JAN 46

USNLO VIA PG 1590 280900 NOT TO ALL X TRAVEL VIA NAVAL AIRCRAFT

TARAWA TO HONOLULU RESIDENT COMMISSIONER TARAWA AUTHORIZED X CLASS

TWO PRIORITY NATS CERTIFIED X WESTPAC HIGH COMMISSIONER SUVA GETS

INFO FROM RDO SUVA

REF: 280900-FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM SIR ALEXANDER GRANTHAM HIGH  
COMMISSIONER OF WESTERNPACIFIC QUOTE WOULD BE MOST  
GRATEFUL IF YOU WOULD AUTHORIZE TOP PRIORITY ETC....

JAN 29 1946

2130

*EBM*

CC: CAPT, EXEC....COMMO.....NATS....FO.....

TOR/0848

0920/LM

CWO/CGW.....

40, Downstage

Bristol 9.

Downing Street,  
S.W.1.

21st February, 1946.

50750C.R.

Dear Mrs. Cartwright,

I am sorry not to have written you earlier as a result of your call some time ago.

I have looked through my Western Pacific photographs but find that I have none of Ocean Island which give any idea of the house and so on in which your Son lived there. Some more photographs are, however, on the way over from Australia now and I will let you have any of Ocean Island that may be found when they turn up.

You will remember that when you were here I mentioned that Mr. N.E. Maude, the Secretary to the Western Pacific High Commission, who perhaps has wider experience of the Gilbert and Ellice Colony than anyone else, was due to visit this country. He has now arrived and I have had a short talk with him, from which it appears that he has been to Ocean Island and managed to discover your Son's grave and to find out something about what happened after the Japanese landed. I told him of your visit to me and of the various questions you raised about your Son's effects and he very kindly promised to get into touch with you and let you have all the information he can give. I am accordingly giving him a copy of this letter with your address and trust that it will be possible for you to meet him some time before he leaves the country, as I am sure it will be a great comfort to you to hear what he has to say.

/Mr. Maude

MRS. C.M. CARTWRIGHT

Mr. Maude

Dear Sir

Mr. Maude will shortly be writing to you direct, but if there is anything further I can do to help please do not hesitate to let me know.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

J.S.

Colonial Office,  
Downing Street,  
S.W.1.

50750/C.R.

21st February, 1946.

Dear Mrs. Cartwright,

Mr. Trafford Smith mentioned to me yesterday that he had been in touch with you on the subject of your son's effects on Ocean Island. I informed him that I had recently been investigating the question of property belonging to officers and salvaged on our re-occupation of Ocean Island but that very little had been found except some heavy furniture and that, to the best of my belief, nothing so far retrieved belonged to your son.

I'm afraid that the Japanese destroyed nearly everything of any value on Ocean Island, in their usual wanton manner, and it is most unlikely that any of your son's belongings will turn up at this stage; though there is still, of course, a possibility.

I gathered from Mr. Trafford Smith that you would like a list made of the personal effects known to have been with your son at Ocean Island, in order that a claim for compensation could be lodged with the Colony authorities. If action has not already been done in accordance with your wishes I will attend to the matter myself on my return to Tarawa; it is possible that Messrs. Clark, Bastin, Ramsay or others on the staff who were at Ocean Island up to the evacuation may be able to assist. The list would necessarily be very incomplete but they should at least be able to state such articles as furniture, wireless sets and the like.

I was last on Ocean Island in December, shortly

/after

RS. C.M. CARTWRIGHT.

after your son's grave had been identified. The District Officer informed me that he had held a service at the grave, on its discovery, at which representatives of the civil and military authorities and the British Phosphate Commissioners were present. I was given a copy of the service which I duly forwarded to the High Commissioner (with the suggestion that it should be sent to you - I had unfortunately not got your address myself) and have no doubt that it will arrive in due course.

A temporary wooden cross and inscription has been placed at the head of the grave pending the erection of a permanent memorial. Photographs of the grave were taken by, I believe, Mr. Roger Greene of the British Phosphate Commissioners but unfortunately copies had not been printed by the time I left. They will, however, be sent on to you as soon as they are received: as you probably know, communication between Ocean Island and Tarawa is somewhat sporadic.

I was speaking the other day to Nape, ex-Sergeant Major in the Police Force at Ocean Island, and he told me that he had been permitted by the Japanese to be one of the pall-bearers at your son's funeral. He had, of course, a vivid recollection of the event, since he was very attached to your son, as indeed we all were.

Please let me know if you should happen to

/be

be in London in the near future and would care for me to contact you. I flew here from the Gilbert Islands about a week ago on business and expect to be here at least a further week, and maybe longer. My wife and I knew your son well, more particularly at Beru, where we were both stationed, and had so much in common, but we had not met him since 1936.

Do let me know, in any case, if there is any further information that you would like or should there be any way in which I can be of service to you.

Yours sincerely,

(H.E. Maude)

INWARD TELEGRAM

Code

FROM WESTERN PACIFIC (Sir A. Grantham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 22nd February, 1946.

R. 22nd " " 12.35 hrs.

No. 45.

Your unnumbered telegram of 11th  
February.

Maude.

It may be necessary for person named  
to go into the question of Ocean Island land and  
rights of Banabans before he returns to  
Tarawa. Matter is becoming urgent and no other  
suitable officer is available. This would mean  
that he would have to come to Suva for one or  
two weeks. Please, therefore, advise me as  
soon as you know when he will be ready to leave,  
when I shall communicate with you further.

2. Please inform person named.



~~Dear~~ Uncle,

David has probably told you by now how I had to desert Hara at Tarawa and rush to London by air for conferences at the Colonial Office. I had hoped to be back in Fiji by now but unfortunately, have got stuck in Washington and have no idea when I'll be able to get away: I'm really quite happy myself but worry about Hara being stranded all alone.

There's very little to do here (in the official line): I attend a meeting or two each day and the rest of the time wander around a read in the Library of Congress, which is a good one.

When in England I spoke to David about my niece and god-daughter, Enyl Mary Wynne-Sayer, aged about 21 and he said he would write to you about her. Just in case he has been too busy or forgotten, however, I am doing so too - at the risk of duplication.

Enyl's problem is that she is very keen to make her future career in New Zealand and I have agreed to pay her fare and expenses until she can become self-supporting, provided, however, there is any job for her there in prospect. She is at ~~Do~~ you know of any hospital wanting a girl with her qualifications - meant at St. Thomas' Hospital, London,

and I understand that they are willing to give her their blessing and a good reference provided they know what she is going to. Her qualifications are as follows:-

Do you by any chance know of any hospital that ~~we~~ would be willing to take Enyl, preferably near Auckland?

She ~~is~~ strikes me as quite an exceptional girl, with brains, and I believe has done brilliantly in all her exams.

If you should be able to find a niche for her <sup>it would be</sup> ~~I should~~ <sup>very</sup> ~~be~~ <sup>most</sup> ~~grateful~~ <sup>grateful</sup> as things seem pretty static in England and <sup>we</sup> ~~I should~~ <sup>we would</sup> like to get her away to an environment where she could go ahead. I ~~do~~ know how busy you are but if you could drop a line to me at my only permanent address, "c/o" <sup>"I could telegraph</sup> would be most grateful indeed; even if it only says that there is nothing doing.

David seemed ~~full of~~ extremely fit and happy; Isabel happy but not, I thought, looking quite so well as England is pretty tough at present and it will be great when they are able to get back home: we talked of nothing but New Zealand all the time we were together.

My mother flew across from Guernsey and stayed at Brandon with me all the time I was in England (we

couldn't get a hotel near Loden!) so it was quite an unexpected reunion. I have two sisters in England and they both called up at odd times.

Mrs King and Sybil seemed flourishing and the former no deeper than before; at any rate she seemed to hear me without difficulty.

David says that Maurice is to go to Brantford in the first instance. I should think they would both like that very much - from a farming point of view it must be one of the most interesting parts of the Empire and he can always get a transfer later on if he wants to. I had half hoped that he might be joining the High Western Pacific High Commission, but for his own sake I'm glad he's not as he would surely prefer a land life to a sea life - certainly Rowing would

We just heard on the telephone that I may be able to leave San Francisco by plane on the 6<sup>th</sup> April, so there's quite a chance that I may be in Fiji again before this reaches you. It is all, however, subject to the approval of the towers - that - be in Loden, and they <sup>are</sup> showing ~~no~~ signs of wanting me to return there.

Hoping Anne and you are both keeping well

...not we shall be seeing you before very long. Haven  
has been talking of visiting Auckland in November, but  
put Alanie at school.

Yours affectionately,  
Harry

I have been looking out for second-hand books on archaeology  
but Jeff has told that the spot is on the rise in  
considerable interest in the spot these days and as a  
consequence they are mopped up as they come in the market  
I am, however, sending you a roll one I found a few  
days ago: if you already have it no doubt you can  
find someone who would like it. Personally my friends  
from Fiji who have <sup>1 offer</sup> taken on the Pringle's house - or have  
you not got them to take it off?

Colonial Office,  
Downing Street,  
S.W.1.

27th February, 1946.

My dear Williams,

I received your telegram and letter on Saturday. Thank you for sending a list of questions; it certainly saves one from having to attempt an essay on the Colony today. I have replied below as best I can, but you will of course realize that conditions are at present (and will remain for the next year or two) in a state of flux, and information which is true today may well prove quite false tomorrow.

(1) Government furniture.

- (a) Colony headquarters at Tarawa. Officers are housed in one-room native built quarters containing the very minimum of furniture: they mess together. The construction of a more permanent Colony headquarters at Abemama should be commenced in the near future, when officers will be provided with married quarters (still of native construction) and the official list of furniture. It will, however, take many months for the furniture to arrive as all types are at present in short supply. An extra bed should not be hard to get as there are one or two spare ones knocking around but cane chairs I should say will have to await the resumption of communication with the East.
- (b) District headquarters. Furniture at Fanning and Canton is all right; Ocean and Funafuti suitable for a married couple, but with one or two items probably missing; Butaritari (only temporarily a District Headquarters) pretty primitive, but you could manage; and Bequ almost entirely missing.

/Government

Government messing arrangements cease on the 31st March but most officers at Colony headquarters are forming themselves into voluntary messes consisting of two or three friends, for the sake of convenience and economy.

- (2) Refrigerators. Except for the Residency and one or two senior officers, refrigerators are at present issued only to Messes. There should be little difficulty, however, in finding one for you in the event of you being accompanied by your wife and desiring to mess alone. Each District headquarters has a refrigerator.
- (3) Stores. No stores are at present obtainable from B.P.C. at Ocean Island. I cannot say if and when they will recommence this service but should not bank on it for another year or so.
- (4) Communications. I personally am now ordering my stores from Australia and am hoping that they will come up all right via Ocean Island. If this does not prove possible they can come via Fiji. My previous stores were ordered from Fiji, which proved a satisfactory though rather more expensive arrangement. All other officers are being rationed by the Government at present but I understand that after the 31st March some intend to order from Australia, others from Fiji and still others from the local Colony Trades Scheme (an expensive and hazardous proceeding in my opinion).

If you happen to travel to the Colony via Australia I suggest that you might purchase your first six months' supplies there and take them with you; and if via Fiji then obtain them there. Many items are now hard to get or unobtainable and food is quite a problem; you will find Australia has a greater variety procurable; then Fiji and lastly New Zealand.

/While

While B.P.C. ships to Ocean are gradually re-commencing, the usual communication with the Colony is from Suva by "Awhou", "John Williams", "Kiakia" or one of the new 60-footers "Margaret" and "Maureen". I sincerely hope your wife is a good sailor as much of your life is likely to be spent on one of the 60-footers and they are not all one could wish.

- (5) Commercial Companies. There are no commercial firms operating in the Colony (other than B.P.C. at Ocean Island and the Plantation Company at Fanning). All trade is in the hands of the Government run Colony Trades Scheme, from which you could purchase kerosene, curtain material and many pre-war trades lines. It should be remembered, however, that the demand for goods in the Colony still far outruns the supply and many items are in chronically short supply or still unobtainable. Prices also are considerably higher than pre-war.
- (6) Boat building. Your boat was still in the land of the living when I passed through Butaritari at the beginning of this month. To the best of my recollection it was being cared for by an Euronesian (one of the Mullers?) and I have little doubt requires much repairing. Why not telegraph Byrne (Assistant D.O., Butaritari) and ask him to send you an Air Mail letter giving a list of all materials required for its renovation? You can send it by one of the cheap rates. I would advise you to purchase any materials required in Australia or Fiji, though there is a certain amount of American and Japanese salvage lying around.

(7) Pigs and Chickens. The pig and chicken position is approximately as pre-war. They are scarce at Colony and District headquarters and would have to be bought at, and transported from, one of the outer islands.

I trust that the above gives all the information you require but should it not please do not hesitate to send me a second instalment of questions. I left Tarawa by air at the beginning of the month and reached here in about 8 days: I hope to return the same way this week but cannot be sure as I am at the disposal of the Colonial Office who show little disposition to let me slip back just at present. However, I live in hope.

I was delighted to see that you survived your ordeal as a prisoner of war so successfully and we shall be glad to see you back again in the Colony. I cannot say yet, I'm afraid, where you will be stationed, as the staff position is acute and moves are perforce sudden and unpredictable.

You will, I know, realize that the Colony is (and will remain so for the next two years or more) a very much rougher and more primitive place than it was before the war. The comforts and amenities of life are largely missing and it is a struggle to get even the necessities. I only mention this because, after what you must have been through, I was rather surprised to hear that you had decided to go back to the Colony at all and not to some more salubrious spot such as Fiji or Kenya, where conditions are easier. (As an ex-P.O.W. I imagine you could take a pick, within reason). However, I imagine that you have considered the matter from every aspect, including the medical and health: possibly, like me, you prefer the place to any other!

/AS



As regards wives, the only one to return to Colony headquarters is so far my own (and she is rather a special case as the Gilberts are really her home by now): I know of no others who contemplate coming until adequate housing is available. Mrs. Lloyd (and daughter) and Mrs. Ramsay are, however, at Ocean, Mrs. Sinclair (and daughter) at Christmas and Mrs. Major is at Honolulu trying to get to Fanning. So the idea is not impossible, but unless your wife is of the pioneer type prepared to live in native houses under makeshift conditions you may feel it best to precede her until you have succeeded in establishing a home. On the other hand, she may revel in it all, as mine did when we used to pioneer on the outer islands; it all depends.

Please do not think that I am trying to discourage you from returning to the Colony. We shall be delighted to welcome you back but it is only fair to warn you that things are not as they were before the war. If you are still in poor health (and I am in the dark on this point) we shall naturally endeavour to give you the best location we can until you have recovered your strength (probably Fanning is a shade better off, though even there the supply position is not good due to lack of communication) but you will understand that with the staff position in the doldrums it is impossible to guarantee to leave you in any one place and really there's nowhere in the Colony where conditions could be described as good.

I enclose a copy of a memorandum on "Post-war Reorganisation and Administrative Policy" in the G. and E.I.C. as it may serve to give you an idea of the lines on which we are working at the moment. The details are being constantly amended, in accordance with the

/changing

changing situation, but the basic policy outlined therein has been approved and is being worked out in practice as the Colony gradually recovers its feet.

I am sorry that I shall not have an opportunity of meeting your wife and yourself before my return, but no doubt we'll meet out there in due course.

Yours sincerely,

(H.E. Maude)

St. Boniface,  
Credition,  
Devon.  
22nd. February, 1946.

Dear Mr. Maude,

Thank you for your telegram offering information about the Gilbert Islands. What I require to know really is what difference there may be between conditions now and those existing before Christmas 1941. Added to this is the fact that I was then a bachelor but am returning, this time, with a wife.

As the telephone, for long distance conversation, is an expensive and unsatisfactory method of communication, I have taken the liberty of writing to you. In order to give you as little bother as possible, I am sending a list of numbered questions, which, if you would enumerate in your reply, might save you some labour.

1. Has government furniture been reissued to Officers' Houses?  
Especially beds and cane chairs?
2. Have the refrigerators previously issued ~~in~~ by government been replaced?
3. Are stores, particularly potatoes and onions still available from the B.P.C. at Ocean Island?
4. Would you give me some brief information as to the state of communication. Is it possible to have a regular order of stores sent from Australia? Is some other source preferable.

5. Have Burns Philps re-established trading centres in the Group so that parafin, cotton goods for curtains and small purchases may be made?
6. I built a small boat at Butaritari, in 1941. This has probably been destroyed. Are materials for boat building, such as timber, nails, rope etc available or must I order in Australia?
7. Are there any pigs and chickens still remaining?

There are probably several other more important matters which I, for the moment, have not thought about; but which upon reaching the Group will make or mar our comfort. These will have to be remedied later. I hope, however, to be able to cope successfully.

You will perhaps understand why I am taking some pain and thought in making arrangements, before arrival, to insure the utmost comfort and as varied a diet as possible. I have spent nearly four years as a prisoner in Japan where the diet was not adequate. The food situation of the Gilbert Islands can scarcely be called normal or even healthy, and with Gallagher's example before me, I feel driven to be careful.

I am sorry that I shall not be in London again until the middle of March; but I hope that if you are there at that time, you will give me the opportunity of meeting you.

Yours sincerely,

W. E. R. Fulford Williams

MAR 3 1946

RC1 FE344 TARAWA VIA RCA 20 2 1515

DLT HARRY MAUDE CARE BRITISH CONSUL WASHNDC

ALARIC RECOVERING TONSILITIS SPECIAL PRESENT REQUIRED BRAVERY

INJECTIONS WRITING YOU SUVA LOVE

HONOR

CFN ALARIC

HA

GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

GOVERNMENT TRADE SCHEME.

S U V A  
FIJI ISLANDS,  
9th March, 1946.

The Secretary,  
Western Pacific High Commission,  
S U V A.

Dear Sir,


To facilitate the working of future Government Trade Scheme finance, and to keep all Trade Scheme debits and credits accounts entirely separate from the G. & E. I. Colony's Government accounts, it is most desirable that all accounts for and against the Trade Scheme be operated through our Agents - Messrs. Morris, Hedstrom, Limited, Suva.

Literally, Messrs. Morris, Hedstrom, Limited, Suva, will act more or less as the Trade Scheme's Bankers, though it will be the duty of the Manager of the Trade Scheme to arrange through the Treasurer of the G. & E. I. Colony, that payments be credited from time to time to keep the Trade Scheme's account with Messrs. Morris, Hedstrom, Limited Suva, in credit. Messrs. Morris, Hedstrom, Limited, Suva will send at the end of each month to the Manager of the Trade Scheme at Tarawa, a detailed statement of the debits and credits.

Later a system of debit and credit notes, consecutively numbered, accompanied by the relating documents from Messrs. Morris, Hedstrom, Limited, Suva will be sent to the Trade Scheme at Tarawa and from the Trade Scheme at Tarawa similar debit and credit notes, will be sent to Messrs. Morris, Hedstrom, Limited, Suva. The Resident Commissioner or the Treasurer of the G. & E. I. Colony would of course be given the right of access at all times to the Trade Scheme books and accounts.

It is most imperative that the above system be commenced immediately and I would respectfully ask that you write Messrs. Morris, Hedstrom, Limited, Suva that this system be inaugurated and that the Manager of the Trade Scheme has your full authority to operate and to authorise all payments, both debit and credit in all matters connected with the Government Trade Scheme.

Yours faithfully,  
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY  
GOVERNMENT TRADE SCHEME

  
MANAGER.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

GOVERNMENT TRADE SCHEME.

S U V A.  
FIJI ISLANDS.  
12th March, 1946

Messrs. Morris, Hedstrom, Limited,  
Suva,  
FIJI ISLANDS.

Dear Sirs,

With regards to all shipping charges and expenses in connection with vessels you attend to, for the Gilbert & Ellice Islands Colony, these charges and expenses must not be charged to the Government Trade Scheme.

All shipping charges and expenses should be charged to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony., care of the Western Pacific High Commission.

Yours faithfully,  
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY  
GOVERNMENT TRADE SCHEME.



MANAGER.

# London Missionary Society

TEL. MA 7105

SECRETARY IN AUSTRALIA  
AND NEW ZEALAND:

REV. NORMAN F. COCKS

NATIONAL BUILDING

250 PITT STREET

SYDNEY, N.S.W.

22nd March, 1946.

Mr. H. E. Maude, M.B.E.,  
Acting Resident Commissioner,  
Tarawa,  
GILBERT ISLANDS.

Dear Sir:

The Rev. D. C. McKee, now in Suva, who is in communication with this Society with a view to foreign missionary work, has given me your name as one who knows him well, and able to afford information as to his general fitness for such service.

Will you kindly give me your opinion as to this by answering the questions enclosed?

Your reply will be regarded as strictly confidential.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

*Norman F. Cocks*

Secretary in Australia & New  
Zealand.



This note has been written without any knowledge of local conditions and after only a brief scout round business offices in Sydney.

Its purpose is to record an outsider's reaction to the Scheme as it appears on paper, and to provide a basis for discussion with those who know its past, its present, and what its future ought to be.

*R.S. 13/4.*

Present Position:-

The Scheme has been financed from an interest free advance from H.M.Treasury of £F.25,000. (£A.28,250) made in October 1943 and treated as a revolving fund. Mr.Dickes' statement of account (F.62/10/22/24/B) for the two year period ended 30th September, 1945 shows:-

Total assets £A.60,000.odd.                      Net profit £A.31,000.odd.

The profit figure is unnaturally high because, inter alia, the Scheme was not (until 1st October, 1945) required to pay import duty.

2. The Scheme had been run by Government Officers until the recent appointment of a commercial Manager, with over thirty years Pacific Islands Trading experience, on a salary of £A.1,000. One of his first duties will presumably be to take stock as at 30th June, 1946, or earlier, and submit a statement of account as required by the Secretary of State. It is proposed to ask the Economic Warfare Office for a statement as at the same date for the U.S.C.C. stockpile account, and to incorporate it in the Manager's statement for submission to the Secretary of State.

3. Fiji firms were recently invited to tender for the commercial agency of the Scheme. Of the two principal firms with pre-war trading interests in the Colony, Messrs.Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company,Limited, made no tender, whilst that of Messrs.W.R.Carpenter and Company (Fiji) Limited, was not accepted. The tender accepted was that of the Suva firm of Messrs.Morris,Hedstrom,Limited, from whose staff the Commercial Manager is "seconded." The letters of agreement provide that the Agency shall:-

(i) As a Procuring agency,

(a) Purchase bulk stocks in Australia and elsewhere at commissions of -

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ % on any single line totalling more than

£A.1,000. f.o.b.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % on any single line totalling between £A.100.

and £A.1,000. f.o.b.

3 $\frac{3}{4}$ % on any single line totalling below £A.100.

f.o.b.

- (b) Sell to the Scheme miscellaneous goods from the agency's own stocks at Suva at current best wholesale prices.

N.B. There is nothing in the letters of agreement to confine the Trade Scheme to Messrs. Morris, Hedstrom, Limited, as sole buying agents, i.e. the Scheme is theoretically at liberty to order direct from manufacturers or through another agency: but this possibility does not appear to have occurred to the Manager. (F.62/10/20/51).

- (ii) As marketing agents, handle all products exported by the Scheme and (as and when possible) sell on the open market at a commission of 1%: the agency will not be entitled to any commission from the Scheme's sales of copra to the Ministry of Food.

- (iii) As shipping agents,

- (a) Use their best endeavours to arrange shipping to carry bulk merchandise direct from Australia to the Colony, and there to lift copra in 2,000 ton lots.

- (b) Perform agency duties in connection with transshipment in Suva of Trade Scheme cargo. e.g.

Stevedoring of vessels owned or operated by the Colony at the rate of 3/6d. per ton inward and outward, plus for overtime.

Cartage at 5/- per ton plus for overtime.

Customs entries at current rates.

Clearing and entering vessels at £F.5.5s.0d.

Storage in agency's warehouses at normal rates.

4. It has also been arranged by the Manager that the agency shall act as the Scheme's bankers, providing monthly to

the Manager a detailed statement showing credits, debits and balance.

5. The letters of agreement provide that the agency shall continue for two years subject to six month's notice in writing by either party. It is understood that the terms of agreement may require amendment by mutual consent as requirements and conditions are determined by experience.

Capital Requirements.

6. The Manager has provisionally estimated his capital requirements in £A. as follows -

Tarawa - Estimated Capital Requirements.

(1) Trading Capital (Merchandise and Copra)		£60,000
(2) Main Store and Office		3,000
(3) Bulk Stores		2,000
(4) Copra Sheds (to carry 3,000 tons Copra)		3,000
(5) Residence:-		
Manager	2,000	
Accountant	1,600	
Store Manager	1,200	
Native Employees	1,000	
(6) Launches, Barges, etc.		5,800
(7) Cement Tanks, jetties and slipway for launches and barges		10,050
(8) Office and store equipment		2,000
		<u>2,000</u>
		£87,850

Funafuti

(9) Retail Store and Bulk store		2,000
(10) Copra Shed (to carry 1,000 tons)		1,250
(11) Residence (Manager)		1,000
(12) Launch, barges, etc.		2,770
(13) Cement Tanks		630
		<u>630</u>
		£95,500

Note - (i) The high figure of £A.60,000<sup>for Trading Capital</sup> is intended to cover the holding of up to 3,000 tons of copra.

(ii) No provision is made for the purchase of two inter-island vessels without which merchandise cannot be distributed, and copra cannot be concentrated for export. Although more expensive, it may be wise to try and charter two suitable vessels until such time as the Scheme's future can be more definitely foreseen.

Provision of £A.40,000 increase in capital.

7. Accepting the Scheme's present capital at £A.60,000. i.e. as at 30/9/45, and allowing a margin of £A.5,000 on the

Manager's

Manager's estimate of requirements, it is now necessary to raise a further £A.40,000. The financing of the Scheme appears to be a legitimate charge against C.D. & W.F. and it may be that it will conveniently fit into the Colony's overall C.D.W. plan. It is suggested that a further advance of £A.40,000 be sought from His Majesty's Treasury on the understanding that application will be made for the whole advance, i.e. £A.68,250. to be treated as an interest (say 2%) bearing C.D.F. loan with effect from the 1st April, 1946.

Control and future of the Scheme.

8. In considering how the Scheme can best be controlled, it is probably necessary to have in mind not only its primary object of providing <sup>not</sup> the Islanders' interests through the co-operative ideal, but also two factors which are likely to condition the exercise of control -

- (i) The need so to constitute and define the Scheme that it cannot be accused of taking to itself exclusive trading rights in the Colony.
- (ii) The need to resist the domination of the Agency while at the same time allowing it the maximum freedom of enterprise.

9. The first factor is probably the lesser in importance. The Colony is not a sought after El Dorado. Provided the Scheme's buying and selling prices are merely published and not "controlled" it is hard to see how there can be legitimate complaint.

10. The second factor, that of the part to be played by the Agency, may prove to be a weighty one. It is reasonable to assume that in offering terms more favourable than those of any firm previously established in the Colony, Messrs. Morris, Hedstrom, Limited, are looking ahead, and are calculating that either the Scheme will succeed to their substantial advantage or that it will be abandoned leaving them alone in the field. The quality of their contribution towards the working of the Scheme is likely to depend upon which of the two alternatives, success or abandonment, they prefer. It may be as well to

*This is assumed that neither Carpenter nor B.P. are likely to make any serious attempt to re-establish themselves in competition with the Trade Scheme. But Mr. Keegan advises that this is not a safe assumption.*

*recognise*

<sup>recognise</sup>  
~~realise~~ now that their full co-operation will only be given in return for hard cash. But provided that condition is fulfilled it will be possible to insist both on their acquiescence<sup>scence</sup> in matters of policy and on good trading results. If this is accepted, it follows that we should come sooner rather than later to some clearer and closer understanding with Morris, Hedstrom, on the basis that this is a partnership from which Colony and Agency may each legitimately and progressively benefit, but neither one alone.

11. The peg on which to hang such an understanding might be provided by the formal recognition now of the fact that their head office in Suva, and not the Commercial Manager (who is their nominee and will be their pensioner) will direct the Scheme's trading to the extent that Head Office will fix, subject to the overriding authority of the Resident Commissioner or such Commission as may be set up for the Scheme, the prices at which merchandise shall be retailed to Co-operative Societies, such prices to be published in the Colony. This, which has due regard to the advise of the man on the spot, is normal commercial practice designed to speed up and increase turn-over to the satisfaction both of consumer and trader. It has the further practical advantage that the merchandise can be shipped to the man on the spot invoiced at its retail price, so that local accounting is simplified and the profits accrue at Head Office. The Head Office merchandise profit and loss account supported by invoices could be subject to commercial audit less expensively, more effectively and perhaps more frequently, than would be the case if the account were kept, as now, in the Colony.

12. Two possibilities for fraudulent dealing would remain, namely connivance between the Agency and manufacturers for the former to overpay the latter, and connivance between the Agency and the commercial audit. Neither can be safeguarded. But no firm so reputable as Messrs. Morris, Hedstrom, Limited could, even if it would, afford to make a habit of either practice, and the Colony Government would of course itself appoint the best available

commercial auditors. It is a point in favour of Morris, Hedstrom, that in addition to their General Manager two of their Directors live in Suva, where they can keep a watch against over-zealous employees and where moreover they are personally answerable to the High Commissioner.

Copra.

13. If Messrs. Morris, Hedstrom, Limited are given a tolerably free hand on the merchandise side, so that by their own enterprise they can increase the turn-over and consequently their commission, there will be no powerful reason for them to seek to monopolise the export trade. This is perhaps more important than may appear at present. Admittedly it is not yet possible to foresee how raw material markets will operate in the future, but the time may come when it will be vital that the Trade Scheme should have an absolutely free hand to sell its copra through any agency, or direct to the manufacturers or other buying body. In the past the main function of merchants exporting tropical products has been that of financing the transaction from producer to manufacturer, in the process carrying temporary and sometimes irrecoverable losses. As the Scheme cannot, without surrendering its independence, unload this risk on to the Agency, it may prove to be in the Scheme's best interests to by-pass the Agency altogether. If this is accepted it would well be to make it plain to Messrs. Morris, Hedstrom, Limited now.

14. It is believed that it is intended to take advantage of present high world prices for vegetable oils, so as, by paying the Co-operative Societies less than the market value of their copra, to accumulate from the extra profits a copra price stabilization fund. If this is correct it is a further reason for keeping the hand of the Agency out of copra trading so far as may be practicable, because the policy of underpaying for copra runs counter to that of an expanding merchandise trade.

15. The copra accounts must necessarily be kept in the Colony, and it is to be hoped that ultimately the normal

practice

*But see marginal note against S 9. of Carpenter's or w B.D. returns their first step would be to arbitrate the Scheme for Copra. with vengeance in their hearts they go at the market price.*

practice will be for the Scheme to sell its copra f.o.b. the Colony. If the earlier suggestion that merchandise accounts be kept in Suva be accepted, then the desirable end of having merchandise and copra accounts as entirely separate entities is automatically achieved. Incidentally the copra accounts might perhaps be audited by the Government Audit Department at the same time as it does the Colony Government's accounts.

Liability of Scheme to Income Tax.

6. It is assumed that the Scheme will be liable to Income Tax exactly as an ordinary company.

Allocation of Profits.

7. It has to be assumed that the Scheme on the average will make a profit, though almost certainly a considerably lesser profit than it has made during the abnormal conditions in which it has operated so far. It has been suggested that all profits be set aside to repay the loan. Inasmuch as the purpose of the loan is the development and welfare of the Colony, it can be argued that this would not be the right course. Moreover there is no necessity to repay the loan so long as it can be serviced. Certainly it is necessary that all profits not ploughed back be put to reserve until an adequate sum has been accumulated. What that sum should be only experience can show, and the estimate is likely to vary from time to time. It would be unwise to name a figure now. But, if and when there has been built up a reserve considered adequate by the Secretary of State, there would not appear to be any reason why subsequent profits should not be applied to the further development and welfare of the Colony.



Tarawa,  
20.4.46

Dear Mr. Maude,

An opportunity has arisen of sending mail to Canton Island, so I am typing this letter in the hope that Lloyd will be able to forward it by air to Fiji.

2. If you meet Kennedy, I suggest that you discuss with him,
- (a) the position of Gilbertese natives who deserted their wives to accompany the Banabans to Rabi. On his last tour in the Southern Gilbert Is., Lake was approached by several native women who complained that their husbands had absconded in that way. The facts in these cases will have to be checked, but if the complaints are well founded, I consider that these men should be returned to the Gilberts at the expense of the Banabans who sponsored them or of the Banaban funds;
  - (b) whether the D.O. at Ocean Is. should be empowered to negotiate leases on behalf of the native landowners. The point has arisen in connection with applications which Wakefield has received from some of the B.P.C. staff for week-end camp sites. A copy of Wakefield's memo. on the subject has been sent to Kennedy.

3. The U.S. naval detachment has just been withdrawn from Butaritari but the personnel of the Loran station are still there. Rumour has it that Colonel Rushton will depart from Tarawa next month, leaving a junior officer in charge. The graves registration unit are busy digging up the graves on Betio and concentrating the remains in one burial ground at the West end of the island. They expect to finish their job and depart early in June. After that, it is difficult to see any reason for the U.S. to continue to maintain a force on Tarawa. I have heard that they intend to use Kwajalein as a junction in their air communications scheme.

4. The "Margaret" is at present at Abemama for repairs. According to whether she bumped the bottom of the lagoon on her last visit to Canton Is. and some of the copper plating was knocked off. If this is true, I think that Webster should have reported it; there is nothing about it in the ship's log. However the matter can be discussed on your return. Unfortunately a case of measles is reported from Abemama, so that the "Margaret" may have to be quarantined on her return from Abemama. Thereafter it is intended to send her to the Ellice Islands for about a month to take Lake round his district and collect copra.

