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Note to Editors:

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INFANT NUTRITION IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

With the objective of ameliorating the generally high infant mortality rate in territories of the South Pacific, the Commission two years ago engaged a nutritionist, Miss Sheila Malcolm, to carry out field investigations to determine ways in which the health of island mothers and infants could be improved by better feeding of both, especially during the weaning period. This article briefly reviews the results recorded to date.

By SHEILA MALCOLM

Nutritionist, South Pacific Commission

It has been known for many years that the mortality rate of infants in the Pacific is high during the weaning period. This is also common in countries such as Java, Indonesia and Africa, where milk is either scarce or unobtainable, or else too expensive for the bulk of the population to buy. In countries such as Australia, where these difficulties do not arise, milk forms a large part of the child's diet over the weaning period.

Research in Melanesia

Over the past two years the South Pacific Commission has been investigating the problem of infant nutrition, with particular attention to weaning foods. To date, research has been carried out only in Melanesia - at Rabaul, and in New Ireland and the Trobriand Islands in the New Guinea-Papua areas, and at Efate and Tanna in the New Hebrides.

It would be impossible completely to cover these large territories with their wide diversities, so areas were chosen which would give results on which to base a practical programme later. For this reason no attempt was made to work in very isolated areas such as parts of the central New Guinea Highlands, or central Malekula, New Hebrides.

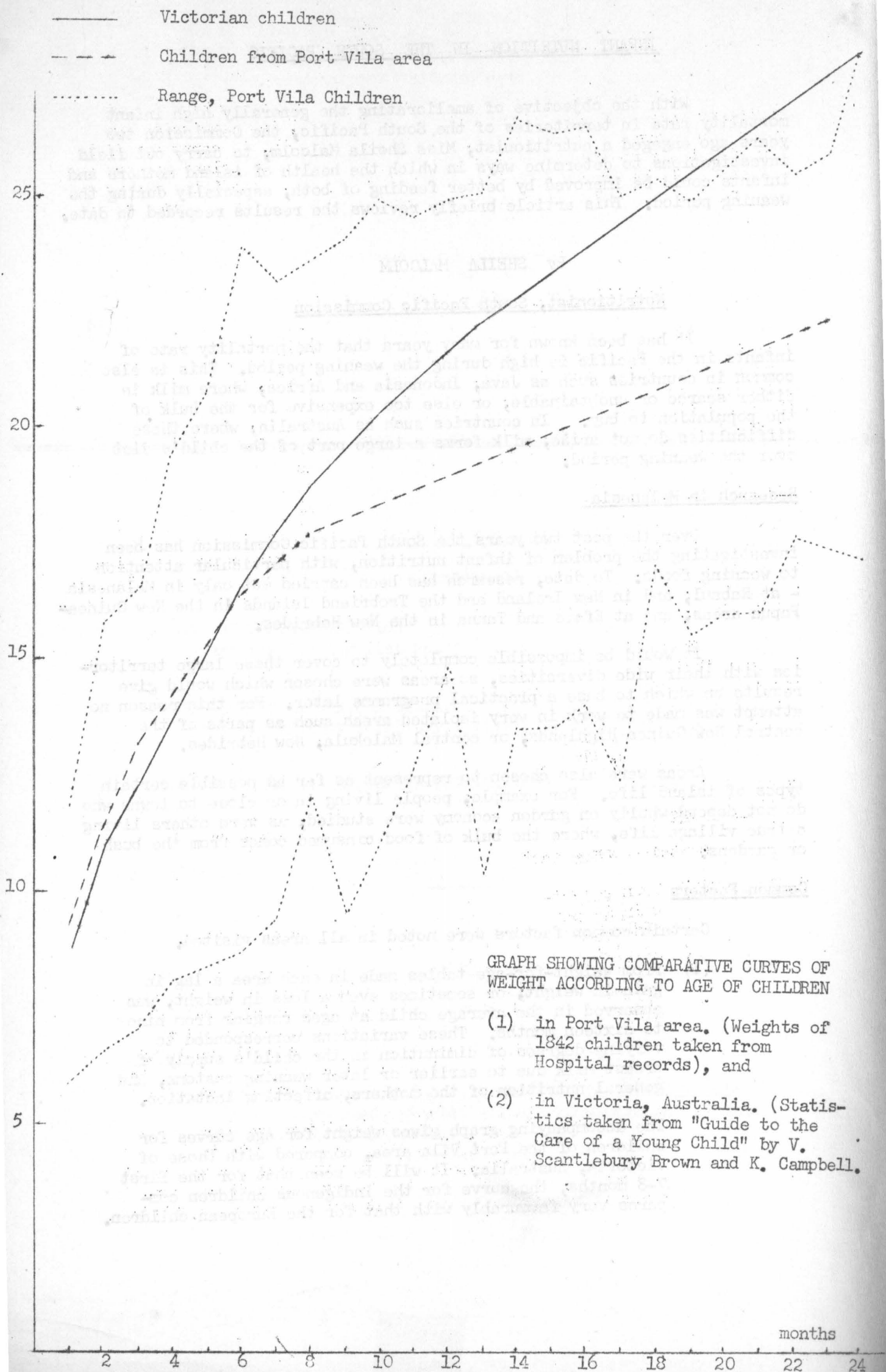
Areas were also chosen to represent as far as possible certain types of island life. For example, people living in or close to towns who do not depend wholly on garden economy were studied, as were others living a true village life, where the bulk of food consumed comes from the bush or gardens.

Common Factors

Certain common factors were noted in all areas visited.

- (1) From weight-for-age tables made in each area a lag in gain in weight, or sometimes even a loss in weight, was observed in the average child at ages ranging from nine to sixteen months. These variations corresponded to varying degrees of diminution in the child's supply of breast milk due to earlier or later weaning customs, and general nutrition of the mothers, affecting lactation.

The accompanying graph gives weight for age curves for children of the Port Vila area, compared with those of Victoria, Australia. It will be seen that for the first 7-8 months, the curve for the indigenous children compares very favourably with that for the European children.



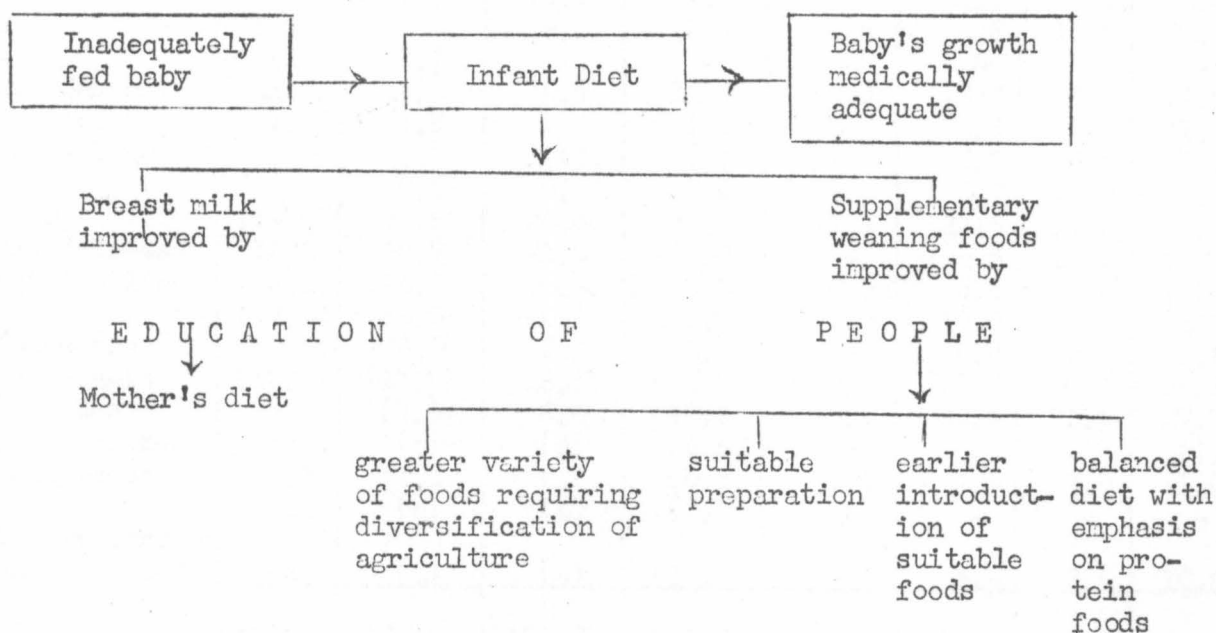
- (2) Supplementary foods are sometimes given to infants as early as at two weeks, but not in appreciable amounts until ages of from ten to fifteen months. This variation is due to different customs in the areas.