5. Wakefield has just reported that the B.P.C. have ~~sent~~ sent 350 of their native labourers to Nauru, in spite of the fact that the 1915 Labour Regulation lays down that no native shall be taken out of the Colony without written permission from the R.C. There does not appear to be any objection otherwise to their taking native labour to Nauru, but some of Wakefield's telegrams give the impression that he is just a little too much a tool of the B.P.C. and too ready to waive statutory requirements just to suit them. He is concerned because, in the absence of a Native Government at Ocean Island, he is unable to prosecute a native on Ocean Island who became drunk. My own opinion is that it may be better not to re-establish a Native Government on Ocean Island which might cause undesirable repercussions among the Banabans. Wakefield recommends that, if there is to be no Native Court on Ocean Island, then special legislation will have to be passed to make such offences punishable in the High Commissioner's Court. This is a point which you may wish to discuss with the legal experts in Suva.

6. Apparently the Native Laws Ordinance 1917 has never been made applicable to the Phoenix Is. It appears that this should now be effected and made retrospective. This also may be suitable for discussion in Suva.

7. Smith has asked to be released from the Colony service as soon as convenient, provided that is ~~xxxxxxx~~ reasonably soon. He is a bit of a headache at present as he is very slack. The Americans are employing about sixty natives on Betio and most of them have their wives and families with them. So far the arrangement seems to have worked happily but the situation is one which calls for strict control. Unfortunately Smith takes little interest in it. I am frightened to give him the blast he deserves in case he replies with a month's notice. We will be in a nasty hole if he leaves before the first of the new cadets arrives.

8. S. G. Clarke asks whether you would be so good as to inquire whether H.E. has taken any action in the matter of his (Clarke's) wife's expenses from Sydney to U.K.

9. ~~xxxxx~~ I hope that your return will not be much longer delayed. Apart from measles, nothing frightful has happened during your absence, but of course a lot of important work is held up. Mrs. Maude will be very relieved when you return as she seems to have felt your absence rather a lot, particularly on occasions when Alaric has suffered from minor ailments. However he was full of pep when I saw him a few days ago.

Yours sincerely,



C O P Y

Mr. Maude

The Secretary,

If Eleka is one of the batch the other members of which have been repatriated subsequent to his accident the figures regarding wages due should by now be on record in the Colony Treasury: failing that they would be ascertainable by telegraph from Christmas Island.

2. Although there is no Workmen's Compensation legislation in the G. & E.I.C., it is considered that the wages of this man, who sustained his injury as a result of an occupational accident and through no fault of his own, should continue until the date of his final repatriation to his home island. This is what we would expect commercial employers to do and it is up to the Government to set a good example in such matters.

3. Unless there is any objection I will, therefore, take action accordingly on my return to the Colony. Should I not return, it will be necessary to instruct the Resident Commissioner to that effect by savingram.

23.4.46.

## SAVING-TELEGRAM.

To: The Secretary of State.

From: The High Commissioner.

No.

April, 1946.

GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY TRADE SCHEME.

As yet no commercial concern has sought to commence trading in the Colony. The proximate cause is lack of British shipping, but the two firms previously trading there have appeared undecided as to whether or not they wished to return, and I am still without any clear expression of their intentions. Therefore, as well in order to expedite the resumption of the export of copra as to supply the Colony, there is no alternative to continuance of the Colony Trade Scheme.

2. As an interim arrangement to bridge the transition period, but intended also to test the practicality of developing the Scheme into a permanent Colony Wholesale and Marketing Organisation, a salaried Manager has been put in charge in the Colony and a commission Agency appointed here in Suva. Both appointments are for two years terminable at six months notice.

3. Hitherto the Scheme has been concerned almost entirely with the supply to the Colony of merchandise, and as yet purchases of copra have been insignificant. The war, through lack of shipping and by diversion of manpower, brought the copra industry to a standstill. The Gilbert Islands, where the bulk of the copra is produced, were occupied by the Japanese and the political (Tarawa) and commercial (Butaritari) headquarters destroyed. No compensation has yet been paid or promised. The need to restart the bulk export of copra is becoming increasingly urgent, not only because of the valuable if small contribution which it would make towards the vegetable oil supplies (-it is high grade sun dried copra-), but also because it is the Colony's sole cash crop, upon which the economy of the Colony is wholly dependent.

4. So far as can be foreseen at present a total capital of the order of £Stg.100,000 is required to establish the Scheme as an organisation capable of stimulating and handling the maximum export of copra. Provisional estimates showing how this figure is reached are attached. It will be observed that nearly 50% of the total sum is required as trading capital, notably to cover the holding<sup>of</sup> up to 3,000 tons of copra, which at £A.12 per ton (and the price may well go higher) would amount to £A.36,000. Again nearly 25% of the total is required for the purchase of two inter-island vessels without which the copra cannot be concentrated at the ocean vessel ports. Of the 25% remaining 10% is required to purchase the barges and launches without which the copra cannot be loaded at the lagoon concentration ports into the ocean vessels. (It may prove necessary, in order to advance loading rates and minimise delay to ocean vessels, to increase the estimate for loading craft.) Only the remaining 15% of the provisional total is required for buildings and equipment ashore.

5. The Statement of Account forwarded under my third personal Note No.F.62/10/22 of the 27th March returned as at 30th September, 1945, a nett profit of £A.31,734 odd (=£Stf.25,388 odd) on the original advance of £A.28,250 (=£Stg.22,600) authorised in your telegram No. 210 of the 8th of October 1943. Deterioration of stocks and the unsuitability of high priced U.S.stockpile goods (which are now being offered for disposal through the New Zealand Rehabilitation Authorities) may trench heavily upon the profit quoted. The new Manager paid a preliminary survey visit to the Colony in February/March and has just left here again to assume charge. It will be appreciated that hitherto the Trade Scheme has been run under emergency conditions by an under-staffed Government which had to handle this unaccustomed and onerous business as one among other extra wartime duties. It will not be surprising if the Manager, (-fortunately it has been possible to procure a man of high reputation earned over 30 years of island trading -) has a formidable task to perform before a true and up-to-date balance

balance between assets and liabilities can be struck. Meanwhile the safe course is to leave the past profit out of present calculations.

6. It is convenient at this point to refer to the possible long term future of the Trade Scheme. I have it very much in mind that the unique physical conditions of this Colony of many islands scattered over a vast area of ocean, <sup>its</sup> not too happy past commercial history, and its present peculiar circumstances of being bereft of any commercial service, all point to the need for establishing whether the existing Trade Scheme cannot be moulded into such form as will provide the Islanders with an instrument through which they can better their lot through their own thrift and enterprise. The situation, and the lines of development favoured by officers with experience of the Colony, have been outlined by Mr. Maude in his Report on the Post-War Reorganisation of the Colony. A copy of the relevant section (F) of this report is attached. I am advised that the Trade Scheme has so won the approval of the people that its abandonment without their consent would be regarded as a betrayal of their interests; and moreover that, if and when their representatives are elected to its governing body, it may be expected that mere approval will develop into a keen and intelligent interest in the Scheme's working, which in turn might lead to a genuine appreciation of its potentiality for the peoples' good, and so finally to a proper pride in their own organisation and a determination to keep it going in bad times as well as good. It is not suggested that the Islanders would, or necessarily should, remain loyal to the Scheme if and when commercial competitors return with a policy leading to the tactics of buying and selling at a loss. But if and when that occurs it should be easier than it is now to decide whether to abandon the Scheme or to promote it by every just means.

7. You may agree that the financing of the Scheme, even though it prove only transitory, would be a fair charge, by way of interest bearing loan, against the Colonial Development and

Welfare Fund. I regard the restoration of the Colony's trade as second in importance only to the restoration of its Transport and Communication services, and I should be glad to recommend an application against the Fund which would not saddle any recurrent expenditure on to a Colony which has no early prospect of balancing its budget. But, in addition to Transport and Communications, the claims of Education, Land Settlement, Health, Agriculture and Survey are pressing. It appears very unlikely that so large a sum as £Stg. 100,000 can be allotted to Trade out of the total of £Stg. 300,000 which seems likely to be roughly the Colony's share of the £Stg. 800,000 allocated from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund to the High Commission Territories. It is therefore necessary to consider what other means may be available to the Colony for financing the Scheme. Although I should much prefer that it be regarded as a Development project, it can reasonably be argued that in its present stage it is a necessity directly caused by the war, and that its financing during this transition period is as far a rehabilitation charge against H.M.G. as is the cost of the new Government Headquarters to be built both in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. But, assuming that this is accepted, I should be grateful to know whether, in the event that the Scheme persists in some shape or form after this transition period, H.M.G. would consider converting the advance into a loan, or to the guaranteeing of a loan for the purpose. It has been suggested that a compromise solution might be found in the provision of part of the capital from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and of the remainder by H.M.'s Treasury against an undertaking that a certain percentage of any profits be set aside for the amortisation of the Treasury share of the loan. I should be grateful also for your advice on this suggestion.

8. To revert to the immediate future, I have already referred to the necessity of restarting the Colony's copra industry at once. I might add that according to my information any further delay would leave the Colony noticeably behind

sister islands no less affected by the war. The prerequisites to starting up the industry quickly and running it for the next six months are:-

(a) funds to cover the purchase and holding of up to 2,000 tons of copra,	£A. 24,000.
(b) purchase of 1 inter-island vessel,	£A. 12,000.
(c) purchase of loading craft,	£A. 13,000.
(d) purchase of <sup>Sheds</sup> stores and other shore equipment excluding residences,	<u>£A. 15,000</u>
	<u>£A. 64,000.</u>
= approximately	<u>£Stg. 52,000.</u>

(x) There will be difficulty in finding suitable vessels.

Although two are required immediately it is only proposed to try and purchase one at this stage. Negotiations are in hand for the charter of the other. This will allow time to search for a second suitable vessel, and also to examine further the possibility of assisting individual Islands or ~~Island~~ <sup>Is</sup> Co-operative Societies to acquire their own schooners for the carriage of copra and merchandise to and from the concentration ports.

I do not know whether you would think it appropriate to invite the interest of the Ministry of Food in the provision of these funds, but I should perhaps mention that it will probably prove much easier to ship the Colony's copra to the United States or to the Dominions bordering on the Pacific rather than to the United Kingdom, and that it must be anticipated that it may become necessary to seek the Ministry's consent to the adoption of that expedient.

9. In summary, the capital requirements of the Scheme may be set out as follows:-

	£A.	£Stg.		£A.	£Stg.
Already advanced.	28,250.	22,600.	Estimated		
Required now	64,000.	52,000.	Total	125,500.	100,400
Balance	<u>33,150.</u>	<u>25,800.</u>	required.		
	<u>125,000.</u>	<u>100,400.</u>		<u>125,500.</u>	<u>100,400</u>

It is hoped that some part of the balance may be met from profits. But, as already stated, the profits are not likely to be so great

as originally expected, and there is the possibility that more capital will be needed, particularly if it should be decided to establish the Scheme's Headquarters not in Tarawa but with the new capital at Abemama.

10. The points upon which I should be grateful for advice and assistance are:-

(a) Would H.M.G. consider the granting or guaranteeing of an interest bearing loan for the financing in whole or part of the Trade Scheme for an indefinite period: if so what would be the terms of the loan, and is it considered preferable that it should be provided wholly by the Treasury, or in part by the Treasury and in part from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

(b) May the existing advance to the Trade Scheme of £A. 28,250 <sup>(£28,250)</sup> be immediately supplemented by a further advance of £A. 64,000 (=£stg. 52,000), it being understood,

(1) that the whole advance would be taken to form a part or the whole of any loan which may later be granted, and that meanwhile the advance would continue to be treated as a revolving fund,

(ii) that if desired the Trade Scheme would pay a low rate of interest on the Advance Account with effect from the 1st of April, 1946.

I should be particularly grateful if your reply to (a) might be telegraphed as early as is conveniently possible. Copra already bought in the Islands is awaiting collection. There is a suitable inter-island vessel for which a purchase offer should be made without delay, and arrangements for the building of the loading barges and launch are nearly completed.



GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

TRADE SCHEME.

Provisional Estimate of Capital Requirements.

		<u>£ Australian.</u>
I.	TRADING CAPITAL (Merchandise and Copra)	60,000.
II.	PURCHASE OF TWO INTER-ISLAND VESSELS	30,000.
III.	TARAWA PORT	
	(i) Main Store and Office	3,000.
	(ii) Bulk Stores	2,000.
	(iii) Copra Sheds (3,000 tons)	3,000.
	(iv) Residences:	
	Manager	2,000.
	Accountant	1,600.
	Store Manager	1,200.
	Other Employees	1,000.
		5,800.
	(v) Launches, Barges, etc.	10,050.
	(vi) Cement Tanks, Jetties	
	Slipway for barges	2,000.
	(vii) Office and Store Equipment	2,000
		27,850.
IV.	FUNAFUTI PORT	
	(i) Retail and Bulk Stores	2,000.
	(ii) Copra Shed (1,000 tons)	1,250.
	(iii) Residences	1,000.
	(v) Cement Tanks	630.
		<u>7,650.</u>
		<u>£A. 125,500.</u>
		= £Stg. 100,400.

Note. I. Trading Capital £A. 60,000. Of this up to £A. 36,000 (and more if the <sup>local</sup> price of copra <sup>is raised</sup> ~~rises~~ above £A. 12 per ton) may at times be locked up in the holding or shipment of up to 3,000 tons of copra.

E.C.  
23.446.

WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION,  
SUVA, FIJI.

23rd April, 1946.

Dear Gatty,

In a recent conversation with you (while en route from Nausori to Suva) I mentioned the recent enactment of a Fisheries Ordinance for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony which you said you'd be interested in. I am accordingly attaching a copy herewith.

I also mentioned a "Guide to Commercial Shark Fishing in the Caribbean Area" published by the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, which you believed you had not got in your extensive library. I am sending one, since to the uninitiated it seems a thoroughly practical manual. I had an idea of distributing it in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and should appreciate any criticisms you may care to offer as to its accuracy and usefulness.

Yours sincerely,

J.L.M.

Harold Gatty, Esquire,  
Grand Pacific Hotel,  
Suva, Fiji.

Dear Nanda,  
I enclose with copy of  
part of letter I  
sent to you at  
Vancouver on 12.1.46.

Yrs,  
G.

22.4.46.

13. 7. 46 -

"2. I am quite content to leave it to you as to how and when you deal with the situation regarding Bauro being treated as a European.

3. As a rule I consider it undesirable for officers to consult their wives on any secret or confidential official matters, but in your case I have no such objection. In fact, very much the reverse, for not only is your wife completely au fait with Colony matters but you have no one else with whom you can talk things over. Please therefore consider yourself free to show her anything that you wish.

4. There is nothing I should like better than to say "goodbye" to Clarke, but until and unless we can get someone competent to take over as Treasurer, I do not see how we can afford to let him go. Ackland in the Fiji Audit Department was, I believe, your choice for the Treasurer, but he is earmarked for promotion to the Fiji Treasury. If you have any other bright ideas, please let me know. There would not be much point in getting any one from Australia or New Zealand because he would be ignorant of government procedure. It therefore rather looks as though we shall have to carry Clarke for another six months, if not a year.

5. I am interested to learn that you aspire to take over from Vaskess when he goes. I have had word privately from Jeffries that they are considering Fox-Strangways for a transfer, but nothing definite yet. My idea was, if Fox-Strangways left, to recommend you for the post of Resident Commissioner. As regards Secretary, W.P.H.C., I had intended to get an Administrative Officer with secretariat experience from another Colony, with the idea that he should remain from 3 to 5 years with us. He would, of course, require as Assistant Secretary someone with experience in either the

G. & E.I.C. or the Solomons. This would be very much in line with Colonial Secretary-ships. I should be glad of your views, particularly as regards yourself.

6. In your letter, when referring to the question of Bauro's status, you say "it raises questions I had wanted to mention but felt I should not". I must take you to task over this! and would refer you to the second and third sentences of my letter of the 7th December. A Governor or High Commissioner is in rather an isolated position and unless his senior officers tell him everything he may make bad mistakes because he does not know the background or what is really at the root of any particular trouble. .

**MILLERS LTD., SUVA, FIJI.**

24th April, 1946.

Mr. J.B. Protheroe,  
Manager,  
Government Trade Scheme,  
Gilbert & Ellice Island Colony.

Dear Sir,

BARGES.

We beg to refer to your letter #1 dated the 11th instant.

We also refer to your interview with our Mr. Genge on the 16th instant.

Steel barges would be very expensive. Our indications are that barges to your specification would cost about £1,500 each delivered at Auckland. In view of the high price, coupled with the transport and construction problems, you advised us that you would abandon the idea of buying steel barges from Auckland.

In accordance with your further instructions we are now engaged in designing a wooden barge to suit your needs. We shall submit our design in wood together with an estimate of cost in due course.

Yours faithfully,  
MILLERS LIMITED.

MANAGER.

c.c. The Secretary, Western Pacific High Commission.  
Mr. H.E. Maude, " " " "  
Morris Hedstrom Ltd., Suva.

Mr. H.E. Maude, c/- Western Pacific High Commission, Suva.

**MILLERS LTD., SUVA, FIJI.**

24th April, 1946.

Mr. J. B. Brotherton,  
Manager,  
Government Trade Scheme,  
Gilbert & Ellice Island Colony.

Dear Sir,

TOWING LAUNCH

We beg to refer to your letter #2 dated  
11th instant.

We also refer to your interview with our  
Mr. Genge on the 18th instant.

The question of the design for this launch turns  
on the type of engine which will be used - whether high speed  
or slow speed engine. Your preference was for a slow speed  
engine with direct drive and we have been making enquiries for  
such an engine. Our information is that there is very little  
prospect of obtaining a suitable slow speed engine. The  
alternative is a high speed engine with reduction gear which  
we can obtain for delivery in the United Kingdom in approximately  
seven months from date of order.

You were good enough to advise us to adopt  
the high speed engine alternative. We are, therefore, now  
working on the launch design in terms of such an engine and  
will submit estimates at an early date.

Yours faithfully,  
MILLERS LIMITED.

MANAGER.

c.c. The Secretary, Western Pacific High Commission,  
Mr. H.E. Maude  
Morris Hedstrom, Ltd., Suva.

Cc: Morris, Hedstrom Ltd.,  
The Secretary, Western Pacific High Commission, ~~XX~~  
H.E. Maude Esq. ✓

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

GOVERNMENT TRADE SCHEME

Suva - Fiji

11th April, 1946

Our Letter No.2

Messrs. Millers Limited,  
SUVA

Dear Sirs,

TOWING LAUNCH

On several occasions our Mr. Protheroe has discussed with your Mr. Genge, the building of a towing launch for the Government Trade Scheme at Tarawa.

The launch is to be:-

Towing launch length 30' by 8' beam,  
equipped with 30 h.p. Petters cold  
starting Diesel engine.

We believe you are now waiting to hear from London the cost of the engine and the date of delivery. When you receive this information, you will then be able to give us some definite approximate cost of the launch complete, built at Suva. The freighting of a launch this size to Tarawa will be most difficult. The difficulty we believe, is not owing to the size of the launch, but to the weight.

Captain Webster of the "Amahou" states that if just the hull is shipped, the "Amahou" would be capable of carrying the hull only. The engine, upper decking and other equipment could be shipped separately. The final assembling of the launch could be carried out at Tarawa.

As our Mr. Protheroe may return to Tarawa before Mr. Genge returns to Suva, we would like you to cable us the estimated cost of launch complete ready for shipment to Tarawa, when this information becomes available.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,  
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY  
GOVERNMENT TRADE SCHEME



GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

GOVERNMENT TRAFFIC SCHEME

Suva - Fiji

11th April, 1946

Our Letter No.1

Messrs. Millers Limited,

SUVA

Dear Sirs,

FIVE STEEL BARGES

We refer to the numerous interviews our Mr. Protheroe has had with your Mr. Genge, relating to the following:-

5 steel sharpened nosed barges with round bilges, each to carry 25 tons copra in sacks.

The barges are for the shipping of copra at Eteo, Tarawa from shore to steamer.

The ideas outlined were, that these barges would be prefabricated at Auckland and shipped to Suva for trans-shipment to Tarawa. Workmen would have to be sent from Fiji to assemble these barges at Tarawa.

We are now waiting for the specifications of these barges, and the approximate estimated cost delivered at Suva for trans-shipment to Tarawa.

You have informed us that your Mr. Genge is at present in New Zealand and is not expected to return to Suva until about the 16th instant, and that while Mr. Genge is in New Zealand, he will obtain all the necessary information relating to these steel barges.


Just before Mr. Genge left for New Zealand, he and our Mr. Protheroe, discussed with Captain Webster of the "Anahou" the freighting of these barges after they had been assembled at Suva and not at Tarawa. Captain Webster stated that should these barges be assembled at Suva, the "Anahou" could carry one barge only each trip of the "Anahou" to Tarawa. If we adopted this idea, it would mean, that it would take a year before the last barge was delivered at Tarawa.

We are anxious to have suitable barges at Tarawa as soon as possible, therefore we would abandon the idea of the barges being assembled at Suva, and return to our original plan of having the barges assembled at Tarawa.

Should our Mr. Protheroe have sailed for Tarawa before Mr. Genge returns from Auckland, we would ask you to kindly telegraph us at Tarawa size and estimated cost of barges (prefabricated at Auckland) delivered at Suva for trans-shipment to Tarawa.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,  
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY  
GOVERNMENT TRADE SCHEME



MANAGER

Cc: Morris, Hedstrom, Limited  
The Secretary,  
Western Pacific High Commission,  
H.E. Maude Esq. ✓

Despite additional costs of operation which are partly balanced by lower purchase price and which in any case can, I am advised, be reduced, I must press strongly for the immediate purchase of the "Viti", since the work of the Colony administration is being largely stultified through lack of essential transport. It should be emphasized that the G. & E.I.C. covers an area of over four million square miles and that transportation for the Resident Commissioner and his administrative, medical, educational, lands and technical staff is the very first and most vital requisite of the Government on which all else depends. Plans have been made and staff collected for an intensive drive aimed at reorganizing the Colony after Japanese occupation and training local Governments to the stage where they can largely take over their own administration. Without essential transport, however, this staff must necessarily be immobilized and their efforts rendered ineffective, and as many of them, e.g. Lands Commissioners, are being employed only temporarily during period of rehabilitation, the provision of a vessel immediately would be worth two at later stage.

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MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BERMUDA.

1st May, 1946.

From: The Senior Medical Officer.

To : The Acting Colonial Secretary.

Details as to methods, literature, pamphlets, moving pictures, appliances and pharmaceutical products will be gladly supplied by

The Family Planning Association  
69 Eccleston Square  
London, S.W.1.

and

Planned Parenthood Federation of America,  
501 Madison Avenue,  
New York City, 22.

The moving picture is an excellent method to put the matter before midwives and nurses who work among the mothers and are trusted by them. The midwives and district nurses in Bermuda are unanimous in their approval of birth control, but it is not easy to get a great number of women, even when they have had several children, to attend a clinic. It is advisable that the clinic be in conjunction with other services - i.e. an outpatient dispensary, or a children's service, so that attendance is not noticeable. Some women are shy, and some husbands object. The better the personnel of the clinic the better the work done there. A doctor will do better than a nurse, nevertheless a good nurse can do an excellent job, but, in either case, time is needed, probably a half hour on the patient's initial visit and a sympathetic attitude. And however good the service and clear the explanations and demonstration many of the women will simply forget to do what they are told. Nevertheless negro women can learn and some can persist. They are all interested.

Birth control facilities have been available in Bermuda for ten years, with the appliances at cost for those who can pay and free for those who cannot, yet the economically poorer women who attend are still counted by dozens rather than hundreds.

The Roman Catholic Church objects, but nonnives in Puerto Rico. The Anglican Church countenances it, but obstruction has been offered in Bermuda by the local bishop. The other Churches approve. Some of the older ladies of Welfare Societies have objected, fearing the promotion of promiscuity among the women. Birth control, however, is no offset to illegitimacy. We wish it were, for the illegitimate rate is 25% of all births and were it reduced three quarters there would be no gross population problem on this island. "Birth Control" has been superseded and rightly by "planned parenthood".

After a decade we feel the birth control service is a good one. The women are attending more freely and less opposition is voiced by the elderly ladies. Naturally it is promoted by education and a higher scale of living. The medical practitioners, for the most part, assist in the work and make use of our appliances.

(Sgd.) Henry Wilkinson.

MEMORANDUM.

The Secretary, Western Pacific High Commission.

May, 1946.

Salary and Expenses while on duty in England and the U.S.A.

During my recent visit to London and Washington on official duty I not only had to incur expenses amounting to over \$1,000, but sustained a nett loss of £F.63.13s.11d. through the difference between my salary and allowances as Acting Resident Commissioner (£F.1,400) and that in my substantive position (£F.1,090). My wife continued of necessity to live in the Residency at Tarawa throughout this period, so the expenses of maintaining the establishment there were scarcely, if at all, lowered. Furthermore, owing to it not being possible to give me any advance notice, I had no thick clothes whatsoever with me and had to expend approximately \$250 on the purchase of essential winter kit, much of which is not required by me, being a duplication of clothes already possessed and in storage at Suva.

2. In view of the above, and the special nature of the work on which I was engaged, I would respectfully enquire whether favourable consideration might be given to the following requests:-

- (a) that I might be regarded as seconded for the tour on my acting salary as Resident Commissioner (£1,160 plus £90 = £1,250);
- (b) that subsistence allowance might be paid to me while on tour at the rates applicable to members of the Home Civil Service paying official visits: as set out at 15a in C.P.F. 309;
- (c) that my salary might be payable in sterling currency, the tour being entirely in sterling or dollar currency areas;
- (d) that the usual Separation Allowance might be payable during such time as I am compulsorily separated from my family; and
- (e) that the Government might either refund a percentage of the expenses incurred in purchasing clothes at high American prices or alternatively agree to repurchase a reasonable proportion of the clothes which I was compelled to obtain for the journey;

3. Particulars of claims, based on the rates mentioned above, are annexed, for scrutiny, and supporting receipts for those items for which dockets were obtainable are in Black Jacket attached.

*J.L.M.*

Suva, Fiji Islands,

16<sup>th</sup> May, 1946.

(A) Subsistence Allowance - Tarawa to London, 30.1.46 - 9.2.46.

<u>Place.</u>	<u>Days.</u>	<u>Amount</u> \$
Dep. Tarawa a.m. 30.1.46. (Suva time)		
Dep. Honolulu p.m. 2.2.46. (Honolulu time)	4½	60.75.
Arr. San Francisco p.m. 3.2.46.		
Dep. San Francisco p.m. 4.2.46.	1	13.50.
Arr. Montreal p.m. 6.2.46.		
Dep. Montreal p.m. 8.2.46.	<u>2</u>	<u>27.00</u>
	7½	<u>\$101.25</u>

(B) Travel Allowance - Tarawa to London, 30.1.46 - 9.2.46.

	\$	s.	d.
Honolulu to San Francisco - night of 2.2.46	5	-	
San Francisco to Chicago - night of 4.2.46.	5	-	
Montreal to Prestwick - night of 8.2.46.	5	-	
	<u>15</u>	-	

(C) Recoverable Expenses - Tarawa to London, 30.1.46.-9.2.46.

Date	Details of Expenditure	Amount £. cents
1946.		
February 1	Gratuities	3.00
" 2	Excess Luggage - Honolulu to San Francisco	26.03
" 3	Gratuities to Plane Stewards	5.00
" 4	Service car fare and gratuities	2.15
" "	Excess luggage - San Francisco to Moline	3.99
" 5	Train fare - Moline to Chicago	4.60
" "	Luggage on train - Moline to Chicago	0.50
" "	Taxis at Chicago (5)	5.75
" "	Luggage checks	1.20
" "	Porters	1.00
" "	Meals	3.75
" 6	Pullman attendant	2.00
" "	Breakfast on train	1.50
" "	Transfer of luggage at Toronto	0.65
" "	Lunch on train	1.50
" "	Taxis at Montreal (3)	2.10
" "	Luggage checks - Hotel Montreal	1.00
" "	Porters	1.75
" "	Dinner at Montreal	3.25
" 9	Meals - (6/- sterling)	1.25
		<u>71.97</u>

(D) Subsistence Allowance - London. 9.2.46-9.3.46.

<u>Place.</u>	<u>Days.</u>	<u>Amount.</u>
		<u>£</u> <u>s.</u> <u>d.</u>
Arr. London p.m. 9.2.46.		
Dep. London p.m. 9.3.46.	28.	35. 0. 0.

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(E) Recoverable Expenses - London. 9.2.46 - 9.3.46.

Railway fares: Windsor-London (estimated)	
22 x 4s.6d.	5. 0. 0.
Taxi and bus fares, etc. (estimated)	<u>5. 0. 0.</u>
	<u>£45. 0. 0.</u>



(F) Recoverable Expenses - London to Washington. 9.3.46 - 11.3.46.

Date.	Details of Expenditure.	Amount. £.cents.
1946.		
March, 11	Lunch at Montreal	0.50
" "	Dinner at New York	1.50
" "	Taxis from airport (2)	<u>1.40</u>
		<u>£3.40</u>

(G) Air Travel Allowance - London to Washington 9.3.46 - 11.3.46.

Azores to Sydney, N.S. - night of 10.3.46. £ s. d.  
5

(H) Subsistence Allowance - Washington to Suva. 11.3.46.-13.4.46.

<u>Place.</u>	<u>Days.</u>	<u>\$.cents.</u>
Arr. Washington p.m. 11.3.46.		
Dep. Washington p.m. 2.4.46.	22.	297.00
Arr. San Francisco p.m. 3.4.46.		
Dep. San Francisco p.m. 9.4.46.	6.	81.00
		<hr/>
		\$378.00
		<hr/>

(I) Recoverable Expenses - Washington. 11.3.46.-2.4.46.

Taxi and tram fares	<hr/>
	19.65.
	<hr/>

(J) Recoverable Expenses - Washington to Suva. 2.4.46.-13.4.46.

Date.	Details of Expenditure.	Amount. \$.cents.
1946.		
April 2	Taxi to airport	1.35
" "	Luggage at airport	0.50
" "	Excess luggage - Washington to San Francisco	9.23
" "	Dinner at airport	2.00
" 3	Service car fare - Los Angeles	2.30
" "	Luggage at airport	0.25
" "	Dinner at airport	2.00
" "	Luggage at San Francisco	1.00
" "	Service car at San Francisco	1.15
" 12	Air fare: Nadi-Nausori	10.00
		<u>29.78</u>

(K) Air Travel Allowance - Washington to Suva. 2.4.46-13.4.46.

Washington to Los Angeles - night of 2.4.46	£	s.	d.
San Francisco to Honolulu - night of 9.4.46.		5.	0
Honolulu to Canton Island - night of 10.4.46.		5.	0
		<u>15.</u>	<u>0</u>

H.E. Maude - Diary of movements during visit to England  
and America.

January-April, 1946.

(A) Tarawa, Gilbert Islands to London, England.

Dep. Tarawa	30.1.46.	
Arr. Majuro	30.1.46.	
Dep. Majuro	1.2.46.	(Suva time)
Arr. Johnston	31.1.46.	(Honolulu time)
Dep. Johnson	1.2.46.	
Arr. Honolulu	1.2.46.	
Dep. Honolulu	2.2.46.	
Arr. San Francisco	3.2.46.	
Dep. San Francisco	4.2.46.	
Arr. Chicago	5.2.46.	
Dep. Chicago	5.2.46.	
Arr. Montreal	6.2.46.	
Dep. Montreal	8.2.46.	
Arr. Prestwick	9.2.46.	
Dep. Prestwick	9.2.46.	
Arr. London	9.2.46.	

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(B) London, England, to Washington, U.S.A.

Dep. London	9.3.46.	
Arr. Prestwick	9.3.46.	
Dep. Prestwick	10.3.46.	
Arr. Azores	10.3.46.	
Dep. Azores	10.3.46.	
Arr. Sydney, N.S.	11.3.46.	
Dep. Sydney, N.S.	11.3.46.	
Arr. Montreal	11.3.46.	
Dep. Montreal	11.3.46.	
Arr. Washington	11.3.46.	

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(C) Washington, U.S.A., to Suva, Fiji Islands.

Dep. Washington	2.4.46.	
Arr. Los Angeles	3.4.46.	
Dep. Los Angeles	3.4.46.	
Arr. San Francisco	3.4.46.	
Dep. San Francisco	9.4.46.	
Arr. Honolulu	10.4.46.	
Dep. Honolulu	10.4.46.	(Honolulu time)
Arr. Nadi	12.4.46.	(Suva time)
Dep. Nadi	13.4.46.	
Arr. Suva	13.4.46.	

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Y.R.,

The following summary of figures may be of assistance when discussing the Gilbert and Ellice Medical Scheme:-

- (i) The Colony's allocation under C.D.&W.F. is  
£A.312,500.
- (ii) The estimated cost of the Medical Department's Scheme is:-  
Capital .. £111,100.  
Recurrent .. £470,275.  
£581,375.
- (iii) The Colony Government's Ten-year Plan is roughly based on the C.D.&W.F. Allocation of £A.312,500 plus £A.57,000 chargeable to Rehabilitation. The capital provision in the Plan for Medical and Public Health is £A.105,450, which is only £A.5,000 less than the estimated capital cost of the Medical Department's Scheme. Whereas the Medical Department estimate Recurrent Expenditure for 10 years at £A.470,275, there is no provision for Medical Recurrent Expenditure in the Colony Government's Plan.
- (iv) The Colony Government's figure of £A.105,450 is divided as to £A.40,000 to Rehabilitation and £A.65,450 to C.D.&W.F.
- (v) As already stated, in the Colony Government's Plan no provision is made for Recurrent Expenditure on the Medical Scheme. I calculate however that Recurrent Expenditure on structural maintenance of the buildings and 1 ship provided for in the Colony Government's Scheme will alone amount to roughly £A.12,000 per annum. Over 10 years this equals £A.120,000, or a substantial part of the Medical Department's Recurrent expenditure estimate of £A.470,275.
- (vi) The 1946/47 draft estimates will provide for £A.29,000 Recurrent Medical Expenditure. To this should be added £A.5,000 provided under separate Head for the "Kia-Kia", giving a total present Medical Recurrent Expenditure of £A.25,000. This is the amount which the R.Gr., has considered is the maximum which should be provided from Revenue including Grant-in-Aid. The 1946/47 estimated Revenue, excluding Grant-in-Aid, is £A.49,000. The 1946/47 estimated total Recurrent Expenditure is £A.110,000.

2. If the figure of £A.25,000 in (v) is accepted, and assuming that the policy is to cut down the Medical Scheme rather than any other Scheme or Schemes in the Colony Government's Ten-year Plan, then it follows that the Medical Scheme should be reduced so that its total of capital and Recurrent Expenditure should not exceed:-

£A.105,540	allocation to Medical and Health in the Ten-year Plan;
plus <u>£A.250,000</u>	being £A.25,000 p.a. Recurrent Expenditure to be met from Revenue including Grant-in-Aid.
<u>£A.355,540.</u>	

FURNITURE REQUIRED FOR GILBERT & ELIZABETH ISLANDS COLONY.

Earliest delivery.

- (1) 30 single bedsteads, complete with mattresses, pillows and mosquito nets.
  - (2) 20 dressing tables (with mirror).
  - (3) 20 wardrobes (10 with full length mirrors).
  - (4) 20 lounge.
  - (5) 20 dressing table stools.
  - (6) 10 dining tables.
  - (7) 60 dining chairs.
  - (8) 10 sideboards (with cupboards).
  - (9) 10 dinner wagons.
  - (10) 10 tea tables.
  - (11) 40 occasional tables.
  - (12) 10 writing tables (or desks).
  - (13) 10 settees.
  - (14) 60 lounge (or wicker) chairs.
  - (15) 40 plain chairs.
  - (16) 10 bathroom stools.
  - (17) 10 kitchen tables.
  - (18) 10 kitchen chairs.
  - (19) 10 metal safes.
  - (20) 10 kitchen cupboards.
  - (21) 5 office cupboards.
  - (22) 5 office tables.
  - (23) 10 office chairs.
-

Kareakehe,

Ahemama.

11<sup>th</sup> May, 1946.

Dear Mr. Maude,

This is just a short note to let you know how disappointed I am to hear that you may not be coming back here, and I hope when I say this that you know full well it is not hot air. Mrs. Maude will be passing you a message from me and I do hope that you will both be back here before very long; if you don't come then we can ring down the final curtain on the principles of your memorandum and on development for another decade. I am afraid that we may get an P.C. who may pay lip service to progress and even feed H.K. with beautiful despatches and lovely "week-end" visits, while, locally, a complete turmoil will exist with no real advance to record.

You may know that we finished Betio and Bairiki payments on schedule and are now ready for Animerao: I have had only a day here so far and with h.s. gravediggers who came with me and then left on the "Margaret" and the "Awahon", I have had no time to make

any investigations. Tobinima tells me however that Tana has done a good job and I expect on my return to Tarawa to be able to prepare Abemama lists and to effect payment before the end of June. Tana leaves for Manumea about 20<sup>th</sup> this month and Barro for Butaitari so I have great hopes of concluding the Compensation program — except of course for payments — before the end of the year. After that it is over to the Treasury and the Lands Commission.

I have no further news of interest for you so I shall close this note with the hope that you are soon returning.

Sincerely yours,

Leif Cochrane.



MEMORANDUM.

The Secretary, Western Pacific High Commission.

23rd May, 1946.

Construction of Colony Headquarters at Abemama Island.

Before further progress can be made with plans for constructing the future Colony headquarters at Abemama, His Excellency's decision is requested on the important point as to whether it should be built wholly of European materials, or partly or wholly of native materials.

2. In Appendix I I have set out the estimated number of Government quarters required, divided into 4 grades. In Appendix II will be found an estimate of the cost of putting up these quarters, using imported materials throughout, together with offices and other necessary buildings and plant. It has been based on a footage similar to that approved in the case of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and a construction cost of £2 a square foot, which is the very rough and approximate figure quoted by Marlow's, Limited, for the undertaking. In Appendix III, I have drawn up a similar estimate of the cost of the station if built of part imported and part local materials. No details are given of building costs if constructed wholly of native materials as this is not recommended as a serious possibility.

3. To summarize estimated capital and maintenance costs for the three alternative construction methods:-

	<u>Capital Cost.</u>	<u>Maintenance costs.</u>
(1) Imported materials	£196,530	£3,690
(2) Partly imported materials	£92,200	£6,776
(3) Local materials	£40,000	£10,000.

Maintenance costs for European built houses have been estimated, on the advice of the Fiji Public Works Department, at 2% per annum, while similar costs for partly local built houses have been estimated, from my personal experience, at 15% per annum. This latter figure has been deliberately set very high, allowing for a completely rebuilt house every 7½ years; when compared with the pre-war maintenance allowance of 10% it will be seen to provide a safe margin for contingencies and for maintaining all buildings in really first-class condition.

4. In my opinion the capital costs of building a headquarters station entirely of imported materials cannot be justified, in view of the fact that:-

- (a) officers are divided in their opinions as to their merits and probably half the service would rather have houses built of local materials
- (b) they cannot be so easily adapted for the use of the civil servant of tomorrow, who will in most cases be a native or Euronesian;
- (c) the very high cost of construction will necessitate the utmost economy in size, design, siting, fittings and furniture, which is exactly what we are anxious to avoid; and
- (d) the bulk of the capital and recurrent expenditure will be spent abroad, instead of circulating within the Colony and acting as a direct subsidy to the more necessitous members of the local community.

To this I would add that, as a general principle, it is desirable that Government servants should set an example in any community by living in model houses of a type which local residents can themselves copy - only thus will the local standard of house-building be raised.

5. On the other hand, the maintenance costs of living in houses entirely constructed of native materials would be too high to justify the lowered capital costs, while the inconvenience and discomfort (if not the actual danger to health) of living and working in buildings without proper bathrooms, kitchens, floors, lighting or sanitation would prove damaging to morale and a bar to recruitment.

6. After long and careful consideration, therefore, I would recommend that Colony headquarters should be constructed along the lines estimated for in Appendix II, that is:-

- (a) all Grade I and II quarters to be of part local construction, with wooden floors, imported timber framework, "te ba" walls, and thatched roofs; kitchens and bathrooms to be entirely European;
- (b) Grade III houses to be similar but with local material kitchens and bathrooms;
- (c) Grade IV houses to be entirely of local construction; and
- (d) offices, markets, wireless and power stations to be built entirely of imported materials.

7. Having economized heavily in construction costs, the guiding principle behind my estimates in Appendix II has been not to economize in size, design, siting, fittings and furniture, which make all the difference to comfort and morale in the tropics. With this principle in view, it is recommended that:-

- (a) all houses should be roomy and cool, with wide verandahs and overhanging eaves;
- (b) all Grade I houses should have at least 3 bedrooms and two bathrooms;
- (c) the designs should be varied and pleasing to the eye as well as practical from the housewives point of view;
- (d) in order to ensure privacy, adequate grounds and selection of cool and pleasant sites, extra expense should, if necessary, be incurred in piping and wiring; and
- (e) furniture should be of yaka (to prevent white ants) and on a more lavish scale than usual, special importance being paid to the provision of adequate cupboards (built-in ones being an impossibility).

Particular importance is attached to the provision of "AGA" or "ESSE" stoves, which will save their extra cost by their convenience and lower imported fuel costs.

8. Should His Excellency approve the above proposals, authority is requested to:-

- (1) place the sum of £50,000 for construction of Colony headquarters on this year's estimates; and
- (11) engage a Civil Engineer forthwith to commence the planning of the project, in order to be ready to commence work immediately the estimates are approved.

In connexion with (11), the Director of Public Works is at present engaged in selecting a number of Civil Engineers for temporary positions in Fiji and has undertaken, if required, to advise in selecting one for the Colony at the same time, the number of applicants being in excess of his own requirements.

Suva, Fiji Islands,  
23rd May, 1946.

(Signed) H. E. MAUDE  
.....

APPENDIX I.

Colony Headquarters, Abemama Island - List of quarters  
required.

<u>Estimate Head.</u>	<u>Department.</u>	<u>Grade of Housing.</u>			
		<u>Grade I.</u>	<u>II.</u>	<u>III.</u>	<u>IV.</u>
III.	District Administration.	-	1v	-	-
IV.	Education Department.	3	-	1	2
V.	Lands Commission.	1	-	1	1
IX.	Marine Transport.	-	-	-	12
X.	Medical Department.	2	2	1	2
XIV.	Police Department.	-	-	1	10
XV.	Postal Department.	-	-	1	2
XVI.	Resident Commissioner's Department.	1	2	1	8
XVII.	Treasury and Customs Department.	2	4	1	5
XVIII.	Wireless Telegraph Department.	1	2	1	7
XIX.	Public Works Department.	1	-	2	5
-	Visiting Officers and Transit Quarters.	1	2	1	6
<u>Totals:</u>		<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>60</u>

524 BOND

A P P E N D I X      I I .

Estimated Cost of building Colony Government  
Headquarters, Abomama Island.

A. Of imported materials.

(1) Residency at 8,400 sq. ft.	=	£16,800.
(2) 13 Grade I quarters at 2,145 sq.ft.	=	£51,480.
(3) 11 Grade II quarters at 1,700 sq.ft.	=	£37,400.
(4) Quarters for Sister and Stenographer- Typist at 1,000 sq. ft.	=	£4,000.
(5) 11 Grade III quarters at 750 sq.ft.	=	£8,250.
(6) 60 Grade IV quarters at 500 sq.ft.	=	£30,000.
(7) Government Offices at 10,000 sq.ft.	=	£20,000.
(8) Council of Representatives Maneaba	=	£600.
(9) Wireless and Power Stations at 3,400 sq.ft.	=	£6,800.
(10) Markets	=	£2,000.
(11) Cisterns for quarters and offices	=	£7,200.
(12) Lighting Plant	=	£5,000.
(13) Furniture for quarters	=	£7,000.
		<hr/>
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>£196,530.</u>

Recurrent maintenance costs at 2%

p.a. on items (1) - (11) = £3,690.

APPENDIX III.

Estimated Cost of Building Colony Government  
Headquarters, Abemama Island.

B. Partly of local Materials.

(1) Residency	=	£4,000.
(2) 25 Grade I and II quarters at £1,000 each	=	£25,000.
(3) 11 Grade III quarters at £400 each.	=	£4,400.
(4) 60 Grade IV. quarters at £100 each	=	£6,000.
(5) Government Offices. 10,000 sq.ft. at £2 per sq.ft.	=	£20,000.
(6) Council of Representatives Maneaba	=	£600.
(7) Wireless and Power Stations 3,400 sq.ft. at £2 per sq.ft.	=	£6,800.
(8) Markets	=	£2,000.
(9) Reservoir and catchment area	=	£10,000.
(10) Lighting Plant	=	£5,000.
(11) Furniture for quarters	=	8,400.
		<hr/>
	<u>Total</u> =	<u>£92,200.</u>

Recurrent maintenance costs at 15% p.a. on

items (1) - (4) and (6) = £6,000.

Recurrent maintenance costs at 2%<sup>p.a.</sup> on items

(5) and (7) - (9) = £776.

TOTAL RECURRENT MAINTENANCE COSTS £6,776.

city has to be file  
re Ben Bridge

Bride at Suva.

# London Missionary Society.

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Rongorongo Training Institution,

Beru, Gilbert Islands.

Via Sydney, N.S.W., or Suva, Fiji.

H.E. Maude, Esq., O.B.E., M.A.,

June 1st 1946

Actg Resident Commissioner for the Gilbert & Ellice Islands Colony  
at SUVA, FIJI.

Dear Mr. Maude,

It has been a great pleasure to have Mrs. Maude and Alaric with us for a few days while the uncomfortable old AWAHOU has been going round collecting copra from the Southern Gilberts.

My wife has been suffering quite a good deal from dental trouble, and the case is not one that can be satisfactorily dealt with by simple extractions. The teeth have been getting worse in the last week or two, and I had quite made up my mind that my wife ought to go to Suva by the John Williams, for urgent dental treatment. But she rather rebelled at the idea of having to go away with great uncertainty as to how long it might be before she could get back. However, Mrs. Maude has made the very kind suggestion that she should go down NOW, and has generously offered to share with her what I gather is THE cabin on the Awahou, to make it possible for her to get attention speedily. Captain Webster has been so good as to approve. In addition to the prospect of getting relief more speedily, the advantage seemed to be that there was hope my wife might be able to get back by the return trip of the AWAHOU, whereas if she waited until the J.W. she would be too late for that chance. This evening we have just had your radio pointing out the difficulty owing to measles, but we all feel that the case is one where the first consideration is to get the proper treatment, and then consider what can best be done about getting back. It is possible the measles epidemic may be over by the time the Awahou is ready to leave again for the Gilberts, or may be so much less that Dr. Buchanan might see his way to permit my wife, who is a knowledgeable person about such things as measles, to come ashore at Beru provided the ship is still clean when she gets near here, and provided my wife was quarantined for a short time after arrival. Anyway, we shall see what it may be possible to arrange when the time comes.

We are sorry your wife is going south rather than that you are coming north. No doubt you have made yourself rather indispensable at W.P.H.C., but it is rather hard lines on the Gilberts. We much hope you will all be able to come back before long and make a good stay definitely as R.C.

From a radio received a few days ago I gather you must have been so kind as to put in my name as recommended for an award of the O.B.E. This is very good of you, and while it is an honour I feel I hardly deserve, yet if it comes off, I am sure our folk here and L.M.S. people at home will be pleased at recognition of our long service on this Field. I feel my wife deserves it more than I, but she will share in the distinction if it comes about. Meanwhile thank you for your very kind thought.

The Native Magistrate came over this morning to ask for help in regard to the bridge at Nuka, which is getting into a very shaky condition in spite of efforts to repair it from time to time. He asked if I thought the Government would help to get some suitable timber. We had a talk and also discussed the matter with your wife. I suggested that if the kaubure felt with him that the Beru people would pay, they might ask you if you would send up some Fiji hardwood (Vesi) posts by the Awahou on her return, and we would help with tar and, if they would find some good hard old coconut palms we would try to saw them into thick planks for the platform on top of the posts. I told the N.M. they must measure up lengths and number.

I think four by four Vesi would do , but the timber merchants may have some other hardwood they recommend for use under or in the water. It would be well to supply some cement for making footings, say about one cubic foot of cement at the base of each post . I hope we may be able to help to get a strong bridge erected. Mr. Bevington's effort has proved how very useful such a bridge is at that point , and I think it might well come within the COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME ?

I shall probably be writing you officially a little later about the possibility of getting permission for the J.W. to call at Rambi on her way down to Suva at the end of the year to take new teachers ( the old men who had that bad time at Kusaie need a change ), and also two Banaban boys here who want to see their people : and incidentally to take supplies of Bibles, Books and school material. Mr. Kennedy writes himself making suggestions along these lines . I am sure we shall have your support to do what we can to help these folk to settle in more happily.

I have been typing hard all day as we have been sending off a huge mail, including about 400 copies of a circular letter with many personal notes, as well as a lot of business mail. I fear the mail will now be closed, so I must ask Mrs. made to be so kind as to take this down to you.

With cordial regards and all good wishes,  
I am, Yours sincerely,

*W. Eastman.*



Mr. Harold Gatty

Requests the pleasure  
of  
the company of

Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Maude

At the Grand Pacific Hotel

to meet the United States

Representatives of the

Associated Press

International News Service

United Press

Arriving Via

Pan American Airways, Inc.

Tuesday, June 4, 1946

Cocktails

5 p. m. to 7 p. m.

# London Missionary Society.

Rongorongo Training Institution,  
Beru, Gilbert Islands.

June 14th 1946

Dear Mr. Maude,

It was very nice of you to send me that radio message yesterday, and I do much appreciate the kind feelings therein expressed. Will you please convey my thanks to any friends in the W.P.H.C. or Suva who were in any way associated with the kindly congratulations.

It is kind of you to speak of a "well merited honour". I feel myself all too unworthy of it, but I do appreciate the honour as a mark of recognition of missionary service to the community. I feel sure the L.M.S. will be pleased, and our people here who so far know about it, have shown very real pleasure, so His Majesty and those who advised him in this regard, have given a great deal of pleasure to a great many people in this award.

I feel that I ought to send some more official acknowledgment of the award, but so far no official intimation has reached me, so I can hardly do anything about it until such message arrives. You will know what the correct procedure is, and if I am supposed to have seen the Gazette or the List of King's Birthday Honours proper channels "with my humble duty" my thanks to His Majesty the King for his gracious bestowal of this Honour.

And since I feel sure that it is to you more than to anyone else that Gilberts, may I say how very much I appreciate your kindness in recommending me for this honour.

With very kind regards, I am,  
Yours sincerely,

The ship has gone to Nikunau  
and will return tomorrow, which  
gives me time to add that the

P.S. official intimation has just come through tonight & reply has been sent.

*John Eastman.*

AIR MAIL

WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION,  
SUVA, FIJI.

CONFIDENTIAL.

14th June, 1946.

Dear Mr. Hurst,

I am very sorry not to have written to you before about the estate of the late T.G.F. Potts, of which I understood you were an executor (or at any rate interested in its management).

I expect that by now you will have made full arrangements for handling the matter but in case you should not have may I suggest that any bequest might be paid over in the first instance to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony Government for payment to Charlie Boti. The reason I suggest this is that it seems undesirable that Charlie should just be handed a large sum of money in cash, which he will almost certainly waste or be defrauded of, but that it should rather be placed in trust on behalf of himself and his issue. If the Administration is handed the money in the first instance I feel that there is a good chance of them persuading him to place it voluntarily on trust, with the Resident Commissioner of the Colony for the time being as trustee.

I am not suggesting that the London Missionary Society cannot deal with the matter as well as the Government, but there seem to me to be two possible objections to their handling the transaction:-

- (i) it is understood that Charlie is a Catholic, which may raise certain obvious difficulties; and
- (ii) the local missionary may find it difficult to persuade him to use his wealth to his own best advantage and not fritter it away in a week.

The above suggestions are made quite unofficially and solely in the interests of Potts and his family: the Government, of course, would make nothing out of the transaction and very possibly would not bless me for suggesting it, though they have several other trusts of a similar nature. In any case, I should be glad to hear, in due course, what your decision is as I hope to be leaving for the Gilberts in a month or so and will no doubt be seeing Charlie.

Reverend H. Leonard Hurst,  
Livingstone House,  
Broadway, Westminster,  
London, S.W.1., England.

I am

I am afraid that McKee's appointment appears to be off. He was very keen to go to Beru and I thought all was well but he had a letter yesterday from your Sydney agent offering him not the teacher training job on which he had set his heart but a general missionary appointment in the Gilberts and on a salary of £180 (if he lives alone) without any cost of living or other allowance. I know it was just possible for a single young man to live in the Gilberts on £180 before the war but I seriously doubt the possibility now. In the Government we are paying no Europeans less than £300, plus cost of living bonus. Of course, he may have all sorts of privileges and perquisites in addition to his salary but nothing was mentioned in his letter about them.

However, we hope to appoint McKee to the G. & B.I.C. Service as an Assistant Secretary for the time being so he will be available should you succeed in coming to terms with him at a later date (the Mission job is naturally the more important of the two). The fact that he can learn the language and get to know the people at our expense would be an advantage from your point of view.

I hear that the Pages are coming via America and may be expected soon. We are looking forward to seeing them.

My wife has been staying at Rongerongo and I've just had a telegram to say that Mrs. Eastman is coming down on the "Awahou" with her for dental treatment.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

H. E. HAUDE.

Extract from "Manawatu Evening Standard"

dated 14th June, 1946.

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### New Material

#### Building Construction.

#### Home Already Erected

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A home in Ruahine Street, Palmerston North, has been built out of a new material which promises not only to cheapen building but also to expedite the process. The new material is ordinary concrete with the addition of an important third ingredient, which gives lightness without reducing strength, and which does away with great disadvantages belonging to concrete such as coldness and dampness.

The weight of concrete is reduced by half when the new material is used, and the porous nature of the mixture produces a building material that has the same effect as cork and provides insulation against heat and cold. In fact it is estimated that artificial heating for homes could be reduced by one-third.

The important third ingredient can be described as a type of foam which evenly distributes air bubbles and so creates insulating properties and lightness. The inventors are Mr. E. Crow, a civil engineer, of Palmerston North, and Mr. A. Peirard, a well-known Wellington scientist. The first home has been built by Mr. C.M. Isaacs, a Palmerston North building contractor, who manufactures the new material at a special factory.

Panels are made with the new material to facilitate constructional work, and these are used in the same way as concrete boxing with one difference: they remain in position and do not need to be removed. In fact the new porous concrete eliminates temporary boxing and therefore expedites construction as well as reducing costs. It should be possible to use more unskilled labour, and there is scope for all kinds of designs.

Ordinary reinforced concrete is used for the beams in the house. Panels are placed on either side of the up-rights, and the new material is pumped into the space between. The wall foundation in ordinary construction is eliminated, as is the case with reinforced concrete construction. Whereas an ordinary wooden dwelling requires 10,000 feet of timber, only 1500 feet are necessary when the new material is used. Doors and other interior work use the timber, but the bath and other fittings can be made with the new material. The floor is constructed of a waterproof concrete slab laid on a six-inch bed of sand. A thick slab of material having the resilience of heavy linoleum is put on top of that. The roof is made with special concrete and is overlaid with a bituminous emulsion which is again covered with white concrete, the use of timber being further reduced.

Scientifically Tested.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in Wellington has tested the new concrete and it conforms to the standards laid down by the British Committee on Post-War Housing. The New Zealand products used amount to 90 per cent.

The home built of the new material in Ruahine Street has a kitchen that is a housewife's dream. It is full of cupboards. The skirtings are moulded and the floor is coloured to blend with the carpets. Experiments are still being conducted with different types of plaster for interior decoration. In the house already built no fewer than four different colours have been used.

A factory with an area of 5000 square feet is constructing the panels and manufacturing the new material. The panels are moulded and then lifted after two days to stand in a yard and dry out properly. About 600 panels are used in the construction of a house with two bedrooms. That number can be manufactured by two men in a week. Every one is reinforced with steel, and special panels are used for corners and other parts of the building.

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17<sup>th</sup> June 1946.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
FIJI.

Dear Maunde,

I should like to discuss with you some-time enclosed draft telegram which I am thinking of sending to Jeffries at the P. O. I rather think that alternative (c) will be the final outcome. There is scant prospect of alternative (a), whilst (b) would not be satisfactory from the

point of view of Fiji.  
You should not of course  
let Varkess see.

Yours very sincerely,

A. M. Nathan.

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Code telegram to S of S No.

Following for Jeffries personal. Vaskess reaches retiring age next month and I consider that he should not be kept on any longer than possible. Macdonald formerly of W.P.H.C. then seconded to Trinidad and recently transferred to Fiji as Grade 2 administrative officer and posted as A.C.S. would make an excellent Secretary W.P.H.C. but Fiji is very short of experienced secretariat officers and Macdonald could not be spared unless he were replaced by a secretariat officer from another Colony. Sort of person I have in mind is P.F. Campbell, A.C.S., Barbados seconded from Nigeria. An outright transfer to Fiji to Grade 2 administrative scale with maximum of £F840 would not attract Campbell nor is it likely to attract any one else unless for reasons of health or climate. On the other hand I am reluctant to offer a transferee from outside a Grade 1 post as it would be resented ~~but~~ all grade 2 officers here as it would block their chances of promotion. Alternatives appear to be (a) transfer officer from another Colony with salary and seniority as though all his service had been in Fiji (b) second Campbell or other suitable officer for two or three years on his substantive salary. At end of that time I hope that one at least of more junior Fiji officers who show promise would be capable of filling post of A.C.S. (Cooper is quite capable but he is engaged on scheme for local government which is most important as it will bring Indians much more into the scheme of things. This will take best part of year and he may have to be put in charge of it after it has been approved. He cannot therefore be spared for A.C.S.) (c) do not appoint Macdonald Secretary W.P.H.C. but someone from another Colony. It might in this case be necessary to increase salary from present £F1050 (with personal allowance of £F150 to Vaskess)

to

to £F1200.

2. Maude would also make an excellent Secretary W.P.H.C. but I anticipate that Fox Strangways will not be returning. That being so I should at present juncture prefer Maude as R. Cr., G. & E. I. C. than as Secretary.

3. My views generally on post of Secretary, W.P.H.C. are that it should be held by Colonial Administrative Service Officer of about 15 years service who should be moved after four or five years. Vaskess has held post for 17 years which is much too long.

4. I shall be grateful for your comments.

Governor.

Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

18th October, 1945.

Dear Mrs. Watson,

I am writing to enlist your assistance in investigating the question of the payment for a ton of flour which I brought to Pitcairn Island by the s.s. "J. Sterling Morton" in January, 1944, as a present from myself to the Pitcairn community.

Apparently the shippers of the flour, Messrs. Burns, Philp and Company, Limited, of Wellington, included their account for it in their general account for goods forwarded to the islanders and I am a bit worried lest the community should have inadvertently paid for it when refunding the cost of the other items shipped at the same time. The detailed cost of the flour was as follows:-

40 x 50s flour at £18. 17s. 6d. per ton	=	£18. 17. 6.
10 sack covers at 1s. 3d. each	=	12. 6.
Levy on flour	=	1.

making a total of £19. 10s. 1d.

Should the islanders have, in fact, paid for this present by mistake, I will ship a further ton at my own expense by the next opportunity in replacement. If, however, they have not done so I will refund the amount due to the High Commission office here, who paid the Company's account long ago. The matter should have been settled by me before this but I have unfortunately been away from Suva except for brief periods.

Hoping this reaches you before your departure from the island.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed). H.E. Maude.

Mrs. Una Watson,  
Pitcairn Island.

Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

26th June, 1946.

Dear Mr. Freeman,

I was interested to get your letter of the 12th June and looking forward to meeting you on the 26th or 27th and having a talk on the activities of the Peruvian slavers in the Central Pacific and related topics.

Unfortunately there has been a little spot of bother (there always is somewhere in the High Commission Territories) and as a result I have to leave at short notice tomorrow by plane on a mission to Kioa and Rabi Islands: and I shall not be back, I'm afraid, until the afternoon of Saturday the 29th.

It would happen just at the time when I wanted to be in Suva but they will tell you here that I never stay in any one place for long.

However I doubt whether I should have been much use to you as it is several years since I was dealing with the period of history you are working on, and I expect that you have long ago traced all the bibliographical references I could give you.

I shall be very glad to discuss anything by correspondence that may be of help to you, so don't hesitate to write. I expect to be in Suva until at least the end of July when I expect to go up to the Gilbert Islands to live at Tarawa.

Mr. Gibbings had the next room to me at the G.P.H. last month and I formed a great liking for him. I invited him up to live with us in the Gilberts but don't know if he can manage it. Anyway why don't you come, and do some first-hand work up there before going to England.

J.D. Freeman, Esq.,  
Suva.

- 2. -

Still hoping to see you before long,

Yours sincerely,

H. E. Maude.

Bairiki, Tarawa.  
26th June, 1946.

Dear Mr Maude,

A few days ago Mr Wernham kindly sent me a copy of a minute of yours to Pop Vaskess about Colony propaganda in which reference to "Tero" was made. With this in mind, and with some vague hope that the issue will meet with your approval, I am sending you a copy of July "Tero" which may help to convince HE that we are capable of producing a moderately good paper if we have the staff and the time. Actually this issue has taken Bauro Ratieta, Bauro Tikana, Tione and one new clerk plus myself a good ten days to produce and even then we had to cut out other items which would have made it an eight page issue. Ratieta has of course been of inestimable assistance and he thinks the issue should meet with keen appreciation, following which advice I asked Mr Wernham if I could print 150 extra copies and sell them at 2d each; so far without any advertisement we have sold 125 copies on Bairiki and we have no doubt that the remainder will be snapped up as soon as we let the people of Tarawa know that they are for sale. Even now with 40 odd copies sold I estimate that we have just about paid for the extra paper used so I reckon it a sound proposition. About detail, I should be personally glad for your opinions on the "leader" - Utu n Aba aika Iraorao, the poem "Raou te Nang" and "te Raetara", the last two being my own efforts (though in extenuation I plead that Ratieta chose the poem first from among a selection of 50 odd submitted by Ernest Milne), and the first an effort in conformity with instructions from England on publicity. As Mr Macdonald is now in Suva I thought he may like to see a copy and it would be appreciated if you would hand one to him.

Next month's issue is still a doubtful entity as I am leaving for Nanumea, Nufufetau and Funafuti next week and do not expect to be back in Tarawa for a couple of months. I have pleaded with Mr Wernham for the services of Ernest Milne who has a flair for the work and who would be an invaluable compere if we ever get radio broadcasts going; however it seems unlikely that he can be spared from the Administration so McEwen as Chief Clerk will have to take over.

Lands work is moving satisfactorily. Rentals have been paid at Betio, Bairiki and Animarao and very little field work now remains to be done on Tarawa. Abemama is complete but for payments and Tikana goes to Butaritari when I leave for the Ellice. At Nanumea Taua has completed half the field program and we estimate an end of all field work for the

Colony by September or October when rental payments will start in earnest. Provided your original suggestion to HE that an extra Treasury Officer is available to handle these rental and compensation payments I suggest that the Lands Compensation Office can be wound up by the end of the year. In carrying out this work I am not sure that I have followed your system in the Lands Commission as closely as is desirable, and though I have tried not to upset native customs I have been compelled to cut short their interminable complaints so that we can leave Compensation behind before the CLC arrives. However, unless it is accepted as a maxim that the aim of the Compensation program was to give needed aid at the most crucial time and therefore the mood of the majority came before the complaints of a minority, there can and will exist a modicum of dissatisfaction arising out of the personal jealousies of individual landowners who regard compensation as a "right" not a "gift" and therefore quarrel if Nareao gets more than Keneia. As far as is compatible with the moving force which is "relief" these quarrels have been passed to the Native Courts for settlement except of course where they are obviously a matter for the Lands Commission to settle and you will be interested to know that on Tarawa from Betio to Bikenibeu, the area over which Sir Arthur Grimble worked, only 50 odd serious complaints have been registered by landowners. From Bikenibeu to Buota there are double this amount unsettled.

There is little else to report from here except perhaps that the "Maureen" was lost for two or three days on her way to Ocean. Frankly, from the stories that are told such as a request from her captain to have fires burning on all islands down the chain by night so that he can miss the reefs, if true, make me and many other officers somewhat doubtful about travelling on her. Otherwise, we have excellent rains up here and the islands are looking at their best, even the end of Bairiki showing signs of coconut bearing.

Perhaps you will be back up again soon now so until then I shall say a ho.

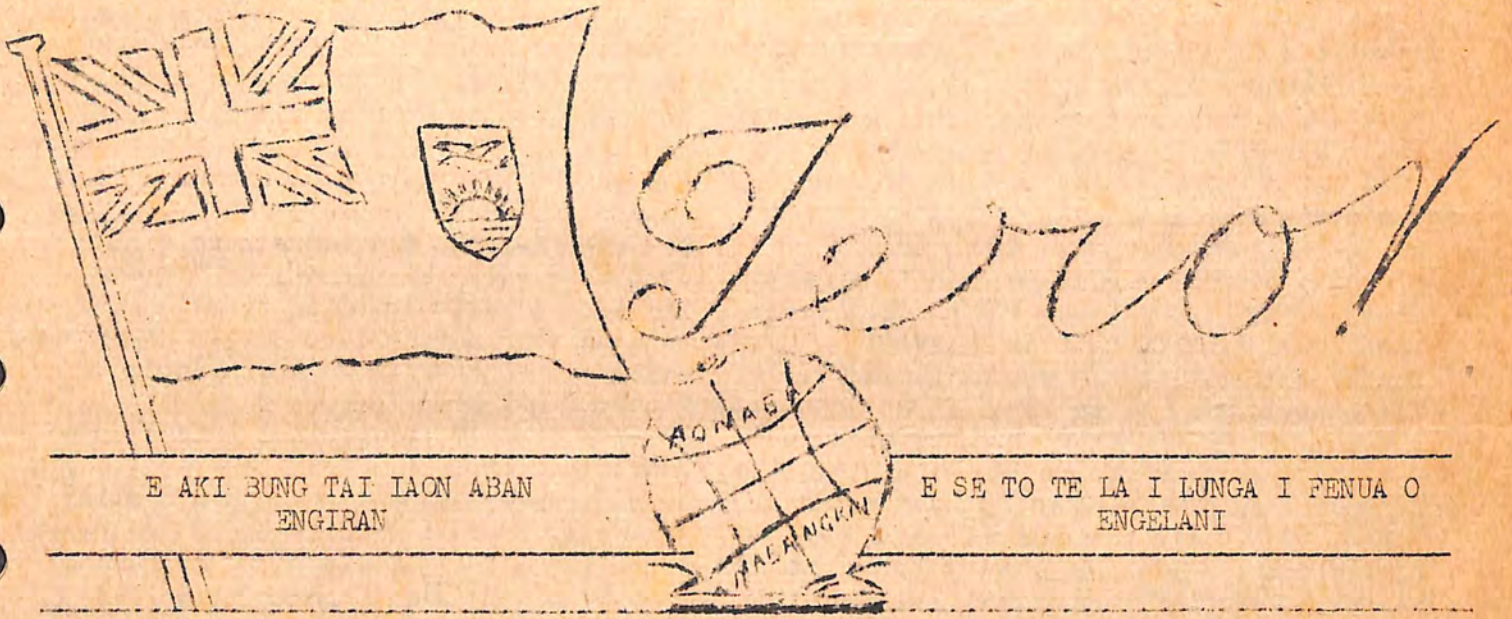
With my best wishes to Mrs. Maude and  
Alaric.

Sincerely yours,

*Leid Cook*

Tuhi, 1946.

E katuraoaki n Aobiti n Rongorongo i Tarawa.



### ANA KAONGORA TE KING

NAKOIA KAIN TE KORONE AE KIRIBATI MA ERETI.

Kioina ngkai e a tia n reke te tokanikai iaomia ara kairiribaia aika a tiritiri, I kanakoa au taeka ni kakabaia ma ni kaitau nakoia Au botanaomata n te marawa ae Betebeke inanon aia tai ni kainaomataki ake a tia ni kaitara ma te bainikirinaki irouia I Tiapan.