For example, a child of two weeks may commence to eat a few mouthfuls of starchy vegetables such as premasticated taro, banana, or yam. (The amounts observed to be consumed would give very little actual nourishment). In other areas he may have no food except his mother's milk till he is six to nine months. In the period of 9-12 months he may consume 60-370 gms. of starchy vegetables in one day. These amounts would provide approximately 60-370 calories and 1-6 gms. vegetable protein. Such foods as fruits, green vegetables, protein foods (eggs, fish, poultry) may not be introduced until the child is 1½ to 2 years of age. In the rare cases where these protein foods were found to be given, the quantities fed were very small indeed. Milk is rarely used. It is sometimes available round missions or settlements, or for sale in tinned form but there may be no money available to buy it. Frequently no effort is made to make purees, soups, or fruit juices for small infants, the only method of preparation being pre-mastication.

- (3) From the foregoing it is obvious that lack of variety in foods and methods of preparation is common, as is lack of regularity of feeding, the sum total of all this resulting in a badly-balanced supplementary diet. In some cases, when lactation had ceased early, the child was actually receiving insufficient nourishment to prevent hunger, and consequently lost weight.

It thus becomes obvious that there is room for improvement in the infant's supplementary diet, and the possibility of developing some suitable cheap, high-protein, weaning food from local resources has been under consideration for some time. Meanwhile, the only immediate solution seems to be to encourage the better use of local foods for mothers and children.

Improvement of breast milk supply is also particularly important, as there is little chance of increasing the availability of fresh or powdered milk for the average child of the territories visited for some time to come.



The question of the most likely ways of improving these conditions has yet to be decided upon. The practical improvement of children's diets cannot be achieved simply by education of the people, unless steps are

also taken to ensure that recommended foods are available. For this a combined agricultural and nutritional project would be most effective.

Educational Problems

The presentation in a suitable form for Melanesian peoples of facts learned during the above nutrition research has many difficulties. Teaching charts were designed to show better methods of preparing foods from resources already available, and are being used experimentally in New Guinea. These will probably be also suitable for Netherlands New Guinea, the Solomons, New Hebrides and New Caledonia. During the coming year, the efficacy of these charts will be tested in most of these territories in co-operation with the local administrations. The Commission is preparing further material of this kind for experimental purposes.

There is, however, still much research to be done before a programme applicable to all territories can be recommended. It is impossible to say how far the present recommendations will suit territories outside Melanesia; in fact, it is not even known if the material prepared will be suitable in all Melanesian territories till it is tested.

The next step taken will depend on the decision of the Commission at its Tenth Session in October. Meanwhile, research and collection of basic facts in various areas continue.

(Editor's Note: At the Tenth Session the Commission made provision for the continuation of these investigations in 1953.)

COPRA, COCOA AND COFFEE EXPORTSFROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC

The collection and analysis of economic and statistical data is now being carried out by the Commission, to supplement the work of its specialists on cash crops of the South Pacific. The following brief note gives tabulated statistics on exports from the region of copra, cocoa and coffee.

I : COPRA

In 1938 the total quantity of copra exported from the South Pacific territories was about 225,000 tons. On the basis of such statistics as are available this figure is about double the quantity shipped from the region in the years immediately following World War I.

Exports were sharply reduced during World War II, partly as the result of enemy occupation and wartime destruction of exporting areas, and partly as a consequence of the wartime dislocation of normal trade and communications, and the unavoidable neglect of plantations. Copra exports reached their lowest level in 1943, when they were probably no more than 75,000 tons. After 1946, copra production and exports recovered substantially, but in 1950 the volume of copra shipments - approximately 175,000 tons - was still nearly 25% below the 1938 figure.

Table I sets out estimates of copra exports from territories in the South Pacific region during the period 1920 to 1951. As will be seen, the statistics so far assembled are not as complete as might be desired, but it is hoped that it will be possible to obtain the necessary data from the authorities concerned so that a more exact picture may be eventually presented.

| <u>TABLE I : COPRA EXPORTS</u> (-000 tons) | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------|
| Territory | <u>Av.</u> 1920 -1924 | <u>Av.</u> 1925 -1929 | <u>Av.</u> 1930 -1934 | <u>Av.</u> 1935 -1939 | 1943 | 1947 | 1950 | 1951 |
| New Guinea | 28.0 | 51.7 | 61.4 | 69.3 | - | 4.4 | 47.1 | 64.3 |
| Papua | 5.1 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 10.8 | 9.5 |
| Nauru | (0.1) | 0.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Western Samoa | 11.7 | 13.5 | 10.9 | 12.5 | 7.3 | 18.2 | 13.9 | 14.6 |
| Cook Islands | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Tokelau Islands | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Niue | (0.5) | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Fiji (b) | (19.9) | 27.8 | 20.4 | 30.6 | 17.7 | 27.5 | 10.2 | 15.4 |
| Solomon Islands | 13.3 | 20.7 | 21.9 | 21.9 | - | 0.5 | 10.1 | (a) |
| Gilbert & Ellice | (5.1) | (4.7) | (6.3) | 6.3 | 0.6 | 6.6 | 5.6 | (a) |
| Tonga | (12.5) | 14.3 | 10.6 | 11.8 | 6.6 | 19.0 | 16.7 | (a) |
| New Caledonia | (2.5) | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.7 | - | 0.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| French Oceania | (12.5) | (13.9) | (18.5) | (21.6) | 19.4 | 20.5 | 20.4 | 25.8 |
| New Hebrides | (5.4) | (9.9) | 8.6 | 11.2 | 16.1 | 20.4 | 21.6 | 27.7 |
| Neth. New Guinea | (a) | (a) | (a) | (4.5) | - | 0.5 | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| American Samoa | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | (0.8) | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.0 |
| Guam | (a) | (a) | (a) | (2.0) | - | - | - | - |
| Trust Territory of Pacific Islands | (a) | (a) | (a) | (14.0) | - | 5.0 | 8.5 | 10.5 |
| TOTAL | (125.0) | (180.0) | (195.0) | (225.0) | (75.0) | (135.0) | (175.0) | |

NOTES: (a) Statistics not available at time of publication.

(b) Recent copra exports from Fiji should be read in conjunction with the following statistics of copra milled for coconut oil production in Fiji: 1947, 11,500 tons; 1950, 18,800 tons; and 1951, 19,500 tons.

All figures in brackets are rough estimates only.

II : COCOA

Cocoa has been grown in the South Pacific region for at least fifty years, but commercial production has been established only in three territories - Western Samoa, New Hebrides, and the Territory of New Guinea, administered by Australia. Exports of cocoa from the South Pacific region as a whole are less than 0.5% of the world total.

Though statistics of cocoa production are not available, export figures give a reasonable indication of the extent and trend of commercial production. Table II illustrates the trend of cocoa exports from the region since 1920. It will be observed that, although the total quantity involved is small, the trend is upwards. Expansion of exports from Western Samoa and Australian New Guinea since World War II has rather more than offset the sharp decline which has occurred in exports from the New Hebrides.