Ana iango te Kuin ao Ngai a aki toki n titiku iaomi inanon ami ririki ni kaimnana ake kam a tia n tei inanoia ma te ninikoria ae moan te pati, ao n otin te karangaiia ni bongin te maiu ma te inaomata, Ti uala ni kinarerei ma ngkani ba a manga moani kabaeaki raoi taian ro ake a kani-maki iai Au botanaomata n tabo ni kabane. I atala raoi ba taiani kabae aikai ni karinerine ma n tangira imarenau ma Au botanaomata n te marawa ae Betebeke a tuai ni bara ma ngkoi ni karokoa ngkai. Ma a tia ni kateimatoaki inanon te ro ma te ngirangira. E a roko ngkai te tai are a na manga kateretereaki iai korakoraia ma teimatoaia n te aro ni katonga inatan aonabani kabuta. Mwia tan iowawa ma n tiritiri a aki konaki ni kamaunaki n te bong ae ti tebongina ao makuriani kaokan te raoi ma te rau e na bon ananau ma n rawawata. Ma bon te beku are ti na uala ni botaki iai ma te mialtong, te onimaki, koauan te kantaninga ba te Raoi, te Mano ao te Kukupi a na boni manga waetata ni kaokaki n Ana ibuobuoki te Atua.

Tiote R.I.

Aokati 15, 1945.

### LITU N ABA AIKA IRAORAO

N tokin te Buaka ae Korakora man 1914 nakon 1918, a kataia ni katea te Pariamen i aonaba tan tokanikai aika Iraorao ba e na kawakinaki te raoi ao e aranaki te Pariamen aei ba te Botaki n Aba. Nakoan te Botaki n ai aron te Bowi n aonaba ao te Aba ae e riki n tangitang nakon teuana e kona n tai me-

tana ao e na baireaki ana tangitang irouia Aba tabeua. E ewa bukina ba e kamaunaki ao imarenala e moani matoatoa aia bakatang Aba, ao a boni ngae ni bubuokaki irouia Buritan ao Burahti e baka n te urubai n te kauouani buaka ae kateirakeaki irouni Itera ma Tiomane.

(Reitana n b.3 Mak. 1



# OKIRAN AROIA RIMOA KAWAN TARAWA

Inanon ana tai Tiapan n taua Tarawa n te ririki 1942 a kakioaki nako kaini kawa tabeua n te inainano - Betio ni karokoa Bikenibeu ( ma e tiku Eita ) ngke a tangiri tabo akanne I Tiapan ibukin aia bai ni buaka. A kauamaeaki aomata akanne inanoni kawan Tarawa n te inaieta ike a aki mwenga raoi iai ba akea bataia ke kainani kanaia. Imwin aia urubai ara kairiribai ao e riki Betio ba kanga te rereua ma te aba n riringa; Bairiki e riki ba Aban Teng Keneia; Teoraereke (ike a maeka iai ngkoa Tama ma Tina) e riki ba te tabo ni kamaroa; Banraeaba e riki ba te Aba ni Kau-anti; ao Bikenibeu e riki ba te kawa ni kaningoniga. A tiku kawa akanne n te aro anne ni karokoa a teirake Buritan ao Amerika n te namakaina Ritemba 1943 n ukia nako I Tiapan maiaon Tarawa ao a kaoka te inaomata nakon te aono ni Kiribati. A tae aia kai I Tiapan ao a tekateka I Matang iaon Tarawa man te tai anne. E tauaki Betio ao e kabuburaki riki te marae ni wanikiba are iai. E tauaki Bairiki ba atun aia tabo te Retiten Kamitina (Buritan) ao te Kamanta n Amerika, ao e maekanaki aona ni kabuta irouia I Matang. E tauski Teoraereke ba te matabaiawa teuana ibukini karaon taian ranti ma boti aika a uruaki. Banraeaba e tauaki ibukini bai ni buaka tabeua ao ai uan naba Bikenibeu. Banraeaba e tauski ibukini bai ni buaka ao ai uan naba Bikenibeu - Bonriki ao a kanakoaki kaini irouia I Matang ba e tangiraki te tabo arei ibukin te marae ni wanikiba ae bubura are e na riki ba uruan ana kai n totoko Tiapan are i tinaniku. A manga wene naba kawa akanne n te aro anne ni karokoa te tai n tokanikai iaoni Matiare - nukun 1944 - ngke e a tabe te Tautaeka ni Buritan ni baire ibukini manga karaon aia kawa aomata nako ake a kauamaeaki. E

E moanaki te makuri anne irouia Tautia n Aomata man te kawa ae Abaokoro ike e a manga kateaki iai te O-n-Rangirang ao te O-n-Repera ao bai riki tabeua a kaokaki n ai aroia rimoa. E teirake te makuri n te inainano man te kawa ae Bikenibeu ao Banraeaba. A aki ringaki ngkanne Betio, Bairiki ao Teoraereke ba kiaina ngke a tuai ni kitanaki irouia I Matang. Ngke a kitana Bairiki I Amerika n te ririki 1945 ao e katea ana Aobiti te Retiten Kamitina i Betio irarikin te Atimarara are te Kamanta n Amerika, ao e riki ngkanne te atimakoro ae Bairiki ba Atuni Kawan te Tautaeka n Tabo n te Aono ni Kiribati. Ngke a kitana Teoraereke I Matang ao e kainaki te marae ni wanikiba are i Bonriki ao e a manga wakinaki ngkanne kateakini kawa aika Bonriki, Banraeaba ao Teoraereke n ana baire te Tautaeka ni Buritan ae e bou are a kabaia iai aomata ma n reke buokaia are moan te ababaki ba a kabooki ibukini makurian aia kawa nako; a buokaki naba n anganaki bai ni katei-bata. N uan ana ako i te Tautaeka are nakoia botanaomata akanne ao a riki iai n tekateka raoi kaini kawa aika Teoraereke, Banraeaba ao Bonriki (e tuai ni bobonga raoi Bikenibeu) inanoni moani kaua-makoron te ririki ae 1946. Kaini Bairiki a tabe n taninga te bong are e na mwemwe nako iai atuni kawan te. Tautaeka n te Karone nako Abemama, ao angini kaini Betio a tia ni katekatekaki (inanon aia tai ni beku n Tautaeka aika uoua - Buritan ao Amerika) iaon abaia ae Betio, ma e tuai n reke te moti ae e teimatoa ibukin tikua n te tabo anne.

Keiakina are ko kona ba boni mwengam te mwenga ao uringa tuan te kaitiaki n te bong koraki.

Ratieta

## RONGORONGON AONABA

### RONGON AONABA.

Tai kataua n ami iango ba e aki rawawata te baki n aonaba naba-ngkai. UNRRA, ae te kamete ni kakaea kanaia tani baki, e a tia n ata nakoana ni kunei amarake ibukia teubua tabun te mirion aomata, ba te makuri ae moan te korakora ao aba ni bane aika kauaba ao aika karako a atia n anga buokaia ma te tituaraoi n taubeakini kanaia ba e konaki ni kauamaeaki te amarake nakoia kaini Eurobe ma Atia aika batobato birotolia, e katabautauaki ba e na tiku te baki n aonaba nakon banen te ririki imwin aei ao a butiaki aomata nako ao bon aio nakoia ni koaua, ba a na uniki aia kai n amarake boni ngaia ba a songa ni kanakoaki kaini amarake tabeua ma bai tabeua nakon aba aika kainano.

### A MENA I RANRAN MATANIWIN TE EMBAEA.

Aman aika Mataniwin te Embaea, Mitita King ae Mataniwini Kanata, Matiare Timuti ae Mataniwin Aberika Maiaki, Mitita Nati ae kaini te tautaeka i Nu Tiran ao Mitita Bitiri ae te Minita i Ranran mai Aotiteria, a na ira te Boren imwin te Tokanikai i Ranran. A na ira te King ma Mataniwi n te Tautaeka ni Buritan n te boren aei ao imwia a na waki aomata maiaon te Embaea aika a tia n roko n Ranran ibukin te nebonebo aei.

### TE RINERINE I BURANTI.

E a tiba toki te rinerine ae bou i Buranti ao e riki ba te tia tokanikai n te Pariamen te koraki ae te "Nuka", ae e tei imarenaia Atai ao Maing. A kataia ngkai kaini te koraki anne n rinea te Tautaeka ae bou.

UTU N ABA AIKA IRAORAO  
(TOKINA)

Ao ngkai, imwin onoua te ririki ni bobuaka (e rin n te buaka Buritan n Tebetemba 1939; Rutia n Tun 1941; ao Amerika n Ritemba 1941) a manga kataenikaiaki Tiomane ma reona irouia tan-Iraorao ao a manga kekeiaki ni kaua-katea te Pariamen i aonaba ngaia, ba e na kawakinaki te raoi ao ba e na kairaki te botanaomata nakon te aro ni maiu ae raoiroi riki. Ni bong aikai e boni kakawaki riki ba e na kateimatoaki te rau ibukina ba e kairoroaki n uruaki aron te maiu i aonaba n te bom n atom ae e a tiba kuneaki n te aro ni buaka. Te bom aei, ae e reke imwin ririki aika bati n te makuri ni kakaeaki, e boni kakamaku, ao uoua aika kabakaki iaon Tiapan a tia n urui uoua te kawa ma ni kamateia uabubua tenga te aomata.

Te Pariamen n Aba ae bou e aranaki ba te Utu n Aba aika Iraorao ao e na tei atun ana tabo n te Unaité Teti, ao Aba ni kabane, ma ti ngaia aika ara kairiribai, a kona n rin iai. Inanon ririki imaira, ngkana a manuokinaki aroia n tautaeka rimoa irouia ara kairiribai, n ai aron e taekinaki n "Tero" n Tun, a konaki ngkanne ni kariaiaki n rin n te Utu n Aba, ba e aonga n riki ba te Bowi n Aonaba ni koaua ae e kantaningaki ba e na kawakina te raoi. A a tia ni weteaki te moani kabowi n te Utu n Aba aika Iraorao i Ranran ao n te Unaité Teti, ao a a tia ni karaoaki nakoia ni katauraoi ba e na tei te moani kabowi ae banin rimwi n te ririki aei.

Ba a aonga ni witata ni baireaki bai nako, e tibatabaki te Utu n Aba nakon kamete n ai aron te Koraki ni Karaoi (kawakinan te raoi) ae na reirei taiani kawai ni kawakina te rau, te Koraki ni Kaubaia Aomata ae na bairea aron te maiu ibukia aomata ba a na kukurei riki, ao te Koraki ni Makuri ae na tararus bukia tani-makuri i aonaba. Kamete aikai a na reireina te Koraki ae Uanao n te aro ae moan te raoiroi ibukini bairean tangitang, ao ngkana a kariaia Aba nako ana baire te Koraki aei tao a na riki ni kamaunaki buaka n ririki imaira ke a na bobuaka ti Aba aika kairiribai. E aki toki ni kakaweki aroia Buritan, Amerika, Buranti ma Rutia, Aba aika aua aika moan te korakora i aonaba, ma aia i-buobuoki nako ina ibukin ana tokanikai te Utu n Aba, ao ngkana a rawa ni kariaia ana baire te Koraki ae Uanao Aba aikai n tatabeua e bon tau korakoraia ni manga moana te buaka n aonaba.

E riiai, nakoia aomata ni kabane i aonaba, ba e na teimatoa te Utu n Aba aika Iraorao ao ngkana e rua tao e na manga riki te buaka ae kakamaku riki nakon rimoa, ao e na raonaki ma te mate ao te urubai aika a na kakea bongan aroia ni maiu aomata aika e karaoaki irouia inanon irabubua te ririki.

RONGORONGON AONABA

ARONI BURITAN NAKON ABA N IRUA.

Ni katanoatan nanon Rutia a bukinaki Buritan ao Amerika ba a tuka wakin te raoi. Mitita Bewin, Kamitina n Irua, e kaeka imatan te Auti n Aomata (Pariamen) ba e nanona te makuri ma Rutia Buritan, ma ngkana e aki toki n nanokokoraki Rutia e boni karekereke kawain te raoi. Buritan ao Amerika, e taku Mitita Bewin, a tangira te rau ao ngkana a tauraai kain Rutia n raoraonira ao ngkanne e na reke te raoi i aonaba.

AMERIKA MA BURITAN.

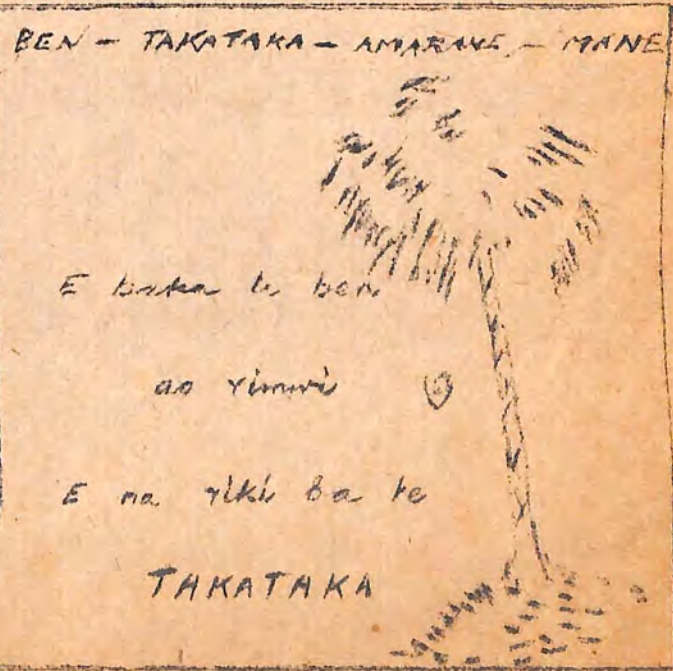
Te Minita man te Unaité Teti ae a tiba roko i Ranran ni makuri ikekei e taku ba a riiai ni botaki ni kawakina te raoi Buritan ma Amerika. E taku ba e riki te Embaea ba te botaki ae moan te raoiroi n ai aron te natanaomata n aomata aika kakaokoro ao aika bon inaomata naba.

TANGITANGIA TANI MAKURI I AMERIKA.

E a tia n riki te ksuntaeka irouia tani makuri i Amerika ao e a tia n teirake ni butia kaini Pariamen te Poretitenti ibukin te maka ian te Tua ni katoka te kauntaeka aei. E riki bukin te kanganga aei man aia bubuti ae aki toki tani makuri ba e na kamaitaki boia ao e kataia n reieia Mitita Turuman ba ngkana a aki makuri a bon aki konaki ni kaboaki, uana naba ti te makuri ae korakora ae e kona ni kamaiua te Aba imwin te buaka.

E KITANA ITARIA TE KING.

Imwin te rinerine i Itaria e ataki ba a rinea te Tautaeka n Aomata kain aonaba ngaia are e kitana abana te King. Kam na uringa ba e kairaki Itaria nakon te buaka ae a tiba toki iroun te King ma Mutibrine ae Mataniwin ana tautaeka te King rimoa.



UOTIKO!

## RONGORONGO NI KIRIBATI

## IJARE REKEBAI

TEAORAEREKE, TARAWA : N te bong 20, 21 Mei. E noraki rabatan te mane temanna n tine ni mate iaoni mangan te kai te ren itabon te rengerenge i maiaki maeon te kawa ae Teoraereke. E aki ataki raoi bukini maten te rorong aei, tao ia kanaengin nanona iroun tamana. Ai te kaua tai aei n te tabo ae ti teuana n te ririki aei.

ABEMAMA : N te bong teuana e noraki te bai teuana ae kamimi iaoni marawa, te bubu ae ireiti mwina mai karawa ni kani ma rarikin te atimakoro ae Bike. Ni matakua kinana e tabe ni kania te aba, e okanako te auti n nako tari teuana ni kabaka, ao e moan nako naba aroka ni kaeinako i iaon tano. E kabaka te titoa (Tangitang) ae ababaki ma ni kibeuri kanoana ni kaubararakei nako eta. A noraki ni aika maototo ma ni wene n inroa irarikin te titoa. A taku unimane ba bon te ang are te Ukeukenanti.

BANRAEABA, TARAWA : E noraki te mane ae Toma (Onotoa) ni korea stun te aine temanna n te biti ba e manging. E tabe ni kuakuaki ikoakin atun neiei iroun Taokita n Abamakoro, e na boni manga mao ikoakina rimwi. Ao teuae e a tia ni kairaki irouia bureitiman nekon te kabureaki inanon te auti ni kaikain.

BAIRIKI, TARAWA : A taku aomata ba a mimi teutana ngkai a aki manga bati n nonoraki butin ao rerekeia ika n rinania nako n ai aroia ni bong rimoa imain te buaka. A noraki taiani ma ni bong aika bakanako ti te teke angaia, ao ngkai a aki manga oki aroia akekei. I tabon aba i meang a noraki butin ika aika maiti ao a kamaneaki ni karaun, ao i tabon aba i maiaki a karako norakia ao a aki maiti aika a kona ni mane inanon taiani ma.

WA NI BORAU MAI MAIANA : N. 6 Tun. A manga noraki wa ni borau tabewa aika roko ma kaia aika bati ma aia kaben ni borau aika uoman, Ten Teburea ao Ten Tebeia. A borau mai Maiana n te ingabong are te kaabong ao a roko i tinanikuni Bairiki imwin tawanou. Uotaia ibukin te Tautaeaka, 3 roba aika ababaki ibukin ana auti Mataniwi n Taokita n te Karone ao teniman aoraki nakon te o n aoraki. A kataia ni katiki mai, ma a tia ni kareke ika aika baiura tabeman ibukin aia amarake.

MAIANA : N 27 Mei. A tia ni botaki kaini kawa nako ibukin te Kouki Bangke are e mataniwiaki iroun Mitita Tiuti ao raona Teng Kaobunang. Aio te moan tai ae a tia ni botaki iai aomata aika maiti mai awin tian te buaka. A karaoki taian takakaro tabewa ake a na kukurei iai aomata nako, n te kabaneani bong a tia n aoraki tan tokanikai tabemani kaniwanga ni kakukureaki iai.

A tia n nako Nei Miti Mouta ae bun te Retiten Kamitina ao natina Ten Arariki nako Biti, raolia uoman ataeinaine.

E a tia n nako te mataniwi n intinia mai aoni "Kiakia" ibukini mamaran rabatana, ao e riai n noraki aorakina irouia taokita i Tuba, Biti.

E a tia ni manga oki Tia Baire Aba ae Mitita Kaaro man ana tutuo n Aba i Abemama ao raona aika uoman tani buokia, Tem Mautake ao te rorong a temanna are e nangi tiba kata te buoka te makuri.

Nei Miti Batiten are buni Mataniwi n te Retio, ba a na uaiia n titiku ma buna iaoni Betio, raona natina te ataeinaine.

Nei Miti Burantere ao natina te teinimane ae uarereke ba a na mamaeka ma buna ae Kamitina n Tabo iaoni Butaritari.

A tiani kenaki maten Amerika ni kabane mai aon Tarawa ao Abemama ba te kantaninga a na taufaki ni botaki, e a tia ni kanikinaeaki te tabo teuana ae kan tara ba aia ruanimate iaoni Betio.

A tia n roko iaoni Betio kain te Tautaeaka n Nu Tiran ba a na keniken ni kareke rabataia ara aomata aika 22 ake a tia ni kamateaki irouia kain Tapan ma a aki kukunei ngkekei.

N rokon "Takua" mai Biti, a tia n toka mai iaona Timeon N.M.P. are e na tiku n tataninga teutana rekeni kawaina nako Funafuti. Ao a roko naba Tion Merin ma Ioane Uere ake a na manga buoka makurian te Uareti iaoni Betio.

N 8 Tun. Ea tia n oki "Kiakia" mai Banaba ao a toka iaona ibukin te nako abaia Nu Tiran te Kamitini Banaba ae Mitita Weikibiri ma buna. Ao Tuana ma buna naba ake a na motirawa iaon abaia Nonouti. Iai naba aika tia ni kuneaki n ana taratara te Taokita aika tani makuri n te B.P.C. a riai n roko moa i Abakoro imain okia nako abaia.

A tia n nako Abemama te Ruamwi n te Retiten Kamitina (Mitita Unam) ao raona ae Mataniwi n Taokita n te Karone (Taokita Routi) ibukin te tutuo, ao a tiku ikekei tao aua te bong.

## TARAI.

Ti na rangi ni kukurei ni karekei rongorongo tabewa man abamakoron te Aono ao ti butia Tani Moti ma aomata ni bane ba a na buokira n anai taoka ni bong nako. Kanekos an rongorongo nakoira i Bairiki ao ngkana aroka ba e kakukurei aia iango tan-wareware ti na boretia.

KAWAI NI KAIBUKE, TUN-TURAI, 1946.

Aran te Kaibuke	Kawaina	Rongorongona
Awahou	Suva - Tarawa - Marakei- Abaiang - Maiana - Kuria- Aranuka - Abemama - Tarawa	N uoti bai ni bobau Ni katoka Takataka
Maureen	Tarawa - Banaba - Nanumea - Funafuti	A mananga nako Tina: E na makuri n te Aono n Ereti.
Margaret	Tarawa - Butaritari - Makin (1) Marakei - Tarawa (2 te mananga) (2) Nakon te itera maiaki	Ni katoka takataka
Kiakia	(1) Te Itera - maiaki (2) Makongai i Biti	Ni katoka repera n uotia nako Biti.

TARAIA: A KONAKI N ONEAKI KAWAI AIKAI NGKANA IAI BUKINA.

*Raou te Nang:*

Ai mainana ra te Nang,  
Te Nang ae waetata  
Ni kiba raroa mairou,  
Are i Karawa.

Ko nakomaia, nakoia  
Te Nang ae usereke ?  
Tao akea bongana iroum  
Ba I nanokawaki

Ai nanokawaki ra ngai,  
Ao ? Ba I riai n nako,  
Ma e na memena ikai  
Naki toki nanou

E mena ia nariom te Nang ?  
E mena i meang:  
E kanga ba I ataia ?  
E tuangai te ang.

I taku ba ngkoe ma ngai  
Ti rimwi ni manga oki,  
Ni kaitibo ma nanora  
N tiku n aki toki.

Ao Neiko, raou ae tangiraki  
Ae mena i meang,  
Uringa ba N na manga oki,  
Ngai, ma raou te Nang.

TARAIA !

E reke te moti aei man te Uma ni Mane:-

A kaongoaki Tani Moti ao Tani Koroboki ba  
ngkana a kanakoa te reta ke te beba ni bakabai rakon te Tia Mane are e karinaki iai  
aran te aomata ao e na botaki ma aran tamana. Ngkana iai arana n taeka n I Matang,  
e na kaotaki naba arana ni Kiribati. E riai n tauaki te kaetieti aei.

ARON TE TAKAKARO:

Kam na noria ba a tibaki taeka inano nakon uoua te koraki aika "kabangaki" ma "rikaki". Ngkana kam wareka te moani kibu n te "kabangaki" e na kairiko nakon te taeka ae konaki ni karinaki n te tamnei. Ti a tia ni koroia ibukimi ba "BANABA" ae bon abala rimoa kain Rambi. N te moani kibu rikaki e koreaki te "kawai" ba "te ika ae tiritiri" ao e ataki man te taeka "BANABA" ba e riai n riki te kaeka aei ma te man ae "B"; ti a tia ni koroia naba ao e tei ba "BAKOA". Ao ngkai ti na nora te kauani kibu n te "kawai" rikaki ae "te namba"; e nim ma te kabaneani man n te taeka ae "BANABA" ae te "A" ao e riai n tei n te kaeka ae e koreaki n te tamnei "AUA" ae bon te namba ni koaua. Ao ngkai ti kantaninga ba kam na karin taeka ni bane inanon te tamnei ao ti tangiria ba kam na tuangira ngkana kam kukurei n te takakaro aei. N te namakaina ae Aokati ti na korei kaekan te tamnei aei.

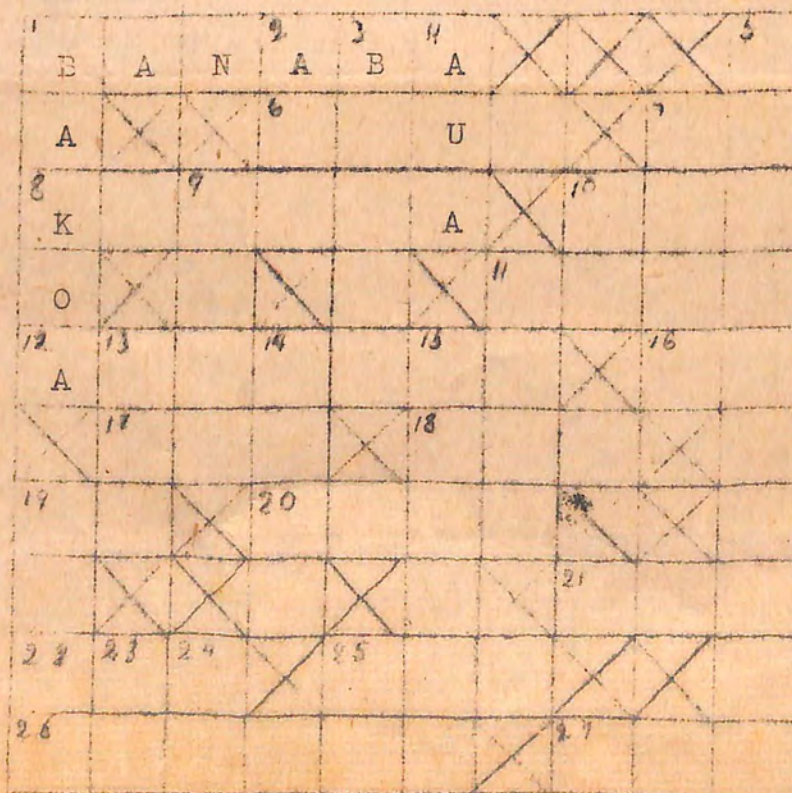
"KAWAI"

Kabangaki:

1. Aran abala rimoa kain Rambi
6. Rawea
7. Te onean nauna
8. Ara amarake
10. Ban te ni ae mau
11. Uea
12. Abamakoro ae kan ma Abemama
16. Ibukin tera ?
17. E mena ikai
18. Tiaki "eng"
19. Te onean nauna
20. Marawa
21. Te tabo
22. N nako inanon
25. 24 n teuana te bong
26. Abamakoro n te itera maiaki
27. Kai ni buakonikai

Rikaki:

1. Te ika ae tiritiri
2. Maeen te wa
3. Rabunan atu
4. Te namba
5. Reirei i Beru
7. Taratarā
9. Rusiwa
10. Bain te rabata ae matoatoa
11. Katikua
13. Rawa n taetae
14. Kawan Tarawa meang
15. Katea
19. Aran te Autibeba
23. N'aki uki
24. Mataku
25. Ma



Extract from "Manawatu Evening Standard"

dated 14th June, 1946.

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## New Material

### Building Construction.

#### Home Already Erected

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A home in Ruahine Street, Palmerston North, has been built out of a new material which promises not only to cheapen building but also to expedite the process. The new material is ordinary concrete with the addition of an important third ingredient, which gives lightness without reducing strength, and which does away with great disadvantages belonging to concrete such as coldness and dampness.

The weight of concrete is reduced by half when the new material is used, and the porous nature of the mixture produces a building material that has the same effect as cork and provides insulation against heat and cold. In fact it is estimated that artificial heating for homes could be reduced by one-third.

The important third ingredient can be described as a type of foam which evenly distributes air bubbles and so creates insulating properties and lightness. The inventors are Mr. E. Crow, a civil engineer, of Palmerston North, and Mr. A. Peirard, a well-known Wellington scientist. The first home has been built by Mr. C.M. Isaacs, a Palmerston North building contractor, who manufactures the new material at a special factory.

Panels are made with the new material to facilitate constructional work, and these are used in the same way as concrete boxing with one difference: they remain in position and do not need to be removed. In fact the new porous concrete eliminates temporary boxing and therefore expedites construction as well as reducing costs. It should be possible to use more unskilled labour, and there is scope for all kinds of designs.

Ordinary reinforced concrete is used for the beams in the house. Panels are placed on either side of the up-rights, and the new material is pumped into the space between. The wall foundation in ordinary construction is eliminated, as is the case with reinforced concrete construction. Whereas an ordinary wooden dwelling requires 10,000 feet of timber, only 1500 feet are necessary when the new material is used. Doors and other interior work use the timber, but the bath and other fittings can be made with the new material. The floor is constructed of a waterproof concrete slab laid on a six-inch bed of sand. A thick slab of material having the resilience of heavy linoleum is put on top of that. The roof is made with special concrete and is overlaid with a bituminous emulsion which is again covered with white concrete, the use of timber being further reduced.

Scientifically Tested.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in Wellington has tested the new concrete and it conforms to the standards laid down by the British Committee on Post-War Housing. The New Zealand products used amount to 90 per cent.

The home built of the new material in Ruahine Street has a kitchen that is a housewife's dream. It is full of cupboards. The skirtings are moulded and the floor is coloured to blend with the carpets. Experiments are still being conducted with different types of plaster for interior decoration. In the house already built no fewer than four different colours have been used.

A factory with an area of 5000 square feet is constructing the panels and manufacturing the new material. The panels are moulded and then lifted after two days to stand in a yard and dry out properly. About 600 panels are used in the construction of a house with two bedrooms. That number can be manufactured by two men in a week. Every one is reinforced with steel, and special panels are used for corners and other parts of the building.

CONFIDENTIAL.

WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION,  
SUVA, FIJI.

1st July, 1946.

Dear Mr. Cocks,

Your letter of the 22nd March, requesting certain information regarding the Rev. D.C. McKee, was received today and I have pleasure in returning the questionnaire forwarded with it, duly completed to the best of my ability.

As I originally recommended Mr. McKee for missionary work, both to the Rev. Spivey at Abaiang and to the Rev. Hurst during a recent visit to London, you can rest assured that I am quite satisfied as to his fitness for such service.

Yours sincerely,

*(Signed)* H. E. MAUDE

H. E. MAUDE.

The Rev. Norman F. Cocks,  
National Building,  
250, Pitt Street,  
Sydney, N.S.W.



H. E. Maude Esq.,  
Assistant Resident Commissioner,  
Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

2nd July, 1946.

Dear Mr. Maude,

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of June 14th.

The arrangements you suggest whereby the Administration would act as an intermediary between the Trustees of the Estate of the late T.C.T. Potts and his son Charlie Boti, in respect of the legacy, seems to me to be very admirable and I, personally, will be happy to try and work to it. I shall suggest this line to my co-trustee when we meet, as I hope we may in the near future, but since I have asked our missionaries in the Gilberts to act in this way I want to do them the courtesy of asking if they have any objection to the course of taking the matter out of their hands before any final decision is reached. As I think I told you when we were talking things over here, it just slipped my mind that the Administration may be the best party to handle a thing of that sort and that is why I wrote to our Mission as the only effective point of contact I could think of at the time between us and Charlie Boti.

The view you express that McKee's appointment appears to be off was very disturbing. If the difficulty is merely one of salary, I think we may yet be able to overcome it. The figure that was given to McKee is in fact not the final figure for the Gilbert Islands for the present rates are under discussion and they will not be fixed until we are sure that they are adequate, all things considered, to the needs of a man who must live on a missionary scale. It looks as if a little more information is needed before McKee can get a clear picture of what his financial position would be. In addition to salary, for instance, a house is provided and we are discussing with the Gilbert Islands missionaries the difficult question of freights on food stuffs and goods which they have to buy from overseas. The probability is that some arrangement will be reached by mutual agreement whereby the Society will bear the whole or part of the cost of these freights and thus ease the financial situation a bit for the missionary. Another point that has to be borne in mind is that all furlough passages are paid and passages to the field on appointment, that all taxes are paid by the Society and that if a missionary should marry he will get an addition to his salary in respect of his wife and a further addition for any children they may have. Over and above all this, while we have no fixed pension scheme in the legal sense we do undertake as a Society the moral obligation to pay a retiring allowance to missionaries after they have completed in the case of a man not less than twenty years service. All this means, not that missionary salaries and allowances are terribly wonderful, but that they are perhaps a good deal better than McKee seems to think on the information he received. I hope very much that we shall be able to gain his services for he seems to be the right sort of chap.

The Pages, I hear, have arrived in Suva. Soon he will be off, I expect, on a trip to Samoa and Papua and will be coming along to the Gilberts again when that is completed.

I shall soon be off on my travels to India and Madagascar and shall

P.t.o.

be away for about a year. Dr. Chirgwin will be taking over my Pacific responsibilities whilst I am away and I am appointing an Attorney to deal with the Potts Estate in my absence. It was a great pleasure to me to meet you when you were here the other day and I am still very grateful to you for taking the time to come round and see me. Now that you are back on the job again, I expect you are finding plenty of very weighty questions to occupy your mind and time. Please allow me to wish you every possible joy and success in the term of service which lies ahead of you.

Whilst I am writing I should like to say that the Directors of the London Missionary Society join with our Gilbert Islands District Committee in expressing deep appreciation <sup>of your claim</sup> for allowing us to see your draft of the new Ordinance dealing with property held for religious purposes. We consider this a helpful and courteous gesture which is extremely valuable.

With kind regards,  
Yours sincerely,

Leonard Hurst

← First fold here →

BY AIR MAIL

AIR LETTER

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED  
THIS LETTER WILL BE SENT  
BY ORDINARY MAIL.



H. F. Maude Esq.,

Assistant Resident Commissioner

Western Pacific High Commission

Suva

Fiji.

← Second fold here →

Sender's name and address:-

Rev. H. L. Hurst

Livingstone House

Broadway

Westminster

London

S.W.1.

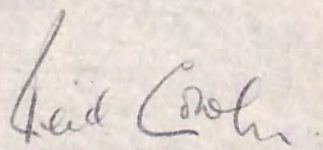
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Reference joint letter by Messrs Maude and Cartwright to Secretary to Government dated 25th March, 1925 No. 30 - return of Tabiteueans to their ancestral lands and question of Village dwelling.

While at Tabiteuea, I was unaware of this correspondence or even of the particular item which inspired it. Tackling it however from the aspects of unnecessary interference in Native liberties and from the unsavoury appearance of Tabiteuea Villages, Tekaman in particular, I made an attempt to draft Village Housing and Planning Regulations. The motif was "free choice of residence" combined with "security of tenure" and "public health requirements". Free choice, I wholeheartedly concur with the authors of the above letter should be given to all Natives and the arguments advanced of the power of the "utu" against the alien "sardine packing" are indisputable. I would, however, cling to a single proviso which I made in my report, that Natives in their "kainga" should be compelled to build recognizable paths to their "bush homes", so that Sanitary Inspectors may be able to inspect and not pass over them. Security of tenure is another necessity to Village dwellers. I am told by Tabiteueans that the present village of Tekaman was moved from its old and spacious site through the maliciousness of certain landowners and it now occupies an area which is nothing but a slum. Signed agreements by landowners to permit the use of their lands for seven year periods would obviate this state and time would be given for re-consideration of the situation before the agreement expired. Public Health considerations could be taken care of by the SMO by regulations controlling the minimum size of buildings in area per resident. This regulation by setting only a minimum specification would not bring about repressive conformity but would allow scope for individual taste.

It seems that the whole housing question of the islands will some day have to be tackled and I can see no reason why modern ideas should not be brought into line with custom to raise the general living standard of the people.

  
Cadet Officer.

Bairiki,  
4th July, 1946.

Reference Mr. Maude's letter No. 2 dated 4th January, 1955 to Secretary to Government - Headquarters of Southern District, Gilberts.

A period of three months from April - June 1945 were spent by me on Tabiteuea. A full report was submitted to the District Officer and a copy forwarded to the Resident Commissioner.

I fully agree with Mr Maude that Tabiteuea has claims for establishing there District Headquarters but as I have not visited Beru - Nikunau I think can be disregarded as it is isolated - I cannot discuss this atoll, though am inclined to agree, from general opinion, that it is over-administrated.

Regarding Tabiteuea, I would suggest that HQ, if established there, should be at Buariki in the South for following reasons:-

(a) While the North has the greater population, residence there would tempt the District Officer into unnecessary interference with and control of Native Government Administration. Left more or less alone, but with the sure knowledge that the DO is capable of making a sudden raid on its domain, the NG would have to be alert and would be in a position to develop initiative under adequate supervision.

(b) According to Heyen, the Buariki anchorage via the Aiwa passage is not only practicable but good, thereby facilitating landing of District Stores.

(c) With the normal equipment of a HQ available, the Trade Scheme could allocate barges to Tabiteuea North and by hiring of Government launch could transport copra from the North to the Southern anchorage, thereby saving loading time at the difficult Northern anchorage.

(d) By a re-arrangement of authority, the CK could hold minor Bowi sessions at Buariki as advocated in my report, thereby relieving the Tabiteueans of the onerous journey to Utiroa twice monthly. The CK's actions would be under the DO's supervision and excesses would be unlikely.

(e) While I was fortunate in having a very quiet three months on the atoll, I have no doubt that the Tabiteueans can be hostile and annoying. A DO on the spot but far enough away to compel the NG to rule would probably obviate any new troubles.

*Laid Cohen*  
Cadet Officer.

Bairiki,  
4th July, 1946.



Tarawa

24. 7. 46

Dear Mr. Maude,

The visit of H. M. submarines to Tarawa is drawing to a close and I am in a condition of pleasant but complete exhaustion. However I shall try to give you some idea of local developments.

With regard to disposition of staff, Smith is leaving the Colony on the "Sevless" and the Gilbert Islands District will be in the charge of Williams (who is now on his way from Ocean Island to Tarawa) assisted by Alexander. First impressions of the latter are good. The lack of a police officer at Ocean Island is causing/



causing Lloyd some difficulties and Purinelli will therefore remain at Ocean Island until Grant arrives there. I hope that Grant's return to the Colony will not be delayed much longer as he is the most suitable officer to go as Govt. Agent on the next B. P. C. recruit, which is scheduled for September.

Mr Ewen has recently started his duties as Assistant Secretary to Government and, as far as one can judge at present, will fill the post very well. I believe that your idea is to replace him with an officer from the High Commission Office, but I would prefer not to make



make any change until I have had an opportunity of reviewing Mr Ewen's work for a longer period.

Some months ago, when the question of obtaining an officer with lands experience from N.J. was being considered, Cowell argued strongly that he expected to finish his Lands Compensation work about the end of the year and that the services of such an officer would be unnecessary. Later on he wanted the services of a Treasury official to ~~do~~ do the disbursements. I think that an officer of some sort will be necessary to



to finish the job after  
Lowell leaves.

We have been  
greatly hampered by bad  
weather recently. Owing to  
Westerly weather the "Margaret"  
has had to return empty  
from Little Makin and  
Marakei on more than  
one occasion so that the  
collection of copra and  
also the building of quarters  
on Marakei has been  
retarded.

Wm. Recker has  
intimated that he intends  
to retire at the end of his  
present contract. He has  
suggested Florian as his  
successor and Florian has  
therefore intended to get  
instruction in navigation  
from Webster on his way  
South!





South.

Gauss Kateta has applied for 3 months leave. As A. E. had expressed a wish that Gauss should visit Fiji, I suggested that he take one month's leave on the Gilbert Is. & then go down to Suva, to which he agrees with enthusiasm. I assume that the High Commission office will be able to arrange accommodation for him in Suva.

Please excuse writing due to a sprained thumb.

Yours sincerely

Robson

Downing Street,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

27th July, 1946.

My dear Grantham,

Now that a considerable proportion of the new staff asked for for the Colonial Administrative Service has been recruited, I thought it might be worthwhile writing to you on two points that have struck us:-

(1) It has occurred to us that it might be useful in certain cases to amplify the form P.1B which accompanies the notification of an officer's selection, by adding any information about his experience, aptitudes, or general make-up which might assist those concerned at your end in posting him to the best advantage. It is probable that in the great majority of cases it will not be necessary to do this, but where it is thought worthwhile any such observations will in future be entered on the back of the form P.1B. I am thinking mainly of Administrative Officers, but we might do the same occasionally in regard to Police, Education Officers, etc. I believe that something of the kind is often done already by the Agricultural Adviser in correspondence with the appropriate Director of Agriculture about newly appointed Agricultural Officers, and that the practice has proved helpful.

Perhaps you could sometime let us know if such notes are proving of any practical use to you.

(2) The second point is this. The average age of the first 400 Administrative Cadets appointed is 27 against the pre-war average of 22. The average age of the second instalment will, I hope, be a good deal lower. We are trying to get younger men for the course at Oxford and Cambridge, and we do not want to unbalance the Service to the extent of creating serious promotion blocks in years to come. But the first - and larger - batch consists for the most part of mature and experienced men who have most of them already held positions of responsibility, some at a relatively high level, or who have already had experience of the Colonies or of Colonial troops. They will not, however, have had the advantage of the instruction in the background of Colonial Administration which a preliminary training course can give; while, in some cases, at any rate, the older a Cadet is the more likely he is "to think he knows all about it" and, in the absence of a year's preliminary training, the more likely he would be to benefit by a fairly detailed directive on the present day aims of Colonial policy.

If, as I believe is the case, you or one of your senior officers make a practice of seeing newly appointed Cadets on arrival, some such directive will no doubt have been given, and it would be interesting and helpful to us to learn what sort of impression the men who have so far come out have made upon you, what you feel in general about their attitude to their new job, and whether there is anything further we can do at this end which might help to ensure that they go out with the right attitude.

Yours ever,

(Sgd.) C.J. Jeffries.

COLONY OF FIJI,

RABI ISLAND,

30th July, 1946.

Dear Harry,

We are very worried about accommodation in Suva. If it is likely that we are to be there for some time we simply must have a house or we will all be "nuts" within a month.

I have just seen your advertisement in the Fiji Times which indicates that you are about to return to Tarawa and the purpose of this note is to enter a plea for your house even if it means "purchase" to obtain possession. (The W.P.H.C. can purchase, of course!).

In any case I shall be grateful if you will stir someone in the office to telegraph the position from time to time for I am certainly not proceeding to Suva until assured of adequate and suitable accommodation. It is, as you well know, a matter which cannot be negotiated on the beach.

Rabi is in a state ~~of~~ suspended animation. Rotan is still being difficult. He now refuses to pay for the balance of rations handed to his Store on the 16th January, the balance being surplus from the month's free rations provided by the High Commissioner. Its replacement value is £940/16/6. It was handed over only on promise of replacement or payment to Advances Banaban Community Account of its replacement value. (The surplus was due chiefly to excess estimates and orders made by Keegan and Crabbe while I was at Tarawa). Holland should be directed to collect this, by Court proceedings if necessary. Rotan's idea is that the goods have been paid for from the Trust Funds "which are Banaban property" and "why pay for them twice?".

All these goods were sold to the people by him at very high prices and brought him a total of not less than £1,200.

What he has done with this I am unable to say, but I feel that he should be forced to put the Co-operative Society on a legal basis and show what he has done with all the profits, for he is now ordering goods from Burns Philp against shipments of copra by the "Plantations" which were established as a separate concern.

The Plantations will not now be able to pay for plant-upkeep (repair of launches, rolling stock etc.) so it may be necessary to turf the Banabans out of them and work them with an overseer and Fiji Solomon labour until the final agreement (if any).

Do please move someone about a house for us even if atomic energy is needed to do it for we do not wish to stay on here with Holland but we are certainly not going to put our children into one of Suva's tenements.

*My wife joins me in sending kind regards to you all.*

*Yours sincerely,  
James Bennett*

H. E. Maude, Esqre., M.B.E.,  
Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

NON-EUROPEAN CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.

(a) (i) Grade II Probationers. - Salary £36 - £48, with no set increments.

Qualifications for admission - The candidate must be at least 16 years of age, possess a good school record and a certificate of good character from the Head Master. The candidate must also have passed either the Qualifying Examination, or an examination of equivalent standard.

(ii) Grade I Probationers. - Salary £48 - £72.

Qualifications for admission - The candidate must be over 16 years of age, possess a good school record and a certificate of good character from the Head Master. The candidate must also have passed either the Cambridge Junior Local, or in English (all papers), a Vernacular, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Hygiene, in the Grade IV Teachers' Examination, or an examination of equivalent standard.

(iii) Grade B Clerkships. - Salary £84 x £6 - (£120) x £10 - £180.

Qualifications for admission to the grade. - A probationer must have attained the age of 18 years and be recommended by the Head of his Department for promotion. In addition he will be required to pass -

- (a) a typing test at the rate of 15 words a minute for ten minutes;
- (b) the examination as prescribed for admission to Grade I Probationer posts. (A candidate who has passed this examination will not be required to do so again.)
- (b) To pass the Efficiency Bar at (£120) the officer will require -
  - (i) the recommendation of the Head of his Department;
  - (ii) to pass a typing test at the rate of 20 words a minute for 10 minutes;
  - (iii) to pass a written examination in General and Financial Orders.

In all clerical examinations, whether for admission to a grade or for passing an efficiency bar, any candidate who passes one or more but not all of the stipulated tests, shall be required to sit again only for the test or tests in which he has failed.

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER,  
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS  
COLONY.

3/8/46

Dear Mr. Maude,

There is little to report since the letter which I despatched to you by submarine mail. We are still having a great deal of rain which interferes with the work and adds to Bagnall's difficulties in unloading co-pira. The wind is now almost permanently Westerly, but fortunately not blowing hard.

Since Smith left there has been a considerable improvement in conditions on Betio, so much so that I am thinking of moving my quarters to Bairiki and thus saving the time which I now waste in commuting between Betio and Bairiki. Even the Japanese have failed to repress

repress Williams, who  
 looks not a day older  
 and appears entirely  
 unchanged. In Alexander  
 I think that the Colonial  
 office has presented us  
 with a first class officer.

Before Byrne left us, he  
 deposited \$100 to cover any  
 award that might be made  
 against him by the Court  
 for the support of his expected  
 offspring. Although I have  
 not yet been advised by  
 Brundell, I hear that the  
 native girl in question has  
 given birth to a son, whose  
 light colour and appearance  
 leave little doubt as to its  
 parentage. Byrne told me  
 that the girl and her parents  
 told him that they did not  
 wish to make any claim  
 against him, and if they  
 do not do so I would like  
 to/

to refund Bygone her \$100 after the mother of the child has signed a document stating that she does not wish to make any claim. Unfortunately the girl is not yet 21 years of age, and I am doubtful whether a waiver signed by a minor or by her parents would be effective. Perhaps you would be so good as to ask the legal experts in Suva about this.

I was sorry to hear from Majors that his wife has developed symptoms of what ~~may~~ <sup>might</sup> be T.B. of the lungs and <sup>at Dunbar Is.</sup> the M.O. has advised that she should have an X-ray examination as soon as possible. Majors has asked about sending her to Christmas Island, or feeling that, Canton or Palmyra, but I do not see how/



how anything can be done about it until the "Kiakia" or a loading ship visits the Line Islands.

Lloyd's letters and telegrams suggest that he is having difficulty with the B.P.C. I cannot say to what extent this may be due to his own manner and to what extent it may be due to Bridges. It is possible that Bridges' disposition may have further deteriorated in the course of the last five years and that he thinks that he can throw his weight about with only a D. O. to deal with. When Cooke last returned from Ocean Island, he told me that Bridges refused to allow the "Kiakia" to tie up at one of the <sup>buoy</sup> ~~buoys~~ <sup>buoy</sup> and that, as the buoy was not in use, the

the refusal seemed rather  
 childish. Lloyd has quoted  
 Bridges as saying "we  
 do not wish to hire our  
 boats to the Government"  
 and is screaming for a  
 launch. However, if the  
 Managers of the B.P.C. does  
 decide to be really sticky,  
 a launch will not solve the  
 problem as the D.O. will  
 still be dependent on the  
 B.P.C. for use of the boat  
 harbour and a crane to lift  
 the launch in and out of  
 the water.

Yours sincerely,  
W. W. W. W.

Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva.

12th August, 1946.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The bearer of this reference, BISINT SINGH, has worked for me in Suva as a Gardener for several years. Having had some experience of Indian gardeners I can sincerely state that he is the only one I have known with "green fingers". He is exceptionally hard-working and conscientious; knows what to do and does it successfully.

I can certainly recommend Bisint Singh to anyone who is wanting a gardener out of the ordinary run. He would be with me still were I not leaving Fiji.

H.E. Maude.

J.E.D.  
14.8.46.

Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

14th August, 1946.

Dear Colonel Noel,

*8 copies.*

I am taking the liberty of sending you the attached eight copies of a letter from Commander W. Burrows regarding the rising of the Balolo worm. He is most anxious to learn whether it rises in the Solomon and Santa Cruz Islands or not and, as he has not met you personally, I have agreed to write and ask you, on his behalf, whether you would be so kind as to request your District Officers (and any other Protectorate residents who might be interested) to fill up the two questionnaires and return them to him in due course.

With kind regards,

(Signed) H. E. MAUDE.

H. E. Maude.

Colonel G.C. Noel, O.B.E.,  
Resident Commissioner,  
British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

J.E.D.  
14.8.46.

Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

14th August, 1946.

Dear Mr. Blackwell,

*6 copies*

I am taking the liberty of sending you the attached six copies of a letter from Commander W. Burrows regarding the rising of the Balolo worm. He is most anxious to learn whether it rises in the New Hebrides and, as he has not met you personally, I have agreed to write and ask you, on his behalf, whether you would be so kind as to request your District Agents (and any other Condominium residents who might be interested) to fill up the two questionnaires and return them to him in due course.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. E. MAUDE

H. E. Maude.

B.F. Blackwell, Esquire,  
Acting British Resident Commissioner,  
New Hebrides.

Copy sent to Commander W. Burrows on 14.8.46.

J.E.D.  
14.8.46.

Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

14th August, 1946.

Dear Sinclair,

I attach a letter from Commander W. Burrows regarding the rising of the Balolo worm. He is most anxious to learn whether it rises at Christmas Island or not and, as he has not met you personally, I have agreed to write and ask you, on his behalf, whether you would be so good as to fill up the two questionnaires and return them to him in due course.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. E. MAUDE

H. E. Maude.

A.D. Sinclair, Esquire,  
Acting Administrative Officer,  
Christmas Island.

J.E.D.  
14.8.46.

Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

14th August, 1946.

Dear Lake,

I attach a letter from Commander W. Burrows regarding the rising of the Balolo worm. He is most anxious to learn whether it rises in the Ellice Islands or not and, as he has not met you personally, I have agreed to write and ask you, on his behalf, whether you would be so good as to fill up the two questionnaires and return them to him in due course.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. E. MAUDE

H. E. Maude.

A.G. Lake, Esquire,  
Acting Administrative Officer,  
Ellice Islands District,  
Funafuti Island.

J.E.D.  
14.8.46.

Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

14th August, 1946.

Dear Roberts,

I attach a letter from Commander W. Burrows regarding the rising of the Balolo worm. He is most anxious to learn whether it rises in the Phoenix Islands or not and, as he has not met you personally, I have agreed to write and ask you, on his behalf, whether you would be so good as to fill up the two questionnaires and return them to him in due course.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. E. MAUDE

H. E. Maude.

Captain R.G. Roberts,  
Acting Administrative Officer,  
Phoenix Islands District,  
Canton Island.



Copy sent to Commander Burrows on 14.8.46.

Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

J.E.D.  
14.8.46.

14th August, 1946.

Dear Major,

I attach a letter from Commander W. Burrows regarding the rising of the Balolo worm. He is most anxious to learn whether it rises at Fanning Island or not and, as he has not met you personally, I have agreed to write and ask you, on his behalf, whether you would be so good as to fill up the two questionnaires and return them to him in due course.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. E. MAUDE

H. E. Maude.

R.M. Major, Esquire,  
Acting Administrative Officer,  
Line Islands District,  
Fanning Island.

Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

J.E.D.  
14.8.46.

14th August, 1946.

Dear Mr. Eastman,

I attach a copy of a letter from  
Commander W. Burrows regarding the rising of the  
Balolo worm. He is most anxious to learn whether  
it rises at Beru Island or not and, as he has not  
met you personally, I have agreed to write and  
ask you, on his behalf, whether you would be so  
good as to fill up the two questionnaires and  
return them to him in due course.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. E. MAUDE

Rev. G.H. Eastman, O.B.E.,  
Rongorongo Training Institution,  
Beru Island,  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

Copy sent to Commander Burrows on 14.8.46.

Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

J.E.D.  
14.8.46.

14th August, 1946.

Dear Wernham,

4 copies.

I attach four copies of a letter from Commander W. Burrows regarding the rising of the Baiolo worm. He is most anxious to learn whether it rises in the Gilbert Group or not and, as he has not met you personally, I have agreed to write and ask you, on his behalf, whether you would be so good as to request your District Officers at Ocean Island, Butaritari and Tarawa to kindly fill up the two questionnaires and return them to him direct in due course.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H.E. MAUDE

H.E. Maude.

D.C.I. Wernham, Esquire,  
Acting Resident Commissioner,  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

Personal Effects - NZ  
Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

14th August, 1946.

Dear Roberts,

I enclose copy of a letter received from Coode, regarding the effects of Mrs. Taylor's son, who was one of the murdered New Zealand Coast Watchers in the Gilbert Islands. I wonder if you would be so kind as to do what you can to trace anything left belonging to Taylor and to write to Mrs. Taylor letting her know the result of your efforts.

I'm afraid that there is little chance of recovering any items at this late stage.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Signal) H. E. MAUDE

H. E. Maude.

P.J. Roberts, Esquire,  
Secretary to Government,  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony,  
Tarawa Island.

Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

14th August, 1946.

Dear Coode,

Thank you for your letter of the 27th December, which I'm afraid only reached me the other day. It must have arrived at Tarawa after I had left for England, and taken some months to trickle down to Suva again.

I will write to the Secretary to Government at Tarawa regarding the tracing of any remaining effects of Mrs. Taylor's son; but I'm afraid that there is little hope, at this late stage, of any further items being discovered.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. E. MAUDE

H.E. Maude.

E.J. Coode, Esquire,  
District Commissioner's Office,  
Lautoka.



GOVERNMENT OF FIJI.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE:

No.....

District Commissioner's OFFICE,

Lautoka,.....

.....27th December,.....1945.

*Dear Maude*

I was in Suva recently for an examination and was very kindly entertained by Keegan at your house; it was then that I learnt that you were at Tarawa and was very thrilled indeed. You will have, no doubt, a number of tangles to sort out but you will be the best possible person for the sorting.

The point of this letter is that Mrs. Taylor of Waimate, mother of Allan Taylor, wrote me recently enquiring about her son's camera. I know that he had one but that we could not arrange for films. Mrs. Taylor says that she had a letter from 'the Governor of Tarawa.... and he said that Allan never had a camera. This had been sworn on oath by a native clerk and also that his typewriter had been lost at sea.' She also asked about his presentation suitcase. I do not know whether you can make any further efforts to trace these articles. Mrs. Taylor is very apologetic about bothering me and seems to be very attached to her son and wants all the mementos of him that she can find. I am writing to her myself in reply to her letter.

With best wishes to you, Mrs. Maude and Alaric,  
*and please remember me to Weinham, if he is present.*

*Yours sincerely,*

*P. J. Cooke.*

H.E. Maude, Esq., M.B.E.

Act. Resident Commissioner,

Tarawa

G.E.I.C.

Te Kawa ae Tuba,  
i Biti,

14n Aokati, 1946.

Nakoia Tan Reirei ma Kain te Reirei,  
i Rongorongo.

Kam na mauri,

Kam boni bati n raba i bukin ami reta ae koreaki i bukimi i roun Eritaiia T.R. ni kaota kukurein nanomi ngkai e a tia ni karineaki ami Principal ae Miti Itiman i roun te King. I kukurei naba n ongora taekan te amarake ae ababaki ae karaoaki i Rongorongo i bukin te kanikina aei.

E bon riai ngkai e a tia n anganaki Miti Itiman te kanikina ae te O.B.E. ba e bati ana makuri aika paraoi i bukia kain Rongorongo, kain te Aro ni Kamatu ao kaini Kiribati ni bane i nanon ririki aika maiti. Ngke I maeka i Beru Ngai, I bon nori raoiroin ana makuri n ami Reirei ao e ataki naba i rouia kain te Tautaeaka ni bane.

N na bon anga ami kaitau nakon te Ai Kamitina ao ngkana e taku ba e riai e na kanokoa nakon te King.

Au kantaninga ba tao N na okira Kiribati ao N na katoka i aon Miti Itiman ana O.B.E. i mataia kain te Reirei i Rongorongo ao kaini Beru ni kabane.

Ti ngaia anne,

Ngai ae,

*H.E. Maude*

H.E. Maude.

London Missionary Society  
Rongorongo Beu,  
Gilbert Island,  
June 22<sup>nd</sup> 1946.

H. E. Maude, Esqre O.B.E., M.A.,  
Acting Resident Commissioner,  
Gilbert Islands.

Dear Sir,

Ko na mauri!

Ti bati ni lukurei ngaira aika hain Rongorongo ni kabane ngai e a karineaki ara Principal ae Rev. S.A. Eastman mairoun ara King n ana bong ni bong are e ururingaki ironia hain te Embaea ni kabane n June 13<sup>th</sup>. Ti ongo ba e lukurei ara King n anga te kanikina ae O.B.E. nakon ara unimane, i bukin ana makuri aika ravaori n ara Keirei, ao n ana makuri naba n ara Karone ni bukea te Embaea ni Britain.

Ti anga ara kaitau nakon King George VI ngai e a tia n anga te karimerine aei nakon ara Principal, ba ti taku ba e a karineaki naba iai ara Keirei ae Rongorongo ma ana makuri te L.M.S. i Kibati are e a tia ni makuri iai Mr. Eastman i nanon riki aika 28 ni karokoa ngai.

Ti kami kaitauko naba ngkana tao ho a tia ni bukea reken te kanikina aei; ao ti butiko ba ho na kamgoraea te High Commissioner ara kaitau; ao ngkana kam taku ba e riai, ao kanakoa ara kaitau nakon te King.

Ti taku ba ho na lukurei n ongo, ba n June 19<sup>th</sup> e a karokaki te amavhe ni lukurei ae ababaki n ara Keirei i bukin te kanikina aei. A botaki iai hain Rongorongo



ni kabane, ma ara mitinare ni Buntan; ba ti katauraoi  
amarake i bukia n ara bong ni lukurei aei. A roho  
naba mitinare ni kabane mani hawani Beru, ao a roho  
naba kain te Tua. Nghe e a tia te amarake, ao a  
haraoaki taiani kakarabakan i rovia ake a tia n pimeaki  
ba a na taetae ni kaoti lukurein nanora n ara bong  
ni lukurei. Ti lukurei ba e bon taetae naba te  
Tia Moti! I mwin te kakarabakan, ao a haraoaki taian  
anene ma takakaro tabena irovia rorunga ma ataeinaime.  
E a tba bara ara botaki n te ana 5 pm. Boni kaotani  
lukurein nanora i bukian te O. B. S. are e anganaki ara  
Principal manoum te King!

Ara kantaninga ba e na kabria ma n tetekeraoi  
Rev. G. H. Eastman O. B. S.! Ao e na manū te King!

Ngai ae,

Britania T.R.

(i bukia Tan Reirei ma Kain te Reirei).

---

Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

Dear Mr. Lee,

I received a letter from you on Sunday in which you enquire regarding the outcome of your application for the position of Accountant to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony Trade Scheme. The various applications received are still under consideration, yours among them, and we will let you know officially as soon as the matter has been decided.

I may say that one of the difficulties in your case is that you are asking for a salary of £600 which, in view of your lack of professional qualifications, is more than we had anticipated paying.

Yours sincerely,

H.E. Maude.

E. Lee, Esquire,  
C/o. Pan-American Airways,  
Bank of New South Wales,  
Suva.

RADIO TELEGRAPHS.

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Office \_\_\_\_\_

Words \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

Service Instructions \_\_\_\_\_

To GLT STAPLEDON HIGHCONA, SUVA

Date Stamp

Sent to

Time

Received from

Time

Operator

IF	PRESENTATION	BEING	MADE	VASKESS
ON	RETIREMENT	PLEASE	WRITE	ME
DOWN	FOR	SUBSCRIPTION	AMOUNT	LEFT
TO	YOU			

HAIDE

Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

26th August, 1946.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:-

The bearer of this note is Ten TEITI, of Beru, Gilbert Islands. He has been instructed to proceed by first opportunity to Tarawa Island to take over the duties of Residency fisherman.

2. Any assistance towards obtaining a passage for himself, his dependents (if any) and his canoe would be greatly appreciated.

*llm.*  
.....

Suva, Fiji Islands,  
26th August, 1946.

Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

26th August, 1946.

Dear Mr. Carne,

You rang me up some time ago about my lecture to the Fiji Society of Science and Industry last year on "The Colonization of the Phoenix Islands". I wonder if it would be possible for me to have the paper back again now since I need it rather badly in order to prepare it for publication (with maps and illustrations) for the "Journal of the Polynesian Society".

As you will see from the minutes of the Society (about last September or October) I received the permission of the Committee to publish the lecture in the above-mentioned Journal, provided due acknowledgement was made to the fact that it was originally given as a lecture to the Fiji Society. Unfortunately, however, I lent my only other copy to Professor Keesing at Stanford University and he neglects, despite reminders, to return it: so I am completely stuck.

If the copy now with you is required urgently for printing or some other purpose I will undertake to get another copy typed out for myself and return it to you.

With apologies for troubling <sup>you</sup> on this matter,

Yours sincerely,

*H.E. Maude*  
H.E. Maude.

C.H. Carne, Esquire,  
Suva.

MEMORANDUM.

To: THE SECRETARY, WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION.  
From: H.E. MAUDE, ESQUIRE.  
Subject: EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF PITCAIRN ISLAND.

No. F.42/8/2.

26th August, 1946.

I have given a good deal of thought during recent months to the educational problems of Pitcairn Island, but unfortunately, owing to pressure of other work, it has not resulted in anything practical. The following memorandum, which summarizes all my recommendations on this rather vexed subject, is, however, now being submitted in the hope that it may be possible to refer it for His Excellency's consideration prior to my departure from Fiji.

2. Recent Criticisms. The recent press criticisms of Government inaction as regards Pitcairn Island interests are growing: I saw more than one article on my recent tour to England and the U.S.A. and I was informed at the Washington Embassy that public interest in the island was out of all relation to its size, population or importance and that our failure to provide adequate medical, educational or other facilities there was at times being used as an illustration of the failure of British Colonial policy as a whole.

3. Mr. Marc Greene has recently announced that he is going on a "holy crusade" against the Government's neglect of the islanders' welfare and has already contributed a series of articles on the subject in the British and American press.

4. Pitcairn Island Funds. At the time of my residence on Pitcairn Island, the problem facing the administration was lack of funds: on the 30th June, 1940, the total resources of the Government amounted to less than £50. The problem now, however, is exactly the reverse: the Government has an embarrassment of riches and difficulty in spending it.

5. Thanks to the stamp issue, on the 30th June, 1946 - just six years after the above-mentioned date - Pitcairn Island funds stood at £28,193 (or an average income of over £4,000 a year!). They are at present estimated at over £30,000 and, at the end of this year, the annual interest on invested funds alone will amount to at least £1,000 a year. Furthermore, the face value of the Victory Stamp issue is understood to be some £12,000 sterling, so that by the end of 1947 we may well be faced with accumulated Pitcairn Island funds amounting to £50,000, and rising rapidly.

6. Government expenditure in the development of Pitcairn Island and the welfare of its inhabitants may, on the other hand, be put down as virtually nil, consisting of inadequate honoraria to a few of the local Government officials

part-time allowances to a Nurse and Wireless Operator, and contributions towards the education of two local girls as Nurse trainees in Australia: it might possibly amount to £500 in all. The Seventh-day Adventist Church, whose income from the island is a fraction of the Government's, expend far more on the welfare of the island community.

7. Reasons for Inaction. One need not go far to seek the reason for the inactivity and lack of interest regarding Pitcairn Island affairs: to use a vulgarianism, Pitcairn is "nobody's baby". Nominally run by the High Commission officials, I do not think that I stand any risk of contradiction when I say that the High Commission staff are far too busy and over-worked to devote much time to the welfare of the island and its inhabitants. Until Pitcairn Island is incorporated within the boundaries of some Colony, Protectorate or other Territory, or its administration made the personal responsibility of some particular official with a knowledge of, and interest in, its community, it will, in my submission, continue to be neglected and uncared for.

8. The Educational Problem. The previous paragraphs are intended to give a picture of the background of Pitcairn affairs and to serve as an argument for a far more lavish expenditure on the educational needs of the islanders. I need not emphasize the well-known fact that the Pitcairn Islanders are, for the most part, lazy, shiftless and demoralized; as regards the young folk the general attitude is, to quote the latest report of the local school-teacher "one of lack of initiative, ambition and responsibility, they are disrespectful to parents and elders, they have a low standard of morals and a free and easy attitude to life, with a decided bent to gratifying the material senses. The favorite music is cowboy songs and string instrumental music. They read little, revel in gossip and are keen to barter." Little enough can be done to help the adult generation, but for the children there are two main hopes; better education and, if possible, marriage to a non-islander.

9. The programme for better education, with which this memorandum is particularly concerned, has two sides:-

- (i) the immediate need for an adequate schoolhouse on Pitcairn Island (F.42/8/1); and
- (ii) the desirability of Pitcairn Island children coming to Fiji for more advanced education. (F.42/8/2).

10. The Pitcairn Island schoolhouse. The urgent necessity for providing a proper schoolhouse on Pitcairn was stated over a year ago (vide in F.42/8/1). Suitable plans for a primary school for 50 pupils were obtained from the New Zealand Government, but turned down on the grounds of cost (£5,000). Since then further and less pretensions plans have been sent by the Tonga Government and Seventh-day Adventist Church (who are building a teacher's house at the same time) and these are at present under consideration by the Director of Education, Fiji. Meanwhile, the ancient locally-built schoolhouse on the island has practically fallen down and the functioning of the school is understood to be at a standstill.

(see page 18 in  
File F.42/8/2).

11. It is intended, with the permission of the New Zealand Government (vide 24), to obtain the necessary materials for the schoolhouse in the Dominion and ship them by the first vessel calling at the island. We are still awaiting a reply from New Zealand as to whether they will permit this or not. If they refuse, I can only suggest that the building should be pre-fabricated here and a vessel chartered to take it straight from Suva to Pitcairn.

12. In the meantime, the Acting Director of Education, Fiji, has kindly offered to prepare a rough sketch of a suitable school building, based on the plans mentioned in paragraph 10, and I suggest that this sketch, if approved, should be given to an architect to prepare blue prints, specifications, etc.

13. The Education of Pitcairn children in Fiji.  
There would be little point in summarizing the history of the proposals to provide a better education for Pitcairn children in Fiji, which I first put forward in September, 1945, since the picture has substantially altered with the offer of the Seventh-day Adventist Church Authorities, to provide for their training at their Fulton Missionary College at Tailevu (vide pages 22 and 23). I have discussed the whole question with Mr. Palmer, Superintendent of the Adventist Missions in Fiji, and understand that:-

- (i) they are willing to take an unlimited number of boys and about seven girls between the ages of 10 and 20 or over;
- (ii) the school at present trains pupils up to the qualifying Examination but, as from next year, will take them to the Junior Cambridge;
- (iii) special emphasis is laid on practical work (wood-work, etc.) and in business training (typing, book-keeping, etc.);
- (iv) fees for residential pupils are low: for the Pitcairn children probably about £2 a month, plus £5.5s.0d. a year tuition fee;
- (v) there are a number of Europeans already at the school and these are about to be housed in a separate dormitory building and receive special food and treatment.

In the event of the Pitcairn boys attending the school the Mission would like the Government to provide the cost of a special dormitory for them; the girls would live at the headmaster's house (hence the limitation in their numbers).

14. I now suggest that:-

- (i) the Mission offer be closed with;
- (ii) the islanders be asked by telegraph how many children are to come; and
- (iii) the children be brought to Fiji via New Zealand.