TABLE II : COCOA EXPORTS

| Period | Western Samoa (a) | New Hebrides (b) | New Guinea (c) | Total |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------|
| <u>Average</u> | tons | tons | tons | tons |
| 1920-24 | 707 | 975 | 116 | 1,798 |
| 1925-29 | 690 | 1,845 | 92 | 2,627 |
| 1930-34 | 878 | 1,824 | 77 | 2,779 |
| 1935-39 | 1,038 | 1,693 | 154 | 2,885 |
| <u>Year</u> | | | | |
| 1946 | 1,885 | 709 | 14 | 2,608 |
| 1947 | 2,378 | 900 | 48 | 3,326 |
| 1948 | 1,630 | 553 | 114 | 2,297 |
| 1949 | 2,894 | 858 | 200 | 3,952 |
| 1950 | 1,880 | 630 | 207 | 2,717 |
| 1951 | 3,212 | 401 | 317 | 3,930 |

- (a) Calendar years; from Annual Reports of Trade, Commerce & Shipping of the Territory of Western Samoa.
- (b) Calendar years; 1920-29 rough estimates only, 1930-51 figures supplied by Customs and Inland Revenue, New Hebrides Condominium.
- (c) Years ending 30th June in year indicated; from Annual Reports of the Administration of the Territory.

III : COFFEE

As in the case of cocoa, coffee has been grown in the South Pacific for at least fifty years. Production on a commercial scale is confined to four territories, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Guinea and Papua, the first being by far the most important.

Table III, giving details of coffee exports from these four territories, illustrates the trend in recent years. Shipments from New Caledonia have, on the average, remained at about the level reached just before World War II. In the other territories, however, exports have fallen significantly below pre-war figures.

TABLE III : COFFEE EXPORTS

| Period | New Hebrides (a) | New Guinea (b) | Papua (b) | New Caledonia (c) | Total |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------|
| <u>Average</u> | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons |
| 1930-34 | 339 | - | 23 | 1,060 | 1,422 |
| 1935-39 | 513 | 29 | 83 | 1,507 | 2,132 |
| <u>Year</u> | | | | | |
| 1946 | 278 | 30 | 20 | 926 | 1,254 |
| 1947 | 354 | 27 | 21 | 1,224 | 1,626 |
| 1948 | 39 | 5 | 2 | 920 | 966 |
| 1949 | 197 | 16 | 1 | 815 | 1,029 |
| 1950 | 153 | 15 | 6 | 1,663 | 1,837 |
| 1951 | 121 | 32 | | 1,376 | |

(a) Calendar years; figures supplied by Customs and Inland Revenue, New Hebrides Condominium.

(b) Years ending 30th June in year indicated; from Annual Reports of the Administration of the Territory.

(c) Calendar years; from official figures of exports from New Caledonia.

COCONUT WASTE : A PROBLEM IN
FILARIASIS CONTROL

The elimination of coconut waste- a common breeding ground for mosquitoes - is an important first step in the control of filariasis and other mosquito-borne diseases.

By Leo Jachowski Jr., Lt. (M.S.C.), U.S.N. *

Naval Medical Research Institute,
National Naval Medical Centre, Bethesda, Maryland

In many of the islands of the South Pacific copra is the backbone of the economy. Although methods of harvesting this crop vary with the peoples, in most areas a huge residue of waste by-products remains. Some of the coconut shells are used as household implements and husks provide fibres from which sennit is woven, but there still remains an excess of these materials. In some few areas this waste is systematically collected and burned, but in too many others it is left on the ground to rot.

This rotting debris is a handicap to the islanders, both economically and medically. Rats and coconut beetles flourishing in the harborage provided by careless handling of coconuts, increase to attack the future copra crops. Of course, rats are also a threat to the health of the people. However, the greatest health problem arising from this source is a little more indirect. Water collecting in the shells and husks provides breeding places for many mosquitoes which later transmit such diseases as filariasis, dengue fever, and (in some areas) malaria. These mosquito breeding places are directly or indirectly man-made. The thoughtless individuals who leave behind piles of coconut shells and husks will later reap a harvest of illness.

Filariasis, by way of example, could be reduced or even eliminated in many areas if some incentive could be provided to insure complete removal of the coconut waste in both the village and plantation areas. It is often simple to point out a problem, but very difficult to solve it. However, if the problem is projected there is always the possibility that others, more experienced, will give it consideration. Perhaps, in time, a chain of events will lead to a solution.

A suggestion for reducing this problem is to convert the waste by-products into an economic asset. One possibility is to produce charcoal for which I understand there is a demand. With an increased income as a reward, coconut shells and husks might even be sought out.

There must be other methods of disposing of these materials, and perhaps in the near future some practical answer will be forthcoming. When it does the lot of the island peoples will be markedly improved.

* Lt. Jachowski Jr. was in charge of the U.S.Navy's filariasis control programme in American Samoa during the last war. He represented the American Society of Parasitologists at the Commission's Conference on Filariasis and Elephantiasis held in Tahiti in August, 1951. - Editor.

A TRACTOR GOES TO SARMI KERANG

The Commission-sponsored community development project being undertaken by the Government of Netherlands New Guinea in the Nimboran area is now under way. The initial stages involved the building of a road to enable the passage of a tractor and implements to an area for which a programme of agricultural development had been planned. A human side-light on the building of this road that well exemplifies the enthusiastic support the people of Nimboran are giving the project appears in this extract from a report made to the Supervisory Board controlling the project by

W.J.H. KOUWENHOVEN

District Officer of Nimboran.

.... The Officer of the Agriculture Service, Mr. Evers, advised me by letter that on Tuesday, 2nd September, 1952, the accessories for the Fordson Major tractor would be sent to Borowai (the village at the beginning of the road which leads to Genjem) and that the tractor itself would follow a week later. Due to a postal delay I received this letter only on the afternoon of 2nd September. At that time little work had been done on the stretch of road between Warombain and Genjem, while the part between Semonggrang and Warombain was still under construction. To prevent the tractor's arrival being delayed, therefore, the administrative officers working at Genjem were instructed that evening to find as many men as possible from the Nimboran area to finish the job. They were to tell the whole population that this was a special request for everything possible to be done to make the road passable for the tractor by 9th September.

The result of this appeal was astonishing. On 3rd September, the morning after it was made, three hundred extra men were working on the road, while on the days following a total of four hundred and forty men comprised the labour force. Even those who were completely free from any obligation to do such work, as well as almost all the village heads and chiefs, volunteered. Thus it became possible to prepare, in the short time that remained, seven kilometres of road over which a tractor could pass.

A group of thirty men was put to work between Semonggrang and Warombain. Fifty more were allocated to build an auxiliary bridge approximately 200 metres upstream from the Oranje Bridge. The others cut a road approximately twenty metres wide through the jungle between Semonggrang and Warombain, constructed bridges, laid a corduroy road of approximately half a kilometre, levelled uneven terrain and cleared away stumps and fallen trees. Each day work was started at 6.30 a.m. and finished at 5 p.m. The wage paid was one guilder per day per person.

By Saturday considerable progress had been made. However, as it was uncertain that the road would be finished by the following Tuesday, the possibility of working on Sunday was considered. Because the work was voluntary I wanted to leave the decision to the workers themselves, and on Saturday afternoon, after work was over, a general meeting was held at the bridge near the sawmill. All the workers attended. I explained the situation and asked them to decide whether to work on Sunday or not. The majority proved to be against the proposal because as a result of volunteering for this job they had already fallen behind in their normal daily tasks, such as gardening and collecting sago. However, they guaranteed that the road would be ready in good time for the tractor - as they said, "even if we have to work the whole night through from Monday to Tuesday."

During the whole of Sunday heavy rain fell, and the auxiliary bridge which had been almost completed was in great danger of being washed away. The rain continued throughout Sunday night, and on Monday morning it was found our apprehensions had been realised. The bridge had completely vanished.

When I arrived at Warombain at approximately 7.30 a.m. the people had already started to cut more timber to make another bridge. However, it did

not seem advisable to construct a second one at the same point because of the danger of a further flood. In any case the water was still very high, so that working at this point was not completely without danger. The carpenters and one of the leading men present were gathered to discuss the possibility of reinforcing the Oranje Bridge. We decided that a suspension bridge should be constructed above the existing Oranje Bridge, using steel cable and rattan. It had to hang completely free from the Oranje Bridge, which would serve as an extra support if the suspension bridge should sag.

Construction was begun at about 9 o'clock on Monday morning by fifty men selected for the task. A tree on each bank was used as supporting points for the bridge. In the meantime the work on the road had been proceeding at a terrific tempo, and by the morning of Monday was almost completed. One sector of road had still to be cleared of grass and a series of small bridges had to be built, but all concerned were of the optimistic opinion that the work would be finished.

On Tuesday, 9th September, after inspecting the work, I went by jeep to Borowai to accompany the tractor to Sarmi Kerang. The start back was made at one o'clock. It was drizzling, and the road was wet and slippery.

At 4 o'clock we reached Warombain, where we found the people putting the finishing touches to the bridge. Extra supports were added, and after fifty men had tested the strength of the construction by jumping on it, at 5 o'clock the jeep with trailer crossed the bridge. The enthusiasm of the people was overwhelming; the bridge did not sag one centimetre. Then followed the tractor, which crossed the bridge without difficulty and to the accompaniment of loud cheering.

From Warombain we proceeded over the road which had just been prepared. The tractor progressed without any difficulty, but the jeep, because of the slippery road and the heavily-loaded trailer, was not very easy to handle. Darkness fell, and soon after, owing to a short circuit in the electrical system of the jeep, another delay was caused. However, we got going again, and at about 8 o'clock the last bridge near Pobain was reached. A huge crowd with torches sat there waiting for the tractor, singing the "Wambi" - the song which is used for the reception celebrating the presentation of a pig. Accompanied by the whole crowd we proceeded to Sarmi Kerang, where the tractor was stationed in the garage that the people had built for it. We then returned to Genjem.

The arrival of the tractor has been a very big event for the Nimboran people. The enthusiasm and spontaneity with which they tackled the none-too-easy task of preparing a passable road, and the thoroughness with which the job was done, provide more than clear proof of their willingness to make sacrifices and to give of their best for the development of their own area.

I know that some feel sceptical about the ultimate result of such a community development project; but one may be apt sometimes to underestimate the spontaneity of a people and to discount their willingness to help. I have taken direct charge of the work on the road and elsewhere, and it is very clear to me that the people take this work very seriously, with a complete sense of their responsibility and with 100% loyalty towards the community. We should not expect that they will always be able to maintain such a heavy effort, but I do believe we can be assured that they are beginning to sense what this development project means for them, and that they will co-operate wholeheartedly towards its success.

My sincere appreciation goes also to my administrative personnel, who proved themselves to be imbued with the same enthusiasm. Not only did they work from early morning until late evening to ensure that the administrative side of the work was taken care of, but they also controlled much of the execution of the work.

-- W.J.H. Kouwenhoven

District Officer of Nimboran

THE CENTRAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

Founded at Suva in 1886 to train selected Fijians as Native Medical Practitioners, the Central Medical School has developed steadily until today students from twelve territories throughout the Pacific are taking courses in medicine, dentistry, laboratory technique, pharmacy, sanitation, and X-rays. The history and functions of the School are outlined in the article below

By Dr. A.S. FRATER

Principal, Central Medical School, Suva

The medical training of Fijians commenced in the year 1886 at the instigation of Dr. (afterwards Sir) William McGregor, who was then Chief Medical Officer.

In 1875, the year following the cession of Fiji to the British Crown, a devastating epidemic of measles had swept through the Colony, killing 40,000 of the estimated 160,000 inhabitants. Three years later the first Indian immigrants arrived in Fiji, and the dangers of smallpox and other epidemics became apparent.

With a few medical officers at his command, a large population to serve, and a wide stretch of island country to cover, Dr. McGregor decided to train selected Fijians. In the words of an official paper laid before members of the Legislative Council in 1883, these Fijians "..... after completing a course of practical instruction in the hospital, including nursing, may be sent out to assist in healing the sick and arresting the progress of disease These students will also be taught to vaccinate, and it is probable that those among them who evince any aptitude or inclination for it may be taught to dispense the simpler forms of medicines."

Thus was born the Fiji Medical School, the first Native Medical Practitioners being given their certificates in 1888.

Into Dr. B. Glanville Corney's capable hands was placed the task of carrying Dr. McGregor's ideas into effect, and it is largely due to Dr. Corney's inspiration and direction during the next 18 years that the School became such a successful venture. In the 42 years following the inception of training (that is, until 1928), no fewer than 138 Native Medical Practitioners graduated from the School. Of these, 25 are still in practice, and a further ten are living in retirement.

Participation By Other Administrations

In 1928 the School entered a new phase. Other Island groups had become interested in the Fiji Medical School, and at the instigation of Dr. S.M. Lambert, Fijian representative of the Rockefeller Foundation, six other island administrations decided to join forces with Fiji in establishing a new Central Medical School. New buildings were erected, and following the appointment of Dr. D.W. Hoodless as Principal, the Central Medical School was officially opened by the Governor of Fiji, Sir Eyre Hutson, on 28th December, 1928. The six groups which joined with Fiji were Tonga, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Western Samoa and Cook Islands. Australia later became interested, and sent students from Nauru and Papua-New Guinea, while the United States sent students from American Samoa. More recently, with the closing of the Medical School at Guam, the Administration of the United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands has sent students from the Marshall, Caroline and Marianas Islands.

Since the establishment of the Central Medical School in 1928, a further 227 students have graduated.

With the development of the School, the type of training has undergone considerable change. The course at first was of an essentially practical nature, students spending three years as medical orderlies in the hospital wards. They then returned to their villages, and in addition to their vaccination duties, were able to treat the more common types of sickness with which they would come in contact.

Steady Improvement In Standards

As schools developed throughout the Colony and the general standard of education gradually improved, so the standard in the Medical School also rose - and the course became nearer the ordinary form of medical training, always with a bias towards preventive medicine and village hygiene. From a three-year programme the course was extended to four years, and this is still the major course for Assistant Medical Practitioners.

Another five-and-a-half year course has recently been established for students who have passed their School Certificate examination.

Not only has the Medical Course developed, but related courses have been introduced, notably dentistry (with both four and five-year courses) and shorter courses in laboratory technique, pharmacy, sanitation and X-rays. These related courses are becoming more widely used, and a fair proportion of the students at the School are engaged in them. The following table shows the number of students in the school, the territory from which they come, and the courses of study they are pursuing:

| | * <u>AMO</u> | <u>ADO</u> | <u>AMP</u> | <u>ADP</u> | <u>SAN.</u> | <u>LAB.</u> | <u>Ph.</u> | <u>X-ray</u> | <u>Total</u> | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------|-----|
| <u>1st Year</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fijians | 12 | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 2 | - | 19 | |
| Indians | 5 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 8 | |
| Tonga | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| W. Samoa | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 6 | |
| E. Samoa | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | |
| Cook Is. | - | - | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 9 | |
| Niue | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 | |
| Brit. Sol. Is. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prot. | - | - | 6 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 7 | |
| G. & Ellice | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | |
| Banaban | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| New Hebrides | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| Nauru | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Papua-New Guinea- | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | |
| U.S. Trust Terr.- | - | - | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | - | 17 | |
| <u>2nd Year</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fijians | | | 19 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 21 | |
| Indians | | | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | |
| W. Samoa | | | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | |
| Cook Is. | | | 4 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 6 | |
| Brit. Sol. Is. Prot. | | | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| FOOTNOTE | <u>C/Fwd.</u> | 18 | 2 | 53 | 11 | 18 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 120 |

* AMO:: Assistant Medical Officer
 ADO : Assistant Dental Officer
 AMP : Assistant Medical Practitioner
 ADP : Assistant Dental Practitioner

SAN : Sanitation
 LAB : Laboratory
 Ph. : Pharmacy
 X-ray

| | <u>AMO.</u> | <u>ADO</u> | <u>AMP</u> | <u>ADP</u> | <u>SAN</u> | <u>LAB</u> | <u>PH.</u> | <u>X-ray</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| (B/Forward) | 18 | 2 | 53 | 11 | 18 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 120 |
| G. & Ellice | | | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Banāban | | | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| U.S.Trust Terr. | | | 10 | 13 | 1 | - | - | - | 24 |
| <u>3rd Year</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Fijians | | | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| Indians | | | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 4 |
| Tonga | | | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| W. Samoa | | | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| E. Samoa | | | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Cook Is. | | | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 3 |
| Niue | | | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| G. & Ellice | | | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| N. Hebrides | | | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Papua-New Guinea | | | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| <u>4th Year</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Fijians | | | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Indians | | | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Tonga | | | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| G. & Ellice | | | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Nauru | | | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Pāpua-New Guinea | | | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| U.S.Trust Terr. | | | 6 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| | 18 | 2 | 110 | 29 | 19 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 201 |

This large number of students has strained accommodation severely, but the long-awaited new buildings are now in course of construction at Tanavua, and should be ready for occupation in the near future.