After much consideration, I am convinced that the Government should offer to send any Pitcairn child (subject to the accommodation limitation in the case of girls) to this school for



for education as long as their ages are between the limits of 10 and 20 (there are boys up to 25 at present at the school). Mr. Palmer considers, and I agree with him, that there is no child who would not benefit materially by even a year at the school, with its change of environment, broadening outlook, steady hard work, discipline and practical training. Perhaps only a few might proceed on from the school to the Central Medical School, Teacher's Training Institution, Public Works Department, and other professional and technical training centres but all would return to their homeland better men and women for their period at the school.

15. Should it be possible for H.E. to spare the time, I should greatly appreciate the opportunity of urging the adoption of the above proposals in person. I have a deep personal interest in the Pitcairn Islanders and should naturally like to leave Fiji with the feeling that I had been able to do a little towards their future welfare.

(Signed) H. E. MAUDE

Suva, Fiji Islands.  
27th August, 1946.

COPY

# TELEGRAM—SAVING.

From: Secretary, Western Pacific High Commission.

To : Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.

Saving No. 126.

(Date) 27th August, 1946.

273X45—4 rms

My letter No. 1358/33 of 28th September, my letter No. F.7/7 of 3rd May, uniform equipment for Mr. H.E. Maude. It would be appreciated if early action could be taken on this matter, as these items are not urgently required.

Secretary, W.P.H.C.

COPY

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER  
FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC.  
SUVA, FIJI.

3rd May, 1946.

No. F. 7/7.

Gentlemen,

I am directed to refer to my letter No. 1358/33 of the 28th September, regarding certain uniform equipment ordered for Mr. H.E. Maude, and to enquire whether the items have yet been forwarded, as there is no record of their having arrived in Suva.

2. A copy of the letter referred to is attached, in case it was not received at your office.

I am,

Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

For Secretary, Western Pacific High  
Commission.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies,  
4 Millbank,  
Westminster,  
London, England.

COPY

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER  
FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

SUVA, FIJI.

28th September, 1945.

No. 1358/33.

Gentlemen,

I am directed to request you to procure:-

- (i) one pair of gorgets for the white tropical civil uniform of the fourth class;
- (ii) one pair of gorgets for the white tropical civil uniform of the third class; and
- (iii) one full set of buttons.

2. The fittings detailed above should be forwarded to:-

H.E. Maude, Esquire,  
C/o. The Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji Islands;

and the cost charged in the first instance to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony pending recovery from the officer concerned. A statement of the cost and charges should be forwarded to this office.

I am,

Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

For Secretary to the High Commission.

MEMORANDUM.

To: THE SECRETARY, WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION.  
From: H.E. MAUDE, ESQUIRE.  
Subject: ORDER OF PRECEDENCE FOR THE GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

No. M.P. 714/34.

28th August, 1946.

Although I realize that there are other matters more important and urgent, I should be most grateful if it could be possible to give me a ruling on the subject of the Colony Order of Precedence before my departure for Tarawa.

2. My reason for this request is the fact that the last Colony list, made out in 1934 (vide (a)) is now quite out-of-date and, in the restricted local atmosphere, mistakes (or supposed mistakes) in precedence at official functions are apt to disrupt the harmonious life of the Community and cause unnecessary misery to some unintentionally slighted officer (or his wife).

3. A suggested list is attached to this memorandum. It will be noted that:-

- Enclosure I
- (a) the previous positions of Senior Medical Officer and Treasurer have been reversed;
  - (b) the Chief Lands Commissioner has been inserted as a head of a major Department;
  - (c) the order of the Heads of the four main Departments is not strictly in accordance with maximum salaries, since the Senior Medical Officer and Chief Lands Commissioner go up to £1,000 and the other two only to £900;
  - (d) by "District Commissioner" is meant the post which will be presumably held by Mr. Bryant in the Gilbert Islands; as a Grade I Administrative Officer he would only rank with "all other officers"; and
  - (e) I have presumed that District Officers in their own Districts take precedence of all officers except the Resident Commissioner.

4. In Enclosure II tentative suggestions are made regarding the placing of High Commission officers who, from time to time, visit the Colony.

Enclosure II.

(Signed) H. E. MAUDE

Suva, Fiji Islands,  
28th August, 1946.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

LIST OF OFFICERS IN ORDER OF PRECEDENCE.

Resident Commissioner.

Bishops (by courtesy).

Senior Medical Officer

Treasurer.

Superintendent of Education.

Chief Lands Commissioner.

District Commissioners.

Administrative Officers (including the Secretary  
to Government) in order of actual salary.

Heads of other Departments (in order of maximum  
salary of post).

All other officers (in order of actual salary).

Note: District Commissioners and District Officers  
in their own Districts take precedence  
immediately after the Resident Commissioner.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE OF HIGH COMMISSION OFFICERS  
VISITING THE COLONY.

After Bishops:-

Chief Judicial Commissioner

Secretary to the High Commission

Inspector-General, South Pacific Medical Service.

Financial Secretary

Judicial Commissioners

After District Commissioners:-

Marine Superintendent

Auditor

With "all other officers" in order of actual salary:-

First Assistant Secretary

Assistant Secretaries.

18th October, 1946.

Dear Colonel Grey,

I wrote to you sometime ago from Suva, explaining why I had not been able to post the two Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony covers which you sent to me.

I have now returned to my home at Tarawa and am posting the covers to you today.

Hoping you receive them in good condition,

Yours sincerely,

*H.E.M.*

H.E. Maude.



Dear Colonel Grey,

I should have replied long ago to your letter of the 28th January but unfortunately I left for London and Washington the day after you wrote and have not yet succeeded in getting back to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (despite the address on the notepaper).

I hope to return to Tarawa in a few weeks time and will post you two envelopes on my arrival. By all means send me out more Gilbert and Ellice sets for posting if you wish: its no trouble to me to post them and, I suppose, it all helps indirectly to pay my salary.

Now as regards the Solomon Islands and Pitcairn. I could put you in touch with friends in both places but frankly I have always found them unreliable in the past. You see people in the smaller Territories get inundated with requests for stamps and I know most people tear them up after a time.

The best thing in my opinion is to write to:-

- (1) The Stamp Agent, Pitcairn Island; or (2) The Stamp Agent, G/o. The Secretary to Government, Honiara, British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

enclosing your stamped addressed envelopes and asking him to post them back to you by registered post, as desired. The Agents' charge is, I understand, a penny a cover for their trouble (plus a charge for envelopes if you don't send them) and this amount should be forwarded with your letter in actual cash International Money Order or British Postal Order.

I appointed the first Stamp Agent in Pitcairn Island some years ago, in connexion with the bringing out of the local stamp issue, and I see that the idea has been borrowed by several of the other Pacific Territories.

Many thanks for sending me the cutting from a Jersey paper. My Mother (the Lady Maude mentioned in it) who lives in Guernsey had mentioned it to me but she had lost the copy

Colonel A. Grey,  
Normandie Hotel,  
St. Helier,  
Jersey, Channel Islands.

someone sent her. We cannot imagine who put it in since we know no-one in Jersey now who would have all the details mentioned so correctly: my wife, however, is a Jerseywoman.

Hoping to be able to send you the covers before long,

Yours sincerely,

H.E. Maude.

H.C.M.

Why not buy this in the G & C?  
I have marked the bills of special  
interest with my pen.

Least you should think I am  
exceeding my duties as Marine Supt.  
I would draw your attention to  
~~the~~ fact that the hydroponic  
troughs are filled with water!

H.G. W.J.

5/9.

# Farming Without Soil

## The Pros and Cons of Hydroponics

By ROSS L. HOLMAN

Condensed from *American Mercury*

THERE was once a time when farming without dirt appeared as fantastic as seeing without eyes. It was considered not only impossible, but unthinkable—something the imagination would never try to imagine. But today hydroponics or soilless farming is already nine years old, and bears promise of making densely populated countries with limited agricultural lands self-sustaining, thus eliminating one of the chief breeders of war.

Although the idea of growing vegetables and even field crops by chemiculture is probably more than a half-century old, it was only in 1936 that W. F. Gericke, a University of California professor, made what is usually considered the first successful demonstration of the method.

The neighbors saw him knocking together a number of long rectangular containers that resembled hog troughs, but were called tanks. When the spectators tried to pry out of Gericke information about what he was doing, he was as silent as the Sphinx.

Several months later, however, the neighbors saw growing out of these same trough-like tanks tomato stalks twenty-five feet high, bearing huge tomatoes in grape-like clusters. The professor had to harvest his crop with a ladder! What amazed the curiosity seekers most was neither the altitudinous stalks nor the ponderosity of the fruit, but the fact that these stalks did not have a speck of dirt around their roots and were growing out of the water in the tanks.

The principle followed is a simple one: the water contains the same plant

foods upon which plants make their growth in soil—phosphorus, potassium, nitrogen, calcium, etc.

The tanks have a wire-netting spread over the top just barely above the water level. On this netting is spread a coating of straw or sawdust or peat moss or some other absorbent litter. This coating is kept moistened with water, and on it the seeds are sown; the moisture makes the seeds sprout and send their roots down into the treated water. Since the water can be treated with all the nutrients required by any particular vegetable in exactly the proportion needed, growth is much more rapid than in soil.

Practically all our soil is deficient in some of the needed plant foods. Thus, when nourished by an ample chemical diet, the plant acquires an incredible ambition to grow. That, in brief, is the theory of soilless farming.

One of the chief advantages of hydroponics is the fact that it will grow about twenty times as many vegetables or field crops on the same area as soil. Another advantage is that it will produce crops in any part of the earth where they will not normally grow by the natural method.

In many parts of the recent world battlefield, chemiculture gardens have grown twenty tomatoes where none grew before. They have provided our troops with lettuce, spinach, peas, cucumbers and a great variety of vegetables on bleak desert islands, volcanic areas and other Godforsaken places. It made no difference what the ground surface was like, just as long as it would hold a tank of water.

## FARMING WITHOUT SOIL

Over in the Philippines the soilless method was used to prevent diseases which are present in the soil from being transmitted to people consuming the vegetables. The gardens were set up all over the islands by two teams of trained hydroponics experts. Seed and chemicals were flown in by plane. The vegetables most successfully grown there were tomatoes, beans, carrots, cucumbers and radishes. It is believed that from these experiences will rise one of the most important peacetime industries in America. It is also believed that such war-starved countries as Greece could be quickly rehabilitated along the food line by setting up soilless gardens to feed the people in blocks of 20,000.

One of the most notable war successes, however, was on Ascension Island. This island was the halfway hop between South America and Africa, used by our planes in what was probably one of the most urgent missions of the war. It was a mid-Atlantic spot which our Government just had to use to transport food, planes, munitions and other supplies to our battlefronts, and on it a huge strategic airfield was built for the purpose. This little speck on the map played a vital part in crushing Rommel in Africa and blasting the Nazis out of Italy.

To feed a permanent garrison and civilian personnel of 2,000 men on fresh shipped-in vegetables would have been a herculean task. Growing the vegetables there in the natural way was just about as unthinkable as sprouting hair on a tombstone. Ascension Island looks like a huge clinker dumped into the ocean by a volcano. It is thirty-two square miles of volcanic eruption full of lava and ash.

To handle these water-born vegetables for our servicemen and employees, the Government sent to this

island Dr. Kendrick Blodgett, of Terre Haute, and a few hydroponics aides. Until early in 1945 the project was just about as dark a secret of our military operations as anything connected with the war. Within a short time after landing there, the GIs were eating tomatoes and spinach along with their canned peas and succotash; later they had sweet peppers, radishes and cucumbers growing in their own backyard.

The entire garden project, covering about 30,000 square feet, is composed of long narrow trough beds sliced out of the lava soil instead of lumber-made tanks. The hydroponics beds are 400 feet long, three feet wide and seven inches deep; they are coated inside with asphalt to prevent water loss.

There are twenty-five beds with cinder-covered pathways between. Taking them in order, each bed is slightly higher than the next one so that water can drain out of each one into the one just below it until the lowest bed is reached. Water for the purpose is distilled from the ocean, stored in a reservoir on a nearby hill, treated with the essential plant-food chemicals, and fed into the beds by a six-inch pipe.

After this aggression of beds was set up by Blodgett, there was still one thing lacking. There were no insects on the island to pollinate the vegetables—until a hive of bees were drafted and flown in by plane.

Although hydroponics has had a pretty thorough tryout, it has not yet had a fair chance in practical farm applications. Before the war a few hobby pushers got some pretty good results. One apartment owner grew a fine soilless roof garden on top of his building; others learned how to mix the complicated chemical formulas, and had varying success in their backyards.

## FARMING WITHOUT SOIL

One spectacular prewar success with this method was accomplished by Ernest Brundin, an ex-college professor of California. He set up a bevy of tanks in greenhouses in order to produce on a year-round scale, and grew eighty-three tons of tomatoes per acre which sold at an off-season price of 500 dollars a ton.

He started them in the fall, gradually stepped up the crop as winter advanced, reached the peak of production in the peak of winter, tapered off in the spring, and in the summer went fishing.

In out-of-season products hydroponics can really hit its stride. An expensive greenhouse can be filled with tanks and made to produce ten to twenty times as much as by the natural method. Dr. Gericke says that by this system greenhouses can also multiply the production of flowers.

Soilless farming, of course, has both advantages and disadvantages. As we have already noted, one of the advantages is an ability to grow several times as many vegetables as on the same area of soil. The operator is not bothered with weeds or costly cultivating implements. As compared with the ordinary sod-busting, hoe-sliding type of agriculture, it holds out some alluring prospects.

The vegetables are much bigger and better. Since the plant food chemicals can be controlled on a precise basis, the food value of all tank garden products can be stepped up to their maximum possibilities. This certainly is an asset of great value since food products grown in soil-deficient areas are woefully short on many food elements.

As a general farming procedure, hydroponics will probably not displace the traditional soil-tickling methods of agriculture. It costs about 4,000 dollars an acre to set up operations

with the necessary tanks, chemicals, temperature controls, etc.

Out-of-season vegetables require greenhouse protection, which will run the investment up to 20,000 dollars to 25,000 dollars an acre. That is not so bad when you realise that 2,500 bushels of potatoes to the acre can be grown instead of the average 116, but it is not an inviting field for a man with shoe-string capital. Besides lots of capital, it also takes intensive training in soil chemistry, plants and special techniques.

Field crops will respond as successfully to hydroponics treatment as vegetables, but the success, according to the University of California scientists, is more agricultural than economical. Their conclusion is: "It seems highly improbable, in view of the present cost of water culture installation and its operation, that the crops grown by his method could compete with cheap field crops."

Professor Gericke himself says the system is economical for some crops, while for others it is not. There is no immediate prospect of hydroponics creating any serious dislocation in our present farm population. Nor is there any foreseeable prospect of our rich crop lands being turned back to weeds and bushes, or playing second fiddle to a bevy of tanks and test-tube shakers.

Hydroponics, however, has proved its ability to meet a number of needs that regular farming methods cannot fill. The scientists who have ushered this newborn baby into the world summarise its possibilities in this way:

For growing out-of-season or luxury vegetables it can do a remarkable job, multiplying the usefulness of a greenhouse at least ten- to twenty-fold.

On desolate islands or other waste areas that have to be used for aeroplane stops, weather stations, fueling

## FARMING WITHOUT SOIL

bases for ships, etc., it can provide an abundance of food for service personnel. Professor Gericke believes that the desert can be made to blossom as the rose—except that it will blossom the hydroponics way.

He says that in the hot, blistering sun of desert areas plant insects cannot live, and they will be excellent places to produce soilless vegetables. Rainfall will not be necessary because all the water that will be needed is only enough to keep tanks filled. Hydroponics will eliminate expensive irrigation projects.

In congested cities with limited gardening space it can produce an abundance of vegetables in backyards or on roof tops, and may create a new industry. These vegetables, having been given full chemical nourishment,



"Madame, could you possibly reserve your crunching until the battle scenes are on?"  
—London Opinion



"Good morning, I was wondering whether I could make an appointment for Joey."  
—Smith's Weekly

will have maximum food value, much greater than shipped in vegetables that rapidly deteriorate in quality.

It is more economical than long-distance shipping, at the same time preventing the transmission of diseases from the soil, and serving as a fine medium by which the chemical needs of plants grown either in water or soil can be checked.

Yes, hydroponics has a great future and a big enough job to do, without destroying our normal agricultural way of life. It has already served its purpose as an aid to the war effort. Since its peacetime possibilities are now wide open, it is a development that will be interesting to watch.

## Indian War Paint Was Camouflage

ALTHOUGH most persons think that Indians donned war paint in order to make themselves hideous and to terrify their foes, that was not at all its original purpose. War paint, as used by the majority of North American Indians, was a form of camouflage.

A warrior who was painted with stripes and spots in various colors easily blended with the lights and shadows of brush, weeds, and trees. A painted torso was far less conspicuous than a naked bronze body. The Indians followed the example set by Nature when she gave the tiger its stripes, the leopard its spots, and the fawn a white-spotted coat.

—Science Digest

Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

26th August, 1946.

Dear Sir Albert,

Thank you very much indeed for so kindly sending me an advance copy of your latest book "Mid Pacific Outposts". Major Holland brought it with him and both Honor and I have read it with the keenest enjoyment.

You certainly have the most marvellous flair for writing interestingly about a part of the world which no one else ever seems to deal with. I was saying to Honor only the other day that where we can only find material for a chapter you, with the keener insight, can find material for a book - and an enthralling one at that.

I honestly don't know which of your three books I like best: I think the last one for, although your second was so much about the Phoenix Group (a part of the world for which I have a particular affection), in your last you have shown most clearly the deep regard and affection which we all know you have for the natives of the whole Central Pacific region.

I wish that you would do us just one more favour - one I have often urged on you before - ere you take a well-earned rest from your literary labours; and that is to write a biography of a figure whom we both greatly revere: Mr. John T. Arundel. I feel that you alone can undertake this task with any hope of success - the Sidney-Aris papers would be at your disposal and with your own memories would make a most interesting book, or at any rate booklet. I have several documents and letters which I think might help and which would, of course, be at your disposal.

We expect to leave for Tarawa again in a week or two. I have been on my eternal travelling since we last met - a few months in the Gilberts, followed by a month in London and another in Washington on American claims. Now I have just finished a long, and I hope a final, report on the Banaban problem, which you will no doubt see in the near future.

Once again many thanks for "Mid Pacific Outposts", and with kind regards to your wife and yourself from us both,

Yours very sincerely,

J.L.H.

Sir Albert Ellis, C.M.G.,  
Herne Bay,  
Auckland,  
New Zealand.



OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER  
FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

SUVA, FIJI.

No. F. 14/3.

6th September, 1946.

Sir,

I am directed to enquire whether a ruling might be given, for the guidance of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony administration, regarding the temporary entry into Fiji of certain local residents, as opposed to their permanent immigration.

2. Applications to enter Fiji are received from time to time by the local administration from the following classes of natives and Euroneseians:-

- (a) persons desiring to visit Fiji on vacation;
- (b) persons desiring to visit Fiji for the education of themselves or their children, or to obtain professional or technical instruction; and
- (c) persons desiring to stay with relatives or friends.

3. It is hoped that the Government of Fiji will be willing to permit the entry of persons included in the above-mentioned classes in view of the fact that they do not intend to seek work in the Colony, and thus possibly deprive some local resident of his or her opportunity of employment, but on the contrary to spend their money in the country. It is urged, furthermore, that irrespective of any immigration policy that may be adopted in order to protect the interests of Colony residents, Fiji will continue to be the educational and cultural centre for the people of the neighbouring islands, and in particular those living in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, who have in many instances close ties of blood and friendship extending over several generations.

4. In the event of the Government being willing to consider sympathetically applications to enter from the above-mentioned classes, it is further suggested that:-

- (a) the usual landing deposit of five pounds might be waived in cases where the applicant is sponsored by the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony administration, which would then undertake to be responsible for the refund of any expenses involved in his or her repatriation; and

The Honourable,  
The Colonial Secretary,  
Fiji.

- (b) the period for which the temporary permit to land is granted might be increased from six months to nine months, in view of the infrequency of shipping opportunities between Fiji and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands; with the proviso that, where the visit is for educational reasons, the applicant would not be required to return until the completion of the period of training.

It would be proposed, furthermore, that the permission of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony Government should not be necessary in the case of applicants to enter Fiji not sponsored by the administration, although the Colony Government would naturally be glad to advise, in any particular case referred to them by the Fiji Immigration Authorities, whether it was considered that the applicant was a fit and proper person to enter Fiji.

5. It is desired to emphasize, in conclusion, that this letter is in no sense intended to imply any criticism of the Fiji Police or Immigration Authorities, who have been unfailingly courteous and sympathetic in their consideration of applications submitted to them, but rather to obtain an indication of the Fiji Government's views regarding the temporary entry of these classes of persons in order to enable the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony administration to advise local applicants as to the likelihood of their applications proving successful. It is hoped, by this means, to reduce the number of unsuitable applications sent to the Fiji Government to a minimum.

I am,

Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

For Secretary to the High Commissioner.

Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

9th September, 1946.

M.J.F.  
9.9.46.

Dear Wernham,

Thank you for your two letters, which arrived by submarine and "Awahou". I'm glad to hear that things are progressing reasonably smoothly your end, with no major riots and insurrections. This end we're working like beavers and I really believe that by the time I leave the G. & E. stuff here will be up-to-date: as far as its humanly possible in Suva. If you only could see the state of the B.S.I.P. correspondence you'd realize what that means.

The main idea has been to get the Colony staff position completely cleared up, the Colony vessel and other shipping under weigh, the legislation up-to-date and the general lines of policy settled. This stage is now pretty well over - thanks to your kindness in carrying on so long, when you must be wanting to get to your future orbit. So now H.E. seems to have decided that we should return per "Awahou" and release you: I don't know if you're in a hurry to move off immediately or whether you would be willing to do a tour through the Gilberts with the Cadets first and put them through their paces? You might like to say good-bye to all old friends in the Group.

Grant goes up by "Tamatea" with his wife, Misses Dods and Beddows and Loise (the Child Welfare Nurse). I hope that he will be in time to do the recruit.

There appears to have been some little misunderstand-ing down here regarding McEwen. As you probably know both Dickes and Clarke came to me several times asking that he be sent back to Suva for incompetence - they both reckoned that he was absolutely useless and a menace if let loose on any accounts. My reply was that Clarke should tell him he was not doing well enough, warn him once or twice and then recommend the termination of his contract, in writing.

Clarke, however, had a soft spot or something and, although he complained daily, he never would get down to doing anything about it. Hence, when the H.E. heard that poor McEwen had been transferred to your office it was concluded that it was through incompetence. As its the fixed policy never to leave a vacant post unfilled Miss Beddows was accordingly selected to fill the Treasury one. McKee had long been chosen for the position of Chief Clerk (though he can't come until December) - it may be a bit difficult to fit McEwen in. However, I don't think there's any need to worry as I'm quite sure that McEwen will be fitted in somehow if, as he says and your letter rather indicates, he is turning out a success and likes the place and the work.

Bauro has gone off on the "Matua" with letters of introduction to notabilities in Samoa and Tonga. We have also arranged quite a tour for him on his return here, the idea being to broaden his experience generally.

C. I. Wernham, Esquire,  
Acting Resident Commissioner,  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

I do hope that Mrs. Major has not really developed T.B. The "Moraybank" is due to leave Suva about the middle of October but will not call back at Fanning after visiting Washington and Christmas, and the "Kiakia's" trip seems doubtful. I am trying very hard to get a vessel chartered for the end of the year for a recruiting trip to the Line Group, but the "Viti" seems our only hope at present.

Well I guess I'd better stop as I should be seeing you before long in any case and unless I get on with finishing the work I shall be holding the "Awahou" up indefinitely. The present idea is to spend some days at Funafuti on the way up, laying the mooring buoys, and then call at Nukufetau and possibly Viatupu before Tarawa.

Yours sincerely,

*H. E. Maude.*

H. E. Maude.

M.J.F.  
9.9.46.

Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

9th September, 1946.

Dear Mr. McEwen,

Thanks for your letter of the 23rd July, which there has been no opportunity of replying to before this. I shouldn't worry too much about the matters you mention - we can talk it over if and when I return and see if its possible to straighten out things to your satisfaction. At present, I wouldn't like even to comment lightly on the subject, being rather in the dark as to what has happened and is happening.

I'm delighted to hear that you like the Gilberts - one either likes the life or hates it - and feel sure that if you can stand Bairiki you'd love anywhere else in the Group. Abemama, to my mind, is going to be a much better place.

Miss Firth (our new Governess for Alaric) has contracted chicken-pox, my wife has a bad cold and I have 'flu; so we are a really merry family, especially as the work never lets up for an instant, night or day.

The Grants, with Miss Dods and Miss Beddows, are due to leave shortly by the "Tamatea" which will no doubt take this note to you. Present plans are that we follow on, with Mrs. Walcot, by the "Awahou".

Hoping to be seeing you all before long,

Yours sincerely,

*H. E. Maude.*

H. E. Maude.

Brian McEwen, Esquire,  
Bairiki, Tarawa Island.

Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

M.J.F.  
9.9.46.

9th September, 1946.

Dear Wernham,

I have just seen the legal people re Byrne's case - mentioned in your letter of the 3rd August. They state that an application must be made by the girl or her parents within 12 months of the birth of the child and advise that the people concerned be warned of this and that the money be kept for this period and, if no application be made within it, then returned to Byrne. They do not consider a waiver would be required as, unless an application is made, there is nothing to be done.

Yours sincerely,

*H. E. Maude*

H. E. Maude.

D. C. I. Wernham, Esquire,  
Acting Resident Commissioner,  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

10th September, 1946.

Dear Mr. Protheroe,

I feel very contrite at not having answered a letter received from you ages ago, especially as there's been a ship up to the islands in the interim. My excuse is poor but I never seem to have any time for writing other than strictly official correspondence. The work here has been very heavy: the collection of a staff of over 50 Europeans for the Colony service, arranging for a Colony vessel, three 80 footers for District administration, planning future policy and development. But now things seem to be settling down and I hope to leave for Tarawa in the not distant future: possibly by the next "Awahou".

I was most interested to see the Trade Scheme taking-over report sent down by the last ship. However there's no point in discussing them here as to do so would take much time and no doubt we shall have plenty of opportunities later on at Tarawa. Stapledon talks of coming up in October too and will no doubt go into matters fully.

We do hope that your wife and you are inured to the Gilberts now. I gathered from Mr. Snell that you didn't like it much at first but it may have improved on closer acquaintance. I can't say that I care for Bairiki much myself but have fond hopes that Abemama will prove to be a great improvement.

You were good enough to say in your last letter that you hoped we'd come up and stay in the Colony. We'd like it too, but the decision rests in the lap of the Gods. Colonel Fox-Strangways is still

J.B. Protheroe, Esquire,  
Manager, Colony Trade Scheme,  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

Resident Commissioner and, even if he should get a transfer some day, there is no guarantee that his job would be handed over to a Pacific man. In fact, this has seldom been the case in the past.

Stapledon has been having great difficulty in finding an assistant for you. Fiji is such a boom place that no-one was interested in £600 a year except a Chinaman from Morris, Hedstroms by the name of Eric Lee and he was not very keen and seemed to have few qualifications. Tonga offered young Sundin and a Brahne but neither seemed quite what we wanted. Samoa might have been better but my contact there, Jeff Jackson, is in New Zealand at present.

Well, cheerio for the present and we hope to be seeing you before long,

Yours sincerely,

H.E. Maude.



"Bairiki"  
TARAWA,  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands.  
19th May 1946.

H.E. Maude Esqre,  
c/o Western Pacific High Commission,  
SUVA,  
FIJI.

Dear Mr Maude,

We had a very calm, hot, tiring trip in the "AWAHOU", arriving off Bairiki on the morning of the 27th April. Dr Rose kept us quarantined until the 30th.‡

Bagnall with the help of Mrs Maude had prepared Holland's house, the late mess, for us, and everything was very nice and we did appreciate it all. For the first three days Mrs Maude was so kind, to have us for meals. We are now very comfortable.

I was pleased that Bagnall's appointment was confirmed at an increase of £A100. This extra £A100 spread over the year will I know be to the Trade Scheme's advantage. Bagnall's heart is in his work, and he is a hard worker. At present he is bringing up to date all the back work so that I can take over and make my commencing report, incorporating the past trade schemes books into the new books I have opened up and am now working on.

I am enclosing copies of several letters which may be of interest to you.

You will see my views in regards to the "AWAHOU" from my letter No 2 to Wernham. I am sending similar copies to Mr Stapledon .

Both the wife and I are very very sorry that Mrs Maude and Alerick are returning to Suva. Diana and Alerick were great pals. We also are exceedingly sorry that you are not returning here. One of the chief reasons I accepted this position was that Mr Snell in his letter to me had mentioned that I would be working under you. Perhaps this may eventuate in the future, I hope so.

Am most anxious that we can get an inter-island ship as soon as possible. The Ellice Islands I am very concerned over. This trip of the "AWAHOU" we are sending Leslie Copeland to attend to the loading at Beru, Onotoa, Tamana and Arorae. He will leave the "AWAHOU" at Funafuti and take stock of the Trade Scheme store there and put in a proper system that I have arranged.

With kindest regards in which my wife joins me,

Yours sincerely,

*J. M. Rotheroe*

Ref. 1/1/1.

15th May

46.

Our Letter No 2.

D.C.I. Werham Esqre,  
Acting Resident Commissioner,  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony,  
TARAWA.

"M.V. AWAHOU"

Dear Sir,

I refer to our consultation in regards to the Trade Scheme taking over the Colony's vessel M.V. "AWAHOU".

Before coming to any decision, I would require to know the cost per day, or the cost of any given period, of the total expenses of the vessel, exclusive of insurance and depreciation.

Would it not be possible for the Western Pacific High Commission, at Suva, to ascertain the exact cost of this present trip of the "AWAHOU" from Suva to Tarawa and return to Suva.

All the main accounts against the vessel are paid at Suva, and these could be tabulated for this trip and a total cost could be worked out.

From calculations made by Captain Webster and myself we arrived at an approximate estimate, that the total expenses of the vessel was £45/-/- per day, exclusive of depreciation and insurance.

Should our calculation be somewhere near correct, then I would state that the Trade Scheme would not be able to make the vessel pay over a years operations.

We think you will agree, that in the event of the Trade Scheme, taking over the "AWAHOU", that at the end of a year's operation, any loss that had to be brought forward, it would be unfair to expect the Trade Scheme to pay the whole of that loss.

Whether the Colony has the running of the vessel or whether the Trade Scheme has the running of the vessel, on our present calculations, we believe neither party could make the vessel pay over a year's operations. What we do believe, and we make this statement with all due respect, is, should the Trade Scheme be given the running of the vessel, any loss shown after a year's operations would be less, than the loss shown, if the vessel continued to be run by the Government.

The Trade Scheme would consider taking over the running of the "AWAHOU", keeping separate accounts in their books for expenditure and revenue, on the understanding, at the end of a year's operations, in the event of a loss, that a board or commission be appointed, to determine how much of the loss should be borne by the Colony and how much should be borne by the Trade Scheme.

To us it would be very unfair to take the whole of the Trade Scheme's profits to balance losses made from running vessels for the Colony. The Colony we consider should pay their share of any loss, which we would call a subsidy.

Though our views at present, in regards to making shipping pay its way, are pessimistic, we would like you to understand, we do not think shipping will always show losses.

At present the Trade Scheme is in a state of flux. We have no proper organisation working, we are only commencing. No proper retail stores, bulk stores, and copra sheds have as yet been erected on any of the islands throughout the Colony.

We do believe when the Trade Scheme is firmly established and working effectively that shipping will not be a liability, as it is at present.

Yours faithfully,

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY,  
GOVERNMENT TRADE SCHEME.

.....  
Manager.



Ref. 5/2/1.

17th May 1946.

Our Letter No 16.

Messrs Morris Hedstrom Limited,

S U V A.

FIJI.

COPRA.

Dear Sirs,

To keep you fully informed as to the amount of copra we have in sheds at Betio, Tarawa, and our estimate of copra available throughout the Gilbert Islands, we propose to send you a telegram at the end of each month.

This telegram will consist of five groups of numerals, which represent, tons, made up as follows:-

- 1st Numerals. Copra on hand instore at Betio, Tarawa, (for overseas shipment)
- 2nd Numerals. Estimated copra on hand in the Northern Gilberts, stored on the following islands:- Little Makin, Butaritari, Abiang, Marakei, and other islands in the Tarawa Group, exclusive of Betio.
- 3rd Numerals. Estimated copra on hand in the Local Gilberts, stored on the following islands:- Miana, Kuria, Abemama and Aranuka.
- 4th Numerals. Estimated copra on hand in the Central Gilberts, stored on the following islands:- Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Beru and Onotoa.
- 5th Numerals. Estimated copra on hand in the Southern Gilberts, stored on the following islands:- Nukunau, Tamana and Arorae.

Today we have the following copra on hand at Betio and estimate the following copra on hand at the following islands:-

<u>No 1. Group.</u>	
Betio, Tarawa.	<u>352 Tons.</u>
<del>Butar</del>	
<u>No 2 Group. (Northern Gilberts)</u>	
Little Makin	5 Tons
Butaritari	15 "
Abiang	2 "
Marakei	30 "
<del>Miana</del> Tarawa Ilds.	45 "
	<u>97 Tons.</u>
<u>No 3 Group. (Local Gilberts)</u>	
Miana	60 Tons
Kuria	4 "
Abemama	2 "
Aranuka	2 "
	<u>68 Tons.</u>

<u>No 4 Group. (Central Gilberts.)</u>	
Nonouti.	40 tons.
Tabiteuea.	50 "
Beru	40 "
Onotoa	60 "
	<u>190 Tons.</u>
<u>No 5 Group. (Southern Gilberts)</u>	
Nukunau.	50 Tons
Tamana	40 "
Arorae	80 "
	<u>170 Tons</u>

<u>TOTALS.</u>	
No 1.	352
No 2.	97
No 3.	68
No 4.	190
No 5.	170
	<u>877 Tons</u>

( 2 )

copra

We give below an example of the proposed monthly ~~telegram~~ telegram we intend sending you. Our first telegram will commence from our next June estimate.