The wisdom of training people in medicine to any standard below that of the Medical Officer is often questioned. To anyone who has worked in the Pacific, however, and has seen the Assistant Medical Practitioners carrying out the duties for which they have been trained, there is no question of the success of the system. Many islands in the Pacific are not visited by a doctor from one year's end to another, and the work done by the Assistant Medical Practitioners fills the gap in a most praiseworthy manner. The greater part of the duties of these men lies in treating the common tropical diseases of the Pacific (yaws, hookworm, dysentery, and malaria) in addition to other common diseases such as pneumonia, which can be so fatal to a native race. For most of these conditions, specific remedies are available, and as a result the districts being served by Assistant Medical Practitioners are being kept free from major diseases, the people are healthier than before, and their numbers are steadily increasing.

With the improving standards of education both in the secondary schools and at the Medical School, medical graduates are now capable of accepting more and more responsibility, and there can be little question of the fact that Assistant Medical Practitioners are helping to give a lead to their own people in the progress now developing throughout the Pacific.

Prospects are Encouraging For ...EXPANDING COCOA PRODUCTION INWESTERN SAMOA

In July last Mr. D.H. Urquhart, a world authority, completed for the Commission a survey on the possibilities for stepping up production of certain cash crops in South Pacific territories. In Mr. Urquhart's opinion Western Samoa today offers more promising prospects for increasing cocoa production than any other cocoa-producing country in the world. His reasons for this finding are given in the following extract from his report on the propagation and selection of cocoa material in Western Samoa.

By D.H. URQUHART

Formerly Director of Agriculture, Gold Coast.

There is little doubt that a survey of cocoa plantations would reveal that there are trees of high-yielding capacity to be found. A survey of plantations in Trinidad discovered trees of outstanding merit; and also showed that a high proportion were "passengers" which gave little or no yield, while demanding the same attention as the more profitable trees. The average yield per acre of cocoa in Samoa is about four times that of Trinidad, and from this it can be assumed that the average yielding capacity is high and that there must be some particularly high-yielding trees.

A modern method of vegetative propagation is by rooted-cuttings, which provides for the vegetative multiplication of selected trees in unlimited quantity. The vegetatively produced material reproduces the qualities of the parent plant while this is of course not true of hybrid seed.

The advantage of this rapid production of selected material is that it can be used with confidence for new planting, and can also be used for replacement of unprofitable trees. The possibilities of raising the yield of cocoa in Samoa by these means are enormous. It is the quickest method by which the country could substantially increase its income from export crops.

The choice of trees for multiplication is based on several factors, apart from high yield, and one of the most important of these is resistance to disease. The New Zealand Reparation Estates have noted a tree which shows remarkable resistance to *Phytophthora*. As this disease causes considerable reduction of the crop in Samoa and is responsible for serious reductions in the crop wherever cocoa is grown in the world, the importance of discovering a tree which is resistant to *Phytophthora* cannot be over-estimated.

It is possible that this tree (named Lafi 7 by N.Z.R.E.) may be capable of transmitting its disease-resisting quality through its seed, and this is now being put to the test by the Estates. It is almost certain, however, that this quality could be retained in material vegetatively-propagated from Lafi 7.

Samoa thus has cocoa material that is high yielding, and the possibility of combining this quality with *Phytophthora*-resistant trees. This opens up for Samoa a more promising prospect for increasing cocoa output than is available in any other cocoa-growing country today.

WORK PROGRAMME ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

EXECUTION OF PROJECTS

PROJECT E. 1 - INTRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC PLANTS

In addition to its regular grant for the Fiji Plant Introduction and Quarantine Station, a special payment of £500 has been made towards the cost of repairing damage caused by the hurricane last January.

PROJECT E.2 - CASH CROPS

Copra: Mr. W. V. D. Pieris, Commission copra specialist, who arrived at headquarters last June, held discussions with officials of the Administration of New Caledonia and examined coconut areas in the territory. On 22nd August he left Noumea for two month's work in Fiji, Western Samoa and the Cook Islands.

Cocoa, Coffee, Tea: A visit to Netherlands New Guinea in July completed the field work of Mr. D. H. Urquhart of Cadbury Brothers, who was engaged by the Commission for six months to make a regional survey of the cocoa and coffee industries. His reports on territories visited have been forwarded to the Governments and Administrations concerned. (An extract from Mr. Urquhart's report on cacao growing in Western Samoa appears elsewhere in this issue - Editor).

PROJECT E.3 - TROPICAL PASTURE AND ANIMAL IMPROVEMENT

At the Sixth International Grassland Congress held at the State College, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., in August, the Commission was represented by the Australian delegation, as follows:

Dr. J.G. Davies, Associate Chief, Division of Plant Industry,
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research
Organisation;

Mr. A.J.K. Walker, Senior Agronomist, Department of Agriculture,
South Australia;

Mr. S. L. Everist, Botanist, Department of Agriculture and
Stock, Queensland.

The delegation will report to the Commission on the deliberations regarding tropical grasslands.

PROJECT E.4 - LAND USE SURVEYSPROJECT E.5 - OFFICIAL GRADING OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLESPROJECT E.6 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF CORAL ATOLLSPROJECT E. 7 - FISHERIES

PROJECT E.8 - SUBSISTENCE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLESPROJECT E.9 - CONTROL OF PESTS, DISEASES AND WEEDS

Rhinoceros Beetle in Tonga: In July-August Mr. L. J. Dumbleton, the Commission's Plant and Animal Quarantine Officer, visited Tonga to study the eradication campaign against Oryctes rhinoceros at Vavau. He took the opportunity of his visit to Tonga to discuss plant and animal pest and disease control problems with local authorities in Suva, Apia, Rarotonga and Niue.

International Liaison: Information has been obtained from the Food and Agriculture Organization on the International Plant Protection Convention and the proposed World Reporting Service for plant diseases and pests.

PROJECT E.10 - COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia has made available the services of Mr. P. Carne to assist Mr. V. D. Stace in his enquiries under this project.

PROJECT E.13 - STATUS OF CURRENT RESEARCH

A revised edition of the list of current research work in the region in the field of economic development is being published for general distribution. Additional material, most of it relating to recent investigations in the French territories, has been included.

A Commission officer, M. Jacques Barrau, visited Queensland in September to prepare a report on the results of research into problems of tropical agriculture, for the information of territories in the Commission area.

COMMISSION APPOINTS DR. A.H.J. KROONAS EXECUTIVE OFFICER FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Commission has appointed as Executive Officer for Economic Development Dr. A.H.J. Kroon, a Dutch agricultural scientist with many years experience in agricultural development in Indonesia. It is expected that Dr. Kroon will take up his appointment during November, 1952.

In association with Dr. E.M. Ojala, Deputy Chairman of the Research Council, Dr. Kroon will be responsible for carrying out the Commission's projects for fostering the economic development of Pacific territories.

Dr. Kroon's wide experience in the development and improvement of subsistence and estate agriculture was gained in Indonesia over a period of twenty-seven years. He joined the Agricultural Extension Service of the Netherlands East Indies Government in 1925, and in 1936 was appointed Senior Officer of the Service. From 1938 to 1941, as Acting Head of the Department of Estate Agriculture, he was mainly concerned with the rubber, tea, cinchona and sugar industries of Java.

Following the war, during which Dr. Kroon served with the Netherlands Navy and was taken prisoner by the Japanese, he was appointed Dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry in East Indonesia, a post he held from 1947 to 1950. In 1951 he became Acting Head of the Bureau of Land Utilization in Indonesia, and shortly after represented that country at the Ceylon Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organisation, held in 1951.

PART I : EXECUTION OF PROJECTS

PROJECT H.1(b) - QUARANTINE

Draft Quarantine Code: The draft quarantine code for the protection of isolated communities in the Pacific against the transmissible diseases of poliomyelitis, epidemic influenza and cerebro-spinal meningitis was drawn up by the Acting Executive Officer for Health, in accordance with the direction issued by the Quarantine Committee following its final meeting at Commission headquarters last June. This draft document has been sent to members of the ad hoc committee for approval, prior to presentation to Governments.

PROJECTS H.2 and H.5 - ALIMENTATION AND NUTRITION

Field Work by Nutritionist: In July Miss Malcolm, the Commission nutritionist, left for the New Hebrides, where she carried out tests in the Espiritu Santo area on the educational value of simple posters and pamphlets relating to the artificial feeding of children and to adult diet. Several missions have asked the Administration of the Condominium for permission to use this material and have placed a first order for several hundred posters and pamphlets. Miss Malcolm returned to headquarters on August 1st, and on August 22nd left Noumea for American Samoa to continue her field investigations on infant and adult nutrition.

While in New Caledonia Miss Malcolm supervised the taking of photographs among tribes for the production of an educational filmstrip on infant feeding. When in Suva she conferred with Dr. R.W.D. Maxwell, Acting Director of Medical Services, Government of Fiji, and Acting Inspector-General, South Pacific Health Service, and with Miss Holmes, the nutritionist of the South Pacific Health Service, with a view to establishing closer collaboration, especially in the interchange of information.

Activities of Biochemist: The report on the work of Mr. F. Peters, the Commission biochemist, from 10th May to 31st December, 1951, has been distributed. He is continuing in Canberra his analysis of fresh coconuts sent to him from Noumea. Mr. Peters attended the Conference of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Sydney from 20th to 27th August.

PROJECT H.3 - TUBERCULOSIS

Anti-T.B. Investigations: During his visit to Australia in August the Acting Executive Officer for Health consulted the authorities in charge of anti-tuberculosis campaigns in Canberra, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane.

Research at Ducos: A study of the relationship between tuberculin and lepromin tests, before and after B.C.G. vaccination, is being continued at the Ducos Leprosarium (near Noumea).

PROJECT H.4 - FILARIASIS AND ELEPHANTIASIS

Report on Research: A general analytical bibliography on Bancroftian filariasis and allied problems is being prepared and will be distributed shortly. (See Part II - Other Activities).

PROJECT H.6 - OPHTHALMOLOGY

Services of Specialist Requested: Three territories have requested the services of an ophthalmologist (American Samoa, Western Samoa and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands). Further requests are anticipated.

PROJECT H.7 - LEPROSY

Leprosy In The Solomons: The report on leprosy in the Solomon Islands, prepared for the Commission by Dr. C.J. Austin, Director of the Makogai Leprosy Hospital, Fiji, has been distributed.

Field Work in Netherlands New Guinea Continues: Dr. N. Sloan, Commission leprologist, is continuing his field investigations in Netherlands New Guinea.

PROJECT H.8 - MALARIA

Malaria Research in the Trobriands: Dr. R.A. Black, malariologist, has forwarded a report on his recent research work in the Trobriand Islands. This will be published after a further visit has enabled him to formulate his conclusions on current experiments (the effectiveness as a suppressive of totaquin extract prepared from local cinchona supplies and the efficacy of mosquito control measures as carried out by the inhabitants).

A further report has been received from Dr. Black on his field investigations in the Solomons.

PROJECT H.9 - VENEREAL DISEASES

Report Circulated: A technical information circular on the venereal disease situation, compiled from the latest reports from territories, has been prepared and distributed.

PART II : OTHER ACTIVITIES

Executive Officer Visits Australia: During his visit to Australia from 14th to 28th August the Acting Executive Officer for Health, Dr. Guy Loison, visited various medical institutions and met many research workers who have assisted in the implementation of Commission projects.

In Sydney Dr. Loison visited the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine; in Canberra, the headquarters of the Health Service and the Institute of Anatomy; in Brisbane, the Queensland Institute of Medical Research, the Laboratories of Microbiology and of Agricultural Biochemistry, and in Melbourne, the headquarters of the Commonwealth X-ray and Radium Laboratory, and the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, where he paid special attention to the B.C.G. section.

Filariasis Officer Visits Territories: The Commission's filariasis officer, Dr. J. Kerrest, visited Tahiti from 4th July to 3rd August. While there he reviewed the research work being carried out by the Medical Research Institute of French Oceania under the Commission grant-in-aid made to that organisation in August, 1951, to provide for studies of:

- (a) the morphological aspects of the various filaria larvae in the carrier mosquitoes, and
- (b) the variable factors which may affect the infestation of the various mosquitoes carrying human filariasis.

Dr. Kerrest also held discussions with the filariasis specialists prior to completing the final text of the Report of the Filariasis Conference,

held in Tahiti under Commission auspices in August, 1951.

During September Dr. Kerrest visited Fiji and Samoa to study the implementation in those territories of certain of the filariasis conference recommendations. He gave several lectures in both American and Western Samoa to people interested in this field.

Co-ordination of Research: In January of this year the New Zealand Government informed the Commission of the ecological research which Flight-Lieutenant M. Laird proposed to undertake in the New Hebrides, on the habits of the larvae of Anopheles farauti Laveran. Exchanges of information were immediately made.

Technical Contacts: Close liaison was maintained during the quarter within and outside the Commission area with health services of administrations, and with medical research workers and organisations. New contacts made include the Medical Research Institute of Kuala Lumpur, the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, London, and the University of Washington.

Visitors to Headquarters: Visitors to headquarters included Dr. R.K.C. Lee, Assistant Health Executive, Department of Health, Territory of Hawaii, and Mr. P.J. Twomey, Secretary of the New Zealand Lepers' Trust Board.

WORK PROGRAMME SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

This progress report for the quarter under review on projects and other activities in the social development field is arranged under four main heads - Education, Social Welfare, Research Services and South Pacific Literature Bureau.

A : EDUCATION

Association with Territorial Community Development Projects (S.23): Monthly reports have been received from the Administration of Papua and New Guinea describing progress made in the Romilly-Purari Delta project which the Commission is assisting by grant-in-aid. These reports will shortly be condensed and distributed to supplement the detailed account of the early stages of work on this project issued by the Commission as Social Development Notes No. 7.

The project is developing around the Kinipo Area School where adult literacy classes continue; a vernacular newspaper is being produced regularly; and the School Store is operating most successfully, handling, amongst other things, the production and sale of copra. Follow-up reading material is being prepared, and the Commission's Organizer for Island Literature has offered to co-operate with the territorial Department of Education in having it reproduced.

Commission Literacy Adviser Appointed. (S.21): The appointment has been announced of Dr. K. Neijs, Ph.D., of the Ministry of External Affairs at The Hague, to the post of Adviser on Literacy to the Commission's South Pacific Literature Bureau.

Dr. Neijs took his doctorate at Utrecht University on a study of Western acculturation and Eastern mass-education. He has served as an officer of the Ministry of Education in Indonesia and as Secretary to the University of Indonesia.

Dr. Neijs' work for the Literature Bureau will be carried out in consultation with the Organizer for Island Literature, Mr. D.B. Roberts. He will be concerned with conducting field experiments in literacy techniques and in finding out how they can best be used with particular communities in the region; with preparing prototype literacy teaching materials such as charts and primers; and with advising territorial Governments on these and related matters.

Dr. Neijs, who will take up his duties in October, is spending several weeks in London en route to Sydney in order to study recent developments in literacy work at the London University Institute of Education and other institutions, and a few days in Djakarta renewing contacts with specialists at the Indonesian Ministry of Education.

Film and Filmstrip Appraisal Service: Recent viewings included several interesting colour films made by the Central African Film Unit on women's village improvement clubs, community centres and general welfare. (These were viewed by courtesy of the Australian National Film Library. The New Zealand National Film Board has also co-operated by lending films for appraisal). Other titles recently appraised include a number of simple teaching films on plant, fish and insect life, employing speeded-up and micro-photography.

A private screening of the film "Cry, the Beloved Country" was attended during August at the invitation of the London Missionary Society. Although not concerned with the Pacific, this film is of such outstanding merit and sincerity that a review has been prepared. It is available on request.