Taking our figures of today as the end of May our telegram would have been as follows:- (We give the translation)

"DEUBA. SUVA.

Number 3 May Copra 352 97 68 190 170 877"

PROTHEROE."

The last figure will represent the total of the first five figures.

Sending you our copra figures in these groups, will give you an idea, where the copra is situated.

From the table of distances of these islands and groups to Betio, that we give you below, will give you a fair idea of how far we have to freight in the outside copra to Betio, Tarawa, our overseas shipping centre. This information should be valuable, in the future, when you are negotiating for an overseas vessel to load from Betio, Tarawa.

GILBERT ISLANDS, TABLE OF DISTANCES.

No 2. Group. (Northern Gilberts.)

Little Makin	119 Miles to Betio, Tarawa.
Butaritari	108 do " do do
Abaiang	32 do " do do
Arakei	34 do " do do

No 4. Group. (Central Gilberts)

Nonouti	166 Miles to Betio, Tarawa.
Tabiteuea	200 do " do do
Beru	252 do " do do
Onotea	255 do " do do

No 3. Group. (Local Gilberts.)

Maiana.	28 Miles to Betio, Tarawa.
Kuria.	84 do " do do
Abemama.	95 do " do do
Aranuka.	91 do " do do

No 5. Group. (Southern Gilberts)

Nikunau	272 Miles to Betio Tarawa.
Tamana	304 do " do do
Arorae	344 do " do do

We have made no reference to the Ellice Islands. These islands in the past have been sadly neglected, owing to the shortage of shipping.

As soon as we have an inter-island vessel of our own, we intend to make a visit to all the islands in the Ellice Group.

We have been informed that quite a number of these unfortunate islands are holding stocks of copra made as far back as June 1945. As to the quantities held at these islands we have so far been unable to obtain any information whatsoever.

For your information we give further on in this letter the distances of the various Ellice Islands from Betio, Tarawa, and from Funafuti, the capital of the Ellice Group.

In the near future we intend to establish a branch at Funafuti, and bring in all Ellice Island copra to Funafuti.

( 3 )

ELLICE ISLANDS. TABLE OF DISTANCES.

Distance to Betio, Tarawa, Distance to FUNAFUTI. ELLICE ISLANDS.

Northern Ellice Islands.

Nanumea	470 miles	250 miles.
Nanumanga	510 "	220 "
Niutao	525 "	188 "
Nui	585 "	151 "
Vaitupu	647 "	74 "
Nukufetau	671 "	64 "
FUNAFUTI.	714 "	--

Southern Ellice Islands.

Nukulaelae	781 "	70 "
Niulakita	832 "	138 "

SUVA TO FUNAFUTI 651 MILES

SUVA TO TARAWA 1365 MILES.

Yours faithfully,

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY?  
GOVERNMENT TRADE SCHEME.

.....  
Manager.

Copy for:-  
H.E. Maude Esqre, Suva.

17th May . 46.

Ref. 5/8/1

Our Letter No 3.

Messrs Millers Limited,  
S U V A,

FIJI.

COPRA BARGES .

Dear Sirs,

We have to thank you for sending your Mr Genge to see the writer, just before the "AWAHOU" sailed for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

The extremely high cost of steel barges, means that we will have to change our ideas, and revert to wooden barges.

We discussed this with your Mr Genge explaining that we would require from four to five wooden barges carrying from 20 to 25 tons of copra in sacks. When fully loaded these barges, are not to draw more than 2ft 6" at the most. Probably if the barges were 20 tons each they would draw less than 2ft 6" when fully loaded. The shallower the draught when fully loaded, the easier and quicker it will mean, for loading purposes.

We would suggest that these barges be built of good oregon pine planking and decking. The stringers, ribs and knees we leave to your discretion.

We can obtain here in Tarawa the services of a good boat builder. This man has drawn a sketch plan (3) of the kind of barge we would require, and these plans conform with the writer's ideas.

It is suggested that ribs and knees as shown in Sketch Plan No 3, be assembled at your factory and shipped to Tarawa with sufficient planking, decking, and all other materials required, for assembly at this end.

Our ship builder suggests it would be unwise to shape the planking etc at Suva, because of shrinkage.

On the above information ~~we would be~~ we would be obliged if you would draw up a plan, covering ~~the~~ your cost of the total materials required, and the cost of the necessary work you would be called on to do.

When you have worked out your costs please submit to our Agents, Messrs Morris Hedstrom Limited, Suva. They will in due course telegraph us your price.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,  
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY,  
GOVERNMENT TRADING SCHEME.

c.c. to Morris Hedstrom Ltd. Suva.  
c.c. "The Financial Secretary,  
F.P.H.C. Suva.  
c.c. to H.E. Maude Esq. Suva.

Manager:.....

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

GOVERNMENT TRADE SCHEME

Suva - FIJI

15th April, 1946

Our letter No. 7

Messrs. Morris, Hedstrom, Limited,  
Agents: Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony,  
Government Trade Scheme,

Suva

Dear Sirs,

PRIVATE CODE CIPHERS TO BE USED BETWEEN  
MORRIS HEDSTROM LIMITED, SUVA AND THE  
G. & E.I. COLONY GOVERNMENT TRADE SCHEME

We attach a list, one of which we hold, of certain code ciphers to be used between us, in conjunction with the Acme Commodity and Phrase Code and the Morris Hedstrom Limited Branch Codes.

For the present we have only filled in the translation of eight of these cyphers. From time to time, as occasions arise, we will write you, asking you to fill in certain phrases to these cyphers.

It is understood that we will not fill in our cyphers with the suggested phrases until we have heard from you by telegram or letter that you have received our letters asking for the various allotment of the particular phrases.

Yours faithfully,

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY  
GOVERNMENT TRADE SCHEME



MANAGER



GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

GOVERNMENT TRADE SCHEME

Suva - FIJI

13th April, 1946

Our Letter No.6

Messrs. Morris Hedstrom Ltd.,  
Agents:- Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony  
Government Trade Scheme,

SUVA

Dear Sirs,

OUR ORDER No.46 DERBY TOBACCO

We refer to our order No.46 which calls for:-

2006 caddies dark "Derby" plug tobacco 2 oz. "Urgent"  
100 " " " " " 4 oz.

Though we marked this order for plug tobacco "Urgent", we have since been informed by the Western Pacific High Commissioner that in October 1945, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony Government signed a contract with the Fiji Agricultural Department to purchase a large amount of Fijian Tobacco.

Until this contract is cleaned up, we will now, not require any Derby tobacco for sometime to come.

We, therefore, will now have to ask you to kindly telegraph your Sydney Office to hold this order in abeyance until you receive further instructions from us.

We will be interested to hear in due course, if your Sydney Office would have been able to place this order for plug tobacco, as we believe this brand of tobacco is manufactured in the United States of America.

Yours faithfully,  
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY  
GOVERNMENT TRADE SCHEME



MANAGER

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

GOVERNMENT TRADE SCHEME

SUVA

9th April, 1946

The Assistant Controller of Imports, Exports,  
and Foreign Exchange,  
Government Buildings,  
S U V A

Dear Sir,

STOCK PILE GOODS

Referring to our conversation of  
to-day, we are prepared to place with you the following  
order for enamelware and galvanised tubs, at the following  
prices:-

150 doz. Enamel bowls 1 quart	©	4/1 dozen
20 " " tea pots 21 oz.	©	18/- "
20 " " " " 36 oz.	©	23/- "
12 " " kettles	©	50/- "
500 only galvanised tubs	©	6/8 each

The above order to be shipped to  
Tarawa by the "Awahou".

Yours faithfully,  
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY  
GOVERNMENT TRADE SCHEME

  
MANAGER

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

GOVERNMENT TRADE SCHEME

SUVA

9th April, 1946

The Controller of Imports, Exports,  
and Foreign Exchange,  
Government Buildings,  
SUVA

Dear Sir,

STOCK PILE GOODS

We refer to the Assistant  
Treasurer's, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony's letter  
of the 9th September, 1945, to you, in which he placed  
the following order:-

3000 Galvanised tubs

1000  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Enamel Tea Pots.

A small part of this order has  
already been sent forward. The balance we would ask  
you to kindly cancel.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,  
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY  
GOVERNMENT TRADE SCHEME

  
MANAGER

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

GOVERNMENT TRADE SCHEME

Suva,  
Fiji Islands.  
6th April 1946

The Assistant Controller of Imports,  
Exports and Foreign Exchg.  
Economic Warfare Office,  
Government Buildings,  
S U V A.

Dear Sir,

Until further notice we would kindly ask you not to accept or place any orders on account of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Government Trade Scheme, unless authorised by the manager of the Government Trade Scheme.

Any orders received by you, from the Resident Commissioner or Acting Resident Commissioner of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony will be for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony only.

These Government orders you will attend to in the usual way, though these orders for supplies are to be charged to the Gilbert and Ellice Island Colony and not to the Government Trade Scheme.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,  
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY  
GOVERNMENT TRADE SCHEME.



MANAGER.



Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

10th September, 1946.

Dear Mr. Eastman,

I'm afraid that stray letters (including some of yours) are still following me around the place. The latest to turn up is one from you dated the 21st January and addressed to me at Tarawa. Probably you have already obtained answers to your various queries, but in case you haven't, I am dealing with them below; to the best of my ability:-

- (1) Yes, all officers of the Defence Force and Labour Corps have been demobbed, with the exception of the three still on secondment from New Zealand. I enclose a copy of the H.C. Gazette for the 5th March, which shows that you reverted to civilian status as from the 1st December, 1945.
- (2) From enquiries which I have made in quarters most likely to know the answer, I gather that no "discharge papers" or similar documents are being issued. There is, I believe, a discussion on at the moment with the Secretary of State on the subject of "gratuities" and, should it be decided by the Powers-that-Be that you are entitled to a windfall of this nature, I'll see that you get it. But I shouldn't base any great hopes on it!
- (3) The High Commissioner has again written to the G. & E.I.C. Treasury re the payment of the honorarium he authorized for the translation of the Native Governments Ordinance, 1941. Now that the Clarke regime has ended it is to be hoped that all these Treasury arrears will be straightened out in time. By the way, did you ever get the examination fees from Hard and Dickes? If not, the money is still there.
- (4) I understand that the final correction and printing of the Native Governments Ordinance is still held up owing to the fact that there is now no one in the Government with the necessary knowledge of Gilbertese to vet it. I'm told that Colonel Fox-Strangways had another translation prepared independently by Morning Star which no doubt differs from yours, I will get on with the matter as soon as I can, if and when I ever get back to the Colony.

though I have not seen it

You ask about sending your school supplies to the Phoenix Islands but have no doubt arranged it by now, as there have been several vessels to the Group since you wrote. It seems to me that the best thing to do is to post all such supplies via Tarawa if small, and to freight them if large

the Reverend G.H. Eastman,  
Rongorongo Training Institution,  
Beru,  
Gilbert Islands.

c/o The Government Storekeeper, Tarawa (a Mr. Hullah),  
who would be responsible for sending them on by the first  
ship.

I note from your P.S. that you are raising a  
memorial fund for Sadd. Could you let us have details  
regarding the subscription list, i.e. whether it has been  
commenced yet (or possibly long since ended) and the  
usual subscription (I find that I can never get anyone to  
give a subscription to anything unless I let them know  
what they're expected to give - they're too shy of  
being conspicuous by giving too much or too little, such  
is human nature)? There are still one or two left in  
the Service, apart from ourselves, who knew Sadd and  
I've little doubt that they would like to send a contribu-  
tion.

Yours sincerely,

*H. E. Maude.*

H. E. Maude.

# London Missionary Society.

Rongorongo Training Institution,

Beru, Gilbert Islands.

Via Sydney, N.S.W., or Suva, Fiji.

Jan 21st 19 46

Dear Mr. Maude,

When Mr. Dickes was here a few days ago I noticed that while he was wearing khaki still he was minus his tabs. I gathered from him that as the war is happily over, the Government officers who went into khaki for the duration have now been demobbed, or reverted to civilian status. Would you very kindly advise me what the official position is? Have we all been demobbed, and should I now revert to civilian clothing &c? And if we are all now reverting to civil rank and clothing do we get any sort of discharge paper? I want ask ="-

Another small point. I am naturally interested in the Gilbertese edition of the new Gilbert Islands Laws on the translation of which I spent so much time in Suva. I have seen a draft in type floating round up here, but have not seen the laws in booklet form. There were rather a lot of printers' errors in the proof slip I saw, which I hope will be duly corrected by some one who will recognise them as errors. If the laws are now in print please may we have a few copies for the Mission?

Incidentally, I have not yet seen anything of the huncerarium you told me was attached to the translating of these laws. It was quite a brain-tasking task! But I have been happy to learn from one or two natives that the translation was quite understandable by them, which is something of a triumph for such frightfully complicated legal diction.

If any Government vessel should be going to the Phoenix Islands, we should be grateful if we might be given an opportunity to send some slates, pencils, books &c for our Schools there, as there does not seem much hope of the "John Williams V" going there this year. Would you kindly let us know if there is a chance of this being done? Perhaps the few cases ought to be sent or taken by the J.W.V to Tarawa if the Government vessel would be likely to go from there.

With our kind regards to Mrs. Maude and yourself,  
I am,

Yours sincerely,

*Gott Eastman*

H.E. Maude, Esq., O.B.E., M.A.  
The Residency, TARAWA.

P.S. By the way, we have been and are raising a fund for a memorial to our late colleague, Rev. Alfred Sadd. We have put up a marble tablet in our Church here, but we have a much larger project of a new School building of reinforced cement and fibrolite roof to replace one of our old schoolrooms which is falling down. We propose to call it the Alfred Sadd Memorial Hall. If possible we want to have class rooms on the ground floor and a Scouts Room and Teachers Club room above. Would any of the Government officers who knew Mr. Sadd care to contribute towards this Memorial?



Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

10th September, 1946.

Dear Cowell,

Thanks for your letters which I'll not answer as we hope to see you before very long. I must, however, congratulate you on the number of "Tero" you kindly sent down by the last ship: it seems pretty hot stuff and would have quite a sale here. However, I declined accepting subscriptions until I knew what you were doing up there in the matter.

I was glad to hear that Ernest Milne seems to have a flair for journalism. As you know I'm keen on keeping the better type of Euronesian in the service if possible and am quite prepared to give them double increments and promotion when justified. If they're better than others they must get ahead faster or we shan't keep them. Milne might find his metier eventually as Public Relations Officer?

The Cadets have all been chosen now but the last two - Sumption and Adason - have not yet accepted. Bryant from Nigeria has been appointed Administrative (Grade I) and will presumably succeed Wernham as District Commissioner at Tarawa. Cartland, also from Nigeria, has been appointed Chief Lands Commissioner but is having 3 months leave first. We heard yesterday that the first of the four Lands Commission Cadets will be on his way soon: unfortunately he has a wife and two infants so how on earth he'll manage I can't imagine.

I hope you'll like the beauty chorus which we're sending up gradually: they should serve to brighten up things.

Must stop and work,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. E. MAUDE

T.R. Cowell, Esquire,  
Tarawa Island.

E.C.  
13.9.46.

WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION,  
Suva, Fiji.

13th September, 1946.

Dear Dr. Bowman,

Thank you very much indeed for kindly sending me a copy of your article on "Army Farms and Agricultural Development in the Southwest Pacific". I read it with the greatest interest, and particularly the sections on Fiji and the Solomon Islands.

In the islands with which I am particularly associated (the Gilberts, Ellice, Phoenix and Line Groups) we have, alas, little or no soil, and can grow our vegetables only with the greatest labour. Just prior to the war we were beginning experiments in hydroponics and hope to recommence these when we settle into our new headquarters at Abemama Island. The first thing would appear to be to get an expert out to tell us untechnical folk what to do and how to do it. You do not mention soil-less culture in your article, but I saw Army experiments in growing vegetables without soil (or in sand for suspension only) at Canton, Fanning and Christmas during the war. They never reached a commercial scale, however.

I see from a mention in your article that Dr. Coulter has also written a study on "The Impact of the War on South Sea Islands" and that this appeared in the same number of "The Geographical Review": I hadn't realized that he had been out in the islands during the war, but must try and get it.

Once again many thanks, and please let me know if there's any information I can send you or other service I can do at any time,

Yours sincerely,

*J.L.M.*

Dr. Robert G. Bowman,  
Department of Geography,  
State University of Iowa,  
Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A.

TRAVELLING DIARY.

(Samoa - Tonga.)

Bauro Ratieta,

Assistant Administrative Officer, G. & E. I. Colony.

Means of conveyance: m.v. "Matua".

Duty on which engaged: Special tour of duty as arranged by High Commissioner.

Period 5th - 16th September, 1946.

.....

Thursday

5th Sept. 11 a.m. Embarked m.v. "Matua".

Lunch aboard.

5.15 p.m.

Left Suva wharf.

Friday 6th.

At sea.

Friday 6th  
(Western date)  
12.45 p.m.

Arrived Apia.

Inspection of passengers &c. by Health and Customs authorities.

Landed 2.30 p.m. on whale boat which cost me 3/-.

Met Mr. Harry Carter of Public Works Department (and late School Master of King George V School, Tarawa). Hired taxi from "Horse" and drove round to his quarters where I was put up for the night.

Saturday 7th  
a.m.

Proceeded to see Mr. Grattan, Secretary for Samoan Affairs and produced letter of introduction to him from Mr. Maude. Mr. Grattan then invited me to a Council of Samoan Chiefs and Faipule at which His Honour the Administrator presided. I attended this meeting until the end. The main subject of the discussion was the improvement of education throughout Western Samoa. A copy of the Notes of

the

the discussion will be made available in due course. It is suggested that a copy of these Notes be sent to the G & E Director of Education for his information.

We need drastic measures taken - and taken early - to improve education (the keystone to any project) in the Colony.

During an interval I was formally introduced to the general assembly by the Administrator. The customary presentation of "Kava" was made. At the conclusion of the meeting I returned to the N.A. office where I had a short talk with Mr. Grattan.

1.30 p.m.

Driven in office car to Mr. Carter's place.

Sunday 8th  
a.m.

Attended Catholic Church. I was filled with gratitude when I saw (for the first time) a pure Samoan Priest conducting mass. This Samoan was trained and confirmed in Priesthood in Wallis Island. I may be right in assuming that, in the history of the South Seas, he is one of the first few selected for this work and the success is certainly one that the Pacific Islander looks upon with exceptional pride.

Monday 9th  
a.m.

Visited Native Affairs office and Mr. Grattan again invited my attendance at the Samoan "Fono" at which matters relating to the improvement of education were further discussed.

Lunch at Mr. Carter's quarters.

p.m.

Was taken round Apia and native villages in office car which Mr. Grattan kindly placed at my disposal for the rest of the day. The village houses, Samoan structure, built to suit Samoan conditions, were certainly tidy and hygienic. But the presence of horse excretion, practically on every open area visited, is of course no attraction to a stranger !

Tuesday 10th  
a.m.

Farewell to Administrator after which I had about half an hour's conversation with Mr. Grattan concerning Samoan institution of self-Government.

10 a.m.

Embarked.

Noon.

Lunch aboard.

5.40 p.m.

5.40 p.m.

Left Apia for Vavau.

Experienced heavy seas.

Thursday  
12th. (E/date).

Arrived Vavau 5.45 p.m. Went ashore and stayed there a few hours.  
Embarked 11.50 p.m.

This island, which has the most beautiful entrance I have ever seen, has many outlying islets which appear I think to be suitable for settlement by some of the Gilbertese and Ellice people.

Friday 13th  
6 a.m.

Left Vavau for Nukualofa.

6 p.m.

Arrived Nukualofa. Met Inspector of Police on board to whom I produced my travel document issued by the Commissioner of Police, Fiji. He informed me that Mr. Johnson, Agent and Consul, wished to see me at 9 o'clock the following morning.

Saturday 14th.

Breakfast 8 a.m. aboard.

Landed 8.30. Saw Inspector of Police who drove me on a jeep to the British Consulate where I met Mr. Johnson. Handed him letter of introduction for myself from Mr. Maude. Had about an hour's talk about various matters, self-Government, etc. After this I was introduced to a Tongan District Officer who took me round Nukualofa. During this time I was able to meet many leading Tongan Chiefs including the Premier. I am glad to be able to announce here that, during the short interview I had with the Premier, at which the District Officer was present, I was given a generous assurance that the Tongan Government would raise no objection to the proposed scheme of Gilbertese and Ellice migration to Tonga. I was informed that at the last session of Tongan Parliament this matter was discussed and it was unanimously agreed that at least 100 Gilbertese and Ellice Islanders could be considered for settlement in Tonga in the first place.

At the quarters of the Queen's A.D.C. I was entertained to the usual "Kava" during which time one of the A.D.C's daughters played merrily on a piano.

At about 2 o'clock I was invited to watch a game of rugby where thousands of spectators were present. Here I was formally introduced to the second Prince of Tonga.

Notwithstanding my very short sojourn in Nukualofa I may be right in saying that the houses there, either European or native, are all built the European way and with European material, obviously to suit conditions in Tonga. This fact might be borne in mind when the colonization scheme comes into being.

At 6.30 the District Officer kindly had me to dinner at his quarters. Further discussion re Tongan affairs.

Returned aboard 9.25 p.m. having thanked all concerned.

Sunday 15th  
6 a.m.

Left Nukualofa for Suva.

Monday 16th.


Returned to Suva 8.30 a.m. Disembarked 9 a.m. after Medical, Police and Customs inspection and drove to High Commission office.

*Samuel R. R. R.*  
19/9/46.

=====

Distribution:

Secretary, W.P.H.C.  
- Mr. H.E. Maude.  
Secretary to Govt., G.E.I.C.



H.B.M.'s AGENCY AND CONSULATE,  
TONGA.

18th September, 1946.

Dear Harry,

Bauro Ratieta duly arrived by the "Matua" and came to see me in my office. Not only was it Steamer day but it was also a Saturday morning, and a particularly harassing one - not the least of my troubles was concerned with a Mormon Missionary whom the Government refused to allow to land, much to the indignation of the local Mormons who spent much of the morning in my office. Have you ever seen an angry Mormon?

However, after having a talk with Bauro I placed him in charge of one Tuifua, the excellent District Officer of Kolomotua, who was educated in New Zealand and has lots of English. He took him under his wing and gave him all the information about the Tonga set-up. They called on the Premier, and saw what there was to be seen. Bauro rang me up in the evening and seemed well pleased with his day here. If he is in doubt as to the wisdom of settling Gilbertese in Tonga, it is because Saturday was one of our cooler days and he was so cold sitting at the football match in the afternoon that he had to leave and return to the ship to change his shorts for a pair of longs!

H.E. Maude Esquire, M.B.E.,



He seemed a very nice fellow and I think made a good impression with the Tongans he met.

I imagine you will have returned to Tarawa by this but we shall still hope to see you over here next time you visit Suva.

Yours sincerely,

*W. J. Johnson*





Administration of Western Samoa

NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

Apia, Samoa, 20th September, 1946.

Dear Mr. Maude,

Thank you for the opportunity you have given us of meeting Bauro Ratieta, who presented your letter of introduction when the last "Matua" reached here.

We were very glad indeed to show him a little of our organisation. He arrived while our Fono of Faipule was in session, and he attended a number of the meetings. This was an advantage from one point of view, but the fact that the Fono was sitting limited seriously the things I could do for him personally. We had a good chat together, and one day he was provided with a car, and saw something of our outer districts. *Col. Noelker invited him to tea at Govt. House but the "Matua" left unexpectedly early.*

We would be very glad indeed to see any others of your officers from time to time, and indeed I hope that we ~~two~~ may meet some time in some part of the Pacific in connection with coming developments.

Please convey my regards to Colonel Fox-Strangways, Wernham, Ramsay and other mutual friends.

My best regards.

Yours sincerely,

*Pratt*

A.E. Maude, Esq.,  
Western Pacific High Commission,  
SUVA, FIJI.



15th October, 1946.

The Manager,  
Bank of New Zealand,  
SUVA.

Dear Sir,

Would you please telegraph to my London Bankers,  
The Midland Bank Ltd. of Poultry, London, and ask them to  
pay £150 sterling from my current account to Lady Maude of  
St. Peter Port, Guernsey.

Unfortunately I have not got my London Bank  
Statement with me but my impression is that I have more  
than enough on current account there to offset this payment.  
Should this not prove to be the case, however, please  
transfer the balance required from my credit balance with  
you.

Yours faithfully,

*(Signed)* H. E. MAUDE

H. E. Maude.



COLONY OF FIJI,

Rambi Island.

28th October, 1946.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.C.F.48/5/2 dated 11th of this month, and to return, attached hereto, your file copies of the documents mentioned. Two extra copies of these documents are attached also.

2. I am grateful to you for the action taken in this matter.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F.G.L. Holland,

Administrative Officer,  
Rambi.

The Secretary to the  
Western Pacific High Commission,  
S U V A, F I J I.

STATEMENT OF INCOME OF MR. H.E. MAUDE DURING 1946.

January	109	3	4
February	109	3	4
March	159	8	8
April	76	16	8
May	102	12	10
June	108	17	2
July	111	2	4
August	104	16	7
September	99	16	4
October	125	12	4
November	130	4	2
December	130	4	2

£A. 1367 17 11 which is made up as follows:-

Salary	1229	11	3
Duty Allowance	30	18	3
Local "	17	1	10
Cost/Living "	73	9	0
House	16	17	7

£A. 1367 17 11

Value of free quarters @ £A.75 p.a. for the periods 1-29 January and 7th October - 31st December. = £A. 23 7 9.

W.& O. Contribution = £F.60 p.a. = £A. 67 16 0.

No income drawn from B.S.I.P. during 1946.

*J.H.* Ref. your minute. Herewith figures you require  
and return of income for your signature

*B*  
3/3/47.

3rd December, 1946.

Dear Miss Adams,

On going through the stubs of my old Suva cheque book, I see that I lent Miss Loise Tofinga £F.4.0.0. on the 23rd August: it is marked "Loan on appointment to Colony".

I have no recollection whether Loise has returned this money or not, and in any case I am in no hurry for it. Should she not have returned it, however, I should be most grateful if you would prod her memory if and when she should become affluent.

Yours sincerely,

Miss J. Adams,  
Abaokoro.

Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

20th August, 1946.

Dear Nurse Loise,

I am sorry not to have replied before to your letter of the 13th August in which you ask for an advance of two months pay. However, if you will come up to the High Commission office we will fix you up.

I am afraid that the Regulations only permit us to give you a month's advance, but I will lend you another month's salary myself and you can pay me back any time at Tarawa.

Yours truly,

H. E. Maude.

Nurse Loise Tofiga,  
Native Nurses Hostel,  
Colonial War Memorial Hospital,  
Suva.



3rd December, 1946.

Dear Mr. Savage,

I received your letter dated the 7th October last week and enclose ~~me~~ the only two Gilbert and Ellice Islands stamps that I can find. Unfortunately we do not get many of these stamps up here as nearly all letters sent to us inside the Colony are Government ones and have no stamps on them.

However, I will put three or four stamps on the envelope for you and will also send a First Day Cover of the new Peace Issue with it comes out in a few days time.

I return the four Australian stamps which you kindly sent to me as I am not a stamp collector and am only too glad to send you these few stamps from the Gilbert Islands, as you are a friend of Mr. Floyd McCoy who has been a great friend of mine for many years.

Our ships from Ocean Island sometime call at Port Kembla and I once got off there myself when I came down to Australia on leave, so I know the place quite well.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. E. MAUDE

C. Savage, Esquire,  
49 Reira Street,  
Wollongong,  
New South Wales,  
Australia.

3rd December, 1946.

Dear Colonel Grey,

Your letter of the 2nd September arrived last week together with eight envelopes for reposting to you.

I am afraid that when we came to post the last lot of envelopes you sent we discovered that, in accordance with Post Office Regulations (which I imagine are the same throughout the Colonial Empire), the Postal Authorities would not stamp more stamps on an envelope than were actually necessary to cover the postage and registration fees. Hence we had to unstick them from the envelopes and restick them on others. I am afraid we shall have to do the same with the envelopes you have sent.

I wonder if you met my mother, Lady Maude, when ~~you~~ visit to Guernsey. She lives at Candie, just out of St. Peter Port.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. E. MAUDE

Colonel A. Grey,  
Fort d'Auvergne Hotel,  
St. Helier,  
Channel Is.,  
England.

3rd December, 1946.

Dear Mr. Eastman,

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of the 27th October, and for all the trouble which you took to trace the books and pamphlets which I had imagined to be missing.

I feel quite certain now that I could never have sent the pamphlets in question to Mr. Levett, or, if I did, he returned them to me without doing any work on them prior to my departure from Beru for Suva in 1938.

All the books kindly listed by you in the enclosure to your letter were duly received by me. I have most of them with me at present. I have an idea that the others are lying still unbound in one of my boxes in Auckland.

Please do not give another thought to the matter,

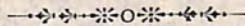
With kind regards from us here,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. E. MAUDE

The Rev. G.H. Eastman, O.B.E.,  
Rongorongo,  
Beru.

# London Missionary Society.



Rongorongo Training Institution,  
Beru, Gilbert Islands.

Via Sydney, N.S.W., or Suva, Fiji.

H. J. Maude, Esq., O.B.E., M.A.  
The Residency, TARAWA.

Oct. 27th 1946

Dear Mr. Maude,

I have received by the Kiakia this morning your letter of 21st & October concerning some books, pamphlets, and manuscripts dealing with the Gilberts and other Pacific Islands, which you are under the impression you sent to Mr. Levett for binding somewhere about 1938. Although it is Sunday, I have given some hours to searching into this matter in the hope of setting your mind at rest.

I well remember your sending a big collection of books, pamphlets &c for binding, but it was in 1934 rather than in 1938. Mr. Levett was, I think, in England at the time on leave, and I was looking after the Printing Office. I have found the record in my own handwriting of the fifty-two volumes which you sent to us, a few late in 1933 but nearly all in January 1934. I do not know whether I can get a list made in time but if I can do so, I will send you a list either herewith or later. ALL THESE BOOKS WERE BOUND, TITLED, and DELIVERED TO YOU in FEBRUARY 1934, and the account was paid ( £6/10/- )

A further lot of similar books and pamphlets was bound for you and delivered in August 1934 and the account was paid on August 27th 1934.

In Feb 1935 we bound for you a few Journal of Polynesian Society and just a few odd vols.

There is no note whatever of any further collection being sent to Mr. Levett in 1938, and as I have been right through our Printing Office and any remainders in Mr. Levett's and Mr. Sudd's houses since my return in 1944, I am quite satisfied that we have no collection of your books left here now.

I think it most probable that the books &c we bound for you in 1934 are those you have in mind. Probably you left them somewhere for safety, possibly in New Zealand, when you went to Zanzibar.

Since writing the above, I have been busy with Dr. Rose, &c, but I got one of my boys to type out lists of the books we bound and delivered to you in 1934. I enclose these, and hope they will enable you to trace the present whereabouts of your South Seas Library. Please pardon errors in the typing. We are working against time and under difficulties today.

I should like to hear from you whether these are the books you had in mind, and whether the above facts help you to trace the present location of the volumes.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

*G. H. Eastman*

LIST OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS &c BOUND FOR H.E.MAUDE, Esqre.

Jan. - Feb. 1934.

1. Samoan Material Culture.
2. Journal of the Royal Anthropological Vol. 51
3. do Vol. 54
4. The Sun and Six, by Arthur Grimble
5. Ocean Island
6. The Southern Gilbert Islands
7. The Line Islanders
8. The Gilbert Islanders (C.M.Woodford)
9. A visit to Tabiteuea (Coulter)
10. A visit to Nikunau & (John Webster)
11. Ellice & Kingsmill Groups (Wilkes)
12. Manners & Customs of Kingsmill Islanden (Cocke)
13. Missionary Cruise (Whitmee)
- 14.
15. From Birth to Death in the Gilbert Is (gn.)
16. N.Z.JC of Agrcultine
17. Myths from the Gilbert Is. (Grimble)
18. Ethnologische Erfabrungensund Belegstucke aus der Sudsee
19. 1 Gilbert Islands.
20. 2 Marshall Islands.
21. 3.Ruk und Mortlock
22. Marquesan Somatology
23. Material Culture of the Marquesas Is.
24. The Morioris of the Chatham Is.
25. The Morioris
26. The Physical Characters of the Society Islands
27. A Contribution to Tongan Somatology
28. do Samoan do.
29. Observations on Hawaiian do.
30. String Figures from Hawaii
31. do Fiji
32. do Marquesas
33. Bernice P.Bishop Museum Report.
- 34.
35. Measurements in Physical Anthropology
36. Handicrafts of the Society Islands (Handy)
37. Marquesan Legends
38. Archaeology of Tonga
39. Field Notes on Vaitupu (Kennedy)
40. Polynesian Religion (Handy)
41. Journal of Polynesian Society vol.40
42. Articles on Pacific Languages
43. History & Traditions of Rarotonga
44. Vocabulary & Grammar of Niue
45. Maori Myths & Legends
46. Maori Teahnical Processes
47. Articles on Polynesian History
48. Tongan Astronomy (Collocott)
49. Notes on Polynesian Pounders
50. Australian Association &c.
51. Routledge's Ready Reckoner
52. National Geographic Magazine vol.59
- do. do. vol.60

*These were all delivered to you in Feb. 1934*

- August 4. 3 Vols. Adoption in Gilbert Islands by H.C. & H.E. Maude,  
 Jc. Poly. Society Vol 40 no. 4
- ~~1934~~  
 5 Vols Social Organisation on Banaba by  
 H.C. & H.E. Maude Jc. Poly. Society Vol 41 no 4.
23. The Journal of the Polynesian Society vol 42, 1933.  
 Les Iles Blanches des Mers du Sud (Hartzer)  
 Maori material Culture & Artifacts )  
 Maori Decorated Sinkers (V.F. Fisher) in 1 Vol 8 vo.  
 Colonial Office Reports 1924 - 30  
 Maori Ritual & Beliefs  
 Dictionary Eng.- Kiribati & Kin - English  
 Gilbert Islands Weapons & Armour (Murdoch) Jc of Poly. Soc.  
 Vol XXXII no 3, 1923
- Notes on the Off-Shore Fishing of the Society Islands.  
 by Charles Nordhoff. Rep. from Jc of Poly. Soc. Vol 39. 1930.  
 Miscellaneous Articles on Polynesian Material Culture &  
 Artifacts. Ext from J.P.S.  
 The Polynesian Method of Generating Fire by Eldsdon Best  
 The Maori Craft of Netting by Te Rangi Hiroa  
 The Problem of Polynesian Origins E.S. Craighill Hardy  
 Polynesian Voyages Eldsdon Best  
 Articles on the Paumotu Islands Ext J.P.S.  
 Notes on Tongan Ethnology (J.D. Whitecombe) Out-rigger Canoes  
 of the Pacific. Ext. J.P.S.  
 Miscellaneous Articles on the Solomon Islands Ext. J.P.S.  
 Articles on the Ethnology of Samoa Ext. J.P.S.  
 Miscellaneous Articles on Pacific Ethnology. Ext J.P.S.  
 The use of Genealogies for dating Polynesian History, Ext. J.P.S.  
 The Ellice & Tokelau Islands. Ext. J.P.S.  
 Articles on the Ethnology of the Cook Islands Ext. J.P.S.  
 Articles on the Ethnology of Tahiti Ext. J.P.S.  
 The Nights of the Moon & Maori Star Names Ext. J.P.S.  
 Fire Walking in the Eastern Pacific. Ext. J.P.S.  
 Miscellaneous Notes on Pacific Islands. Ext. J.P.S.  
 Canoe Crests of the Gilbert Islanders Arthur Crimble (Man)  
 June 1921.
- Native Laws of the Ellice Group 1916  
 Native Laws of the Tokelau Group 1912  
 Marquesan Legends, coll. T.C. Lauson  
 Rules of the Polynesian Society  
 The late Eldsdon Best F.N.L. Inst.  
 Foreign Office Handbook. no 144 British Possessions in  
 Oceania 1920
- (3 Specimen Books returned:-  
 Jc. Poly. Soc. Vol 40  
 Native Laws. of Gilbert Grp.
- Jc. of Poly. Soc. (Adoption in the Gilbert Is.)  
 no 160 Dec. 1931 H.C & H.E. Maude.
- ~~also due to~~  
 July 10. ~~Bible of Es~~ 1 Bible.  
 Books of Es Mary Slessor 3d Ofu-Rongorongo 6d
- Aug. 23. 2 Babo.