Film and Filmstrip Catalogue: A catalogue listing all films and filmstrips in the Commission's appraisal library has just been issued. Information given includes running time, colour or black and white, sound or silent, and source of film. A large number of French filmstrips is included.

Special film and filmstrip lists have been prepared, on request, for educational authorities in New Caledonia and the Cook Islands, and for missionary societies. Such specially-compiled lists of films and filmstrips on chosen subjects are always available on request, as are facilities for viewing and appraising in Sydney any specified film on behalf of Commission territories.

The Keroscope: As production of this kerosene-powered filmstrip projector has been discontinued, the paper describing it, Social Development Notes No. 2, has been withdrawn. A revised paper has been prepared describing all the latest non-electric projectors. It will appear in the first issue of the Literature Bureau's journal, "Pacific Reading".

Vocational Training: Detailed estimates of capital cost, of land, buildings and works for a prototype vocational training institution in Suva (Project S.20) are now being prepared by the Government Architect in Fiji, and arrangements have been made for Dr. Harlow to return to Suva in December (by which time the architect's information should be available), in order to complete this aspect of his work and prepare his final report. In the meantime, details of furniture and equipment are being investigated in the United Kingdom.

B. : SOCIAL WELFARE

Population Studies (S.18): This project will be carried out by two Dutch scientists of international repute: Dr. S. Kooijman, Curator of the Rijks Museum voor Volkenkunde at Leiden, and Dr. H.J.T. Bijlmer, Medical Adviser to the Netherlands Metropolitan Overseas Department.

Dr. Kooijman was nominated for this project by the Netherlands Foundation for Cultural Anthropology, the recognized authoritative body in Holland for activities connected with cultural anthropology, while Dr. Bijlmer was similarly selected by the Anthropological Society, the parallel organization dealing with physical anthropology. (These two organisations have now combined for administrative purposes as the Netherlands Anthropological Society). Both Dr. Kooijman and Dr. Bijlmer have had notable field experience, the former in Indonesia when Curator of the Leiden Museum, and the latter as a medical officer in Indonesia, when he specialized in medical research and statistical investigation, and as a medico-anthropologist in various scientific expeditions in New Guinea.

Dr. Kooijman is due to commence his field work in Netherlands New Guinea before the end of the year; after consultation with Dr. Bijlmer (who is at present acting as Director of Health for the territory) he will proceed to the Marind-Anim region in the south-east. By agreement with the Government of Netherlands New Guinea, Dr. Bijlmer will be assisted by two field medical officers, who will combine their official duties with part-time statistical and other research among the Marind-Anim peoples.

Archaeological Conservation (S.10): Details of territorial legislation enforced to protect archaeological sites and archives, requested from member Governments in July, are coming to hand. When complete a report will be prepared recommending measures (including model legislation) to deal with

Pacific conservation problems, based on the best modern practice.

A grant-in-aid amounting to 30,000 francs CFP has been made to the Société d'Etudes Océaniques of Papeete to assist in the removal and transportation of a number of statues from the Marquesas Islands, for deposit in museums.

Co-operative Movements: A paper on "Co-operation in the Torres Strait Islands", by Mr. C. O'Leary, Director of the Queensland Department of Native Affairs, which describes one of the most interesting and unusual co-operative ventures in the Pacific, has been circulated. Several others are in course of preparation.

Linguistics: Details of the facilities for linguistic studies in the Pacific area, available in metropolitan countries of the Commission, have now been received from all member Governments.

Mr. H.G.A. Hughes, Lecturer in Oceanic Languages at the School of Oriental and African Studies in the University of London, visited Western Samoa in June and had preliminary discussions with the administration concerning the linguistic work it is proposed he should undertake there next year. Mr. Hughes' visit was the outcome of negotiations furthered by the section.

Details have been received of linguistic manuscripts in the Australian territories considered suitable for copying by the Commission. Action is in hand to obtain the loan of several of these items for investigation.

C. RESEARCH SERVICES

Co-ordination of Research Activities: Liaison with universities and other research institutions has been maintained and extended during the period under review. There has been a resultant increase in the exchange of information on current field-work in the region and research dealing with the region; on theses and other reference material; and on documentation required by territorial specialists. To quote an example, a contact established recently with the Chief of the External Research Staff of the U.S. Department of State has resulted in extensive lists of research concerned with social development in the Pacific region and elsewhere being made available to the Commission.

Circulation of Technical Publications: Fourteen technical publications were received during the quarter in sufficient numbers for occasional distribution within the region. Besides serial publications such as the Community Development Bulletin, which have regularly formed part of this service, examples of items received during the past quarter are:-

No. 74 Pacific Islands Education, No. 6, August, 1952.
Wellington, Officer for Islands Education.
(Newsletter for New Zealand teachers serving in the Pacific). Mimeographed.

No. 77 Notes on some Agricultural Development Schemes in Africa. London, Colonial Office, October, 1951.
Mimeographed.

Circulation of Technical Information: Papers in this series are now reproduced on the Commission's multilith machine, which allows of inexpensive illustrations, maps and diagrams (in black and white or colour), as well as a high standard of textual reproduction.

Papers which were circulated during the quarter include Social Development Notes No. 11 - "A Bibliography of Cargo Cults and other Nativistic Movements in the South Pacific", by Ida Leeson.

Requests for Information or Advice: A steady flow of requests for information or advice was dealt with during the quarter. Enquirers have largely sought information on the organization of co-operative societies; films and filmstrips; wall charts and maps; and community development and welfare work.

In addition, a broadcast talk was arranged on the use of the vernacular language in child and adult education. It was given by the Hon. Camilla Wedgwood of the Australian School of Pacific Administration.

Publication of Research Work: The Executive Officer has been in informal contact with various publishing houses, both in Australia and overseas, concerning the possibility of their publishing works under Commission subsidy. Arrangements are in hand for the publication on this basis of one major book dealing with the problem of culture contact in Melanesia; two others are at present being examined by a publisher and one is under consideration by the Executive Officer prior to making a recommendation.

Preservation of Manuscripts: The Australian Commonwealth Government has nominated the Commonwealth National Library, Canberra, as the library of deposit for linguistic material copied by the Commission.

In accordance with the established procedure, microfilms of the various grammars and dictionaries copied have been sold at cost price to libraries and scientific organizations interested in obtaining them. Requests for these items have been received from Government bodies, missions and private research workers.

Topical Working Bibliographies: Several requests for items included in the reading lists published in the Quarterly Bulletin have been received from territorial and metropolitan administrations.

The preliminary draft of the Hon. Camilla H. Wedgwood's "Bibliography of Material on Native Education in South Pacific Territories" has been completed and distribution of the draft version is being made to a number of experts on education in the area, with a view to obtaining their comments on its scope, arrangements and general presentation, and suggestions for amendments to entries.

D : SOUTH PACIFIC LITERATURE BUREAU

Tour of Organizer: By mid-August the Organizer for Island Literature had completed a tour, begun on the 10th June, in the territories of New Caledonia, Fiji, Western Samoa and the Cook Islands. The object of this tour was to ascertain the literature position in each group and the policies of the respective Governments in order to establish the most useful ways of future co-operation between these territories and the Bureau.

In the course of this tour the Organizer's advice was sought on the following matters: the production of various books at present in manuscript form; the preparation of other desirable books; the stimulation and production of vernacular literature; the formation and operation of central libraries and circulating libraries; the establishment of book-shops; steps to be taken towards modernizing the written form of the vernacular; the organization of competitions for island authors; supply of book boxes on specific subjects; low cost production of illustrations for books; the relative merits of various kinds of printing machines and reproducing apparatus; the production of filmstrips and other educational material; and information about how various matters concerned with literature are being dealt with in other areas of the Pacific and comparable territories elsewhere.

Some of the above matters were dealt with on the spot; others will be the subject of follow-up work by the Bureau; and the larger questions are the subject of separate reports being prepared at the request of the particular Governments concerned.

General Bureau Activities: Production has begun of simple and inexpensive, but well-produced and illustrated material for island peoples.