*These were all delivered in August 1934*

Bairiki,  
Tarawa.

21st October, 1946.

Dear Mr. Eastman,

Before I left Beru, about 1938, I sent a number of books, pamphlets and manuscripts dealing with the Gilberts and other Pacific Islands to Mr. Levett for binding. I have not received them since, so far as I can trace, though I understand that several of them were, in fact, bound but awaiting my instructions regarding titling.

I wonder if you would be so good as to ask someone to have a hunt for these items, as I value them highly and some of them were, in fact, irreplaceable.

Yours sincerely,

Levett

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Annual Confidential Report.  
(General).

Gilbert & Ellice Islands Colony (Territory).

I. To be filled in by the officer.

1. Full name. Day and year of birth. Henry Evans Maude.  
Born October, 1st, 1906.
2. Whether married or single. Married.  
Number of children. 1 child.
3. Present post and date of appointment to it. Acting Resident Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. 10th November, 1945.
4. Present salary (if on scale particulars should be given with date of next increment), and other circumstances affecting value of appointment. £1,160 (Fiji currency), plus Duty Allowance £100 (Australian currency), Cost of Living Allowance £90 (Fijian currency), Local Allowance £50 (Australian currency) and free quarters.
5. (a) Academic, professional or other qualifications. M.A. (Cantab.).  
(b) Contributions to science, literature, research, etc. during the year. ....
6. Any special duties performed, or courses of instruction taken during the year. On special duty at the:  
(1) Colonial Office: 9th February - 9th March, 1946;  
(2) British Embassy, Washington: 11th March - 2nd April, 1946; and  
(3) Western Pacific High Commission: 12th April - 21st Sept, 1946.
7. Should an opportunity arise, would the officer wish to be considered for promotion or transfer outside the Colony in which he is at present serving? If so, he should state the nature of the work preferred, minimum salary, and any Colonies to which he would not desire to go. Not if confirmed in present appointment.

*See*  
.....  
(Signature of Officer).

7<sup>th</sup> December, 1946. (Date).



II. Report by Head of Department.

- . General conduct and personal characteristics.
- . Administrative ability.
- . Special aptitude (if any).
- . Suitability for promotion.
- . General remarks.

The substance of the report <sup>not</sup> has not been communicated to the officer concerned.

.....(Date).  
.....(Signature of Reporting Officer).  
.....(Title)

III. Reserved for remarks by

.....(Date).  
.....(Signature of Officer).

IV. High Commissioner's Report.

.....(Date).  
.....High Commissioner.

*18/11/1960*

14th December, 1946.

Dear Tofinga,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 19th October with the news from Rabi Island. I was very glad indeed to hear that the people at Rabi are happier now that Major Holland is in charge of them. I felt sure that this would be the case. I do pray that they may now elect to stay on Rabi as I feel absolutely certain that it would be to the great advantage of future generations that they should do so rather than return to Ocean Island. As you know, there is very little future for the Banaban race on Ocean except to continue as hangers-on to the B.P.C., whereas on Rabi, with their financial resources, they can not only create a model community but also have their children well educated and capable of obtaining senior positions in the professions, trades and Civil Service in Fiji.

I was very sorry to hear about the Arorae and Tamana fishermen. I did not see them when they came here and cannot imagine why they would not stay on in Fiji when they had good jobs. I feel that it was probably due to the fact that they had not got their own village and their wives and children with them. However, they were, I understand, to be moved to the other side of the island where they would have been much happier and we could have sent them down their relations. However, it is an experiment which has failed and it may make it more difficult for me to find employment for further parties of Gilbertese in Fiji.

I wonder if you would be so good as to endeavour to collect subscriptions to "Tero" and "Tala o Tuvalu" from among the Gilbert and Ellice people in Fiji. The cost is only 2/- each post free and for that they will receive a year's issue (that is 12 numbers). If you succeed in getting any subscriptions please send the names and addresses and place the money to the credit of Advance Account, Colony Government Publications. The difference between Fiji and Australian currency will just about cover the extra postage which we will have to pay on the issues sent to Fiji.

Foua Tofinga,  
C/o. Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva,  
Fiji.

We are all very busy here preparing for H.E's. visit, which is to take place the day after tomorrow. The Colony appears to be moving ahead slowly but surely and I hope that things will move faster as a result of H.E's. tour of the Colony.

With kind regards from my wife and myself.

Yours sincerely,

J.E.H.

c/- W.P.H.C.,  
Suva, Fiji.  
19th Oct., 1946.

H.E. Maude, Esq., M.B.E.,  
Bairiki, Tarawa,  
Gilbert & Ellice Islands.

Dear Sir,

I write to pass on to you, unofficially, certain information that have come to me from Rabi. You will no doubt, be pleased to know them.

- (1) N.M.P. Tekai Arekibo in a letter to me dated 8.9.46, said:  
"I taku ti nang tekerai iroum raora Major Holland.  
E bati n utimaka n te ingabong".
- (2) N.M.P. Tekai Arekibo in another letter, dated 4.10.46, said:  
"Ti a tiba namakina te makuri ae bati ba e bati ni karai bai Major Holland - Office work, Road making, cleaning, etc., etc. Kanga e a bane n tabe te aomata n ana makuri; tiaki arona rimoa are e bati te 'loafing'."
- (3) Pastor Bonebati Teruka of the L.M.S. in a letter dated 5.10.46, said:  
"Ti a kukurei ni maeka ma ara Kometina aei ae Captain Holland moan te raioi ara unimane aei n arona ae te aki momoi n te kamanging ae e riki arei ba buokan ara aomata n tukia man tangiran te kamanging. N tai tabetai e weteia unimane, tabetai rorobuaka ao rorongao e a reireia te aroaro ae riai n te aro ni maeka ao n aro aika riai aika bain te ota. Bon te moa ni Komitina ae I a tiba noria ae kona n taetae n reirei nakoia ana aomata ba a na karinea te Atua ni manuia ma ni makua ao e kairoroia aomata n kairia nakon taian taromaui. Ngkana ko a manga karekea am tai ae riai n roko ikai ko na nora te okoro ae moan te ababaki. A rau ara iango n ara makuri ni Kiritian ba a mauna aro aika ti tabeaianga iai. E na neboaki te Atua ba E a tia n rinea ara matanwi ae kateitei iaon onimakinan te Atua. Ti bati ni kantaninga ara botanaomata ba a na waki inanon te tekerai ma te kabaia are nanon te Atua."

When I have enough courage, I may ask Mr. Wernham for an 'ongora' of the latest news of the Colony. The only item of news here since Bauro's departure is that of the ten fishermen's final refusal to resume work. Yesterday Mr. McKee saw the men in their quarters. After a 90-minute talk, the men continually said that they rather die of starvation than resume work under the Company. Mr. McKee took me with him as an interpreter. You may hear of the whole business from Mr. Secretary, as Mr. McKee will be putting up the men's wishes that the Government ration them until they leave. It is very sad.

With kind regards to your good self and  
your family.

Yours obediently,

Jouat ofinga.

17th December, 1946.

The Secretary,  
Rewa Lodge of Viti,  
Box 12, G.P.O.,  
Suva,  
Fiji Islands.

Dear Sir and Brother,

I should be grateful if the fact that I left the Colony finally, for better or for worse, in September could be taken into account when assessing the amount of my next dues to the Rewa Lodge of Viti.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

(Signed) H. E. MAUDE

17th December, 1946.

Scribe E,  
Loloma Royal Arch Chapter,  
Box 40, G.P.O.,  
Suva, Fiji Islands.

Dear Sir and Companion,

Since I left the Colony of  
Fiji, so far as I know finally, in September, I should  
be grateful if you would let me know whether I am  
eligible for any reduction in my dues to the Loloma  
Royal Arch Chapter.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

J.C.M.

# London Missionary Society.



Rongorongo Training Institution,

Beru, Gilbert Islands.

Via Sydney, N.S.W., or Suva, Fiji.

Dec 20th

46

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Dear Mr. Maude,

Thank you for your letter of 3rd December with your very kind subscription of tennings towards the Alfred Sadd Memorial Hall. We have been making enquiries for some time in the effort to obtain materials to commence work on this building, but so far we have had only negative replies from England and from Australia. We are hopeful, however, that before long we shall be able to obtain some cement and reinforcements from Sydney and begin the work.

The £2000 which we have in hand towards the scheme, was actually money raised in one way and another for the Mission funds, in the Gilberts, and I managed to induce the Directors to allow it to go to the credit of this project rather than to the Society's general funds.

Many of the L.M.S. Teachers and native friends of Mr. Sadd have already subscribed to the Fund, the first object of which was to obtain a suitable memorial for erection in our Church here, which, as you know, has already been done. Your idea of putting a paragraph in the Government Paper TeRo is a good one, and if you would kindly do so, making it clear that the first and smaller project of a memorial Tablet has already been provided for, and that is for the larger scheme of an ALFRED SADD MEMORIAL HALL at Rongorongo, we should be grateful. It might produce some subscriptions from folk who did not hear or respond to the earlier appeal. As to a paragraph in the Pacific Islands Monthly, perhaps it might be better to wait until the building is actually in course of erection and then to publish a par to that effect coupling with it an appeal for financial help.

It is very kind of H.E. to suggest some memorial to Mr. Sadd as a Scout, in which the Fiji Boy Scouts Association could share. It is part of the project that the upper storey of the proposed Memorial Hall should provide a Scouts Room for the 1st Gilberts Troop of Boy Scouts at Rongorongo, and so a contribution to the cost of the building could very fittingly be made as towards that part of the Memorial Scheme.

With cordial thanks for your kind interest in the proposal,

I am, Yours sincerely,

*G. Eastman*

H.E. Maude, Esq., O.B.E., M.A.  
The Residency,  
TARAWA.



London Missionary Society,  
Gilbert Islands Mission.

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Buru

Date Dec 20<sup>th</sup> 1946

Received from W. E. Maude, Esq, OBE, MA,

the sum of Ten guineas towards the Alfred Sudd  
Memorial Hall Fund.

£ 10/10/-

For London Missionary Society  
W. Eastman



3rd December, 1946.

Dear Mr. Eastman,

*envelope*

Thank you very much for your letter of the 10th October. We are very glad to send along a cheque for ten guineas towards the "Alfred Sadd Memorial Hall". It certainly seems an ambitious venture but one which will be extremely ~~annoyable~~ at Rongorongo. You will at least have one building on the station which will not require rethatching and rewalling every three years.

I cannot imagine how you managed to obtain £2,000 from your Directors towards this Hall. When you describe it as "a major financial triumph" I would consider you were merely being modest.

I cannot think of anyone still in the Service, except ourselves who really knew Mr. Sadd. That is, among the Europeans: there are many natives who of course knew him and admired him very much indeed. Would you like me to announce the Memorial Hall Scheme and invite subscriptions in our Government newspaper? Also a paragraph in "The Pacific Islands Monthly" might bring in results. If you would like me to do anything about this I ~~shall~~ be glad to do so.

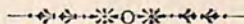
H.E. has asked me for suggestions regarding a suitable memorial, to commemorate Sadd, from the Boy Scouts Association of Fiji and I propose to suggest that they should contribute towards the Memorial Hall.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. E. MAUDE

The Rev. G.H. Eastman, O.B.E.,  
Rongorongo,  
Beru.

# London Missionary Society.



Rongorongo Training Institution,

Beru, Gilbert Islands.

Via Sydney, N.S.W., or Suva, Fiji.

Oct 10th 1946 19.....

Dear Mrs Maude,

I have duly received your letter of 10th September written from the W.P.H.C., SUVA.

Thank you very much for this. It answers several of my questions and makes the position quite clear. I am most grateful. The copy of the H.C. Gazette for 5th March is useful.

Thanks to your kindly giving the powers that be a reminder, I duly received the useful ~~ten~~ pounds honorarium for the translation of those Gilbert Islands laws, when one of the A.O.'s visited Beru recently. I shall be much interested to know whether Morning Star got the correct meaning of the English phraseology. IF he did, his Gilbertese should be more idiomatic than mine. But I heard of another effort at translation which was just full of errors, owing to inability of the native translators to understand the English terms used.

Thank you for the information about the possibility of sending school supplies to our teachers in the Phoenix Islands. I will speak to Mr. Jones about getting another lot ready, and asking Mr. Hallah if he would kindly forward them when a vessel is again going to the Phoenix Islands. We did get one lot through some months ago.

Re the Memorial Fund for Alfred Sadd. Yes, we have a Fund open for this purpose and should gladly welcome any subscriptions. I managed to raise nearly £200 in subscriptions, and we have, as you know, put up a marble slab memorial in the Jubilee Church. But we have plans for a much better and more useful memorial. Our old Boys' Schoolrooms need replacement, and we have a scheme in hand for erecting an "ALFRED SADD MEMORIAL HALL" to be a two-storey building of reinforced concrete, with a fibrolite roof. The bottom storey to contain three large classrooms capable of being thrown into one large Assembly Hall: and the upper storey to be a set of rooms, a club room, for the Scouts, which we badly need, a Reading room for teachers and senior boys; and a playroom for the junior boys. As a rough estimate, even building this ourselves, and bringing up the materials on our Mission vessel, this is likely to cost something like £4000. I have about £160 in hand from subscriptions, and I managed to get another £200 or so by helping the Government Trade scheme, all our percentage after giving bonuses to the teachers and boys for their work, being put to this fund. I have also just secured a major financial triumph by gaining the sanction of the Directors to a little scheme by which we shall get about £2000 for this object. But we are still at least £1500 off our target, so we shall welcome any subscription you may care to give or that other friends may like to offer. You ask me to state a figure. It is rather presumptuous to suggest a figure, but if you felt ten guineas possible we should be grateful, as we still have a long way to go. I have succeeded in getting a promise of £250 from Alfred Sadd's family and firm. We are expecting plans prepared by a friendly architect in England. At present no licence can be obtained for any building materials from England, but we have put inquiries in hand in Australia some months ago, and we hope that ere long we may be able to get some materials and start work on the proposed building.

If others still in the service who remember Sadd would like to help this memorial which will help to perpetuate not only Sadd's memory but his work for the boys of the Gilberts, we shall be most grateful. )

With kind regards, I am, Yours sincerely,

Get Eastman.





Bairiki - 23/xii/46.

His Honour  
H.E. Maude Esq. O.B.E.

Dear Sir,

I am forwarding to you a letter from the Magistrate at Abaokoro. I hope you have received the presents alright.

I take this opportunity of saying how extremely gratifying it is to hear that you have been confirmed Resident Commissioner of the Colony. There can be no other fitting person and the entire community will be the most happiest now that what they have been expecting has been fulfilled thanks to the Crown.

Please accept my very best "kamauri", "kakabaia" and "katekeraoi".

Yours obediently,

Bairiki

*and copy in file  
on H.E.'s visit to  
Colony.*

24 in Ritemba, 1946.

Nakon Te Tia Moti ao kain te Tautaeaka ni bane i Tarawa.

Kam na mauri,

Kam bati n raba i bukin te bai n tangira ae 12 te moa are kam kanako maia ngkoananoa. Ti rangi ni kukurei ni karekei, ba ai bon ti tabeman nikiran ara moa imwin rokon te Ai Kamitina ao i bukin ara amarake ni kukurei n te Kiritimati.

I rangi ni kukurei ngke I roko i Abaokoro i nanon te wiki are e a nako, ma n nora aron te butimai ae bon moan te tamaroaroa are kam a tia ni karaoia nakon te Ai Kamitina. Te batere e rangi n tamaroa ao ai aron naba te bai ni katamaroa, ao e rangi ni kukurei naba te Ai Kamitina i bukin te bai n tangira are e reke i rouna, ao e na anga bai akekei ngaia nakon te botaki teuana are e aranaki ba te "Red Cross".

Tao e na bon manga reke au tai n roko i kanne n noria kain te Tautaeaka ni kabane n aron are I tataneiai ni kakaraoia i main te buaka.

Ti ngaia anne,

Te Unimane.







24th December, 1946.

Dear Father Maye,

Thank you very much for your kind Christmas Greetings to my wife and myself. We also hope that you will have a happy Christmas and that 1947 may see the continuation of *your* good work for the Gilbertese, with ever-increasing success.

Our association, almost from the very day of our landing in the Gilbert Islands, has been a source of great satisfaction to my wife and myself and I feel that it is a sign that the co-operation between the Catholic Mission and the Government, for the benefit and the welfare of the Gilbertese people, will be an even stronger force in the future than it has been in the past.

You may have heard by now that I have been appointed Resident Commissioner in succession to Colonel Fox-Strangways, so that I expect we shall have many opportunities of meeting each other again in the future.

My wife and I hope to go on leave to Europe in April so we may conceivably see you in Switzerland and have a chance of talking mid the ice and snow of the palm-clad isles of the South Seas.

I was glad you were able to come to lunch to meet His Excellency the High Commissioner.

With kindest regards from us both,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. E. MAUDE



Aberama, 18<sup>th</sup> December 1946.

Dear Mr. Maude,

Let me have the pleasure to offer my best wishes to you and to Mrs. Maude for a merry Xmas and a happy New Year.

May God bless you in the fulfilment of the important work intrusted to you.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

A. Maye, S.H.M.

the very much,

or

24th December, 1946.

To the Magistrate & Island Government of Tarawa.

Greetings,

Thank you very much for the present of 12 fowls which you kindly sent to us yesterday. We were very glad to get them as we have very few left now after the High Commissioner's visit and Christmas parties.

I was pleased to come across to Abaokoro last week and see the very good welcome which you put on for the High Commissioner. The dancing was good and also the decorations and he was very pleased with the presents he received: these will be given by him to the Red Cross.

I hope to come across again and see all the Government as I used to before the war,

That is all,

Resident Commissioner.

Heathcote, Tarawa  
22<sup>nd</sup> December, 1946

Dear

Bauro. Ratiā

Ho na mauri

La butiko ma ko a Karokoa ironu te  
Unimane ana bai te moa ae 12 maitina  
Ane e toka-wati iaon te "Nunua" Bon  
aia bai n tangira kain te Tua i Tarawa  
nako ma

Ho raba.

Ngai Nabaditu  
Te Tia Kofi.

Mr. De Ewer,

Please take delivery today and send  
to the Residency.

Please let me have this back by a reply.

See.

23.12.46.

27 in Ritemba, 1946.

Nakon Te Tia Moti ma kain Arorae.

Kam na mauri,

A tia n reke iroura tebwina te kie ao aua te bara ake a kanakoi kain Arorae i bukin te Kiritimati ae anganira Kabenin te "Maureen" ngke e roko i Tarawa.

I bati ni kukurei ma kainabau n aia iango n akoi kain Arorae ao te bai n tangira are a kanako maia e na rangi ni bongana.

Ti angania kain am Abamakoro ni bane ara kamauri n te Kiritimati ma te ririki ae bou ao te kantaninga be riki te ririki ae 1947 be te ririki n tokanikai mani kukurei i bukia.

Kam bati n raba,

Ti ngaia anne,

Te Unimane.

TRANSLATION.

27th December, 1946.

To the Magistrate and people of Arorae.

Greetings,

The ten mats and four hats which the people of Arorae kindly sent to us for Christmas were received from the Captain of the "Maureen" when he arrived at Tarawa.

My wife and I were very pleased with the kind thought of the people of Arorae and the presents which they sent us will be very useful.

We send our best wishes for Christmas and the New Year to all on your island and hope that 1947 may prove a very prosperous and happy year for them.

Thank you very much,

That is all,

Resident Commissioner.

Kawan te Iua

Arorae,

18<sup>th</sup> December, 1946.

Ia kawakootia n te "Maureen"  
5 te batia n roba ae Kanoan tenara 10, ao 4 te  
bara. I batia te kabew n te "Maureen" ba e n  
Kawakin ni Karokoi raori iroumi.

Bai aKanne, boni bain tangira  
maironia kain Arorae n te Kiritimatia aei.

Kam na mauri n te Kiritimatia, ao n te pirikiae boni

Iingaiia

Feb 10, N.M.

Arorae.



28th December, 1946.

Dear Sir,

I attach a "Nomination for Membership Form" to propose Captain H.G. Boys-Smith, Marine Superintendent to the Western Pacific High Commission, as a Member of the Polynesian Society. If you would kindly inform Captain Boys-Smith, if and when accepted as a member, he will forward his subscription direct.

I should be grateful if you would note that, consequent on my appointment as substantive Resident Commissioner of this Colony, I shall be temporarily ceasing to travel and that, as a consequence, my future permanent address will be as follows:-

His Honour H.E. Maude, Esq., M.B.E.,  
The Residency,  
Tarawa Island,  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) H. E. MAUDE

H.E. Maude.

The Honorary Secretary,  
The Polynesian Society (Inc.),  
C/o. The Alexander Turnbull Library,  
Wellington, N.Z.

RADIO TELEGRAPHS.

No. .... Office.....

Words..... Date..... Time.....

Service Instructions.....

To **GLT CHARLTON**

**"AWAHOU"**

Date Stamp

Sent to

Time

Received from

Time

Operator

**MANY**

**THANKS**

**YOUR**

**KIND**

**MESSAGE**

**WE**

**ALL**

**WISH**

**YOU**

**VERY**

**BEST**

**DURING**

**1947**

**MAUDE**

## RADIO TELEGRAPHS.

No. 82 Office FUNAFUTI

Date Stamp 30/12/46.

Words 15 Date 30 Time 0800

Sent to

Service Instructions PIN

Time

To MAUDE TARAWA

Received from ZJU

Time 0914/30TH

Operator J. MILNE.

HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS ON APPOINTMENT STOP

BEST WISHES TO ALL FOR

NEW YEAR

CHARLTON.

C. 3/9d ZJU





RADIO TELEGRAPHS.

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Office \_\_\_\_\_

Date Stamp

Words \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

Sent to

Service Instructions \_\_\_\_\_

Time

To **GLT WITHERS PANAIR SUVA**

Received from

Time

Operator

**MANY**

**THANKS**

**YOUR**

**CONGRATULATIONS**

**AND**

**GREETINGS**

**BEST**

**LUCK**

**TO**

**YOU**

**AND**

**SOUTH**

**SEAS**

**MARINE**

**DURING**

**1947**

**MAUDE**

RADIO TELEGRAPHS.

No. 414 Office Suva

Date Stamp 31/12/46

Words 12 Date 31 Time 1624

Sent to

Service Instructions GLT

Time

To GLT MAUDE TARAVA

Received from VPD

Time 311929L

Operator TELAVI

SINCERE

CONGRATULATIONS NEWYEAR

GOOD

WISHES

TO

YOU

BOTH

WITHERS.

Telephone Cent. 6038  
G.P.O. Box 416 B

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA  
THE TASMANIAN MUSEUM  
HOBART

*Answered 19.6.46.*

27th May, 1946.

H. E. Maude, Esq.,  
C/- The Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva,  
FIJI ISLANDS.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 27th March, 1946, requesting a copy of Dr. Crowther's paper on "The Development of the Guano Trade from Hobart Town in the Fifties and Sixties", I am posting under separate cover our Papers and Proceedings for the year 1938, in which this paper occurs. Unfortunately there are no reprints available.

Enclosed please find account for 12/- (Twelve shillings) to cover the cost of the journal.

Yours faithfully,

*Joseph Pearson*

JOSEPH PEARSON,  
Hon. Secretary.



W. P. H. C.,

March, 1946

The Secretary,  
The Royal Society of Tasmania,  
Hobart, Tasmania

Dear Sir,

as a research worker in the history  
of the Central Pacific region I am anxious to obtain a  
copy of W. W. E. L. H. Gouther's valuable article on "The  
Development of the Guano Trade from Hobart Town in the Fifties  
and Sixties" which appeared in the Papers and Proceedings  
of the Royal Society of Tasmania for 1938. I should  
naturally prefer to purchase it as a separate but, if  
necessary, I am quite prepared to pay for the Papers and  
Proceedings for the entire year ~~1938~~ in order to secure it.

I should be most grateful if you would  
kindly let me know at my permanent address, ~~as given~~  
which is as follows:-

c/o The W. P. H. C.,  
Suva, Fiji Islands,

the amount which  
~~you would~~ I should send ~~you~~ you for the item, whereupon I will  
forward it, <sup>a cheque or Postal Note accordingly</sup> by return of post

Yours faithfully,

H. E. Bardsley

*Australasian Union Conference*  
*of Seventh-day Adventists*

TELEPHONE NO. JW 1061 (3 LINES)

CABLE AND TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS { 'ADVENTIST.'  
SYDNEY

WAHROONGA, NEW SOUTH WALES

May 22, 1946.

H.E. Maude, Esq.,  
Assistant Secretary,  
Western Pacific High Commission,  
Office of High Commissioner,  
S U V A. F I J I.

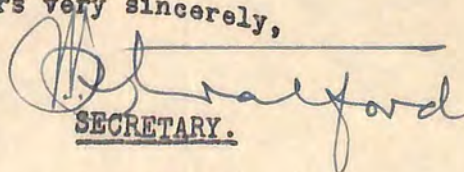
Dear Mr. Maude,

Your letter of April 30 replying to mine of April 4 regarding the desire of our Mission Board to commence medical missionary work in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, has duly come to hand, and I wish to convey to you our very sincere thanks for your prompt and kindly reply. The information which you have been good enough to furnish us (both in your letter and in the copies of the Ordinances enclosed therewith) makes the matter very clear and the information has been most helpful. We very deeply appreciate the fair and just way in which you have dealt with our application.

We have noted the suggestion that we send the selected missionary by himself in the first instance via Suva. As soon as plans in connection with both the man and the boat have been finalized we will send you further word. Anyway, as far as we know now the particular vessel which will be made available for our medical missionary in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands will be 65 ft. in length by 15 ft. beam, and the draft 6 ft. It was formerly the flag ship of our Solomon Islands Mission fleet, and during the war was taken over by the Government. We have just had it thoroughly overhauled and reconditioned and a new engine installed. This is a 5 L3 Gardiner 80 H.P. I might also state that the selected missionary will be a man expert with boats and one who has had experience in connection with our work in several of the Island Groups.

Again thanking you, and praying God to guide and sustain you from day to day,

Yours very sincerely,

  
SECRETARY.

SVS/rs

*Mr. Mawds*

WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION,  
SUVA, FIJI.

No. F.41/2/2.

30th April, 1946.

Dear Mr. Stratford,

Your letter of the 4th April, regarding the proposal of the Seventh-day Adventist Mission Board to commence medical missionary work in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, was received by me in Suva, as I am not at present acting as Resident Commissioner of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

After consultation with His Excellency the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, I am in a position to state that the Government would raise no objection to the residence of one or more of your missionaries in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, subject to their satisfying the provisions of section 21 of the Gilbert and Ellice (Consolidation) Ordinance, 1917, and the Passports Ordinance, 1927, and provided that they did not land at any of the islands proclaimed to be Closed Districts under the Closed Districts Ordinance, 1936, without a permit issued by the Resident Commissioner. The islands at present proclaimed to be Closed Districts are:-

- (i) Tamana and Arorae in the Gilbert Group;
- (ii) the entire Ellice Group with the exception of Nanumea; and
- (iii) Sydney Island in the Phoenix Group.

(6 enclosures)

Copies of:-

- (i) section 21 of the Gilbert and Ellice (Consolidation) Ordinance, 1917;
- (ii) the Passports Ordinance, 1927;

(iii)

S. V. Stratford, Esquire,  
Secretary,  
Australasian Union Conference of  
Seventh-day Adventists,  
Wahroonga, N.S.W.

- (iii) the Closed Districts Ordinance, 1936;
- (iv) Proclamation No. 2 of 1937, declaring Arorae and Tamana to be a Closed District;
- (v) Proclamation No. 9 of 1940, declaring Sydney Island to be a Closed District; and
- (vi) Proclamation No. 4 of 1941, declaring the Ellice Islands (with the exception of Nanumea) to be a Closed District;

are enclosed, for your information.

There would, similarly, be no objection on the part of the administration to your mission vessel working in the Colony, subject to its entering at a recognized Port of Entry and complying with the usual Government formalities.

I would advise your Board to send the selected missionary to the Colony by himself in the first instance in order that he may select the best location for a mission station and negotiate direct with the local inhabitants for the lease of a suitable area of land. His best plan would probably be to proceed to Tarawa via Suva (where your local representative would no doubt be in a position to advise him regarding prospective sailings) and consult with the Resident Commissioner there before taking any further action.

Hoping that the above contains all the information you require, and with kind regards,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

H. E. Maude.

CHORD 423

*Australasian Union Conference  
of Seventh-day Adventists*

TELEPHONE NO. JW 1061 (3 LINES)

CABLE AND TELEGRAPHIC } 'ADVENTIST'  
ADDRESS } SYDNEY

WAHROONGA, NEW SOUTH WALES

April 4, 1946.

H.E. Maude, Esq.,  
Acting Resident Commissioner,  
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLAND COLONY.

Dear Mr. Maude,

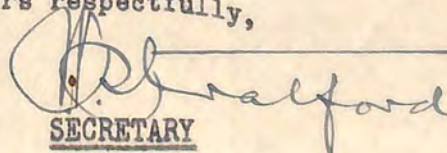
For some time past our Mission Board has been anxious to establish medical missionary work in the Gilbert and Ellice Island Groups, but this plan has been temporarily held up by the invasion of the Pacific on the part of the Japanese forces and the general restrictions which were naturally brought in at that time by the Government.

We are now, however, prepared to make definite approach to the right official quarters in connection with this matter. At the present time one of our missionaries of experience in another Island Group is under appointment by our Executive Committee to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and action has also been taken making available to this man one of our mission vessels in order that he may have the facility necessary for the carrying out of his work.

In view of the fact that you, Sir, are personally acquainted with the medical missionary work carried out by Seventh-day Adventists in the South Sea Islands, and also of the fact that you are at present carrying the responsibility of the administration of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony under the Western Pacific High Commission, we felt we would like to ask for your counsel as to the best procedure to follow in connection with the proper arrangements for the commencement of operations by our organization within the Colony; and, further, to ask, if at all possible, for your assistance, particularly in the matter of advice concerning application for a mission site, a suitable location, etc.

Thanking you in anticipation of a reply, and praying God to daily guide you in the carrying out of your heavy responsibilities,

Yours respectfully,

  
SECRETARY

Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva, Fiji.

Dear Madam,

Your letter of the 9th April has just caught up with me, having evidently followed me from place to place during my Pacific travels.

Thank you for letting me know that I was placed, during the war, on the Society's list of Honorary Members. I should be pleased to rejoin the Society for the current year.

Unfortunately you do not state what the subscription is and I should be glad if you would let me know in due course. I should normally have this information, but unfortunately I have none of my papers with me at the moment.

Yours sincerely,

*H.E. Maude*

H.E. Maude.

The Honorary Secretary,  
The Anthropological Society of New South Wales,  
Australian Museum,  
College Street,  
Sydney, N.S.W.

The Anthropological Society of New South Wales  
(AFFILIATED WITH THE AUSTRALIAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION)

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM  
COLLEGE STREET

SYDNEY, N.S.W.

9th. April, 1946.

Mr. H.E. Maude,  
Commissioner, Gilbert & Ellice Islands,  
TARAWA,  
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.

Dear Mr. Maude,

Our Council has much pleasure in inviting you to rejoin the Society as an active member.

During the war you were placed on the Society's list of Honorary Members, as were all those members who were engaged in Active Service with the Australian Forces. Your copies of the journal MANKIND published during this period have been set aside for you and will be posted on to you. From them you will be able to follow the Society's activities, restricted as they necessarily were, during the war years.

If you wish to avail yourself of this invitation will you please forward you subscription for the current year to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F.D. McCarthy, c/o The Australian Museum, College Street, Sydney.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

*Yuen Bell*

Hon. secretary.

164 Prince's Highway,  
ARNCLIFFE, Sydney.