Supplies of literacy material and simple books continue to be received from many parts of the world. Copies are available on loan to island administrations for perusal. The most useful will be reviewed in the Bureau's journal in due course.

Several mission organizations working in the islands have expressed their interest and willingness to help in the task of making sound secular literature more widely available to the people of the islands.

In response to requests the following services have been carried out: lists of village library books have been prepared for the Pacific Christian Literature Society; book lists have been drawn up for the Officer for Further Education, Cook Islands; a list of French books in the Bureau has been prepared for M. Cormary, Director of Education for New Caledonia; and lists of simple hygiene books have been compiled for Dr. K. Todd, Central Medical School, Suva, and for the United Society for Christian Literature. A list of books on Basic English has also been prepared for the Apostolic Mission, Aoba, New Hebrides.

TENTH SESSION OPENS ON 6th OCTOBER

The Tenth Session of the Commission will open at headquarters in Noumea on 6th October. It will last approximately ten days. The Commission's work programme in the fields of health, economic development and social development will be considered, together with submissions concerning it made by the Research Council at its meeting last June. Other important items for consideration are the Budget for 1953, and arrangements for the Second South Pacific Conference, to be held at Commission headquarters in April next year.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTIONQUARTERLY READING LIST - NO. 5

The Quarterly Reading List, which is a regular feature of the Bulletin, covers books and articles relating to the social development field in the South Pacific which have come to the notice of the staff of the Section during the quarter.

While it is not claimed that the list is exhaustive, every effort has been made to ensure that no significant items appearing during the quarter have been missed.

Copies of any of the items listed can be obtained on loan, on application to the Executive Officer for Social Development, Box 5254, G.P.O., Sydney, New South Wales, by any metropolitan or territorial Government which may experience difficulty in obtaining them through the usual channels. Suggestions for the inclusion of items or the improvement of the service will be welcomed.

GENERALBiography

- (1) Ellis, A.F. My sixty four years contribution to the phosphate industry. Auckland, privately printed for Nellie I. Ellis, 1952. 19p.

Bibliography

- (2) O'Reilly, P. Bibliographie de l'Océanie, 1950. Journal de la Société des Océanistes 7 : 7 Dec '51 p327-370. A comprehensive bibliography arranged by subjects which include : Geography, Linguistics, History, Administration and Trusteeship, etc.
- (3) Utinomi, H. Bibliography of Micronesia (Bibliographia Micronesica: scientiae naturalis et cultus); translated by M. Fukuda and others; edited and revised by O. A. Bushnell and others. Honolulu, University of Hawaii Press, 1952. xiv, 158p. Covers the fields of Botany, Zoology, Geology, Oceanography, Medicine, Anthropology, Ethnology, Limnology and Geography.

Cargo cults and other Nativistic Movements

- (4) Nationalism in the Pacific: cults. Australian Board of Missions Review 40 : 7 July '52 p 101-103, illus, map.

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SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSIONFilm and Filmstrip Library : List of Films

Below are listed the titles of 16mm films on the Pacific in the Commission's film and filmstrip library, which is maintained by the South Pacific Literature Bureau. All are available on loan for appraisal purposes to any metropolitan or territorial Government department, or non-governmental organization of a public or quasi-public character.

Films marked with an asterisk have been ordered but not yet received. It has therefore not been possible to supply running times. However, a revised list of 16mm. films (annotated) and of 35mm. filmstrips in the library has now been completed, and is available for distribution on request to the Executive Officer for Social Development, Box 5254, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.

A TREE GROWS IN PAPUA:

Colour documentary on Anglican Mission
in Papua

30 min.

*BEMANA:

Documentary on life of the people of
Bemana, Fiji

ENCHANTED ISLES:

Colour travel film on French Oceania

40 min.

FIJIAN NEWSREEL:

Comprising: Fiji, Outpost of Empire;
Fijians Building Houses;
Fijian School; and
Training Medical Assistants.

10 min.

FIJI, CROSSROADS OF THE PACIFIC:

Colour film showing tour of Fiji.

10 min.

GLAMOUR FISH OF HAWAII:

Colour documentary on Pacific fish.
Made at Waikiki Aquarium.

10 min.

GUAM:

Black and white documentary on the
people of Guam.

10 min.

ILE DE PAQUES:

Documentary on Easter Island. Made by
Franco-Belgian anthropological
expedition. French commentary.

20 min.

IN THE SOUTH SEAS:

Nutrition survey in the Trobriand
Islands.

10 min.

ISLE OF BOUNTY:

Descriptive account of Norfolk Island. 10 min.

KAPINGAMARANGI FILM:

Colour documentary on Kapingamarangi atoll. 45 min.

KON-TIKI:

Account of voyage by raft from South America to French Oceania. Made by Thor Heyerdahl 75 min.

LIFE IN SAMOA:

Colour documentary on Samoan life and customs. 10 min.

MAN DARKNESS NO MORE:

Colour documentary on New Hebrides. 75 min.

MELANESIAN FILM:

Colour documentary on the Solomons. 100 min.

MIDWAY AND WAKE:

Documentary on birds and fish of Midway and Wake Islands. 10 min.

*MOANA OF THE SOUTH SEAS:

Documentary on Samoan life. Made by Robert Flaherty

MOANA ROA:

Documentary on Cook Islands. 35 min.

*MOKIL:

Colour documentary on the Caroline Islands

MOKOGAI:

Short account of life in a leper colony. 5 min.

NATIVE EARTH:

Account of Australia in New Guinea. 15 min.

NEW GOLDEN HIND SAILS NORTH:

Visit of New Golden Hind to Raoul and Niue. 10 min.

PACIFIC CRUISE:

Visit of Royal New Zealand Navy to Cook Islands, Western Samoa and Tokelau Islands. 20 min.

PACIFIC ISLAND:

Documentary on Likiep, Marshall Islands. 20 min.

PACIFIC OCEAN:

Colour cartoon film on history of the Pacific. 15 min.

PITCAIRN ISLAND TODAY:

Short account of life on Pitcairn Island. 10 min.

POLYNESIAN FILM:

Black and white and colour documentary on Fiji and Tonga. 40 min.

POPOKO, ILE SAUVAGE:

Documentary on Bougainville, Solomons. 20 min.
Made by Patrick O'Reilly. French commentary.

PRIMITIVE PITCAIRN :

Documentary on Pitcairn Island. 10 min.

SAMOA:

Documentary on Western Samoa. 20 min.

SOUTH PACIFIC ISLAND CHILDREN:

Colour documentary on life in Fiji. 10 min.

*TABU:

Film on people of Bora-Bora, Tahiti.
Made by Robert Flaherty.

TAKORE TE NAMU:

Anti-mosquito film, Cook Islands commentary. 5 min.

TONGA:

Very short newsreel account of centenary celebrations. 3 min.

VIRGIN OF TA'U:

Samoan documentary. 15 min.

*WHERE CANNIBALS ROAMED:

Colour documentary on the Trobriand Islands.

YAP AND PALAU:

Colour documentary on Micronesia. 75 min.

Films Other Than Pacific.

The following films have been bought in connection with individual social development projects. They are also available for loan:-

BETTER POTTERY. 10 min.

CO-OPERATIVE FISHING. 30 min.

CO-OPERATIVE RICE. 10 min.

GOOD BUSINESS (African Co-operatives). 20 min.

THE BEGINNING OF HISTORY. 20 min.

WATER SUPPLY. 20 min.

WHY WE HAVE BANKS. 20 min.

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The documents listed below are available at the price of Stg.2/- per copy post free by surface mail. If required by airmail extra postage will be charged.

Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Commission.

Proceedings of Sessions of the South Pacific Commission (First to Tenth).

Annual Report of the South Pacific Commission (1948 to 1951 inclusive).

South Pacific Commission Work Programme: Summary of Projects Approved in 1949.
(Issued as Supplement to Annual Report for 1949).

* Reports of Meetings of the Research Council. (Third and Fourth).

Report of First South Pacific Conference.

Progress Report on Action Taken on the Resolutions of the First South Pacific Conference.

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* Reports of First and Second Meetings of the Research Council appear in the Proceedings of the Third and Sixth Sessions respectively.

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